

Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JUNE 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 December 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 June 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption increased by 5%, purchased steel scrap receipts increased by 8%, and pig iron production decreased by 6% compared with those in May (fig. 1). Recirculating scrap production decreased by 6% compared with that in May. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of June were essentially unchanged from those at the end of May. In June, pig iron consumption increased 3% from that in May (table 1).

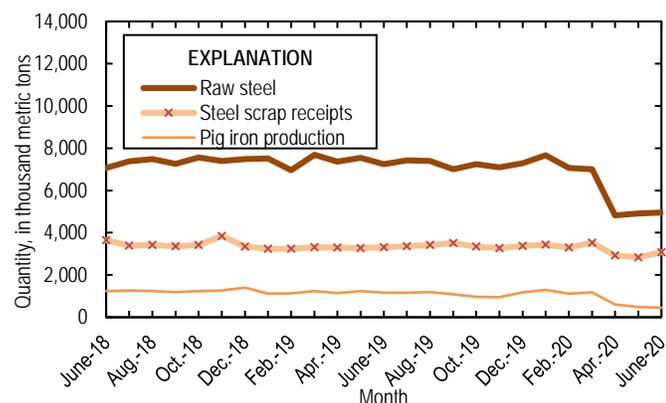


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from June 2018 through June 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in June were nearly unchanged from those in May (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 28% of the total tonnage, followed

by Canada (17%) and Taiwan (10%) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 17% of the total, followed by New York City, NY (14%), and Boston, MA (9%) (table 7).

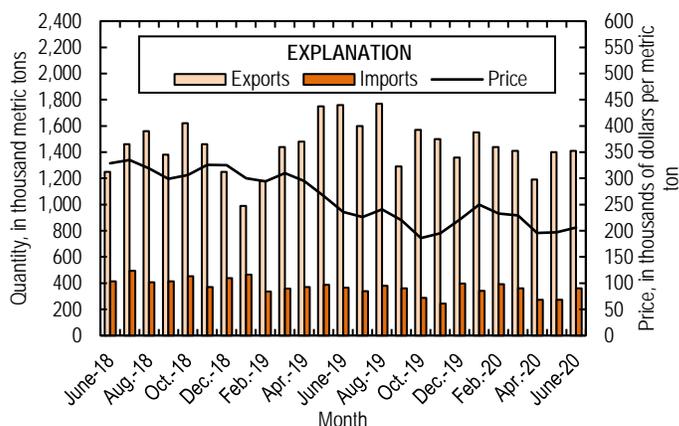


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from June 2018 through June 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

Imports of iron and steel scrap in June increased by 33% from those in May 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 63% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (12%) and the Netherlands (11%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of

imports, accounting for 39% of the total, followed by New Orleans, (25%) and Seattle, WA, (15%) (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for June, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 165,000 metric tons, a 4% increase from that in May and a 32% decrease from that in June 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 56.8% in June, up from 54.6% in May and down from 80.1% in June 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.7% of total raw steel production in June (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.

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

(Thousand metric tons)

	June 2020	January–June ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,070	18,800
From other own company plants	216	1,270
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	299	2,190
Obsolete scrap	11	70
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	105	723
Basic oxygen process	200	1,620
Electric furnace	3,190	19,300
Other	69	467
Total consumption	3,570	22,100
Shipments	22	288
Stocks, end of period	3,550	3,550
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	171	1,080
Production	454	5,120
Consumption	668	6,250
Stocks, end of period	397	397
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	245	1,180
Consumption	186	1,150
Stocks, end of period	239	239

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

²Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. June 2020 data are based on returns from 53% of consumer surveys, representing 58% 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	June 2020				January–June ³		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴	Ending stocks	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴
Carbon steel:							
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	16	W	17	W	85	W	94
Cut structural and plate	342	W	415	324	2,200	333	2,590
No. 1 heavy melting steel	264	28	300	150	1,540	214	1,780
No. 2 heavy melting steel	375	27	432	227	2,250	154	2,550
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	150	--	140	128	872	--	882
No. 2 and all other bundles	52	W	55	29	391	W	398
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	15	--	15	9	89	--	91
Turnings and borings	152	W	158	183	912	W	944
Slag scrap	22	22	39	38	174	233	321
Shredded and fragmented	864	W	975	1,410	5,360	W	5,870
No. 1 busheling	396	W	358	298	2,180	W	2,290
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	172	88	280	455	1,150	590	1,840
Stainless steel scrap	57	27	86	61	370	172	563
Alloy steel scrap	24	10	34	59	146	58	206
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	19
Machinery and cupola cast iron	2	--	2	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	13	4	72	W	78
Motor blocks	--	--	--	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	103	10	120	89	687	134	825
Other mixed scrap	47	W	113	57	296	46	645
Total	3,070	299	3,570	3,550	18,800	2,190	22,100

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	June 2020			January–June ³		
	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴	Receipts of scrap from outside sources	Production of recirculating scrap	Consumption ⁴
Mid-Atlantic and New England:						
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	254	43	305	1,490	260	1,790
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	366	77	478	2,410	462	3,060
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	212	15	239	1,310	91	1,460
Michigan	52	8	58	499	189	595
Ohio	345	33	383	2,370	430	2,820
Total	975	134	1,160	6,580	1,170	7,930
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	247	14	267	1,540	119	1,660
Virginia, West Virginia	293	25	340	1,760	145	1,990
Total	540	40	607	3,300	264	3,640
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	563	40	667	3,210	231	3,750
Arkansas and Texas	473	23	498	2,670	153	3,010
Total	1,040	63	1,170	5,880	386	6,760
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	266	19	329	1,590	112	1,940
Grand total	3,070	299	3,570	18,800	2,190	22,100

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	June 2020					January–June 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	62	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	73	W	107	W	120	546	750	674	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	37	95	40	69	24	218	556	239	387	144
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	72	107	150	W	41	498	640	836	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	76	W	56	W	54	496	29	269	23
No. 2 and all other bundles	7	24	W	14	W	40	231	37	73	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	63	--	17	W
Turnings and borings	17	46	31	51	7	96	285	187	300	44
Slag scrap	4	11	2	W	W	26	109	13	W	W
Shredded and fragmented	41	255	163	319	85	250	1,680	1,010	1,920	513
No. 1 busheling	34	139	W	192	2	200	847	181	944	12
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	26	102	W	37	2	139	746	W	216	15
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	171	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W	--	8	134	W	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	W	48	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	5	22	--	W	W	27	201	--	29	W
Other mixed scrap	W	10	W	3	W	W	67	W	21	W
Total	254	975	540	1,040	266	1,490	6,580	3,300	5,880	1,590

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	June 2020					January–June 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	62	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	20	93	W	116	W	128	673	996	682	W
No. 1 heavy melting steel	39	115	40	80	25	229	718	235	450	152
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	77	119	181	W	66	521	704	991	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	77	W	45	W	54	509	29	266	23
No. 2 and all other bundles	7	25	W	15	W	40	234	36	78	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	17	W
Turnings and borings	18	47	33	54	7	102	297	189	311	44
Slag scrap	7	17	2	10	W	45	194	13	56	W
Shredded and fragmentized	41	278	168	403	85	249	1,840	1,010	2,260	513
No. 1 busheling	34	148	W	146	2	204	909	183	980	12
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	39	175	W	60	3	211	1,240	W	345	16
Stainless steel scrap	44	5	--	W	--	266	79	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	9	25	W	W	--	50	151	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	2	--	W	--	W	10	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	50	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	6	27	--	W	W	35	259	--	47	W
Other mixed scrap	W	19	W	4	W	25	122	W	22	W
Total	305	1,160	607	1,170	329	1,790	7,930	3,640	6,760	1,940

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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	2	603	605	154,000
Belgium	4	1,890	12	6,160
Brazil	--	--	39	10,400
Canada	242	10,600	612	65,000
China	6	5,370	26	21,700
Dominican Republic	6	1,510	6	1,570
Ecuador	1	85	3	541
Egypt	37	8,550	175	41,900
Germany	(4)	269	5	2,670
Greece	(4)	30	93	25,300
Guatemala	--	--	22	6,030
Hong Kong	2	1,240	15	12,600
India	51	15,500	353	159,000
Indonesia	4	1,450	54	17,800
Italy	1	573	35	8,850
Japan	4	2,100	15	11,300
Korea, Republic of	17	7,880	390	97,800
Kuwait	--	--	27	5,970
Malaysia	126	25,300	900	163,000
Mexico	78	17,300	948	220,000
Netherlands	1	477	2	1,180
Oman	--	--	30	7,220
Pakistan	51	20,900	310	120,000
Peru	--	--	135	36,600
Philippines	1	799	9	5,990
Portugal	--	--	6	1,000
Russia	--	--	4	4,140
Saudi Arabia	95	23,800	178	44,200
Singapore	(4)	197	2	1,350
Spain	2	575	27	7,910
Taiwan	143	43,700	850	254,000
Thailand	54	20,200	235	103,000
Turkey	399	91,700	1,950	480,000
United Arab Emirates	(4)	420	4	2,950
United Kingdom	1	638	3	2,910
Vietnam	82	22,100	307	85,600
Other ⁵	1	414	5	3,100
Total	1,410	326,000	8,390	2,190,000

-- 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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	12	4,870	46	16,300
Chicago, IL	(4)	52	19	1,060
Detroit, MI	13	3,180	69	16,000
Duluth, MN	(4)	33	4	1,690
Great Falls, MT	1	127	9	2,010
Ogdensburg, NY	1	236	4	902
Pembina, ND	3	438	183	21,800
Other	208	1,070	370	4,740
Total	237	10,000	706	64,500
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	43	13,300	238	71,000
Boston, MA	132	32,500	654	158,000
Charleston, SC	8	3,680	103	24,900
Miami, FL	32	9,970	191	64,500
New York City, NY	196	39,700	1,140	354,000
Norfolk, VA	10	8,090	98	50,400
Philadelphia, PA	100	19,400	518	119,000
Portland, ME	2	521	32	6,590
Providence, RI	--	--	207	53,500
Savannah, GA	46	5,560	134	37,600
St. Albans, VT	2	364	7	1,220
Wilmington, NC	(4)	122	12	1,080
Total	571	133,000	3,340	942,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	--	--	(4)	12
El Paso, TX	6	1,540	115	24,500
Houston–Galveston, TX	27	12,600	196	74,400
Laredo, TX	47	10,300	402	91,300
Mobile, AL	1	355	3	1,940
New Orleans, LA	52	13,200	65	19,000
San Juan, PR	6	1,440	66	16,200
Tampa, FL	47	12,900	220	62,900
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	6	1,000
Total	186	52,300	1,070	291,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	70	18,000	384	97,700
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	2	455	70	17,300
Los Angeles, CA	246	82,100	1,700	472,000
San Diego, CA	15	2,670	88	16,600
San Francisco, CA	73	20,900	754	198,000
Seattle, WA	10	6,490	283	92,300
Total	416	131,000	3,280	894,000
Grand total	1,410	326,000	8,390	2,190,000

-- 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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	373	94,100	2,410	624,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	45	18,600	302	115,000
No. 1 bundles	4	937	28	7,420
No. 2 bundles	12	1,500	75	15,600
Shredded steel scrap	384	91,700	2,370	597,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	2	768	6	1,680
Cut plate and structural	44	11,200	284	75,900
Tinned iron or steel	7	3,210	62	14,800
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	299	5	2,230
Cast iron	179	32,700	1,190	267,000
Other iron and steel	296	31,700	1,120	243,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,350	287,000	7,850	1,960,000
Stainless steel	21	21,600	160	114,000
Other alloy steel	41	17,900	388	115,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	62	39,500	549	229,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,410	326,000	8,390	2,190,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	50
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	144	4	4,950
Total scrap exports	1,410	326,000	8,400	2,200,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	33	433
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	5
Alloy pig iron	--	--	(4)	4
Total pig iron	--	--	33	442
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	49	12,000	547	118,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	178	140	42,400
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	1,530	9	12,900
Powders of alloy steel	1	4,550	8	35,700
Other ferrous powders	4	3,710	47	33,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	55	22,000	751	242,000
Grand total	1,470	348,000	9,180	2,440,000

-- 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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	(4)	34	1	439
Canada	229	63,700	1,400	397,000
China	(4)	27	1	758
Germany	6	99	12	419
Japan	3	76	10	458
Mexico	42	14,100	249	85,100
Netherlands	38	9,990	119	31,900
New Zealand	19	5,070	19	5,070
Russia	(4)	591	10	3,580
Sweden	--	--	105	31,400
United Kingdom	23	6,810	75	23,800
Other ⁵	(4)	179	5	3,670
Total	361	101,000	2,000	583,000

-- Zero.

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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	15	7,100	129	57,900
Charleston, SC	(4)	58	79	22,000
Chicago, IL	--	--	2	706
Cleveland, OH	(4)	621	10	3,630
Detroit, MI	139	40,200	847	244,000
Duluth, MN	10	2,090	45	10,900
El Paso, TX	5	1,240	31	8,310
Great Falls, MT	1	176	6	1,270
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	53	2	1,840
Laredo, TX	29	9,800	169	58,200
Miami, FL	(4)	29	1	236
Mobile, AL	3	1,820	80	29,000
New Orleans, LA	89	22,000	200	52,100
New York City, NY	(4)	62	1	714
Nogales, AZ	1	426	12	3,390
Ogdensburg, NY	(4)	281	5	3,680
Pembina, ND	11	2,630	55	15,800
Philadelphia, PA	--	--	1	216
San Diego, CA	3	832	17	4,580
Seattle, WA	54	10,800	298	60,500
St. Albans, VT	2	315	10	2,220
Other	(4)	179	2	2,070
Total	361	101,000	2,000	583,000

-- Zero.

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	June 2020		January–June ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	12	2,400	73	15,700
No. 2 heavy melting steel	10	2,260	44	10,800
No. 1 bundles	115	34,400	532	156,000
No. 2 bundles	4	949	35	9,380
Shredded steel scrap	48	11,300	279	69,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	8	1,980	35	8,300
Cut plate and structural	17	4,230	73	17,300
Tinned iron or steel	14	3,130	80	21,800
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	1	553
Cast iron	26	6,730	64	16,500
Other iron and steel	60	12,900	477	113,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	312	80,300	1,690	438,000
Stainless steel	15	11,600	108	93,600
Other alloy steel	34	8,810	202	51,700
Total stainless and alloy steel	49	20,500	310	145,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	361	101,000	2,000	583,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	4
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	3	889	19	6,190
Total scrap imports	364	102,000	2,020	590,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	25	(4)	206
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	292	89,500	2,570	836,000
Alloy pig iron	(4)	38	(4)	182
Total pig iron	292	89,600	2,570	836,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	213	54,800	1,370	319,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	679	2	4,800
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,800	12	14,000
Powders of alloy steel	3	5,740	22	39,600
Other ferrous powders	2	3,440	16	32,400
Total DRI, granules, powders	220	66,500	1,420	410,000
Grand total	876	258,000	6,010	1,840,000

-- 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:						
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
May	4,910	31,500	54.6	69.9	99.7	99.7
June	4,950	36,400	56.8	67.8	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 13
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

Period	Steel Scrap ¹		Pig Iron ²	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
2019:				
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
May	199.84	196.68	324.28	319.16
June	208.85	205.55	304.40	299.59

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.