



## IRON AND STEEL RECYCLING

Ferrous scrap, which is made from iron and steel, is **the most recycled material in the United States and worldwide**. It comes from consumer products such as automobiles and household appliances, as well as industrial products such as buildings, railroad tracks, ships and farm equipment.



### RECYCLED INTO NEW STEEL

Ferrous scrap is the **single most important raw material input for U.S. steel production**. In 2019, U.S. steel mills consumed more than **60 million metric tons of iron and steel scrap** in 2019 to produce **87 million metric tons of steel**.



### VEHICLES A TOP SOURCE

The largest single source of obsolete ferrous scrap in the United States is end-of-life vehicles, providing more than **13 million tons of iron and steel scrap** annually. The recycling of steel from automobiles is estimated to **save the equivalent energy necessary to power 18 million homes every year**.



### PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Producing new steel from ferrous scrap requires **60 percent less energy and reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 58 percent** compared with producing steel from virgin materials.



### SAVING THE WORLD'S RESOURCES

Recycling one car saves more than 2,500 lbs. of iron ore, 1,400 lbs. of coal, and 120 lbs. of limestone. The industry **recycles approximately 17 million vehicles in the U.S. annually**, according to recent data.

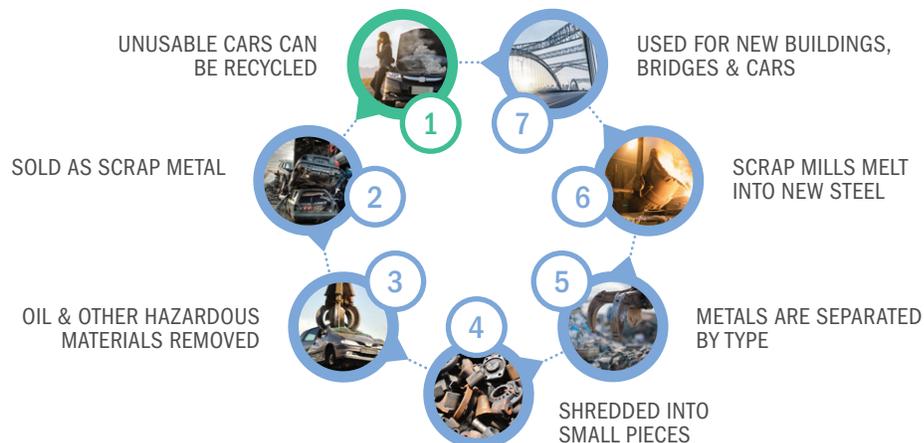


### A MAJOR EXPORT

The U.S. is the world's leading ferrous scrap exporting country, selling to buyers in 70 countries around the world and **generating about \$5 billion in export sales**.

## The Ferrous Metal Recycling Process

Steel in cars can be recycled.



Sources: EPA, John Dunham & Associates

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