

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 AUGUST 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 August 2020, iron and steel scrap consumption and purchased steel scrap receipts increased by 3% and recirculating scrap production increased by 21% with those in July. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of August remained nearly unchanged from those at the end of July. In August, pig iron production increased by 62% and consumption increased by 11% from that in July. Direct-reduced iron receipts decreased by 21% and consumption decreased by 19% (table 1, fig. 1).

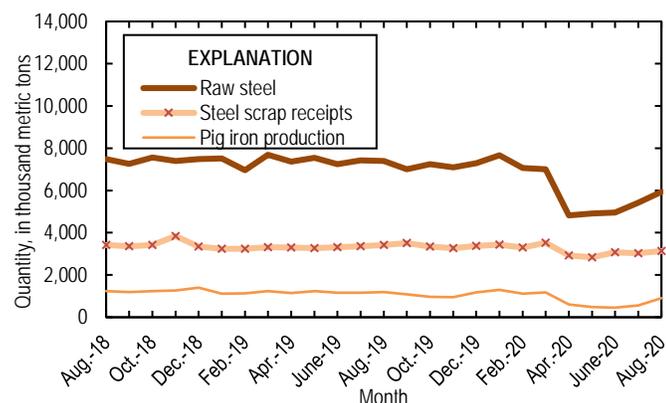


Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel, receipts of iron and steel scrap, and production of pig iron from August 2018 through August 2020. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Exports of iron and steel scrap in August increased by 51% from those in July (fig. 2). Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 35% of the total tonnage, followed

by Bangladesh and Malaysia (12% each) (table 6). Los Angeles, CA, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of exports, accounting for 20% of the total, followed by New York City, NY (18%), and Boston, MA, (12%) (table 7).

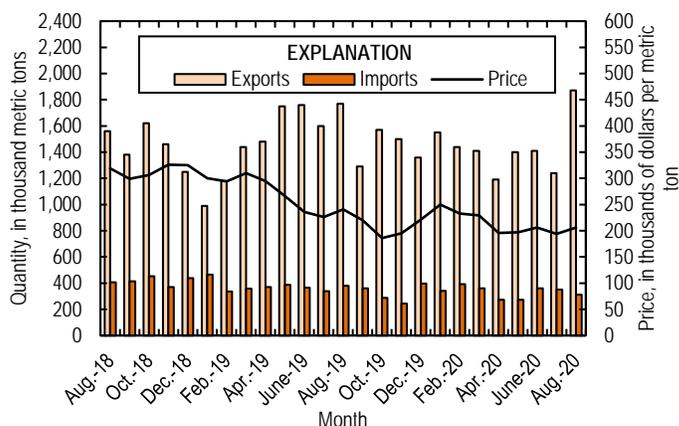


Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from August 2018 through August 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and American Metal Market.

Imports of iron and steel scrap in August decreased by 11% from those in July 2020 (fig. 2). Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 85% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Mexico (12%) and Japan (6%) (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of

imports, accounting for 42% of the total, followed by Seattle, WA, (22%) and Buffalo, NY, (11%) (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for August, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 191,000 metric tons, a 9% increase from that in July and a 20% decrease from that in August 2019. Raw steel production capability utilization was 65.9% in August, up from 60.3% in July and down from 79.1% in August 2019. Continuous cast steel production accounted for 99.8% of total raw steel production in August (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)

	August 2020	January–August ³
Scrap:		
Receipts:		
From outside sources	3,130	25,000
From other own company plants	195	1,630
Production:		
Recirculating scrap	361	2,850
Obsolete scrap	11	93
Consumption (by type of furnace):		
Blast furnace	112	942
Basic oxygen process	293	2,170
Electric furnace	3,150	25,500
Other	65	595
Total consumption	3,620	29,200
Shipments	60	376
Stocks, end of period	3,510	3,510
Pig iron (includes hot metal):		
Receipts	162	1,420
Production	912	6,590
Consumption	1,060	8,040
Stocks, end of period	376	376
Direct-reduced iron: ⁴		
Receipts	157	1,530
Consumption	155	1,490
Stocks, end of period	153	153

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. August 2020 data are based on returns from 54% of consumer surveys, representing 59% 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	August 2020				January–August 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	111	W	123
Cut structural and plate	357	W	424	305	2,900	432	3,420
No. 1 heavy melting steel	258	35	297	146	2,060	277	2,370
No. 2 heavy melting steel	380	27	432	235	3,020	208	3,420
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	145	--	148	122	1,150	--	1,170
No. 2 and all other bundles	70	W	68	33	519	W	524
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad rails	15	--	15	9	119	--	122
Turnings and borings	219	W	159	246	1,280	W	1,260
Slag scrap	26	55	50	82	223	306	410
Shredded and fragmented	860	W	963	1,380	7,110	W	7,790
No. 1 busheling	306	W	338	233	2,830	W	3,010
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
All other carbon steel scrap	190	101	311	448	1,510	780	2,440
Stainless steel scrap	57	27	85	39	483	228	733
Alloy steel scrap	24	8	32	57	194	75	271
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	3	2	W	W	25
Machinery and cupola cast iron	2	--	2	W	W	--	W
Cast iron borings	12	W	13	4	96	W	104
Motor blocks	--	--	--	W	W	--	W
Other iron scrap	117	21	138	103	920	166	1,090
Other mixed scrap	67	W	106	60	413	56	814
Total	3,130	361	3,620	3,510	25,000	2,850	29,200

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	August 2020			January–August 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	260	42	311	2,030	346	2,430
North Central:						
Illinois and Indiana	409	76	511	3,210	615	4,050
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin	210	16	239	1,730	123	1,930
Michigan	96	47	115	653	251	777
Ohio	379	71	441	3,100	536	3,650
Total	1,090	211	1,310	8,680	1,530	10,400
South Atlantic:						
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	244	14	263	2,020	147	2,180
Virginia, West Virginia	292	24	335	2,360	192	2,650
Total	536	38	599	4,380	340	4,830
South Central:						
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	514	26	547	4,270	288	4,930
Arkansas and Texas	437	26	532	3,500	207	4,050
Total	952	52	1,080	7,780	495	8,980
Mountain and Pacific:						
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	284	18	325	2,140	147	2,550
Grand total	3,130	361	3,620	25,000	2,850	29,200

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	August 2020					January–August 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	82	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	19	88	W	101	24	159	707	998	876	157
No. 1 heavy melting steel	38	94	40	67	19	294	736	318	523	187
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7	81	107	147	W	56	669	855	1130	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	88	W	40	W	72	661	38	345	31
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	41	W	14	W	56	303	47	101	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	--	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	84	W	23	W
Turnings and borings	17	46	31	118	7	129	375	250	469	59
Slag scrap	4	15	2	W	W	35	136	18	26	W
Shredded and fragmentized	42	288	158	287	85	352	2,220	1,330	2,520	684
No. 1 busheling	35	139	W	102	2	269	1120	239	1,180	16
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	--	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	28	118	W	37	2	196	968	W	289	20
Stainless steel scrap	W	W	--	W	--	228	W	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	1	22	W	W	--	10	178	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	64	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	5	37	--	W	W	38	272	--	38	W
Other mixed scrap	W	11	W	2	W	26	88	W	28	W
Total	260	1,090	536	952	284	2,030	8,680	4,380	7,780	2,140

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	August 2020					January–August 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	83	W	--	W	W
Cut structural and plate	20	114	W	102	26	168	881	1,330	889	158
No. 1 heavy melting steel	40	120	41	77	19	309	942	316	606	196
No. 2 heavy melting steel	11	82	121	173	W	89	696	942	1,340	W
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	W	85	W	45	W	72	670	38	356	31
No. 2 and all other bundles	8	39	W	15	W	56	303	45	107	W
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	W	--	--	--	--	W	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	W	3	W	W	W	W	23	W
Turnings and borings	18	48	32	54	7	137	393	252	418	59
Slag scrap	7	28	2	10	W	60	241	18	75	W
Shredded and fragmentized	42	312	161	362	85	352	2,430	1,330	2,990	684
No. 1 busheling	37	149	W	123	2	277	1210	235	1,270	16
Steel cans (post consumer)	W	W	--	W	--	W	W	--	W	--
All other carbon steel scrap	41	200	W	63	3	292	1,620	W	468	21
Stainless steel scrap	44	4	--	W	--	355	86	--	W	--
Alloy steel scrap	7	25	W	W	--	64	201	W	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	--	2	--	W	--	W	13	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	W	W	W	W	--	W	W	W	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	W	W	W	W	67	W	W	W
Motor blocks	--	W	--	W	--	--	W	--	W	--
Other iron scrap	6	43	--	8	W	48	330	--	62	W
Other mixed scrap	W	19	W	2	W	34	160	W	28	W
Total	311	1,310	599	1,080	325	2,430	10,400	4,830	8,980	2,550

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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	229	56,500	835	211,000
Belgium	2	787	15	7,990
Brazil	--	--	39	10,400
Canada	35	8,970	681	82,400
Cayman Islands	(4)	175	1	621
China	3	2,540	32	27,200
Dominican Republic	(4)	55	6	1,640
Ecuador	(4)	45	3	586
Egypt	--	--	215	51,400
Germany	1	620	8	3,930
Greece	--	--	122	32,700
Guatemala	--	--	22	6,030
Hong Kong	4	3,370	20	17,400
India	71	31,800	488	218,000
Indonesia	45	11,700	108	32,200
Italy	(4)	72	35	8,950
Jamaica	1	695	1	705
Japan	1	1,550	20	14,900
Korea, Republic of	58	16,600	488	126,000
Kuwait	--	--	27	5,970
Malaysia	229	32,900	1,190	228,000
Mexico	134	32,800	1,180	268,000
Netherlands	(4)	200	2	1,490
New Zealand	(4)	14	2	585
Oman	(4)	11	30	7,230
Pakistan	74	31,500	490	191,000
Peru	28	7,830	164	44,500
Philippines	1	1,020	12	8,260
Portugal	--	--	6	1,000
Russia	(4)	10	4	4,150
Saudi Arabia	--	--	178	44,200
Singapore	(4)	189	3	1,760
Spain	3	925	31	9,250
Sweden	(4)	412	1	1,670
Taiwan	165	53,800	1,180	355,000
Thailand	53	21,400	352	150,000
Turkey	655	161,000	2,980	734,000
United Arab Emirates	(4)	152	5	3,390
United Kingdom	(4)	16	4	3,110
Vietnam	79	21,100	522	142,000
Other ⁵	(4)	395	3	1,910
Total	1,870	501,000	11,500	3,060,000

-- 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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada–United States border:				
Buffalo, NY	8	4,280	62	23,600
Chicago, IL	1	355	20	1,450
Detroit, MI	7	2,320	85	21,200
Duluth, MN	(4)	41	4	1,870
Great Falls, MT	(4)	82	10	2,200
Ogdensburg, NY	1	189	7	1,320
Pembina, ND	2	284	187	22,400
Other	11	1,150	392	6,970
Total	32	8,710	767	81,000
East coast:				
Baltimore, MD	41	12,300	351	104,000
Boston, MA	223	51,200	955	230,000
Charleston, SC	9	4,960	124	35,800
Miami, FL	45	13,900	272	88,600
New York City, NY	333	80,900	1,680	496,000
Norfolk, VA	28	15,300	150	77,900
Philadelphia, PA	97	25,300	683	164,000
Portland, ME	2	381	37	7,510
Providence, RI	59	14,200	280	71,000
Savannah, GA	11	5,610	158	50,800
St. Albans, VT	1	198	9	1,720
Wilmington, NC	1	268	13	1,430
Total	851	225,000	4,710	1,330,000
Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	(4)	3	(4)	15
El Paso, TX	13	2,860	156	28,700
Houston–Galveston, TX	29	13,100	271	104,000
Laredo, TX	59	14,500	508	116,000
Mobile, AL	2	1,240	6	3,760
New Orleans, LA	1	479	122	29,600
Nogales, AZ	(4)	4	(4)	4
San Juan, PR	29	7,350	104	25,800
Tampa, FL	56	15,500	279	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	6	1,000
Total	188	55,000	1,450	389,000
West coast and Hawaii:				
Columbia–Snake, OR	107	28,200	561	144,000
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	30	7,170	102	25,000
Los Angeles, CA	372	97,100	2,310	648,000
San Diego, CA	15	2,880	119	22,400
San Francisco, CA	165	44,800	1,050	279,000
Seattle, WA	112	33,000	441	141,000
Total	801	213,000	4,580	1,260,000
Grand total	1,870	501,000	11,500	3,060,000

-- 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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	513	133,000	3,290	853,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	63	24,200	419	163,000
No. 1 bundles	11	3,080	51	13,500
No. 2 bundles	22	2,830	131	22,500
Shredded steel scrap	669	169,000	3,420	864,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	5	1,180	14	3,760
Cut plate and structural	79	20,500	406	108,000
Tinned iron or steel	7	3,280	79	21,700
Remelting scrap ingots	1	312	7	3,170
Cast iron	250	35,500	1,520	333,000
Other iron and steel	179	56,000	1,480	347,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	1,800	448,000	10,800	2,730,000
Stainless steel	30	32,600	213	171,000
Other alloy steel	43	20,600	480	157,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	73	53,200	693	328,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	1,870	501,000	11,500	3,060,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	50
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	(4)	325	6	7,280
Total scrap exports	1,870	502,000	11,500	3,070,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	104	33	622
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	(4)	5
Alloy pig iron	(4)	21	(4)	26
Total pig iron	(4)	125	34	653
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(4)	5	640	142,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	105	39,800	285	92,400
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	1	1,840	12	16,500
Powders of alloy steel	1	4,490	95	43,800
Other ferrous powders	8	6,090	59	44,700
Total DRI, granules, powders	115	52,200	1,090	339,000
Grand total	1,990	554,000	12,600	3,410,000

-- 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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brazil	(4)	85	1	567
Canada	266	70,600	1,910	532,000
Cayman Islands	(4)	45	1	213
China	(4)	139	2	1,020
Dominican Republic	(4)	14	1	661
Germany	1	4	14	507
Japan	6	32	19	547
Mexico	38	12,700	328	111,000
Netherlands	(4)	83	146	39,200
New Zealand	--	--	19	5,070
Russia	(4)	313	10	4,060
Sweden	--	--	135	40,000
United Kingdom	--	--	75	23,800
Other ⁵	1	642	5	4,480
Total	312	84,600	2,660	763,000

-- 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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Baltimore, MD	(4)	429	1	765
Buffalo, NY	33	11,000	191	80,100
Charleston, SC	(4)	7	107	29,300
Chicago, IL	5	575	7	1,290
Cleveland, OH	(4)	253	10	3,970
Detroit, MI	132	38,400	1,110	318,000
Duluth, MN	13	3,860	66	16,600
El Paso, TX	4	1,110	39	10,600
Great Falls, MT	1	283	9	1,850
Houston–Galveston, TX	(4)	290	3	2,330
Laredo, TX	26	8,180	225	76,200
Miami, FL	(4)	79	2	968
Mobile, AL	4	2,040	117	41,200
New Orleans, LA	7	83	211	52,300
New York City, NY	(4)	6	1	729
Nogales, AZ	2	568	17	4,450
Ogdensburg, NY	1	305	6	4,170
Pembina, ND	11	2,390	75	20,300
Portland, ME	(4)	63	1	712
San Diego, CA	2	754	21	5,870
Seattle, WA	70	13,800	433	87,000
St. Albans, VT	(4)	108	12	2,710
Other	(4)	129	2	1,780
Total	312	84,600	2,660	763,000

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	August 2020		January–August ³	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	15	2,780	101	20,900
No. 2 heavy melting steel	14	3,250	69	16,100
No. 1 bundles	54	14,200	661	192,000
No. 2 bundles	9	1,980	52	13,100
Shredded steel scrap	23	4,800	344	83,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	9	1,970	50	11,400
Cut plate and structural	22	4,940	118	27,700
Tinned iron or steel	15	5,980	110	31,900
Remelting scrap ingots	(4)	72	1	680
Cast iron	14	2,490	86	20,500
Other iron and steel	69	13,700	640	149,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	245	56,200	2,230	566,000
Stainless steel	19	16,300	141	122,000
Other alloy steel	49	12,200	292	75,100
Total stainless and alloy steel	68	28,500	433	197,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	312	84,600	2,660	763,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(4)	4
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	578	24	7,490
Total scrap imports	315	85,200	2,690	771,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	(4)	97	(4)	364
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	322	101,000	3,360	1,080,000
Alloy pig iron	(4)	54	(4)	294
Total pig iron	323	101,000	3,360	1,080,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	191	45,600	1,850	425,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(4)	198	3	5,380
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,660	15	17,800
Powders of alloy steel	4	7,150	29	52,000
Other ferrous powders	2	4,370	20	41,000
Total DRI, granules, powders	199	58,900	1,920	542,000
Grand total	836	245,000	7,960	2,390,000

-- 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	Monthly	Year	Monthly	Year
		to date ²		to date ²		to date ²
2019:						
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
July	5,420	41,800	60.3	66.7	99.7	99.7
August	5,930	47,800	65.9	66.6	99.8	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:				
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
July	197.12	194.01	304.40	299.59
August	209.05	205.75	327.75	322.57

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.