Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN FEBRUARY 2025

In February 2025, net receipts of steel scrap from outside sources were 4.19 million metric tons (Mt), a decrease of 9% from 4.61 Mt in January. Production of recirculating home scrap from outside sources was 527,000 metric tons (t) in February 2025, a decrease of 9% from 582,000 t in January. Consumption of steel scrap was 4.13 Mt in February 2025, a decrease of 9% from 4.55 Mt in January. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were 3.73 Mt in February 2025, compared to 3.68 Mt in January (table 1).

In February 2025, the production of pig iron was 1.64 Mt, a decrease of 9% from 1.81 Mt in January, and consumption was 1.98 Mt, a decrease of 9% from 2.19 Mt in January. Direct-reduced iron receipts were 626,000 t in February 2025, a decrease of 15% from 734,000 t in January, and consumption was 635,000 t, a decrease of 9% from 700,000 t in January (table 1).

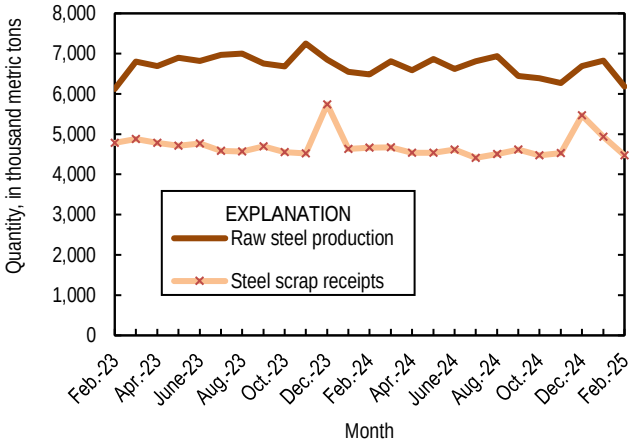

Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel and receipts of iron and steel scrap iron from February 2023 through February 2025. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

The price of No. 1 heavy melting steep scrap was $347.90 in February 2025, an increase of 10% from $317.62 in January. The price of pig iron imported from Brazil into the Port of New Orleans, LA, free on board, was $424.81 in February 2025, a decrease of 6% from $450.30 in January (table 11).

Exports of iron and steel scrap were 1.06 Mt in February 2025, a slight increase from 1.04 Mt in January (fig. 2, table 1). In February 2025, Turkey was the leading export destination, accounting for 29% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico (17%), and India (16%) (table 4). In February 2025, San Francisco, CA, and New York City, NY were the leading U.S. Customs districts by tonnage of exports, accounting for 13% of the total tonnage, each, followed by Columbia–Snake, OR (10%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap were 392,000 t in February 2025, an increase of 19% from 329,000 t in January (fig. 2, table 1). In February 2025, Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 58% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico (22%), and Netherlands (11%) (table 7). In February 2025, Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 37% of the total tonnage, followed by Laredo, TX (15%), and Charleston, SC (11%) (table 8).

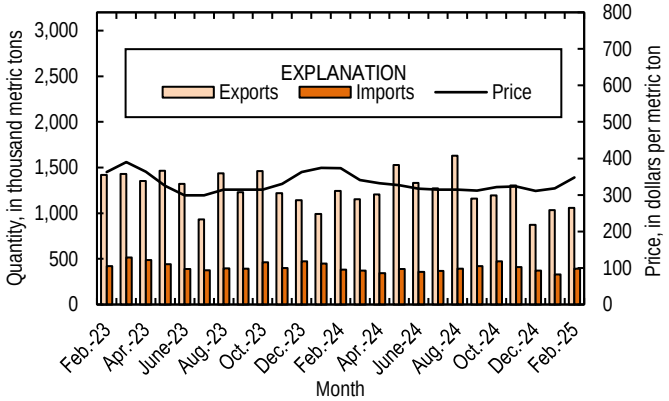

Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from February 2023 through February 2025. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production, as calculated from the American Iron and steel Institute's monthly production data, was 221,000 t in February 2025, compared to 220,000 t in January and a decrease of 5% from 232,000 t in February 2024. Raw steel production capability utilization was 76.5% in February 2025, compared with 76.3% in January and 77.7% in February 2024 (table 10).

Industry News

Proclamation 10896 - “Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States” - was issued on February 10, 2025, under the authority Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, to enact a full reinstatement of 25% tariffs on steel imports and an increase to 25% tariffs on aluminum imports for all countries, which was set to become effective on March 12, 2025. The proclamation would remove all relevant exemption agreements previously in place including those with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom (Bureau of Industry and Security, 2025; Executive Office of the President, 2025).

Industry Participation

Industry participation is key to the publication of aggregated totals of domestic iron and steel scrap statistics. Data may be withheld or estimated, as marked in the accompanying tables, owing to lack of industry response or to withhold proprietary data. Companies already registered with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) can sign up to report electronically by selecting the "Sign up" link at https://mids.er.usgs.gov. To notify the USGS of a new operation, or for further information on registering for electronic submissions, visit https://mids.er.usgs.gov. The USGS iron and steel scrap survey has a canvas code of G01. For more information on how to participate in the iron and steel scrap surveys, please contact Candice Tuck using the contact information listed above.

References Cited

Bureau of Industry and Security, 2025, Implementation of duties on steel pursuant to proclamation 10896 adjusting imports of steel into the United States: Federal Register, v. 90, no. 42, March 5, p.11249–11251. (Accessed May 13, 2025, at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/05/2025-03598/implementation-of-duties-on-steel-pursuant-to-proclamation-10896-adjusting-imports-of-steel-into-the.)

Executive Office of the President, 2025, Fact Sheet—President Donald J. Trump restores section 232 tariffs: Washington, DC, The White House, February 11. (Accessed May 13, 2025, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/02/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-restores-section-232-tariffs/.)

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Table Data

A worksheet has been added to the Excel table files that includes a button to remove text and numerical footnotes from data cells. This will allow users to only have numbers in data cells. Please see the worksheet titled RemoveTextButton for instructions in how to use the tool. Note: you must download the excel file in order to use the tool.

Table 1. Iron and steel scrap, pig iron, and direct-reduced iron statistics for steel producers in February 2025.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons. Revised data are marked with a superscript "r"]

Iron and steel scrap statistics	February[1]	January[1]	Year to Date[1, 2]
Net receipts of ferrous scrap			
From outside sources	4,190	4,610	8,790
From other own company plants	283	326	609
Home scrap production			
Recirculating scrap	527	582	1,110
Obsolete scrap	1	1	3
Ferrous scrap consumption			
Blast furnace	155	176	331
Basic oxygen furnace	332	387	719
Electric furnace	3,640	3,990	7,630
Other furnaces	0	0	0
Total	4,130	4,550	8,680
Ferrous scrap inventory			
Shipments	10	100	110
Stocks, end of period	3,730	3,680	3,730
Ferrous scrap trade			
Exports[3]	1,060	1,040	2,090
Imports[4]	392	329	721
Pig iron			
Receipts	201	208	409
Production	1,640	1,810 r	3,450
Consumption	1,980	2,190	4,170
Stocks, end of period	387	406	387
Direct-reduced iron			
Receipts	626	734	1,360
Consumption	635	700	1,340
Stocks, end of period	390	396	390

[1]Data are estimated using surveyed reports and publicly available information to reflect total figures for the steel

[2]May include revisions to previously published data.

[3]Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under Schedule B numbers 7204 as well as 7302.10.1080 and 8908.00.000.

[4]Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Code heading 7204 as well as 7302.10.1065 and 8908.00.000.

Table 2. Salient statistics of iron and steel scrap, by grade in February 2025.

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total".]

Item	Receipts of scrap from outside sources[1]	Production of recirculating scrap[1]	Consumption[1]	Ending stocks
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	19	W	19	W
Cut structural and plate	315	41	303	268
No. 1 heavy melting steel	320	103	376	213
No. 2 heavy melting steel	475	28	430	224
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	132	0	114	107
No. 2 and all other bundles	81	W	W	28
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	W	0	W	W
Railroad rails	27	0	22	10
Turnings and borings	182	W	160	167
Slag scrap	37	60	80	63
Shredded and fragmentized	1,390	0	1,260	1,580
No. 1 busheling	565	12	480	344
Steel cans scrap (post consumer)	W	W	W	292
All other carbon steel scrap	263	126	330	144
Stainless steel scrap	73	28	93	47
Alloy steel scrap	34	18	41	47
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	W	W
Machinery and cupola cast iron	4	0	W	W
Cast iron borings	16	0	13	W
Other iron scrap	94	28	93	57
Other mixed scrap	135	72	221	115
Total	4,190	527	4,130	3,730

[1]Data are estimated using surveyed reports and publicly available information to reflect total figures for the steel industry.

Table 3. Salient statistics of iron and steel scrap, by region and state, for steel producers in February 2025.

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."]

Region and State	Receipts of scrap from outside sources[1]	Production of recirculating scrap[1]	Consumption[1]
Mid-Atlantic and New England			
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	270	57	320
North Central			
Illinois and Indiana	549	114	565
Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin	327	W	277
Michigan	61	W	59
Ohio	547	100	542
South Atlantic			
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	387	W	339
Virginia, West Virginia	147	W	219
South Central			
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	860	45	790
Arkansas and Texas	668	97	663
Mountain and Pacific			
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	369	W	351
Total	4,190	527	4,130

[1]Data are estimated using surveyed reports and publicly available information to reflect total figures for the steel industry.

Table 4. U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap by country or locality in February 2025.

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Country or locality[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Bangladesh	101	31,400
Canada	48	18,100
Ecuador	1	420
Greece	14	4,490
Hong Kong	2	2,030
India	174	78,700
Korea, Republic of	4	2,000
Malaysia	6	6,970
Mexico	176	61,800
Pakistan	33	23,800
Singapore	3	682
Sweden	1	1,230
Taiwan	62	20,400
Thailand	43	45,100
Turkey	307	101,000
United Arab Emirates	32	14,100
Vietnam	47	15,000
Other[2]	4	3,920
Total	1,060	431,000

[1]Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Schedule B numbers 7204 as well as 7302.10.1080 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Includes countries with quantities of less than 1,000 metric tons for the current month.

Table 5. U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap by region and customs district in February 2025.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Customs district[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Baltimore, MD	43	17,000
Boston, MA	82	27,900
Buffalo, NY	11	4,510
Charleston, SC	4	4,790
Columbia–Snake, OR	103	36,900
Detroit, MI	12	5,860
Duluth, MN	1	661
El Paso, TX	9	4,310
Great Falls, MN	2	694
Honolulu, HI	34	11,300
Houston–Galveston, TX	74	33,000
Laredo, TX	51	20,300
Los Angeles, CA	88	40,800
Miami, FL	9	4,630
New York City, NY	134	61,400
Norfolk, VA	49	31,300
Pembina, ND	14	4,990
Philadelphia, PA	31	11,000
Portland, ME	4	968
Providence, RI	44	14,300
San Diego, CA	22	6,300
San Francisco, CA	139	45,400
San Juan, PR	39	13,300
Savannah, GA	12	10,300
Seattle, WA	37	14,900
St. Albans, VT	2	574
Tampa, FL	2	1,450
Other[2]	5	2,290
Total	1,060	431,000

[1]Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Schedule B numbers 7204 as well as 7302.10.1080 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Includes customs districts with quantities of less than 1,000 metric tons for the current month.

Table 6. U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap and other ferrous products by grades in February 2025.

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Item[1]	HTS code[1]	Quantity [1]	Value[1]
Exports of ferrous waste and scrap			
Cast iron	7204.10.0000	20	10,800
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	21	22,800
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	39	25,500
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	2	1,330
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	3	930
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	([2])	61
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	2	729
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	4	997
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	439	167,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	40	20,500
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	59	20,600
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	313	104,000
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	116	56,000
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	([2])	166
Used rails	7302.10.1080	0	0
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	0	0
Total scrap exports		1,060	431,000
Exports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	([2])	183
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.20.0000	0	0
Alloy Pig Iron	7201.50.3000	0	0
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	7203.10.0000	0	0
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	7205.10.0000	1,350	2,540
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	1,070	3,570
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	3	5,460
Total feedstocks		2,420	11,700

[1]Export valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Schedule B numbers 7204 as well as 7302.10.1080 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Less than ½ unit.

Table 7. U.S. imports for consumption of iron and steel scrap by country or locality in February 2025.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Country or locality[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Canada	229	91,200
Mexico	85	37,400
Netherlands	44	15,600
Sweden	33	12,500
Other[2]	2	465
Total	392	157,000

[1]Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Code heading 7204 as well as 7302.10.1065 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Includes countries with quantities of less than 1,000 metric tons for the current month.

Table 8. U.S. imports for consumption of iron and steel scrap by customs district in February 2025.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Customs district[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Buffalo, NY	21	10,400
Charleston, SC	44	15,700
Detroit, MI	144	60,800
Duluth, MN	13	4,230
El Paso, TX	5	1,870
Laredo, TX	60	28,900
Mobile, AL	2	1,380
New Orleans, LA	33	12,500
Nogales, AZ	6	1,630
Ogdensburg, NY	2	1,470
Pembina, ND	9	3,980
San Diego, CA	12	3,660
Seattle, WA	39	10,000
Other[2]	2	549
Total	392	157,000

[1]Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Code heading 7204 as well as 7302.10.1065 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Includes customs districts with quantities of less than 1,000 metric tons for the current month.

Table 9. U.S. imports for consumption of iron and steel scrap and other ferrous products by grade in February 2025.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons and thousand dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.]

Item[1]	HTS Code[1]	Quantity [1]	Value[1]
Cast iron	7204.10.0000	9	3,210
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	21	21,500
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	47	15,700
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	10	3,120
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	141	56,600
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	4	1,430
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	6	1,950
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	12	4,360
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	11	3,250
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	11	2,780
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	12	2,970
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	85	32,900
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	26	7,290
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	([2])	13
Used rails	7302.10.1065	0	0
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	([2])	23
Total scrap imports		392	157,000
Imports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	178	77,000
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.20.0000	0	0
Alloy pig iron	7201.50.3000	0	0
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	7203.10.0000	129	41,300
Spongy iron products, not DRI	7203.90.0000	([2])	290
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	7205.10.0000	1,220	2,360
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	3,870	8,310
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	4	6,720
Total feedstocks		5,400	136,000

[1]Import valuation is on a free-alongside-ship basis. Includes all materials under HTS Schedule B numbers 7204 as well as 7302.10.1065 and 8908.00.000.

[2]Less than ½ unit.

Table 10. U.S. raw steel production, raw steel capability utilization, and continuous cast steel production.

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.]

Period	Raw steel production (thousand metric tons)		Raw steel capability utilization (percent)		Continuous cast steel production (percent)	
	Monthly	Year to date[1]	Monthly	Year to date[1]	Monthly	Year to date[1]
2024						
February	6,490	13,000	77.7	75.6	99.7	99.7
March	6,810	19,800	76.4	75.8	99.7	99.7
April	6,590	26,400	76.3	75.9	99.7	99.7
May	6,870	33,300	76.9	76.1	99.7	99.7
June	6,620	39,900	76.7	76.2	99.7	99.7
July	6,810	46,700	76.4	76.2	99.7	99.7
August	6,940	53,700	77.7	76.4	99.7	99.7
September	6,440	60,100	74.6	76.2	99.6	99.7
October	6,390	66,500	71.6	75.8	99.6	99.7
November	6,270	72,800	72.6	75.5	99.6	99.7
December	6,690	79,500	75.0	75.4	99.6	99.7
2025						
January	6,830	6,830	76.3	76.3	99.7	99.7
February	6,190	13,000	76.5	76.4	99.7	99.7

[1]May include revisions to previously published data.

Table 11. Composite prices for steel scrap and pig iron.

[Data are in dollars per metric ton Revised data are marked with a superscript "r."]

Period	Steel scrap[1]	Pig iron[2]
2024		
February	372.98 r	435.18 r
March	341.39 r	447.03 r
April	331.91 r	474.56 r
May	326.99 r	446.95 r
June	317.47 r	442.85 r
July	314.98 r	446.51 r
August	314.98 r	450.13 r
September	312.10 r	451.08 r
October	321.89 r	455.06 r
November	322.65 r	445.76 r
December	311.43 r	452.93 r
2025		
January	317.6 r	450.30 r
February	347.90	424.81

[1]Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap, reported in long tons and converted to metric tons.. Source: Fastmarkets-AMM.

[2]Prices are Brazilian basic pig iron, free on board, New Orleans, LA. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 12. U.S. iron and steel scrap receipts, production of pig iron, and direct-reduced iron (DRI) consumption.
[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Data are in thousand metric tons. Revised data are marked with a superscript "r".]

Period	Scrap receipts		Pig iron production[1]		DRI consumption[1]	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
2024						
February	4,660	9,290	1,680	3,370	675	1,290
March	4,670	14,000	1,770	5,140	793	2,080
April	4,540	18,500	1,710	6,850	746	2,830
May	4,530	23,000	1,780	8,630	624	3,450
June	4,620	27,700	1,710	10,300	797	4,250
July	4,410	32,100	1,770	12,100	702	4,950
August	4,500	36,600	1,810	13,900	719	5,670
September	4,620	41,200	1,670	15,600	705	6,370
October	4,470	45,700	1,650	17,200	664	7,040
November	4,530	50,200	1,620	18,900	590	7,630
December	5,470	55,700	1,730	20,600	725	8,350
2025						
January	4,930	4,930	1,810 r	1,810 r	700	700
February	4,470	9,400	1,640	3,450	635	1,340

[1]Data are estimated using surveyed reports and publicly available information to reflect total figures for the steel industry.