IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JANUARY 2019

Iron and steel scrap consumption decreased slightly and home (recirculating) scrap production decreased by 7% in January 2019 compared with those of December 2018. Purchased scrap receipts in January 2019 decreased by 3% compared with those in December 2018. Stocks of purchased and home scrap at the end of January 2019 decreased slightly compared with those at the end of December 2018 (table 1). These observations are based upon responses from about 18% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semifinished steel products, which account for about 23% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors and estimates for nonrespondents to this survey.

Pig iron production in January 2019 decreased by 20%, and pig iron consumption decreased by 15% from those of December 2018 (table 1).

Exports of iron and steel scrap in January 2019 decreased by 21% from those in December 2018 (table 6). Turkey, Canada, Mexico, and Taiwan were the leading destinations, accounting for 16%, 14%, 11%, and 11%, respectively, of the total tonnage of exports. Los Angeles, CA, New York City, NY, and San Francisco, CA, were the leading U.S. Customs districts for tonnage of exports, accounting for 22%, 18%, and 16%, respectively, of the total (table 7).

Imports of iron and steel scrap for January 2019 increased by 6% from those in December 2018. Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 55% of the total tonnage of imports, followed by Sweden and Mexico, with 13% and 12%, respectively (table 9). Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 27% of the total, followed by New Orleans, LA, and Seattle, WA with 20% and 14%, respectively (table 10).

The daily average domestic raw steel production for January 2019, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute’s (AISI) monthly production data, was 242,000 metric tons, slightly more than that in December 2018 and a 9% increase from that in January 2018 (table 12). Raw steel production capability utilization (AISI data) was 80.4% in January 2019, up from 79.4% in December 2018 and 73.6% in January 2018 (table 12).

Continuous cast steel production accounted for 98.1% of total raw steel production in January 2019 (table 12).
TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS
FOR STEEL PRODUCERS\(^1,2\)

(Thousand metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Integrated steel producers(^3)</th>
<th>Electric furnace steel producers(^4)</th>
<th>Total for steel producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scrap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from dealers and other sources</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>3,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from other own company plants</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production recirculating scrap</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production obsolete scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (by type of furnace):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast furnace</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic oxygen process</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric furnace</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>2,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (including air furnace)(^5)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>3,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipments</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks, end of period</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>4,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron (includes hot metal):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (by type of furnace):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic oxygen process</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct castings(^6)</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric furnace</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipments</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks, end of period</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-reduced iron:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks, end of period</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total for steel producers" and (or) "Total consumption." -- Zero.

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

\(^2\)Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. January 2019 data are based on returns from 18% of consumer surveys, representing 23% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for nonrespondents of this survey.

\(^3\)Includes data for electric furnaces operated by integrated steel producers.

\(^4\)Includes minimill and specialty steel producers; includes data for other furnaces operated by these steel producers.

\(^5\)Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

\(^6\)Includes ingot molds and stools.

\(^7\)Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipt."

\(^3\)Includes data for electric furnaces operated by integrated steel producers.

\(^4\)Includes minimill and specialty steel producers; includes data for other furnaces operated by these steel producers.

\(^5\)Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

\(^6\)Includes ingot molds and stools.

\(^7\)Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipt."
### TABLE 2
RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, BY GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS1, 2

(Thousand metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources</th>
<th>Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations)</th>
<th>Consumption of purchased and home scrap3</th>
<th>Ending stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon steel:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-phosphorus plate and punchings</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut structural and plate</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 and electric furnace bundles</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 and all other bundles</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad rails</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnings and borings</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag scrap</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded and fragmentized</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 busheling</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel cans (post consumer)</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other carbon steel scrap</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel scrap</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloy steel scrap</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingot mold and stool scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and cupola cast iron</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron borings</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor blocks</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other iron scrap</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed scrap</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>3,760</td>
<td>4,520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in “Total.” -- Zero.
2Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
3Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.
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

(Thousand metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and State</th>
<th>January 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic and New England:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois and Indiana</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, West Virginia</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain and Pacific:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>3,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

= 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.
3Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Mid-Atlantic and New England</th>
<th>North Central</th>
<th>South Atlantic</th>
<th>South Central</th>
<th>Mountain and Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carbon steel:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-phosphorus plate and punchings</td>
<td>10 W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut structural and plate</td>
<td>36 79</td>
<td>30 86</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>72 94</td>
<td>18 60</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>6 84</td>
<td>38 138</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 and electric furnace bundles</td>
<td>2 97</td>
<td>2 40</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 and all other bundles</td>
<td>W 36</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)</td>
<td>-- -- W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad rails</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3 W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnings and borings</td>
<td>16 46</td>
<td>30 56</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag scrap</td>
<td>6 23</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded and fragmentized</td>
<td>81 315</td>
<td>171 351</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 busheling</td>
<td>39 151</td>
<td>W 105</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel cans (post consumer)</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>-- --</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other carbon steel scrap</td>
<td>W 140</td>
<td>W 28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel scrap</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloy steel scrap</td>
<td>2 23</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingot mold and stool scrap</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and cupola cast iron</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>W --</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron borings</td>
<td>W -- W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor block</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other iron scrap</td>
<td>2 44</td>
<td>-- W</td>
<td>W W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed scrap</td>
<td>W 26</td>
<td>W 4</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>454</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### TABLE 5
CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP BY REGION AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS1, 2, 3

(Thousand metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Mid-Atlantic and New England</th>
<th>North Central</th>
<th>South Atlantic</th>
<th>South Central</th>
<th>Mountain and Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon steel:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-phosphorus plate and punchings</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut structural and plate</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 and electric furnace bundles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 and all other bundles</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad rails</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnings and borings</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag scrap</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded and fragmentized</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 busheling</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel cans (post consumer)</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other carbon steel scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel scrap</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloy steel scrap</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingot mold and stool scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and cupola cast iron</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron borings</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor block</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other iron scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed scrap</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>526</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,420</strong></td>
<td><strong>393</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>334</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
## TABLE 6
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP
BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY OR LOCALITY

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and country or locality</th>
<th>January 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America and South America:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa, Europe, Middle East:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Australia, Oceania:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Grand total                   | 989      | 317,000 |

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.
3Includes countries with January 2019 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.
4Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and customs district</th>
<th>January 2019</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada–United States border:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4,230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duluth, MN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Falls, MT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogdensburg, NY</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembina, ND</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East coast:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, NY</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, ME</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>683</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence, RI</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>17,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, GA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Albans, VT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>361</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gulf coast and Mexico–United States border (includes Caribbean territories):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston–Galveston, TX</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7,780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laredo, TX</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile, AL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>570</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan, PR</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West coast and Hawaii:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia–Snake, OR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>78,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>51,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>407</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>989</td>
<td>317,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 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.

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

3 Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>82,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 bundles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 bundles</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded steel scrap</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>83,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borings, shovelings and turnings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut plate and structural</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinned iron or steel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remelting scrap ingots</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>31,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other iron and steel</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>49,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbon steel and cast iron</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>273,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other alloy steel</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total stainless and alloy steel</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>44,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>317,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used rails for rerolling and other uses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total scrap exports</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of manufactured ferrous products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron &lt; or = 0.5% phosphorus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron &gt; or = 0.5% phosphorus</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloy pig iron</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pig iron</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-reduced iron (DRI)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spongy iron products, not DRI</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powders of alloy steel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ferrous powders</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DRI, granules, powders</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>49,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-- Zero.

1Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basic.
2Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
3Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or locality</th>
<th>January 2019 Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>84,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>20,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>466</strong></td>
<td><strong>161,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

3Includes countries with January 2019 quantities of less than 500 metric tons.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs district</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>45,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duluth, MN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Falls, MT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laredo, TX</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile, AL</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>33,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nogales, AZ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembina, ND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Albans, VT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total            | 466      | 161,000 |

\(^1\)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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 heavy melting steel</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 bundles</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>65,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 bundles</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded steel scrap</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borings, shovellings and turnings</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut plate and structural</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinned iron or steel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remelting scrap ingots</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other iron and steel</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>20,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbon steel and cast iron</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>131,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other alloy steel</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total stainless and alloy steel</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>30,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>161,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used rails for rerolling and other uses</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total scrap imports</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>161,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports of manufactured ferrous products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron &lt; or = 0.5% phosphorus</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>232,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron &gt; or = 0.5% phosphorus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloy pig iron</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pig iron</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>233,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-reduced iron (DRI)</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>83,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spongy iron products, not DRI</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powders of alloy steel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ferrous powders</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DRI, granules, powders</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>499,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-- Zero.

1Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basic.
2Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
3Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
TABLE 12
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION, AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Raw steel production, thousand metric tons</th>
<th>Raw steel capability utilization, percent</th>
<th>Continuous cast steel production, percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Year to date\textsuperscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>6,590</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>6,920</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>7,260</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7,060</td>
<td>42,100</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>7,380</td>
<td>49,400</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>7,480</td>
<td>56,900</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>7,260</td>
<td>64,200</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>71,700</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>79,100</td>
<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>7,480</td>
<td>86,600</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019, January</td>
<td>7,520</td>
<td>7,520</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1}Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

\textsuperscript{2}May include revisions to previously published data.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Steel Scrap</th>
<th>Pig Iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$/lt $/t</td>
<td>$/lt $/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>315.05 310.07</td>
<td>389.98 383.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>318.75 313.72</td>
<td>388.45 382.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>335.15 329.86</td>
<td>386.92 380.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>350.47 344.93</td>
<td>395.45 389.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>342.83 377.91</td>
<td>394.19 387.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>334.58 329.30</td>
<td>392.93 386.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>340.72 335.34</td>
<td>412.09 405.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>323.99 318.87</td>
<td>431.25 424.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>304.21 299.41</td>
<td>390.23 384.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>311.01 306.09</td>
<td>460.00 452.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>331.33 326.10</td>
<td>462.83 455.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>329.93 324.72</td>
<td>396.44 390.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average, January–December</strong></td>
<td>328.17 326.36</td>
<td>408.40 401.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019, January</strong></td>
<td>305.19 300.37</td>
<td>395.27 389.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Prices are for No 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: American Metal Market.
2 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.