Mineral Industry Surveys

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN AUGUST 2025

In August 2025, net receipts of steel scrap from outside sources were 4.75 million metric tons (Mt), a decrease of 1% from 4.79 Mt in July 2025. Production of recirculating home scrap from outside sources was 687,000 metric tons (t) in August 2025, compared to 690,000 t in July 2025. Consumption of steel scrap was 4.89 Mt in August 2025, compared to 4.91 Mt in July 2025. Stocks of purchased and home scrap were 3.72 Mt in August 2025, a decrease of 2% from 3.78 Mt in July 2025 (table 1).

In August 2025, the production of pig iron was 1.88 Mt, a decrease of 1% from 1.89 Mt in July 2025, and consumption was 2.26 Mt, compared to 2.27 Mt in July 2025. Direct-reduced iron receipts were 619,000 t in August 2025, a decrease of 4% from 647,000 t in July 2025, and consumption was 719,000 t, compared to 722,000 t in July 2025 (table 1).

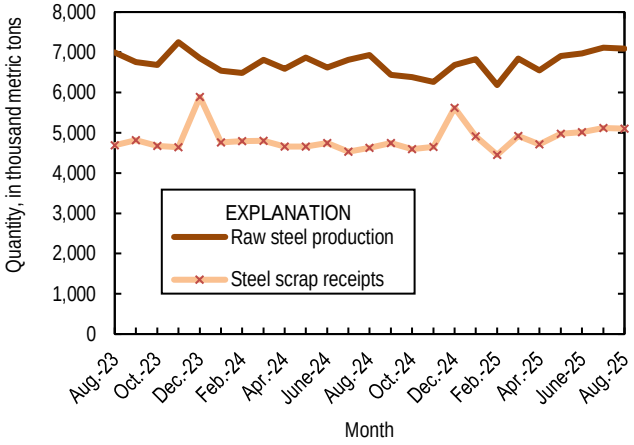

Figure 1. Monthly domestic production of raw steel and receipts of iron and steel scrap iron from August 2023 through August 2025. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey and American Iron and Steel Institute.

The price of No. 1 heavy melting steep scrap was $306.75 per metric ton in August 2025, unchanged from that in July 2025. The price of pig iron imported from Brazil into the Port of New Orleans, LA, free on board, was $419.50 per metric ton in August 2025, a decrease of 4% from $438.32 per metric ton in July 2025 (table 11).

Exports of iron and steel scrap were 1.11 Mt in August 2025, an increase of 11% from 1.00 Mt in July 2025 (fig. 2, table 1).

In August 2025, Turkey was the leading destination for exports, accounting for 29% of the total tonnage, followed by Bangladesh (15%), and Vietnam (13%) (table 4). In August 2025, New York City, NY, and San Fracisco, CA, were the leading U.S. Customs districts by tonnage of exports, accounting for 13% of the total tonnage each, followed by Los Angeles, CA (12%) (table 5).

Imports of iron and steel scrap were 434,000 t in August 2025, an increase of 11% from 390,000 t in July 2025 (fig. 2, table 1). In August 2025, Canada was the leading country of origin, accounting for 67% of the total tonnage, followed by Mexico (25%), and United Kingdom (8%) (table 7). In August 2025, Detroit, MI, was the leading U.S. Customs district by tonnage of imports, accounting for 36% of the total tonnage, followed by Laredo, TX (20%), and Seattle, WA (14%) (table 8).

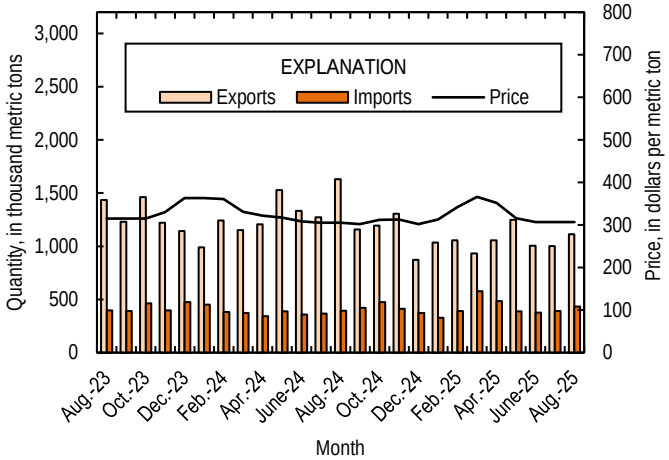

Figure 2. Monthly domestic imports and exports of iron and steel scrap and price for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap from August 2023 through August 2025. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Fastmarkets AMM.

The daily average domestic raw steel production, as calculated from the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly production data, was 229,000 t in August 2025, compared to 230,000 t in July 2025 and an increase of 2% from 224,000 t in August 2024. Raw steel production capability utilization was 77.9% in August 2025, 78.2% in July 2025, and 77.7% in August 2024 (table 10).

Industry News

Tariffs for domestic steel and aluminum imports, which had increased to 50% in June, expanded in August to include an additional 407 derivative product categories. Product categories included finished parts and products such as automotive parts, construction materials, and machinery. One analyst estimated that the expansion of product categories covered at least $320 billion of imports, on the basis of 2024 general customs values (Doherty, 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.

Reference Cited

Doherty, Erin, 2025, Trump expands 50% steel and aluminum tariffs to include 407 additional product types: EngleWood Cliffs, NJ, CNBC, August 19. (Accessed January 16, 2026, at https://www.cnbc.com/2025/08/19/trump-trade-steel-aluminum-tariffs-.html.)

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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 August

[Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons.]

Iron and steel scrap statistics	August[1]	July[1]	Year to Date[1, 2]
Net receipts of ferrous scrap			
From outside sources	4,750	4,790	36,600
From other own company plants	352	336[r]	2,580
Home scrap production			
Recirculating scrap	687	690	5,290
Obsolete scrap	2	2	13
Ferrous scrap consumption			
Blast furnace	195	193	1,450
Basic oxygen furnace	418	410[r]	3,140
Electric furnace	4,280	4,310	33,000
Other furnaces	0	0	0
Total	4,890	4,910	37,600
Ferrous scrap inventory			
Shipments	8	9	163
Stocks, end of period	3,720	3,780	3,720
Ferrous scrap trade			
Exports[3]	1,110	1,000	8,440
Imports[4]	434	390	3,370
Pig iron			
Receipts	378	376	2,910
Production	1,880	1,890	14,500
Consumption	2,260	2,270	17,400
Stocks, end of period	417	418	417
Direct-reduced iron			
Receipts	619	647	5,250
Consumption	719	722	5,530
Stocks, end of period	411	421[r]	411

[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 August 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	353	55	352	255
No. 1 heavy melting steel	334	128	434	221
No. 2 heavy melting steel	485	33	456	216
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	179	0	158	108
No. 2 and all other bundles	81	W	W	32
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles	W	0	W	W
Railroad rails	28	0	24	10
Turnings and borings	194	W	176	165
Slag scrap	42	78	100	65
Shredded and fragmentized	1,500	W	1,410	1,570
No. 1 busheling	674	58	593	366
Steel cans scrap (post consumer)	W	W	W	292
All other carbon steel scrap	293	151	397	139
Stainless steel scrap	67	35	99	45
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	83	33	116	53
Other mixed scrap	151	71	256	108
Total	4,750	687	4,890	3,720

[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 August 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	299	74	374
North Central			
Illinois and Indiana	636	146	699
Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin	230	W	235
Michigan	73	W	74
Ohio	654	137	694
South Atlantic			
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	407	W	409
Virginia, West Virginia	198	W	203
South Central			
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	1,090	102	1,010
Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas	810	116	813
Mountain and Pacific			
California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington	353	W	379
Total	4,750	687	4,890

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

Table 4. U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap by country or locality in August 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	167	55,800
Belgium	1	628
Canada	46	14,800
Germany	3	2,360
Greece	31	10,100
India	69	61,600
Korea, Republic of	5	4,080
Malaysia	2	2,800
Mexico	80	26,900
Pakistan	39	34,600
Peru	51	16,700
Philippines	2	2,510
Saudi Arabia	1	1,370
Singapore	4	1,870
Taiwan	86	29,000
Thailand	46	53,900
Turkey	323	109,000
United Arab Emirates	2	1,200
Vietnam	149	47,900
Other[2]	5	5,690
Total	1,110	483,000

[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 August 202

[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	36	17,000
Boston, MA	69	25,600
Buffalo, NY	6	3,360
Charleston, SC	8	8,570
Columbia-Snake, OR	105	36,900
Detroit, MI	13	5,100
Duluth, MN	1	362
El Paso, TX	5	1,480
Great Falls, MT	3	987
Honolulu, HI	33	10,500
Houston-Galveston, TX	46	30,200
Laredo, TX	30	9,350
Los Angeles, CA	131	60,800
Low Value	5	734
Miami, FL	9	5,310
Mobile, AL	2	1,770
New York City, NY	145	79,300
Norfolk, VA	23	22,100
Ogdensburg, NY	1	319
Pembina, ND	9	3,120
Philadelphia, PA	32	11,400
Portland, ME	26	8,620
Providence, RI	108	35,300
San Diego, CA	21	6,020
San Francisco, CA	142	48,700
San Juan, PR	11	3,890
Savannah, GA	16	17,200
Seattle, WA	71	25,000
St. Albans, VT	3	593
Tampa, FL	2	1,510
Other[2]	2	1,630
Total	1,110	483,000

[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 mo

Table 6. U.S. exports of iron and steel scrap and other ferrous products by grades in August 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 number[1]	Quantity [1]	Value[1]
Exports of Ferrous Waste and Scrap			
Cast iron	7204.10.0000	28	23,200
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	20	26,100
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	39	26,200
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	6	3,240
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	3	985
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	(2)	9
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	2	645
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	3	870
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	415	170,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	54	28,800
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	40	15,700
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	359	120,000
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	141	66,600
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	2	518
Used rails	7302.10.1080	0	0
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	(2)	4
Total scrap exports		1,110	483,000
Exports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	(2)	108
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	1	127
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	7205.10.0000	1,340	4,040
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	1,190	3,410
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	3	6,210
Total feedstocks		2,530	13,900

[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 August 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	291	118,000
Mexico	108	51,100
United Kingdom	33	12,300
Other[2]	2	2,280
Total	434	184,000

[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 August 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	6,950
Charleston, SC	34	12,300
Detroit, MI	158	72,600
Duluth, MN	33	10,000
El Paso, TX	5	1,780
Laredo, TX	87	44,200
Mobile, AL	2	1,450
Nogales, AZ	4	1,060
Ogdensburg, NY	3	3,040
Pembina, ND	24	9,240
San Diego, CA	10	2,660
Seattle, WA	60	16,000
Other[2]	2	2,330
Total	434	184,000

[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 August 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	9	3,520
Stainless steel	7204.21.0000	24	28,900
Other alloy steel	7204.29.0000	50	17,900
Tinned iron or steel	7204.30.0000	11	3,400
No. 1 bundles	7204.41.0020	124	51,700
No. 2 bundles	7204.41.0040	2	782
Borings, shovelings, and turnings	7204.41.0060	4	1,320
Shavings, chips, and mill waste	7204.41.0080	30	15,900
No. 1 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0020	28	8,060
No. 2 heavy melting steel	7204.49.0040	8	2,160
Cut plate and structural	7204.49.0060	14	3,570
Shredded steel	7204.49.0070	99	38,200
Other iron and steel	7204.49.0080	31	8,130
Remelting ingots	7204.50.0000	([2])	14
Used rails	7302.10.1065	0	0
Vessels and ships	8908.00.0000	0	0
Total scrap imports		434	184,000
Imports of feedstock products			
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	7201.10.0000	481	202,000
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	131	50,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	7203.90.0000	([2])	856
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	7205.10.0000	783	2,220
Powders of alloy steel	7205.21.0000	3,740	9,280
Other ferrous powders	7205.29.0000	3	6,310
Total feedstocks		5,140	270,000

[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; 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						
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
August	7,090	54,500	77.9	77.1	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 ton. Source: U.S. Census Bureau (https://usatrade.census.gov/)]

Period	Steel scrap[1]	Pig iron[2]
2024		
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
August	306.75	419.50

[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 Code 7201.10.0000. 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; may not add to totals shown. Data are in thousand metric tons.]

Period	Scrap receipts		Pig iron production[1]		DRI consumption[1]	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
2024						
August	4,630	37,600	1,810	13,900	694	5,470
September	4,740	42,300	1,670	15,600	681	6,150
October	4,590	46,900	1,650	17,200	641	6,790
November	4,650	51,600	1,620	18,900	569	7,360
December	5,620	57,200	1,730	20,600	700	8,060
2025						
January	4,910	4,910	1,810	1,810	693	693
February	4,450	9,370	1,640	3,450	628	1,320
March	4,920	14,300	1,810	5,260	694	2,020
April	4,710	19,000	1,740	7,000	664	2,680
May	4,970	24,000	1,830	8,830	701	3,380
June	5,020	29,000	1,850	10,700	707	4,090
July	5,120	34,100	1,890	12,600	722	4,810
August	5,100	39,200	1,880	14,500	719	5,530

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