

# Mineral Industry Surveys

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## IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN MARCH 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 July 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](mailto:escottsangine@usgs.gov).

In March 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 4%, purchased steel scrap receipts increased by 7%, and pig iron production increased by 4% compared with those in February (fig. 1). Recirculating scrap production increased slightly compared with that in February. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of March were 5% greater than those at the end of February. In March, pig iron consumption increased by 6% from that in February (table 1).

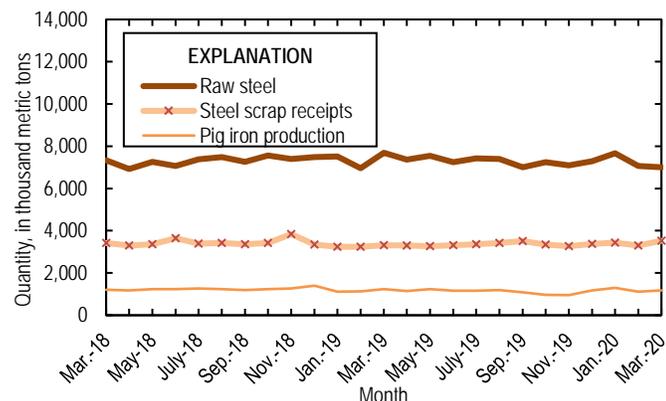


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from March 2018 through March 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in March decreased slightly from those in February (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 32% of the total tonnage,

followed by Mexico (14%) and Malaysia (11%) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 24% of the total, followed by New York City, NY (18%) and Boston, MA (11%) (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap in March decreased by 8% from those in February 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 83% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (16%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 52% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA (16%) and Laredo, TX (11%) (table 10).

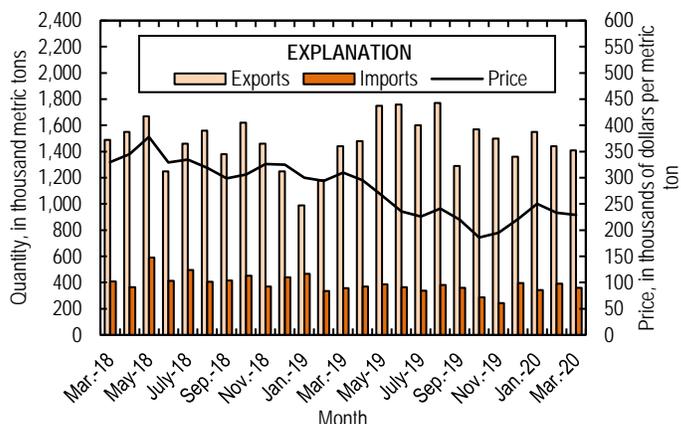


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from March 2018 through March 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for March, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 226,000 metric tons, a 7% decrease from that in February and a 9% decrease from that in March 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 75.3% in March, down from 81.3% in February and 82.2% in March 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.8% of total raw steel production in March (table 12).

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TABLE 1  
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS  
FOR STEEL PRODUCERS<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

	March 2020	January–March <sup>3</sup>
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,530	10,200
From other own company plants	252	715
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	405	1,220
Obsolete scrap	68	203
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	132	407
Basic oxygen process	344	1,080
Electric furnace	3,480	10,200
Other	82	262
Total consumption	4,030	11,900
Shipments	123	373
Stocks, end of period	4,410	4,410
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	165	559
Production	1,170	3,580
Consumption	1,380	4,170
Stocks, end of period	429	429
Direct-reduced iron: <sup>4</sup>		
Receipts	247	702
Consumption	245	662
Stocks, end of period	274	274

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. March 2020 data are based on returns from 50% of consumer surveys, representing 59% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	March 2020				January–March <sup>3</sup>		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption <sup>4</sup>	Ending stocks	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption <sup>4</sup>
Carbon steel:							
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	14	W	16	W	41	W	47
Cut structural and plate	406	W	466	375	1,220	173	1,390
No. 1 heavy melting steel	269	36	309	197	795	116	916
No. 2 heavy melting steel	397	28	449	238	1,130	78	1,280
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	145	--	152	142	450	--	472
No. 2 and all other bundles	72	W	73	35	228	W	229
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	18	--	18	12	53	W	54
Turnings and borings	164	W	165	223	477	W	483
Slag scrap	34	62	63	103	110	192	197
Shredded and fragmentized	1,090	W	1,120	1,910	2,990	W	3,220
No. 1 busheling	415	W	415	308	1,190	W	1,280
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	190	100	311	441	574	302	938
Stainless steel scrap	66	30	105	59	201	91	308
Alloy steel scrap	27	17	43	172	80	50	130
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	9
Machinery and cupola cast iron	3	--	3	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	11	W	11	4	33	W	34
Motor blocks	--	--	--	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	127	20	153	78	384	61	464
Other mixed scrap	65	W	126	72	180	27	364
Total	3,530	405	4,030	4,410	10,200	1,220	11,900

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	March 2020			January–March <sup>3</sup>		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption <sup>3</sup>	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mid-Atlantic and New England:</b>						
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	292	47	350	880	142	1,040
<b>North Central:</b>						
Illinois and Indiana	480	79	583	1,380	235	1,700
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	220	16	249	681	42	744
Michigan	124	53	142	376	175	456
Ohio	432	79	531	1,320	251	1,590
Total	1,260	227	1,510	3,760	702	4,500
<b>South Atlantic:</b>						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	289	24	290	845	62	886
Virginia, West Virginia	308	21	349	887	66	996
Total	597	45	639	1,730	128	1,880
<b>South Central:</b>						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	605	35	645	1,690	111	1,960
Arkansas and Texas	514	39	566	1,360	106	1,560
Total	1,120	73	1,210	3,050	218	3,520
<b>Mountain and Pacific:</b>						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	266	12	328	793	35	981
Grand total	3,530	405	4,030	10,200	1,220	11,900

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

TABLE 4  
RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	March 2020					January–March <sup>5</sup>				
	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	31	--	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	24	106	W	129	W	72	324	377	385	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	40	104	43	60	23	115	322	125	162	70
No. 2 heavy melting steel	9	98	107	145	W	25	270	321	402	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	86	W	38	W	45	266	9	119	11
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	44	W	12	W	25	150	22	26	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	4	W	W	23	--	11	W
Turnings and borings	18	59	32	48	7	49	168	95	142	22
Slag scrap	6	22	2	W	W	17	73	7	W	W
Shredded and fragmented	48	323	205	419	91	153	937	570	1060	274
No. 1 busheling	45	148	W	186	2	136	445	97	509	5
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	25	137	W	21	2	78	411	W	64	7
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	89	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	2	23	W	W	--	5	68	--	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	24	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	5	49	--	W	W	16	148	--	15	W
Other mixed scrap	W	23	W	6	W	W	64	W	14	W
Total	292	1,260	597	1,120	266	880	3,760	1,730	3,050	793

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

<sup>1</sup>Scrap received from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources.

<sup>2</sup>A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

<sup>3</sup>Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

<sup>4</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>5</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

TABLE 5  
CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	March 2020					January–March <sup>4</sup>				
	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	31	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	26	129	W	124	W	77	385	493	379	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	43	130	43	69	25	121	405	124	192	74
No. 2 heavy melting steel	13	98	117	178	W	37	278	348	488	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	87	W	44	W	45	278	9	130	11
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	44	W	13	W	25	150	21	28	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	4	W	W	W	W	11	W
Turnings and borings	19	59	32	48	7	52	169	95	144	22
Slag scrap	9	39	2	11	W	26	127	7	31	W
Shredded and fragmented	50	359	193	428	91	152	1030	561	1200	274
No. 1 busheling	46	159	W	176	2	139	474	97	566	5
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	40	227	W	38	3	121	681	W	114	8
Stainless steel scrap	46	23	--	W	--	137	63	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	10	25	W	W	--	29	75	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	2	--	W	--	W	5	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	--	W	W	25	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	7	60	--	W	W	21	185	--	20	W
Other mixed scrap	W	32	W	4	W	12	97	W	13	W
Total	350	1,510	639	1,210	328	1,040	4,500	1,880	3,520	981

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

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

<sup>2</sup>A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

<sup>3</sup>Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

<sup>4</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

TABLE 6  
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY  
OR LOCALITY<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country or locality	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	36	8,230	223	59,000
Belgium	1	620	5	2,610
Brazil	(4)	30	39	10,400
Canada	75	10,700	218	43,600
China	5	4,510	10	9,030
Ecuador	1	110	2	397
Germany	(4)	198	5	1,760
Greece	29	7,660	92	25,000
Guatemala	22	6,030	22	6,030
Hong Kong	2	1,900	9	7,990
India	58	31,000	237	115,000
Indonesia	10	3,130	37	12,300
Italy	(4)	260	2	814
Japan	3	1,580	7	5,060
Korea, Republic of	67	22,200	202	63,200
Malaysia	158	28,700	679	87,700
Mexico	192	45,700	537	125,000
Netherlands	1	291	1	416
Oman	30	7,200	30	7,200
Pakistan	56	22,800	144	62,700
Peru	35	9,420	97	26,700
Philippines	1	1,230	6	3,790
Portugal	--	--	6	1,000
Russia	1	718	2	1,860
Saudi Arabia	--	--	36	8,740
Singapore	1	335	1	797
Taiwan	142	41,600	411	128,000
Thailand	20	11,200	150	60,500
Turkey	445	114,000	1,010	268,000
United Arab Emirates	1	388	3	1,540
United Kingdom	(4)	1,100	1	1,400
Vietnam	16	4,500	144	44,100
Other <sup>5</sup>	1	639	29	7,820
Total	1,410	388,000	4,400	1,200,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

<sup>5</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Canada–United States border:</b>				
Buffalo, NY	8	2,290	22	7,020
Chicago, IL	(4)	143	19	856
Detroit, MI	14	3,060	45	9,730
Duluth, MN	1	491	3	1,270
Great Falls, MT	2	648	8	1,720
Ogdensburg, NY	1	267	3	592
Pembina, ND	14	3,190	79	20,400
Other	31	791	45	2,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>44,000</b>
<b>East coast:</b>				
Baltimore, MD	40	13,200	126	42,400
Boston, MA	156	40,500	334	80,300
Charleston, SC	53	4,650	85	14,700
Miami, FL	36	12,100	101	37,400
New York City, NY	251	82,900	666	224,000
Norfolk, VA	40	14,200	60	29,200
Philadelphia, PA	60	15,600	217	56,800
Portland, ME	2	290	10	1,140
Providence, RI	48	12,000	162	42,000
Savannah, GA	15	8,370	68	21,600
St. Albans, VT	1	157	3	554
Wilmington, NC	4	268	11	711
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>551,000</b>
<b>Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):</b>				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	(4)	12	(4)	12
El Paso, TX	22	5,350	74	15,000
Houston–Galveston, TX	14	7,830	70	33,200
Laredo, TX	86	19,300	247	56,100
Mobile, AL	1	355	2	1,200
New Orleans, LA	1	356	8	4,910
San Juan, PR	5	1,320	38	9,880
Tampa, FL	13	4,660	87	28,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	6	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>149,000</b>
<b>West coast and Hawaii:</b>				
Columbia–Snake, OR	35	7,940	189	48,100
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	572	37	9,530
Los Angeles, CA	335	94,300	1,000	242,000
San Diego, CA	20	4,230	48	9,390
San Francisco, CA	89	20,900	376	97,100
Seattle, WA	9	5,450	145	49,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>456,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>388,000</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

-- Zero

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	429	112,000	1,300	348,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	65	24,100	163	61,500
No. 1 bundles	4	1,100	13	3,730
No. 2 bundles	5	1,140	42	11,500
Shredded steel scrap	362	94,100	1,090	295,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	258	2	532
Cut plate and structural	72	19,000	156	43,800
Tinned iron or steel	13	2,400	40	7,310
Remelting scrap ingots	1	397	4	1,610
Cast iron	177	45,800	833	158,000
Other iron and steel	171	45,100	470	136,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,300	345,000	4,110	1,070,000
Stainless steel	25	17,600	110	68,300
Other alloy steel	84	24,800	176	64,400
Total stainless and alloy steel	109	42,300	286	133,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,410	388,000	4,400	1,200,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(4)	36	(4)	44
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	127	3	3,220
Total scrap exports	1,410	388,000	4,400	1,200,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	18	223	33	416
Total pig iron	18	223	33	416
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	118	9,070	236	47,600
Spongy iron products, not DRI	29	9,310	55	17,900
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	3,380	6	8,770
Powders of alloy steel	2	6,540	5	19,500
Other ferrous powders	13	7,690	38	22,900
Total DRI, granules, powders	164	36,000	339	117,000
Grand total	1,590	424,000	4,770	1,320,000

<sup>1</sup>Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country or locality	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	298	88,500	801	235,000
China	(4)	103	1	426
Germany	2	82	5	229
Japan	1	188	7	348
Mexico	57	19,700	147	50,400
Netherlands	--	--	43	11,700
Russia	1	372	6	1,430
Sweden	--	--	60	18,400
United Kingdom	(4)	90	22	7,190
Other <sup>5</sup>	1	724	3	1,770
Total	360	110,000	1,100	327,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

<sup>5</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Customs district	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	31	13,800	86	35,900
Charleston, SC	1	112	42	11,700
Chicago, IL	(4)	93	2	574
Cleveland, OH	1	468	4	1,300
Detroit, MI	186	55,600	507	149,000
Duluth, MN	11	2,970	21	5,570
El Paso, TX	7	1,800	16	4,480
Great Falls, MT	1	262	3	687
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	341	1	683
Laredo, TX	38	13,400	101	34,800
Mobile, AL	5	2,350	41	14,400
New Orleans, LA	2	147	65	17,200
Nogales, AZ	4	1,060	9	2,310
Ogdensburg, NY	1	934	4	2,860
Pembina, ND	9	2,570	31	9,620
Philadelphia, PA	1	166	1	199
San Diego, CA	3	841	11	2,920
Seattle, WA	58	12,100	145	30,200
St. Albans, VT	2	335	5	1,160
Other	1	470	2	1,490
Total	360	110,000	1,100	327,000

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	March 2020		January–March <sup>3</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	13	2,930	39	9,370
No. 2 heavy melting steel	8	1,830	22	5,450
No. 1 bundles	83	23,900	293	84,900
No. 2 bundles	11	3,100	24	6,730
Shredded steel scrap	35	8,790	118	31,400
Borings, shovelings and turnings	9	2,010	19	4,280
Cut plate and structural	11	2,680	32	7,700
Tinned iron or steel	17	4,580	44	13,300
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	74	(4)	315
Cast iron	8	2,250	27	6,980
Other iron and steel	94	21,500	285	66,200
Total carbon steel and cast iron	289	73,700	903	237,000
Stainless steel	27	24,900	65	58,000
Other alloy steel	44	11,200	126	32,500
Total stainless and alloy steel	71	36,100	191	90,600
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	360	110,000	1,100	327,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	4
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	3	1,410	12	4,090
Total scrap imports	363	111,000	1,110	331,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	32	(4)	70
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	406	135,000	1,400	450,000
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	83
Total pig iron	406	135,000	1,400	450,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	164	50,900	654	165,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	744	1	2,260
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,700	6	7,460
Powders of alloy steel	5	8,240	14	23,800
Other ferrous powders	5	7,690	11	18,800
Total DRI, granules, powders	175	70,200	686	217,000
Grand total	944	316,000	3,190	999,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

<sup>3</sup>May include revisions to previously published data.

<sup>4</sup>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<sup>1</sup>

Period	Raw steel production, thousand metric tons		Raw steel capability utilization, percent		Continuous cast steel production, percent	
	Monthly	Year	Monthly	Year	Monthly	Year
		to date <sup>2</sup>		to date <sup>2</sup>		to date <sup>2</sup>
2019:						
March	7,690	22,200	82.2	81.6	99.8	99.7
April	7,360	29,500	81.3	81.5	99.8	99.8
May	7,550	37,100	80.8	81.4	99.8	99.8
June	7,240	44,300	80.1	81.2	99.7	99.7
July	7,420	51,700	79.4	80.9	99.8	99.7
August	7,400	59,100	79.1	80.7	99.8	99.8
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

<sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

<sup>2</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>		Pig Iron <sup>2</sup>	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
<b>2019:</b>				
March	314.84	309.87	375.48	369.55
April	299.44	294.71	313.15	308.20
May	270.53	266.26	377.94	371.97
June	240.17	236.38	336.49	331.18
July	229.54	225.91	328.61	323.42
August	244.69	240.83	354.49	348.89
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
<b>2020:</b>				
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

<sup>1</sup>Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: American Metal Market.

<sup>2</sup>Prices 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.

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