Mineral Industry Surveys

For information, contact:
Candice C. Tuck, Iron and Steel Scrap Commodity Specialist
National Minerals Information Center
Telephone: (703) 648-4912
Email: ctuck@usgs.gov

Tiffany J. Lin (Data)
Telephone: (703) 648-7963
Email: tjlin@usgs.gov
Internet: https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/mineral-industry-surveys

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JULY 2025

In July 2025, net receipts of steel scrap from outside sources were 4.79 million metric tons (Mt), a 2% increase from 4.68 Mt (revised) in June 2025 (fig. 1, table 1). Production of recirculating home scrap from outside sources was 690,000 metric tons (t) in July 2025, a 2% increase from 676,000 t (revised) in June 2025. Consumption of steel scrap was 4.91 Mt in July 2025, a 2% increase from 4.81 Mt (revised) in June 2025. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were 3.78 Mt in July 2025, compared to 3.80 Mt in June 2025 (table 1).

In July 2025, the production of pig iron was 1.89 Mt, a 2% increase from 1.85 Mt in June 2025, and consumption was 2.27 Mt, a 2% increase from 2.22 Mt in June 2025. Direct-reduced iron receipts were 642,000 t in July 2025, a 2% increase from 629,000 t (revised) in June 2025, and consumption was 722,000 t, a 2% increase from 707,000 t (revised) in June 2025.

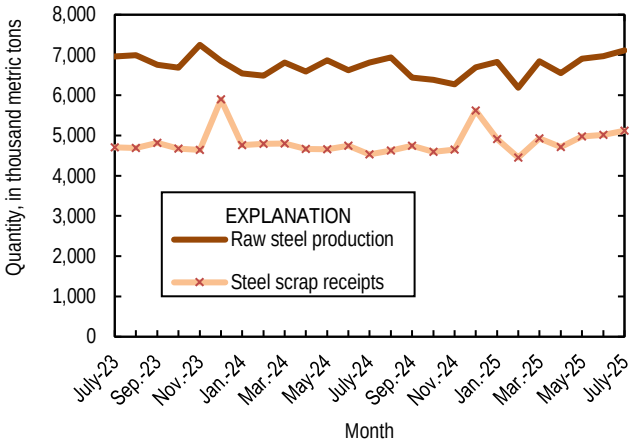

Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel and receipts of iron and steel scrap iron from July 2023 through July 2025. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

The price of No. 1 heavy melting steep scrap was $306.75 per metric ton in July 2025, unchanged from the price in June 2025. The price of pig iron imported from Brazil into the Port of New Orleans, LA, free on board, was $438.32 per metric ton in July 2025, a 1% increase from $435.72 per metric ton in June 2025 (table 11).

Exports of iron and steel scrap were 1.00 Mt in July 2025, unchanged from those in June 2025 (fig. 2, table 1). In July 2025, Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 26% of the total tonnage, followed by Bangladesh (16%), and Mexico (11%) (table 4). In July 2025, New York City, NY, was the leading U.S. Customs districts by tonnage of exports, accounting for 20% of the total tonnage, followed by Los Angeles, CA (15%), and San Francisco, CA (14%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap were 390,000 t in July 2025, an increase of 4% from 375,000 t in June 2025 (fig. 2, table 1). In July 2025, Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 70% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico (29%) (table 7). In July 2025, Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 41% of the total tonnage, followed by Laredo, TX (23%), and Seattle, WA (10%) (table 8).

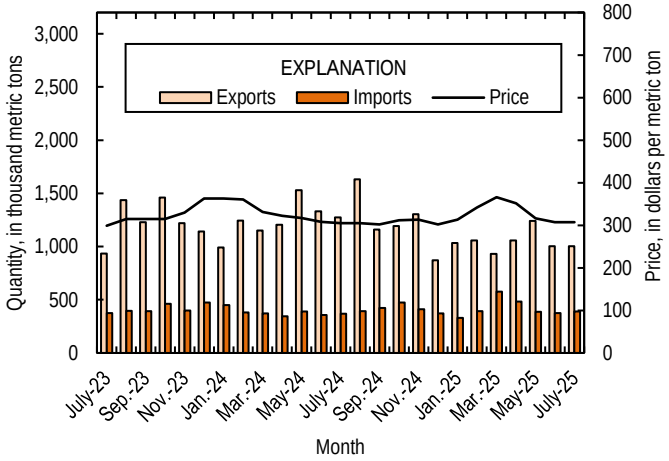

Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from July 2023 through July 2025. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production, as calculated from the American Iron and steel Institute's monthly production data, was 230,000 t in July 2025, a 1% decrease from 232,000 t in June 2025 and an increase of 4% from 220,000 t in July 2024. Raw steel production capability

utilization was 78.2% in July 2025, 79.8% in June 2025, and 76.4% in July 2024 (table 10).

Industry News

The average price of domestic steel production increased in the second quarter of 2025 compared to the first quarter of the year. The price increase was attributed to the rise in comparable steel import prices caused by 25% tariffs enacted in March, which were later increased to 50% in June. Steel imports through May decreased 6% from the same period in 2024, according to data from the American Iron and Steel Institute (Eavis, 2025).

In July, renewable energy standards for the steel industry and other industries in China were established for the first time, as indicated from notice by the National Development and Reform Commission. The renewable portfolio standards set targets for power consumption from renewable sources for each industry in each province (Howe, 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

Eavis, Peter, 2025, American steel just got more expensive— buyers blame tariffs: The New York Times, July 22. (Accessed December 12, 2025, at https://www.nytimes.com/2025/07/22/business/steel-prices-tariffs.html/.)

Howe, Colleen, 2025, China sets its first renewable standards for steel, cement and polysilicon: Reuters, July 11. (Accessed December 12, 2025, at https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/boards-policy-regulation/china-sets-its-first-renewable-standards-steel-cement-polysilicon-2025-07-11/.)

List Services

List services and web feed subscribers are the first to receive notification of USGS minerals information publications and data releases. For information on how to subscribe, go to https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/minerals-information-publication-list-services.

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 July

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits may not add to totals shown. Revised data are marked with a superscript "r".]

Iron and steel scrap statistics	July[1]	June[1]	Year to date[1, 2]
Net receipts of ferrous scrap			
From outside sources	4,790	4,680 [r]	31,900
From other own company plants	335	334 [r]	2,230
Home scrap production			
Recirculating scrap	690	676 [r]	4,600
Obsolete scrap	2	2 [r]	11
Ferrous scrap consumption			
Blast furnace	193	183 [r]	1,250
Basic oxygen furnace	408	404 [r]	2,720
Electric furnace	4,310	4,220 [r]	28,700
Other furnaces	0	0	0
Total	4,910	4,810 [r]	32,700
Ferrous scrap inventory			
Shipments	9	8	155
Stocks, end of period	3,780	3,800	3,780
Ferrous scrap trade			
Exports[3]	1,000	1,000	7,330
Imports[4]	390	375	2,930
Pig iron			
Receipts	376	370 [r]	2,530
Production	1,890	1,850	12,600
Consumption	2,270	2,220	15,100
Stocks, end of period	418	418	418
Direct-reduced iron			
Receipts	642	629 [r]	4,630
Consumption	722	707 [r]	4,810
Stocks, end of period	422	422	422

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

[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 July 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	21	W	23	W
Cut structural and plate	364	53	368	261
No. 1 heavy melting steel	345	132	449	222
No. 2 heavy melting steel	543	35	505	223
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	182	0	158	109
No. 2 and all other bundles	84	W	W	33
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles	W	0	W	W
Railroad rails	31	0	27	10
Turnings and borings	199	W	183	166
Slag scrap	43	81	102	66
Shredded and fragmentized	1,580	0	1,440	1,600
No. 1 busheling	688	59	597	375
Steel cans scrap (post consumer)	W	W	W	292
All other carbon steel scrap	297	154	395	141
Stainless steel scrap	84	35	115	47
Alloy steel scrap	39	22	50	47
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	W	W
Machinery and cupola cast iron	3	0	W	W
Cast iron borings	18	0	16	W
Other iron scrap	85	33	116	53
Other mixed scrap	161	73	256	115
Total	4,790	690	4,910	3,780

[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 July 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	310	73	384
North Central			
Illinois and Indiana	543	143	617
Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin	220	W	220
Michigan	71	W	73
Ohio	635	137	679
South Atlantic			
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	435	W	410
Virginia, West Virginia	176	W	187
South Central			
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	1,060	101	988
Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas	827	123	838
Mountain and Pacific			
California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washingtoı	505	W	509
Total	4,790	690	4,910

[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 July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Country or locality[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Bangladesh	161	53,900
Canada	44	14,600
Greece	27	9,650
India	79	64,000
Korea, Republic of	6	4,630
Malaysia	2	2,040
Mexico	109	34,700
Pakistan	35	28,800
Peru	79	24,900
Philippines	1	1,580
Singapore	5	1,930
Taiwan	101	36,400
Thailand	34	42,800
Turkey	264	85,900
United Arab Emirates	2	1,720
Vietnam	46	19,000
Other[2]	6	9,990
Total	1,000	437,000

[1]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.

[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 July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Customs district[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Baltimore, MD	5	5,100
Boston, MA	64	21,800
Buffalo, NY	6	2,770
Charleston, SC	5	5,280
Columbia–Snake, OR	35	14,500
Detroit, MI	13	5,850
El Paso, TX	2	770
Great Falls, MT	1	337
Honolulu, HI	3	1,330
Houston–Galveston, TX	46	25,100
Laredo, TX	51	17,000
Los Angeles, CA	153	70,900
Miami, FL	10	5,130
Mobile, AL	1	1,140
New York City, NY	198	96,100
Norfolk, VA	21	19,900
Ogdensburg, NY	2	496
Pembina, ND	6	1,670
Philadelphia, PA	33	11,700
Portland, ME	5	1,030
Providence, RI	9	2,690
San Diego, CA	22	5,810
San Francisco, CA	142	48,700
San Juan, PR	12	4,510
Savannah, GA	15	15,800
Seattle, WA	36	14,000
St. Albans, VT	5	1,250
Tampa, FL	96	34,100
Other[2]	4	1,860
Total	1,000	437,000

[1]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.

[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 July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Item[1]	Schedule B[1]	Quantity [1]	Value[1]
Exports of Ferrous Waste and Scrap			
Cast iron	7204.10.0000	31	20,900
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	21	26,800
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	44	25,900
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	3	2,370
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	2	546
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	0	18
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	1	492
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	4	1,330
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	473	189,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	40	23,100
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	18	7,030
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	244	81,700
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	122	57,300
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	([2])	15
Used rails	7302.10.1080	([2])	([2])
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	0	0
Total scrap exports		1,000	437,000
Exports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	([2])	123
Pig iron > or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.20.0000	0	0
Alloy pig iron	7201.50.3000	([2])	3
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	7203.10.0000	0	0
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	7205.10.0000	1,350	2,720
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	1,230	3,770
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	3	5,750
Total feedstocks		2,580	12,400

[1]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.

[2]Less than ½ unit.

Table 7. U.S. imports for consumption of iron and steel scrap by country or locality in July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Country or locality[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Canada	273	110,000
Mexico	114	67,000
Other[2]	3	1,350
Total	390	179,000

[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 July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Customs district[1]	Quantity[1]	Value[1]
Buffalo, NY	13	7,340
Chicago, IL	5	990
Detroit, MI	159	72,900
Duluth, MN	34	9,930
El Paso, TX	7	2,390
Laredo, TX	88	53,900
Miami, FL	1	240
Mobile, AL	3	6,670
Nogales, AZ	5	1,270
Ogdensburg, NY	2	1,790
Pembina, ND	19	7,010
San Diego, CA	11	2,760
Seattle, WA	40	10,200
Other[2]	3	1,250
Total	390	179,000

[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 July 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 (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Item[1]	HTS code[1]	Quantity [1]	Value[1]
Cast iron	7204.10.0000	14	4,340
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	24	33,100
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	61	21,400
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	10	3,010
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	86	37,500
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	2	655
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	5	1,900
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	33	25,200
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	26	7,320
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	8	2,120
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	16	4,130
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	75	30,600
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	29	7,450
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	([2])	23
Used rails	7302.10.1065	0	0
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	0	0
Total scrap imports		390	179,000
Imports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	497	215,000
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	148	58,900
Spongy iron products, not DRI	7203.90.0000	1	1,400
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other use	7205.10.0000	1,170	2,150
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	3,940	9,000
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	11	9,350
Total feedstocks		5,770	296,000

[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]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; may not add to totals shown. 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						
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
March	6,840	19,900	76.5	76.4	99.7	99.7
April	6,550	26,400	75.0	76.1	99.7	99.7
May	6,910	33,300	76.6	76.2	99.7	99.7
June	6,970	40,300	79.8	76.8	99.7	99.7
July	7,120	47,400	78.2	77.0	99.7	99.7

[1]May include revisions to previously published data.

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

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Data are in dollars per metric tons. Source: U.S. Census Bureau (https://usatrade.census.gov/).]

Period	Steel scrap[1]	Pig iron[2]
2024		
July	305.10	446.51
August	305.10	450.13
September	302.32	451.08
October	311.81	455.06
November	312.53	445.76
December	301.67	452.93
2025		
January	312.60	450.30
February	342.41	424.81
March	366.26	418.18
April	351.74	403.84
May	316.43	423.14
June	306.75	435.72
July	306.75	438.32

[1]Prices are for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. Source: Fastmarkets-AMM.

[2]Prices are imports of Brazilian basic pig iron, free on board, New Orleans, LA. Includes all materials under HTS Schedule B numbers 7201.10.0000.]

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; may not add to totals shown. 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						
July	4,530 r	33,000 r	1,770	12,100	677 r	4,780 r
August	4,630 r	37,600 r	1,810	13,900	694 r	5,470 r
September	4,740 r	42,300 r	1,670	15,600	681 r	6,150 r
October	4,590 r	46,900 r	1,650	17,200	641 r	6,790 r
November	4,650 r	51,600 r	1,620	18,900	569 r	7,360 r
December	5,620 r	57,200 r	1,730	20,600	700 r	8,060 r
2025						
January	4,910 r	4,910 r	1,810	1,810	693 r	693 r
February	4,450 r	9,370 r	1,640	3,450	628 r	1,321 r
March	4,920 r	14,300 r	1,810	5,260	694 r	2,015 r
April	4,710 r	19,000 r	1,740	7,000	664 r	2,679 r
May	4,970 r	24,000 r	1,830	8,830	701 r	3,380 r
June	5,020 r	29,000 r	1,850	10,700	707 r	4,087 r
July	5,120	34,100	1,890	12,600	722	4,810

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