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 CO₂ 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.

1. UNUSABLE CARS CAN BE RECYCLED
2. SOLD AS SCRAP METAL
3. OIL & OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMOVED
4. SHREDDED INTO SMALL PIECES
5. METALS ARE SEPARATED BY TYPE
6. SCRAP MILLS MELT INTO NEW STEEL
7. USED FOR NEW BUILDINGS, BRIDGES & CARS

Sources: EPA, John Dunham & Associates

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