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

Tiffany J. Lin (Data)
Telephone: (703) 648-7963
Email: tjlin@usgs.gov
Internet: https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/mineral-industry-surveys

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN DECEMBER 2022

In December 2022, purchased steel scrap receipts increased by 24%, recirculating scrap production remained unchanged, and iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 20% compared with those in November 2022. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were essentially unchanged from those at the end of November 2022. In December 2022, pig iron production and pig iron consumption increased by 6% from those in November 2022. Direct-reduced iron receipts increased by 58% and consumption increased by 46% from those in November 2022 (table 1, fig. 1).

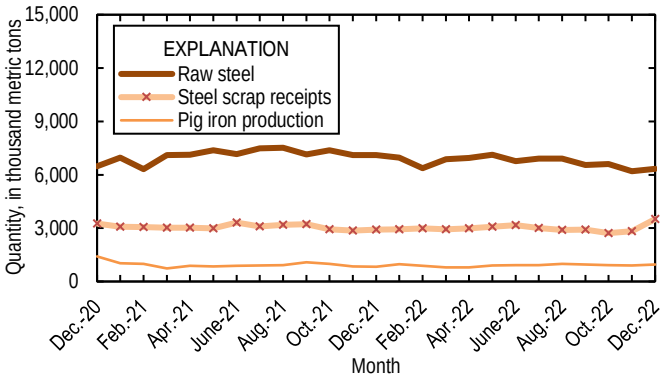

Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from December 2020 through December 2022. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in December 2022 increased by 25% from those in November 2022 (fig. 2, table 4). In December 2022, India was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 27% of the total tonnage, followed by Turkey (24%) and Mexico (14%) (table 4).New York City, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 24% of the total, followed by San Francisco, CA, (14%) and Los Angeles, CA, (9%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap in December 2022 increased by 18% compared with those in November 2022 (fig. 2, table 7). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 75% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (13%) and Sweden (8%) (table 7).

Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 50% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, and Charleston, SC, (12% each) (table 8).

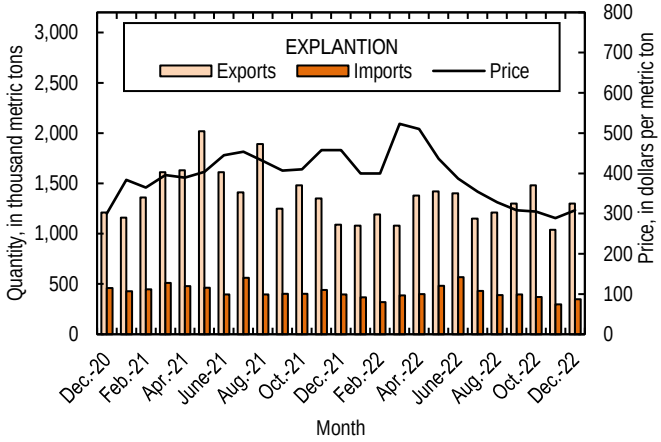

Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from December 2020 through December 2022. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for December, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 204,000 metric tons, essentially unchanged from than that in November 2022 and an 11% decrease from that in December 2021. Raw steel production capability utilization was 70.6% in December 2022, down from 71.5% in November 2022 and down from 80.1% in December 2021 (table 10).

Annual Review

In 2022, receipts of iron and steel scrap from outside sources were 35.9 million metric tons (Mt), essentially unchanged from 35.6 Mt in 2021. Production of recirculating scrap was 3.8 Mt in 2022, a 6% decrease from 4.1 Mt in 2021. Consumption of iron and steel scrap was 41.5 Mt, a slight increase from 40.8 Mt in 2021. Stocks of iron and steel scrap at yearend 2022 were 3.9 Mt, a 3% increase compared with that at yearend 2021. Pig iron production in 2022 was 10.9 Mt, essentially unchanged from that in 2021, and consumption was 12.6 Mt, a 4% decrease from

consumption in 2021. Direct-reduced iron receipts and consumption were 2.7 Mt each in 2022, a 6% decrease from those in 2021 (table 1).

In 2022, exports of iron and steel scrap were 15.0 Mt, a 16% decrease from 17.9 Mt in 2021 (table 4). Imports of iron and steel scrap were 4.8 Mt, an 11% decrease from 5.3 Mt in 2021 (table 7). Raw steel production was 80.5 Mt in 2022, a 6% decrease from 85.8 Mt in 2021, and raw steel capability utilization fell from 80.1% in December 2021 to 70.6% in December 2022 (table 10). The average price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at yearend 2022 was $379.19 per metric ton, a 9% decrease from the yearend average price of $416.71 in 2021 (table 11).

Industry News

In April, the White House outlined obligations for federal agencies to utilize domestic materials— to include iron, steel construction materials, and manufactured products— when developing tax-funded infrastructure and public works projects under the Build America, Buy America Act as a part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The provision specifically outlines that U.S. sourced materials must constitute more than 55% of the total cost of all components, with minimal exceptions or waivers allowed (Recycling Today, 2022).

In May, a report from Woods-Mackenzie estimated that by 2050, nearly half of global raw steel production would be sourced from electric arc furnaces, a less carbon-intensive production methodology than tradition integrated steel mills, resulting in a 30% decline in carbon dioxide emissions. The assessment incorporates increasing use of advanced technologies in steelmaking, to include carbon capture, utilization, and storage, as well as hydrogen-based direct-reduced iron techniques (Reuters, 2022b).

In June, the Republic of Korea announced steel scrap from the automotive and construction sectors would be managed as strategic materials following a 40% scrap price increase since February. The price increase was attributed to reduced supply and uncertainty amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The country sources 83% of their consumed scrap from domestic supply sources, such as the shipbuilding industry, and have seen increased scrap demand for electric arc furnace production (Reuters, 2022a).

In September, United States Steel Corp. (U.S. Steel) announced it would temporarily idle a blast furnace at its Gary Works [Indiana] steel mill, citing market conditions and sustained levels of increased imports. This announcement occurred amid significantly lower mill production capacity in the United States in 2022, falling scrap prices, a lack of interest from typical scrap purchasers, and low year-to-date levels of raw steel production (Taylor, 2022).

Global demand for finished steel products was reported by the World Steel Association (2023) to have decreased by 3.2% in 2022, attributed to high levels of inflation, interest rates, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, stock adjustments, and the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) mitigation strategies in China. In 2023, demand was expected to increase by 2.3% owing to easing supply chain bottlenecks, ending of COVID-19 mitigation practices in China, and the energy sector resilience in the European Union. In the United States, increasing interest rates and land and material costs were cited as reasons for potential declines in residential construction in 2023. Further, interest rates, gasoline prices, and car prices were cited for potential slowdowns in demand in the U.S. automotive sector. Conversely, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 were expected to maintain the expanding U.S. energy sector. U.S. manufacturing was expected to slow while remaining relatively high. Overall, finished steel demand in the United States was expected to increase (year-on-year) by 1.3% in 2023 and 2.5% in 2024, after declining 2.6% in 2022 (from prior year).

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TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS
FOR STEEL PRODUCERS, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

	December	January–December[3]
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,510	35,900
From other own company plants	187	1,990
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	335	3,830
Obsolete scrap	10	123
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	119	1,360
Basic oxygen process	852	3,920
Electric furnace	3,070	36,200
Other	-- [4]	-- [4]
Total consumption	4,040	41,500
Shipments	36	398
Stocks, end of period	3,860	3,860
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	112	1,630
Production	956	10,900
Consumption	1,100	12,600
Stocks, end of period	687	687
Direct-reduced iron:[5]		
Receipts	218	2,620
Consumption	202	2,890
Stocks, end of period	332	332

-- 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. December 2022 data are based on surveys, representing 53% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]One company updated survey to correct furnace type. Included in electric furnace.

[5]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, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	December				January–December[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	10	165	W	191
Cut structural and plate	256	27	288	325	2,950	336	3,420
No. 1 heavy melting steel	363	55	437	187	3,410	593	4,100
No. 2 heavy melting steel	332	26	379	246	4,010	314	4,590
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	106	--	109	107	1,270	--	1,290
No. 2 and all other bundles	126	W	128	40	857	W	869
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	--	W	W	W	--	W
Railroad rails	18	7	19	97	218	88	223
Turnings and borings	133	W	139	205	1,620	30	1,660
Slag scrap	27	30	58	43	328	270	650
Shredded and fragmentized	992	W	1,050	1,540	11,000	W	11,700
No. 1 busheling	370	26	398	348	3,960	267	4,290
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	10	293	108	18	125
All other carbon steel scrap	488	112	630	219	2,510	1,330	4,010
Stainless steel scrap	42	19	62	32	501	226	742
Alloy steel scrap	23	8	31	50	277	100	377
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	6	5	W	W	W
Machinery and cupola cast iron	4	--	W	W	54	--	56
Cast iron borings	12	--	12	W	143	W	148
Other iron scrap	50	11	55	56	628	112	627
Other mixed scrap	143	7	200	46	1,830	103	2,330
Total	3,510	335	4,040	3,860	35,900	3,830	41,500

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, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	December			January–December[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	269	38	339	2,540	455	3,190
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	834	77	939	4,870	919	6,130
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	218	6	237	2,650	78	2,860
Michigan	38	5	43	456	56	517
Ohio	376	91	482	4,490	933	5,410
Total	1,470	179	1,700	12,500	1,990	14,900
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	275	W	288	3,040	W	3,330
Virginia, West Virginia	83	W	105	1,160	W	1,300
Total	359	14	393	4,210	203	4,640
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	674	49	748	7,740	513	8,590
Arkansas and Texas	456	37	521	5,360	445	6,240
Total	1,130	86	1,270	13,100	958	14,800
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	291	18	334	3,560	224	3,930
Grand total	3,510	335	4,040	35,900	3,830	41,500

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
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY OR LOCALITY, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	December		January–December[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Australia	--	--	33	15,700
Bangladesh	3	1,130	1,540	667,000
Belgium	1	1,010	25	17,900
Brazil	(4)	239	5	3,470
Canada	36	12,500	531	197,000
China	4	5,110	191	66,400
Ecuador	28	9,250	163	75,000
Germany	1	323	31	9,890
Greece	--	--	311	140,000
Hong Kong	1	1,170	13	13,800
India	357	158,000	1,740	923,000
Indonesia	(4)	95	16	12,000
Japan	(4)	1,240	35	23,000
Korea, Republic of	17	7,680	397	210,000
Malaysia	14	16,100	532	210,000
Mexico	179	45,100	2,640	744,000
Pakistan	30	20,200	455	277,000
Peru	75	23,800	609	255,000
Philippines	1	1,220	25	25,900
Switzerland	--	--	33	20,300
Taiwan	69	27,700	1,010	428,000
Thailand	20	12,200	215	165,000
Turkey	310	102,000	3,180	1,330,000
United Arab Emirates	1	488	10	7,080
United Kingdom	1	746	4	2,970
Vietnam	71	25,100	681	303,000
Other[5]	81	30,800	596	266,000
Total	1,300	503,000	15,000	6,410,000

-- Zero.

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

[2]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.

[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 5
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND
SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	December		January–December[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	5	3,750	90	58,400
Detroit, MI	12	4,910	249	94,000
Duluth, MN	(4)	187	84	3,590
Ogdensburg, NY	1	197	20	5,550
Pembina, ND	8	3,020	91	18,700
Other	8	1,370	100	15,900
Total	34	13,400	634	196,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	41	18,800	647	310,000
Boston, MA	74	24,700	857	356,000
Charleston, SC	8	5,070	73	58,300
Miami, FL	31	14,200	350	168,000
New York City, NY	308	120,000	2,410	1,150,000
Norfolk, VA	35	22,200	531	326,000
Philadelphia, PA	71	24,800	1,040	425,000
Portland, ME	2	614	42	19,500
Providence, RI	38	11,700	474	192,000
Savannah, GA	11	9,300	292	146,000
St. Albans, VT	1	154	20	6,100
Wilmington, NC	--	--	(4)	138
Total	620	252,000	6,730	3,160,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
El Paso, TX	(4)	98	6	2,890
Houston–Galveston, TX	71	29,600	515	273,000
Laredo, TX	101	19,100	1,500	284,000
Mobile, AL	1	964	8	7,320
New Orleans, LA	1	427	31	17,600
San Juan, PR	7	2,670	182	70,300
Tampa, FL	27	10,000	367	139,000
Other	(4)	113	3	910
Total	209	63,000	2,610	796,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	84	32,700	734	340,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	3	1,230	142	60,500
Dallas-Forth Worth, TX	--	--	(4)	4
Los Angeles, CA	119	55,500	1,930	910,000
San Diego, CA	17	5,080	218	68,400
San Francisco, CA	176	62,900	1,380	605,000
Seattle, WA	38	17,700	635	273,000
Total	437	175,000	5,050	2,260,000
Grand total	1,300	503,000	15,000	6,410,000

-- Zero.

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

[2]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.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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 DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	December		January–December[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	515	168,000	5,650	2,310,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	69	27,200	732	336,000
No. 1 bundles	10	3,050	155	37,500
No. 2 bundles	(4)	7	24	2,900
Shredded steel scrap	528	188,000	5,000	2,150,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	3	755	39	12,100
Cut plate and structural	57	20,300	700	308,000
Tinned iron or steel	4	1,470	80	23,800
Remelting scrap ingots	1	445	6	3,360
Cast iron	30	22,300	1,030	411,000
Other iron and steel	4	1,040	49	12,500
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,220	433,000	13,500	5,610,000
Stainless steel	29	36,100	387	393,000
Other alloy steel	52	34,400	1,170	409,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	81	70,400	1,560	803,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	1,300	503,000	15,000	6,410,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	1	125
Used rails	(4)	487	1	4,800
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	24	1	635
Total scrap exports	1,300	504,000	15,000	6,420,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products,				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	1	377	9	7,090
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	1	53
Pig iron alloy	--	--	(4)	12
Total pig iron	1	377	10	7,150
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	--	--	52	4,840
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	3,430	24	39,000
Powders of alloy steel	1	4,610	13	78,700
Other ferrous powders	5	5,900	62	87,900
Total DRI, granules, powders	8	13,900	151	210,000
Grand total	1,310	518,000	15,200	6,630,000

-- Zero.

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

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

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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 DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	December		January–December[3]	
Country or locality	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	261	96,700	3,510	1,740,000
Cayman Islands	1	123	12	2,080
China	(4)	104	32	22,200
Colombia	--	--	2	4,020
Germany	(4)	46	31	15,200
Japan	1	60	26	1,310
Mexico	44	20,300	628	388,000
Netherlands	(4)	4	169	94,900
Spain	--	--	26	15,100
Sweden	29	11,600	175	94,300
United Kingdom	(4)	129	116	76,200
Other[5]	12	5,120	29	22,400
Total	348	134,000	4,750	2,480,000

-- Zero.

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

[2]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.

[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 8
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT, IN DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

	December		January–December[3]	
Customs district	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	78	2	1,090
Buffalo, NY	14	6,990	242	209,000
Charleston, SC	41	16,000	321	163,000
Chicago, IL	4	797	36	8,220
Cleveland, OH	1	433	35	4,430
Detroit, MI	176	67,800	2,060	1,100,000
Duluth, MN	6	2,020	81	33,500
El Paso, TX	3	1,450	56	25,300
Great Falls, MT	2	868	55	29,700
Houston-Galveston, TX	--	--	7	14,600
Laredo, TX	30	14,200	427	278,000
Miami, FL	1	254	19	4,730
Mobile, AL	2	2,080	68	61,800
New Orleans, LA	1	35	227	138,000
New York City, NY	(4)	27	1	1,190
Nogales, AZ	4	1,030	30	12,800
Ogdensburg, NY	1	233	7	6,250
Pembina, ND	14	5,720	193	88,900
San Diego, CA	5	1,580	79	27,100
Seattle, WA	41	12,000	787	256,000
St. Albans, VT	1	320	16	6,230
Other	(4)	211	3	4,410
Total	348	134,000	4,750	2,480,000

-- Zero.

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

[2]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.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less 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 DECEMBER 2022[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	December		January–December[3]	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7	2,130	161	57,900
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	1,830	114	37,200
No. 1 bundles	92	35,000	1,270	726,000
No. 2 bundles	8	3,170	95	44,300
Shredded steel scrap	71	27,000	757	338,000
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	4	1,050	54	21,700
Cut plate and structural	10	2,730	141	49,500
Tinned iron or steel	17	5,800	227	99,200
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	78	1	1,500
Cast iron	13	3,530	236	90,400
Other iron and steel	57	20,500	811	335,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	287	103,000	3,870	1,800,000
Stainless steel	14	16,400	240	387,000
Other alloy steel	47	14,900	644	291,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	61	31,300	883	678,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel, and cast iron	348	134,000	4,750	2,480,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	9	20	4,010
Used rails	--	--	3	718
Used rails, nonalloyed	--	--	(4)	75
Used rails other	--	--	1	1,030
Total scrap imports	348	134,000	4,780	2,480,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	395	255,000	4,580	3,040,000
Pig Iron < or =0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	3
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	93
Total pig iron	395	255,000	4,580	3,040,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	182	54,500	3,410	1,340,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	454	2	5,900
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	2,620	20	42,800
Powders of alloy steel	3	8,930	62	138,000
Other ferrous powders	4	8,510	45	101,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	190	75,000	3,540	1,630,000
Grand total	934	464,000	12,900	7,160,000

-- Zero.

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

[2]Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

[3]May include revisions to previously published data.

[4]Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 10
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]
2021:						
December	7,103	85,792	80.1	81.2	99.8	99.8
2022:						
January	6,972	6,972	79.8	79.8	99.8	99.8
February	6,370	13,342	80.8	80.3	99.7	99.8
March	6,871	20,213	78.7	79.7	99.6	99.7
April	6,952	27,165	81.9	80.3	99.7	99.7
May	7,115	34,280	81.1	80.5	99.7	99.7
June	6,756	41,036	79.6	80.3	99.7	99.7
July	6,914	47,950	78.1	80.0	99.7	99.7
August	6,907	54,857	78.0	79.7	99.7	99.7
September	6,546	61,403	76.4	79.4	99.7	99.7
October	6,606	68,009	73.7	78.8	99.7	99.7
November	6,198	74,205	71.5	78.1	99.6	99.7
December	6,334	80,539	70.6	77.5	99.7	99.7

[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 11
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

Period	Steel Scrap[1]		Pig Iron[2]	
	$/lt	$/t	$/lt	$/t
2021:				
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
August	333.33	328.07	974.43	959.04
September	313.33	308.38	618.84	609.07
October	310.00	305.11	924.99	910.38
November	293.33	288.70	511.23	503.16
December	313.33	308.38	662.89	652.42

[1]Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: Fastmarkets AMM.
[2]Prices 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) CONSUMPTION[1]

(Thousand metric tons)

Period	Receipts of scrap from outside sources		Pig iron production		DRI consumption	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly[2]	Year to date[2]	Monthly[2]	Year to date[2]
2021:						
December	2,920	36,800	836	10,900	299	3,020
2022:						
January	2,940	2,940	970	970	223 r	223
February	2,980	5,920	877	1,850	248 r	471
March	2,930	8,850	802	2,650	264 r	735
April	2,980	11,800	802	3,450	265 r	1,000
May	3,080	14,900	903	4,350	291 r	1,290
June	3,170	18,100	920	5,270	309 r	1,600
July	2,990	21,100	922	6,200	262 r	1,860
August	2,900	24,000	988	7,180	264 r	2,130
September	2,910	26,900	950	8,130	187 r	2,310
October	2,720	29,600	918	9,050	190 r	2,500
November	2,830	32,400	898	9,950	184 r	2,690
December	3,510	35,900	956	10,900	202	2,890

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