

## 2006 The Inherent Recycled Content of Today's Steel

This paper provides an overview of the methods used to produce steel in North America today, and describes steel's inherent recycled content. Contemporary technologies produce steel in two ways, both of which require old steel to make new.

The basic oxygen furnace (BOF) process uses 25 to 35 percent old steel to make new. It produces products—such as automotive fenders, encasements of refrigerators, and packaging like soup cans, five-gallon pails, and 55-gallon drums—whose major required characteristic is drawability.

The electric arc furnace (EAF) process uses more than 80 percent old steel to make new. It produces products—such as structural beams, steel plates, and reinforcement bars—whose major required characteristic is strength.

Many are surprised to learn that steel is the world's, as well as North America's, most recycled material, and in the United States alone, almost 73 million tons of steel were recycled or exported for recycling in 2006. This is done for economic as well as environmental reasons. It is always cheaper to recycle steel than to mine virgin ore and move it through the process of making new steel. However, it should also be clearly understood that many steel applications are durables, and even though two out of every three pounds of new steel are produced from old steel, the fact that cars, appliances, and bridges last a long time makes it necessary to continue to mine virgin ore to supplement the production of new steel. Economic expansion, domestically and internationally, creates additional demand that cannot be fully met by available scrap supplies.

Unlike other competing industries, recycled content in the steel industry is second nature. The North American steel industry has been recycling steel scrap for over 160 years through the growth of 1,800 scrap processors and some 12,500 auto dismantlers. Many of them have been in the business for more than 100 years. The pre-consumer, post-consumer, and total recycled content of steel products in the United States can be determined for the calendar year 2006 using information from the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI), and

the U.S. Geological Survey. Additionally, a study prepared for the AISI by William T. Hogan, S.A., and Frank T. Koelble of Fordham University is used to establish pre- and post-consumer fractions of purchased scrap.

Individual company statistics are not applicable or instructive because of the open loop recycling capability that the steel and iron industries enjoy, with available scrap typically going to the closest melting furnace. This open loop recycling allows, for example, an old car to be melted down to produce a new soup can, and then, as the new soup can is recycled, it is melted down to produce a new car, appliance, or perhaps a structural beam used to repair some portion of the Golden Gate Bridge.

### **Basic Oxygen Furnace**

The basic oxygen furnace (BOF) facilities consumed a total of 13,509,000 tons of ferrous scrap in the production of 46,802,100 tons of raw steel during 2006. Based on U.S. Geological Survey statistics, 1,000,000 of these ferrous scrap tons had been generated as unsalable steel product within the confines of these steelmaking sites. In the steel industry, these tons are classified as "home scrap," but are a mix of runaround scrap and pre-consumer scrap. Estimates by the Steel Recycling Institute identify about 80% of this home scrap as pre-consumer scrap, equating to 800,000 tons (1,000,000 x 80%). Additionally, these operations reported that they consumed 122,400 tons of obsolete scrap (buildings and warehouses dismantled on-site at the mill) during this time frame. This volume is classified as post-consumer scrap.

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the Steel Recycling Institute at  
1-412-922-2772, or visit us online  
at [www.recycle-steel.org](http://www.recycle-steel.org).



As a result of the above, based on the total scrap consumed, outside purchases of scrap equate to 12,386,600 tons [13,509,000 - (1,000,000 + 122,400)]. According to the Fordham University study, the post-consumer fraction of the purchased ferrous scrap would be 83.4 percent, while 16.6 percent of these purchases would be pre-consumer. This equates to 2,056,200 tons of pre-consumer scrap (12,386,600 x 16.6%). This “prompt scrap” is mainly scrap generated by manufacturing processes for products made with steel.

Therefore, the **total recycled content** to produce the 46,802,100 tons of raw steel in the BOF is:

$$\frac{13,509,000}{46,802,100} = 28.9\%$$

**(Total Tons Ferrous Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

Also, the **post-consumer recycled content** is:

$$\begin{aligned} (12,386,600 - 2,056,200) + 122,400 &= 10,452,800 \\ \text{and} \\ 10,452,800 / 46,802,100 &= 22.3\% \end{aligned}$$

**(Post-Consumer Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

Finally, the **pre-consumer recycled content** is:

$$\begin{aligned} (800,000 + 2,056,200) / 46,802,100 &= \\ 2,856,200 / 46,802,100 &= 6.1\% \end{aligned}$$

**(Pre-Consumer Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

## ***Electric Arc Furnace***

The electric arc furnace (EAF) facilities consumed a total of 48,966,900 tons of ferrous scrap in the production of 59,126,400 tons of raw steel during 2006. Based on U.S. Geological Survey adjusted statistics, 16,320,000 of these ferrous scrap tons had been generated as unsalable steel product within the confines of these steelmaking sites. Again, in the steel industry, these tons are classified as “home scrap,” but are a mix of runaround scrap and pre-consumer scrap. Estimates by the Steel Recycling Institute identify about 80% of this home scrap as pre-consumer scrap, equating to 13,056,000 tons (16,320,000 x 80%). Additionally, these operations reported that they consumed 358,300 tons of obsolete scrap (buildings and warehouses dismantled on-site at the mill) during this time frame. This volume is classified as post-consumer scrap.

As a result, based on the total scrap consumed, outside purchases of scrap equate to 32,288,600 tons [48,966,900 - (16,320,000 + 358,300)]. According to the Fordham University study, the post-consumer fraction of the purchased ferrous scrap would be 83.4 percent, while 16.6 percent of these purchases would be pre-

consumer. This equates to 5,359,900 tons of pre-consumer scrap (32,288,600 x 16.6%). This “prompt scrap” is mainly scrap generated by manufacturing processes for products made with steel.

Therefore, the **total recycled content** to produce the 59,126,400 tons of raw steel in the EAF is:

$$\frac{48,966,900}{59,126,400} = 82.8\%$$

**(Total Tons Ferrous Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

Also, the **post-consumer recycled content** is:

$$\begin{aligned} (32,288,600 - 5,359,900) + 358,300 &= 27,287,000 \\ \text{and} \\ 27,287,000 / 59,126,400 &= 46.2\% \end{aligned}$$

**(Post-Consumer Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

Finally, the **pre-consumer recycled content** is:

$$\begin{aligned} (13,056,000 + 5,359,900) / 59,126,400 &= \\ 18,415,900 / 59,126,400 &= 31.1\% \end{aligned}$$

**(Pre-Consumer Scrap / Total Tons Raw Steel)**

The above discussion and calculations demonstrate conclusively the inherent recycled content of today’s steel in North America. To buy steel is to “Buy Recycled.”

Understanding the recycled content of BOF and EAF steels, one should not attempt to select one steel producer over another on the basis of a simplistic comparison of relative scrap usage or recycled content. Rather than providing an enhanced environmental benefit, such a selection could prove more costly in terms of total life cycle assessment energy consumption or other variables. Steel does not rely on “recycled content” purchasing to incorporate or drive scrap use. It already happens because of the economics. Recycled content for steel is a function of the steelmaking process itself.

After its useful product life, regardless of its BOF or EAF origin, steel is recycled back into another steel product. Thus steel with more than 80 percent recycled content cannot be described as environmentally superior to steel with 30 percent recycled content. This is not contradictory because they are both complementary parts of the total interlocking infrastructure of steelmaking, product manufacture, scrap generation and recycling. The recycled content of EAF relies on the embodied energy savings of the steel created in the BOF. Steel is truly the most recycled material.