

Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:

Christopher Candice Tuck, Iron and Steel Scrap Commodity Specialist
 National Minerals Information Center
 U.S. Geological Survey
 989 National Center
 Reston, VA 20192
 Telephone: (703) 648-4912, Fax: (703) 648-7757
 Email: ctuck@usgs.gov

Hoa P. Phamdang (Data)
 Telephone: (703) 648-7965
 Fax: (703) 648-7975
 Email: hphamdan@usgs.gov

Internet: <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic>

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN APRIL 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.

In April 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption decreased by 14%, purchased steel scrap receipts decreased by 17%, and pig iron production decreased by 48% compared with those in March (fig. 1). Recirculating scrap production decreased by 15% compared with that in March. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of April were 17% less than those at the end of March. In April, pig iron consumption decreased by 44% from that in March (table 1).

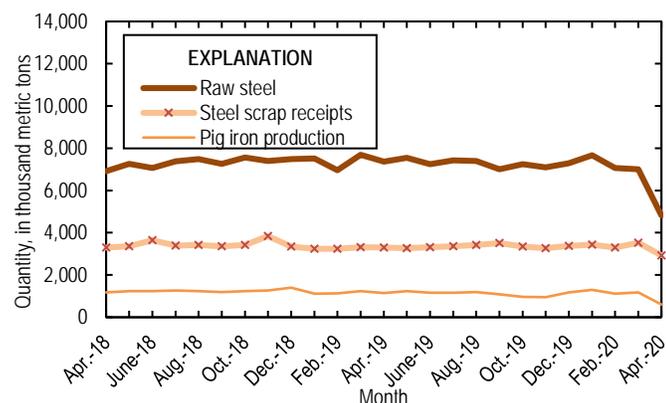


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from April 2018 through April 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in April decreased by 16% from those in March (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 21% of the total tonnage, followed

by Mexico (17%) and the Republic of Korea and Taiwan (13% each) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 24% of the total, followed by San Francisco, CA, (10%) and New York City, NY (8%) (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap in April decreased by 24% from those in March 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 60% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Sweden (16%) and the Netherlands (14%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 32% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, (18%) and New Orleans, LA, (16%) (table 10).

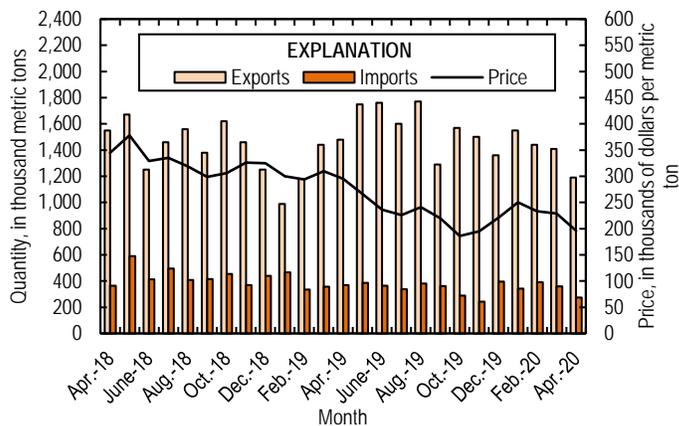


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from April 2018 through April 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

The daily average domestic raw steel production for April, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 161,000 metric tons, a 29% decrease from that in March and a 34% decrease from that in April 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 55.4% in April, down from 75.3% in March and 81.3% in April 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.8% of total raw steel production in April (table 12).

Significant decreases in production, receipts, shipments, stocks and trade were owing to the ongoing effects of the

COVID-19 pandemic on decreased manufacturing, end-use product consumption, and construction globally.

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/nmic/minerals-information-publication-list-services>.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	April 2020	January–April ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	2,930	12,900
From other own company plants	190	857
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	344	1,560
Obsolete scrap	11	45
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	112	519
Basic oxygen process	205	1,290
Electric furnace	3,090	13,000
Other	73	336
Total consumption	3,470	15,100
Shipments	26	237
Stocks, end of period	3,670	3,670
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	163	716
Production	604	4,180
Consumption	774	4,930
Stocks, end of period	426	426
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	114	813
Consumption	192	851
Stocks, end of period	183	183

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. April 2020 data are based on returns from 51% of consumer surveys, representing 54% 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^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	April 2020				January–April 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	56	W	61
Cut structural and plate	338	W	415	340	1,530	229	1,780
No. 1 heavy melting steel	240	37	287	161	1,040	152	1,210
No. 2 heavy melting steel	377	27	426	244	1,490	100	1,690
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	140	--	133	120	591	--	606
No. 2 and all other bundles	63	W	68	28	297	W	304
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	15	--	15	9	60	W	61
Turnings and borings	141	W	149	185	618	W	633
Slag scrap	22	21	47	77	130	201	237
Shredded and fragmentized	828	W	913	1,490	3,660	W	3,940
No. 1 busheling	310	W	344	250	1,500	W	1,620
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	169	96	282	454	805	400	1,280
Stainless steel scrap	59	28	87	62	257	118	392
Alloy steel scrap	24	10	34	59	98	39	137
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	13
Machinery and cupola cast iron	2	--	2	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	13	4	48	W	52
Motor blocks	--	--	--	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	115	23	134	106	481	103	581
Other mixed scrap	49	W	97	64	201	29	430
Total	2,930	344	3,470	3,670	12,900	1,560	15,100

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^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	April 2020			January–April 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	243	42	294	1,000	173	1,200
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	335	76	451	1,690	308	2,120
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	209	14	238	883	58	974
Michigan	52	6	58	395	175	478
Ohio	387	70	462	1,710	330	2,060
Total	984	170	1,210	4,680	871	5,630
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	237	21	271	1,050	85	1,130
Virginia, West Virginia	293	26	320	1,180	92	1,320
Total	531	48	592	2,230	178	2,450
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	435	35	552	2,140	164	2,520
Arkansas and Texas	468	29	509	1,790	103	2,010
Total	903	64	1,060	3,930	268	4,530
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	266	18	320	1,060	73	1,290
Grand total	2,930	344	3,470	12,900	1,560	15,100

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
 RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS^{1,2,3,4}

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	April 2020					January–April 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	41	--	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	77	W	98	W	81	399	503	471	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	36	72	40	68	24	146	388	159	251	96
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	80	106	146	W	27	345	427	537	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	75	W	48	W	36	345	19	175	15
No. 2 and all other bundles	6	37	W	14	W	26	192	26	46	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	42	--	11	W
Turnings and borings	17	36	30	52	7	63	198	125	202	30
Slag scrap	4	11	2	W	W	17	86	9	W	W
Shredded and fragmentized	39	258	154	292	85	170	1,190	693	1,260	342
No. 1 busheling	34	139	W	108	2	132	569	125	663	8
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	20	105	W	37	2	95	539	W	143	10
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	114	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W	--	5	89	--	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	32	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	4	35	--	W	W	19	155	--	21	W
Other mixed scrap	W	10	W	3	W	W	46	W	16	W
Total	243	984	531	903	266	1,000	4,680	2,230	3,930	1,060

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

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

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

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

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

⁵May 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	April 2020					January–April 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	42	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	20	102	W	105	W	87	483	662	472	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	38	106	39	79	25	152	505	157	293	101
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	84	116	169	W	44	358	467	639	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	76	W	40	W	36	357	19	178	15
No. 2 and all other bundles	6	38	W	15	W	26	194	28	49	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	11	W
Turnings and borings	18	43	29	52	7	67	206	125	206	30
Slag scrap	7	26	2	9	W	30	153	9	37	W
Shredded and fragmented	40	282	156	350	85	169	1,290	687	1,450	342
No. 1 busheling	34	149	W	129	2	135	612	128	741	8
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	--	--
All other carbon steel scrap	33	185	W	57	3	141	887	W	226	11
Stainless steel scrap	44	6	--	W	--	178	69	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	25	W	W	--	32	102	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	2	--	W	--	W	7	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	--	W	W	33	W	--	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	6	42	--	W	W	24	199	--	36	W
Other mixed scrap	W	19	W	3	W	16	85	W	15	W
Total	294	1,210	592	1,060	320	1,200	5,630	2,450	4,530	1,290

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.

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

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

⁴May 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	104	25,900	328	84,900
Belgium	1	728	7	3,340
Brazil	(4)	4	39	10,400
Canada	22	5,210	240	48,800
China	3	2,630	14	11,700
Ecuador	(4)	51	2	448
Egypt	15	3,960	16	3,970
Germany	(4)	288	5	2,040
Greece	--	--	92	25,000
Guatemala	--	--	22	6,030
Hong Kong	2	1,750	11	9,740
India	17	10,300	254	125,000
Indonesia	6	1,910	43	14,200
Italy	(4)	72	2	886
Japan	3	2,940	10	8,000
Korea, Republic of	157	17,300	358	80,500
Kuwait	--	--	27	5,970
Malaysia	39	26,100	718	114,000
Mexico	202	47,000	740	172,000
Netherlands	(4)	22	1	439
New Zealand	2	552	2	552
Oman	(4)	14	30	7,220
Pakistan	66	19,300	210	82,000
Peru	38	9,890	135	36,600
Philippines	1	586	7	4,380
Portugal	--	--	6	1,000
Russia	2	1,700	3	3,560
Saudi Arabia	47	11,700	83	20,500
Singapore	(4)	82	1	879
Spain	3	787	4	1,300
Taiwan	149	41,000	560	169,000
Thailand	14	10,800	164	71,200
Turkey	246	59,800	1,260	328,000
United Arab Emirates	1	325	3	1,870
United Kingdom	(4)	159	1	1,560
Vietnam	46	11,000	191	55,100
Other ⁵	(4)	164	2	1,500
Total	1,190	314,000	5,590	1,510,000

-- Zero.

¹Includes 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.

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

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 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	6	2,120	28	9,150
Chicago, IL	(4)	55	19	911
Detroit, MI	5	1,570	50	11,300
Duluth, MN	(4)	172	4	1,440
Great Falls, MT	(4)	55	8	1,770
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	28	3	620
Pembina, ND	99	539	179	21,000
Other	6	559	51	2,920
Total	118	5,100	342	49,100
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	11	4,820	137	47,200
Boston, MA	78	18,900	412	99,200
Charleston, SC	5	3,290	90	18,000
Miami, FL	24	6,970	125	44,300
New York City, NY	100	34,100	766	258,000
Norfolk, VA	21	7,800	81	37,000
Philadelphia, PA	72	18,400	289	75,200
Portland, ME	18	4,560	28	5,700
Providence, RI	32	8,360	194	50,400
Savannah, GA	7	4,180	75	25,800
St. Albans, VT	1	105	3	659
Wilmington, NC	(4)	187	12	898
Total	369	112,000	2,210	662,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	--	--	(4)	12
El Paso, TX	20	4,790	94	19,800
Houston–Galveston, TX	28	12,100	98	45,300
Laredo, TX	71	16,400	318	72,500
Mobile, AL	(4)	143	3	1,350
New Orleans, LA	5	493	13	5,400
San Juan, PR	2	435	40	10,300
Tampa, FL	52	12,300	139	40,300
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	6	1,000
Total	178	46,600	711	196,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	70	17,000	258	65,100
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	447	39	9,970
Los Angeles, CA	287	89,000	1,290	331,000
San Diego, CA	13	2,300	61	11,700
San Francisco, CA	115	30,300	491	127,000
Seattle, WA	38	11,600	183	61,600
Total	525	151,000	2,320	606,000
Grand total	1,190	314,000	5,590	1,510,000

-- Zero

¹Includes 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.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	330	80,100	1,620	428,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	41	14,200	204	75,800
No. 1 bundles	6	1,550	20	5,280
No. 2 bundles	14	1,660	55	13,100
Shredded steel scrap	390	97,800	1,480	393,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	1	271	3	803
Cut plate and structural	30	7,720	186	51,500
Tinned iron or steel	8	2,290	48	9,600
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	288	4	1,890
Cast iron	77	39,100	910	197,000
Other iron and steel	152	41,200	622	177,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,050	286,000	5,160	1,350,000
Stainless steel	16	12,000	126	80,300
Other alloy steel	124	15,700	300	80,100
Total stainless and alloy steel	140	27,700	426	160,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,190	314,000	5,590	1,510,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	44
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	1,370	4	4,590
Total scrap exports	1,190	315,000	5,590	1,520,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	17	33	433
Total pig iron	(4)	17	33	433
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	161	34,700	397	82,300
Spongy iron products, not DRI	52	15,200	107	33,100
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	1,210	7	9,980
Powders of alloy steel	2	7,420	6	26,900
Other ferrous powders	3	4,390	41	27,300
Total DRI, granules, powders	219	62,900	558	180,000
Grand total	1,410	378,000	6,180	1,700,000

--Zero.

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

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	(4)	72	1	378
Canada	164	44,900	964	280,000
China	(4)	244	1	670
Germany	1	83	6	312
Japan	(4)	2	7	351
Mexico	22	8,390	170	58,700
Netherlands	37	10,200	80	21,900
Russia	3	934	9	2,360
Singapore	1	129	1	129
Sweden	45	13,000	105	31,400
United Kingdom	(4)	20	22	7,210
Other ⁵	1	1,030	4	2,490
Total	274	78,900	1,370	406,000

¹Includes 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.

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

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 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	15	8,610	101	44,500
Charleston, SC	37	10,300	79	21,900
Chicago, IL	(4)	104	2	677
Cleveland, OH	4	1,090	8	2,400
Detroit, MI	87	23,200	594	172,000
Duluth, MN	5	1,320	26	6,890
El Paso, TX	4	1,040	20	5,520
Great Falls, MT	1	158	3	844
Houston–Galveston, TX	1	453	2	1,140
Laredo, TX	13	4,870	113	39,700
Mobile, AL	3	1,690	44	16,100
New Orleans, LA	45	13,000	110	30,100
Nogales, AZ	2	457	10	2,770
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	333	4	3,190
Pembina, ND	5	1,350	35	11,000
Philadelphia, PA	(4)	10	1	209
San Diego, CA	1	331	12	3,250
Seattle, WA	49	9,490	194	39,700
St. Albans, VT	1	314	7	1,470
Other	1	901	2	2,400
Total	274	78,900	1,370	406,000

¹Includes 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.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less 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	April 2020		January–April ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	10	1,860	49	11,200
No. 2 heavy melting steel	5	1,480	27	6,920
No. 1 bundles	80	23,200	373	108,000
No. 2 bundles	4	934	28	7,670
Shredded steel scrap	63	15,200	180	46,600
Borings, shovelings and turnings	3	1,020	22	5,290
Cut plate and structural	10	2,210	42	9,920
Tinned iron or steel	10	2,520	54	15,800
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	183	1	498
Cast iron	5	1,350	32	8,340
Other iron and steel	46	10,400	332	76,600
Total carbon steel and cast iron	237	60,300	1,140	297,000
Stainless steel	16	13,300	81	71,300
Other alloy steel	21	5,310	148	37,900
Total stainless and alloy steel	37	18,600	229	109,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	274	78,900	1,370	406,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	4
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	605	14	4,690
Total scrap imports	276	79,500	1,380	411,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	70
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	369	125,000	1,770	575,000
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	83
Total pig iron	369	125,000	1,770	575,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	306	59,400	960	224,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	894	1	3,160
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	2,300	8	9,760
Powders of alloy steel	3	5,780	17	29,600
Other ferrous powders	2	4,500	13	23,300
Total DRI, granules, powders	313	72,900	999	290,000
Grand total	959	278,000	4,150	1,280,000

-- Zero.

¹Import valuation is on a Customs basis.

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

³May include revisions to previously published data.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 12
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
2019:						
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
April	4,820	26,500	55.4	73.7	99.7	99.8

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

²May 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:				
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
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

¹Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: American Metal Market.

²Prices 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.