



Natural Resources Canada

[Home](#)

> [Mining/Materials](#)

> [Mining](#)

> [Minerals and Metals Markets](#)

> [Commodity Reviews](#)

> [Canadian Minerals Yearbook \(CMY\) – 2009](#)

> [ARCHIVED - Recycled Metals](#)

This Web page has been archived on the Web. [Information Archived on the Web.](#)

ARCHIVED - Recycled Metals

Information Archived on the Web

Information identified as archived on the Web is for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It has not been altered or updated after the date of archiving. Web pages that are archived on the Web are not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards. As per the [Communications Policy of the Government of Canada](#), you can request alternate formats. Please "[contact us](#)" to request a format other than those available.

Canadian Minerals Yearbook (CMY) - 2009

Rob Sinclair

*The author is with the Minerals and Metals Sector,
Natural Resources Canada.*

Telephone: 613-947-3729

E-mail: robert.sinclair@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2009, Canada exported 5.9 Mt of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap valued at US\$2.6 billion. Total imports amounted to 2.1 Mt worth US\$3.4 billion.
- Canada's primary trading partner in recycled metals continues to be the United States. Indeed, 56% of all Canadian metal scrap exports went to the United States and 93% of all Canadian imports were from the United States.
- Total Canadian exports of ferrous scrap and slag represented 78% of total exports while nonferrous scrap, ash, and residue accounted for 58% of all imports, both by weight.
- Global imports of nonferrous scrap were valued at US\$39 billion in 2009, down significantly from US\$59 billion in 2008. However, the values for aluminum, copper, and stainless steel metal scrap all showed a general upward trend through 2009.

INTRODUCTION

Metals are the most recyclable materials in our economy. They can be recycled repeatedly without any change in the properties of the metal. To this end, contaminants or impurities within scrap metal need to be identified, quantified, and removed to meet market specifications (for more information on the recycling of metals, visit Natural Resources Canada's "Recycling in Canada" web site).¹ To speak of recycled content when discussing a metallic item is misleading since all of the metal elements within the item are physically identical regardless of the feedstock source.

The amount of metal recycled and recovered in Canada has never been accurately measured. The structure of the scrap metal recycling industry is complex and layered with a great potential for double-counting since the same material will pass through many hands before it reaches the smelter, refiner, or furnace.

In early 2010, the Canadian Association of Recycling Industries (CARI) estimated that almost 12 Mt of metal material was recycled in Canada in 2008 with a sector employment level of about 34 000. CARI believes both figures are understated and attempts will be made to update these numbers in the near future. For example, Canada's 145 foundries consume large amounts of ferrous and nonferrous scrap, but data from this sector have been difficult to assemble and are not included in the CARI estimates.

In comparison, more accurate and reliable data are available from Statistics Canada regarding the international trade of recyclable commodities. These data are provided to the Minerals and Mining Statistical Division (NRCan) where the information is loaded into an internal database for synthesis and analysis. In addition, for the benefit of sellers and buyers around the world, the values of these commodities are closely tracked and, from these activities, historical data can be assembled so that Canadian recyclers can stay abreast of global market trends (refer to Figures [1](#), [2](#), [10](#), [11](#), [12](#) and [13](#)).

Recyclable metals are a resource, although they may be discarded in the absence of effective collection programs and systems. Previous labeling of these resources as “waste” resulted in onerous regulations (that were intended to deal with real waste-handling issues). The resulting high cost of handling and transporting hazardous recyclable metals has hindered some recovery efforts (e.g., electric arc furnace dust that may contain up to 25% zinc is typically stockpiled in Canada rather than shipped to U.S. facilities that can process it). In fact, the transportation of scrap metal over short or long distances is becoming an increasingly important cost centre for recyclers that must deal with rising energy prices, shippers that prefer higher-valued products, security requirements (radiation scanning, inspections), and environmental programs (emission standards).²

Environment Canada is in the process of updating the regulatory framework for the transboundary movement of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials. One option being considered is the creation of separate regulations for different types of materials, which would result in a distinct regulation for hazardous recyclable materials (such as electric arc furnace dust containing zinc).

CANADIAN TRADE IN RECYCLED METALS

From a sheer tonnage perspective, Canada’s trade in recycled metal is dominated by the movement of ferrous scrap over nonferrous scrap. [Figures 1](#) (nonferrous) and [2](#) (ferrous) illustrate this point. In 2009, Canada exported almost three times as much ferrous metal as nonferrous metal. In 2006, about 30% more ferrous metal was imported than nonferrous metal, and these proportions were maintained in 2009. The import of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap has dropped slightly each year since 2007. The export of nonferrous metal scrap has steadily declined since 2007, but the export of ferrous scrap metal rebounded in 2009 after a sudden drop in 2008.

Although Canada has many trading partners, [Figures 3](#) and [4](#) show that a significant amount of recycled metal is traded with our closest neighbour, the United States. These figures also provide an overview of the value of all recycled metals exported (5.9 Mt valued at \$2.7 billion) and imported (2.2 Mt valued at \$3.4 billion) in 2009. China’s enormous demand for scrap metal is reflected in its trading relationship with Canada. This is particularly reflected by the amount of scrap exported to China ([Figure 3](#), or 391 000 t) and the amount imported from that country ([Figure 4](#), or 2177 t). The export of aluminum and copper scrap to China has consistently grown every year from 2000 to 2009, replacing trade with OECD³ countries (excluding the United States) and other non-OECD countries ([Tables 4](#) and [5](#)).

“Recycled metals” is a very general heading under which a vast array of different metallic and mineral materials are comprised. This article focuses on the former mainly because of data availability. In [Figure 5](#), four separate but general distinctions are made: (1) ferrous scrap, (2) nonferrous scrap, (3) ferrous slag, and (4) nonferrous ash and residue. For more details regarding the types of recycled metals tracked by Statistics Canada, refer to [Table 2](#) (“Harmonized System [HS] Codes for Recycled Metals”) in the 2005 *Canadian Minerals Yearbook*. It is interesting to note that, in terms of imports, the total amount of nonferrous scrap material slightly exceeds ferrous scrap material.

[Tables 1](#) and [2](#) provide a rolled-up summary of Canada’s trade in recycled metals. This trade is divided into four groups: the United States, other OECD countries, China, and other non-OECD countries. [Table 1](#) separates the nonferrous and ferrous data whereas [Table 2](#) combines them. In each table, a distinction is made between scrap on the one hand, and slag, ash, and residue on the other. Slag, ash, and/or residue are reported for aluminum, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, “not elsewhere specified,” and ferrous.

In comparing 2006 with 2009, it is noted that Canada’s exports of recycled metals have increased by 591 000 t, which is about 11%. Over the same period, total imports have increased by 659 000 t, which represents growth of about 30%.

Of all the nonferrous scrap exported by Canadian companies, 80% by weight is comprised of three metal groups: stainless steel (497 000 t), aluminum (365 000 t), and copper (146 000 t). These volumes are considerably lower than what they were three years ago (see Recycled Metals article in the 2006 *Canadian Minerals Yearbook*). The remainder comprises lead, zinc, nickel, tin, magnesium, precious metals, and various metals described as “not elsewhere specified.” The major imports are stainless steel (345 000 t), aluminum (119 000 t), lead (79 000 t), and copper (42 000 t), representing 67% of total nonferrous scrap imported in 2009. [Table 3](#) provides an overall summary of nonferrous metal scrap traded by Canada. In fact, [Table 3](#) summarizes the data from [Tables 4-14](#), excluding [Tables 6\(b\)](#) and [12\(b\)](#). The data for each metal-specific table have been assembled using the Harmonized System (HS) codes, which are shown at the bottom of the tables. These codes are used by both the Canada Border Services Agency and Statistics Canada to track trade data.

In previous *Canadian Minerals Yearbook* articles, trade in recycled lead scrap was summarized in a single table (Table 6). In this year’s article, [Table 6\(a\)](#) provides the same summary (2000 to 2009) while [Table 6\(b\)](#) provides a summary of related but previously unreported trade. Note that the export and import of recyclable batteries containing lead are only available in terms of value and not tonnage. Each of the estimated 9.3 million lead-acid batteries reaching their end of life in Canada each year contains about 10 kg of lead. The North American market for end-of-life lead-acid batteries is closely integrated, with unbroken or broken units, electrode paste, and pure lead components moving north and south of the Canada-U.S. border. Canada’s five lead smelters have an annual capacity of 349 500 t of secondary lead. In 2007, about 185 000 t of lead (from lead-acid batteries) were smelted in Canada.⁴

The group referred to as “precious metals” comprises gold, platinum, and other higher-value metals. [Table 11](#) provides trade statistics from 2000 to 2009. Of the \$2.6 billion worth of precious metals imported to Canada in 2009 (up significantly from \$1.5 billion in 2006), gold scrap accounted for 84%. The average price for gold in 2009 was US\$974 per troy ounce, up 61% from US\$604 in 2006.⁵ In terms of exports, 80% was “other (precious) metals.”

[Table 12\(a\)](#) identifies all of the HS codes included in the “not elsewhere specified” (or n.e.s.) group. [Table 12\(b\)](#) shows the annual value of scrap material traded, organized by metal type, from 2000 to 2009. Readers should note that the 2009 data exclude powders and other unwrought materials from the n.e.s. category unless they also fall under the scrap heading. The value of imports and exports of n.e.s. metal scrap in 2009 was considerably lower than it was during the 2004-08 period.

In previous *Canadian Minerals Yearbook* articles, the stainless steel scrap category included all alloy steel scrap. Since separate HS codes are available for stainless steel (720421) and alloy steel other than stainless (720429), and because the tonnage distinction is significant, the data for

each are presented separately in [Tables 13](#) and [14](#). Some of the nonferrous alloys added to steel include chromium, nickel, tungsten, manganese, molybdenum, and vanadium. In reality, scrap metal recyclers keep the differently alloyed steel metals separate in their yards because steel mini-mills do not recover nonferrous metals from this kind of feedstock. Indeed, alloy-specific steel scrap is generally melted to make new product with the same characteristics. Experienced scrap workers can identify and separate different alloys or use hand-held detection equipment to identify the elemental composition of the scrap steel, which is then categorized according to industry scrap specifications.⁶

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Global trade in nonferrous metal scrap was in the order of US\$24 billion in 2004 and 2005, rising to US\$44 billion in 2006. More recent comparable figures are US\$57 billion in 2008 and then a sharp decline to US\$38 billion in 2009 as a result of the recession. Trade volumes grew from 16 Mt in 2004 to a relative plateau of 19, 21, and 20 Mt in 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively. The 2009 tonnage was about 17 Mt. To put these numbers into perspective, estimates from the Bureau of International Recycling (BIR) indicate that 400 Mt of scrap metal (all types) are recycled annually around the world, creating more than 1.5 million jobs.⁷

[Figures 6](#) and [7](#) present an overview of nonferrous metal trade (total global imports) for the scrap category (slag, ash, and other residues are not included in this summary). Copper, aluminum, stainless steel, and other alloy steel dominate in terms of weight and value with precious metals emerging as a significantly valuable recyclable material despite its small tonnage. As shown in [Figure 7](#), the total value of global imports fell from \$58 billion in 2008 to \$39 billion in 2009. Where the largest nonferrous metal groups are concerned (aluminum, copper, precious metals, and stainless steel scrap), from 2007 to 2009, 50% of global trade went to Europe, 37% to Asia, 11% to North America, and 2% to the remaining regions. Western Europe and China are driving the demand for metal scrap, although the value of total nonferrous imports experienced a large drop in 2009, as shown in [Figure 7](#).

Global trade in ferrous scrap is shown in [Figure 8](#). Worldwide imports show a slight decline beginning in 2005 before reaching a plateau during the 2006-09 period. The value of ferrous scrap imports nearly doubled from 2005 to 2008, but then went back to the 2004-05 level in 2009. Recycling International reported a December 2009 rise in the price of ferrous scrap in both the United States and Rotterdam (for imports and exports) that has carried on into the first quarter of 2010. The rising price of ferrous scrap is the reflection of a global economic recovery as construction activity resumed and consumer purchases (automobiles and appliances) bounced back.⁸

According to the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI),⁹ the United States exported 34 Mt of metal, paper, plastic, and rubber scrap worth approximately US\$15.7 billion in 2006. In 2008, comparable figures increased to 44 Mt and US\$28.6 billion (data for 2009 were not available at the time of writing). The 2008 tonnage comprised 4 Mt of nonferrous metal scrap and about 20 Mt of ferrous scrap. The scrap metal that Canada received from the United States in that year was valued at \$3.7 billion, but the lower tonnage (1.7 Mt) and value (\$2.7 million) recorded in 2009 reflected the overall economic downturn that occurred at that time.

As an indicator of an important trading trend, Canada's share of the U.S. aluminum scrap export market has gradually declined in value over the last six years; it was 19% in 2004, 13% in 2005, and 9% in 2006, but may have reached a plateau thereafter since the figure in 2009 is 8%. [Figure 9](#) illustrates Canada's 2009 share of aluminum scrap exports from the United States, which amounted to about 152 000 t. This apparent "loss" of aluminum scrap metal has not been offset by gains to any other country. Canada's second largest source of aluminum scrap is still Cuba, from which 2182 t were imported in 2009.

Canada imported 52-55% of all U.S. exports of nickel scrap during the 2007-09 period, despite the steady decline in total U.S. exports of this commodity (HS 7503) (78 000 t in 2007, 39 000 t in 2008, and 11 000 t in 2009). As far as copper scrap is concerned, Canada's share of U.S. exports over the last three years is in the 4-5% range with China taking 73% in 2009 (tonnage).

SCRAP METAL PRICES

All scrap metal prices are quoted in U.S. dollars per metric tonne because international commodity markets such as the London Metal Exchange (LME) continue to report material value in that currency to facilitate comparisons. Moreover, the Canadian dollar increased in value against the U.S. dollar throughout 2009 from US\$0.82 (January) to US\$0.95 (December). The reader can access the Bank of Canada web site to determine current and historical currency conversion values.¹⁰

[Figure 10](#) compares the value of two recycled metal commodities: aluminum and copper. In contrast to copper No. 1 burnt wire, the value of used aluminum beverage cans was relatively stable from 2006 to 2009, with a maximum value of US\$2328/t reached in July 2008 and a minimum of US\$968/t registered in February 2009, while the average for 2009 was US\$1782/t.

As shown in [Figure 11](#), the value of stainless steel metal scrap (comprising 8-12% nickel) reached US\$4085/t during the first week of May 2007. Prices were driven by the demand for nickel, some constraints on "primary production, and concerns over a critical short-supply situation."¹¹ The average settlement price for nickel in 2007 was US\$37 320/t.¹² When the nickel market declined with the global economic downturn, the value of stainless steel scrap (18/8, processor solids) reached a low of US\$492/t during the last quarter of 2008. During the 2002-09 period, the average price of stainless steel scrap was US\$1535/t, with a 2009 average of US\$1401/t. [Figure 11](#) suggests that this commodity is on an upward trend yet again.

The value of ferrous scrap metal is considerably lower than for nonferrous scrap metal. However, significantly more ferrous metal scrap is traded, as reflected in [Figure 2](#) versus [Figure 1](#), and in [Figure 4](#). In mid-2005, some ferrous scrap metals were traded at relatively low levels, moving upwards through 2006 and 2007 until the large price spikes of early and mid-2008, which were followed by the sharp decline in the last quarter of 2008, as illustrated in [Figure 12](#). In 2009, a gradual recovery of ferrous prices to 2006-07 levels occurred.

The number of ferrous scrap categories is extensive, as presented in the *Scrap Specifications Circular* released every year by the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI), which is a U.S.-based organization that helps set standards for the North American market. As shown in [Figure 13](#), selected ferrous scrap metal grades saw steady price increases from 2005 to 2008 and then they declined in 2009 to 2005 levels.

ENDNOTES

¹ Recycling in Canada web site, www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms-smm/busi-indu/rad-rad/rad-rmt-eng.htm#a.

² Mike Breslin, "Escalating transportation costs deflate profits for scrap metal exporters," *American Recycler*, May 2010.

³ For a list of countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), consult www.oecd.org.

⁴ The five secondary lead smelters are Newalta (Que.), Tonolli (Ont.), Teck (B.C.), Xstrata (N.B.) and Metalex (B.C.); see Kelleher Environmental, *Battery Recycling in Canada – 2009 Update*, Environment Canada, www.ec.gc.ca/gdd-mw/default.asp?lang=En&n=52DF915F-1.

⁵ www.MetalPrices.com.

⁶ The Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries' *Scrap Specifications Circular* for 2009 is available at www.isri.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home&CONTENTID=22142&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm

⁷ www.hardassetsinvestor.com/features-and-interviews/1/642.html.

⁸ Recycling International, December 2009 (p. 41) and April 2010 (p. 67).

⁹ ISRI 2008 Scrap Recycling Industry Facts.

¹⁰ Bank of Canada, www.bankofcanada.ca.

¹¹ Recycling International, April 2007, No. 3, p. 88.

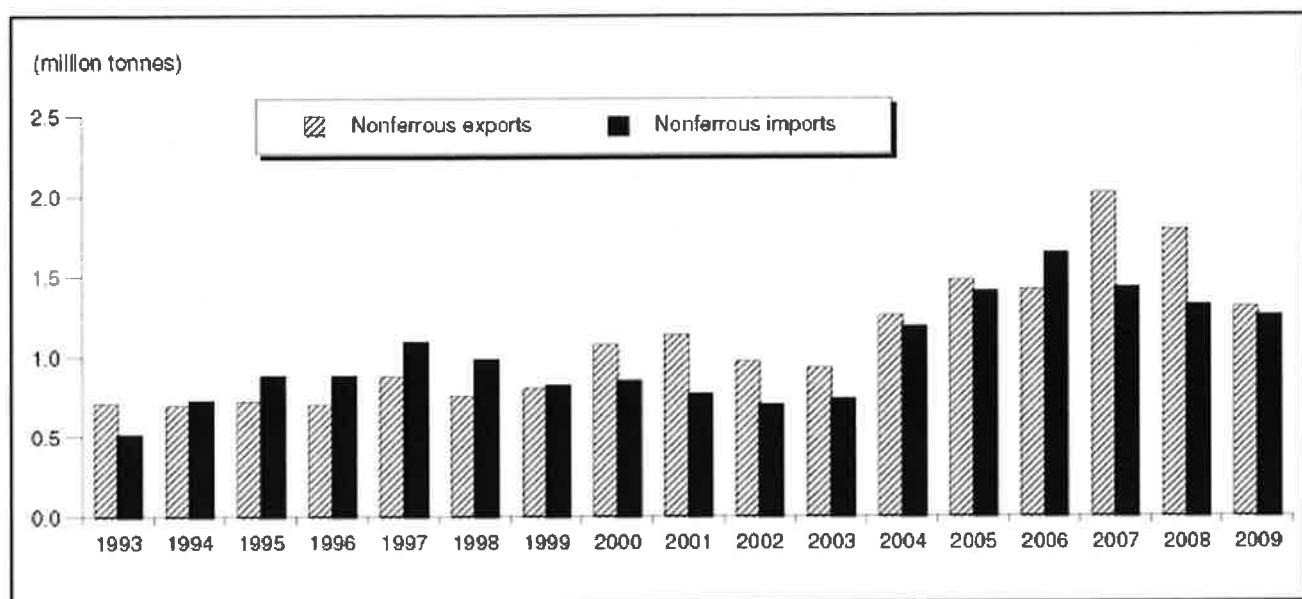
¹² See *Canadian Minerals Yearbook*, 2008, Nickel chapter.

Notes: (1) For definitions and valuation of mineral production, shipments and trade, please refer to the chapter entitled "Definitions and Valuation: Mineral Production, Shipments, and Trade." (2) Information in this review was current as of August 31, 2010. (3) This and other reviews, including previous editions, are available on the Internet at www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms-smm/busi-indu/cmy-amc/com-eng.htm.

Note to Readers

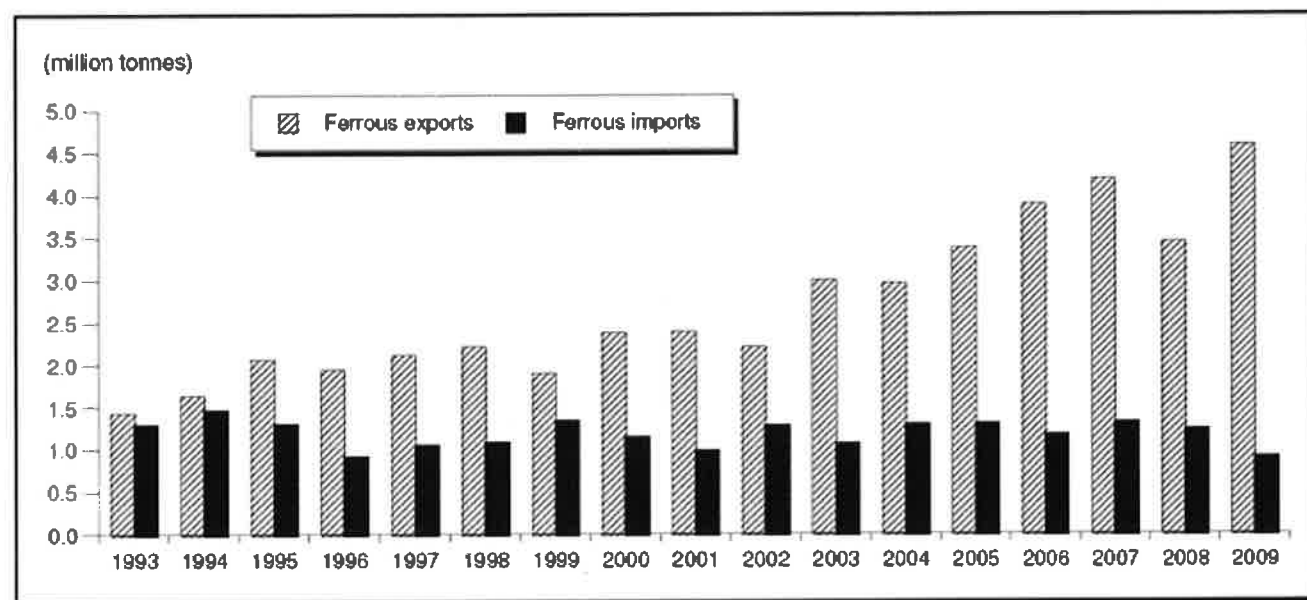
The intent of this document is to provide general information and to elicit discussion. It is not intended as a reference, guide or suggestion to be used in trading, investment, or other commercial activities. The author and Natural Resources Canada make no warranty of any kind with respect to the content and accept no liability, either incidental, consequential, financial or otherwise, arising from the use of this document.

Figure 1
Canada, Trade in Nonferrous Metal (Scrap, Ash and Residue), 1993-2009



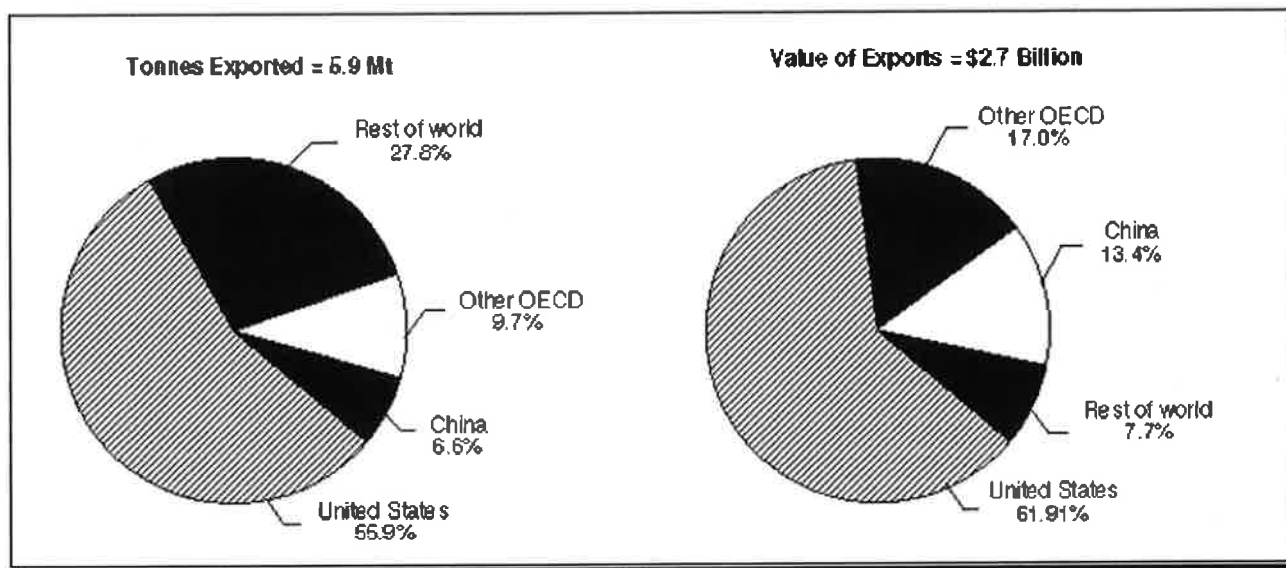
Source: Natural Resources Canada, Trade Retrieval and Aggregation System.

Figure 2
Canada, Trade in Ferrous Metal (Scrap and Slag), 1993-2009



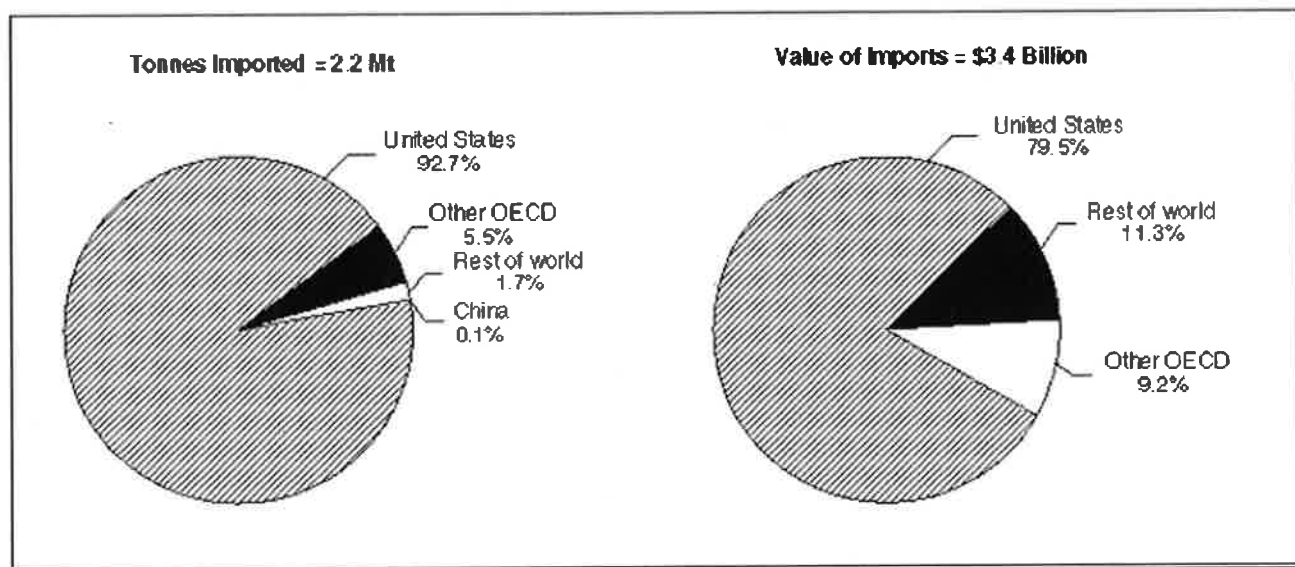
Source: Natural Resources Canada, Trade Retrieval and Aggregation System.

Figure 3
Canada, Total Exports of Recyclable Metals (Ferrous and Nonferrous Scrap, Slag, and Other Residues), 2009



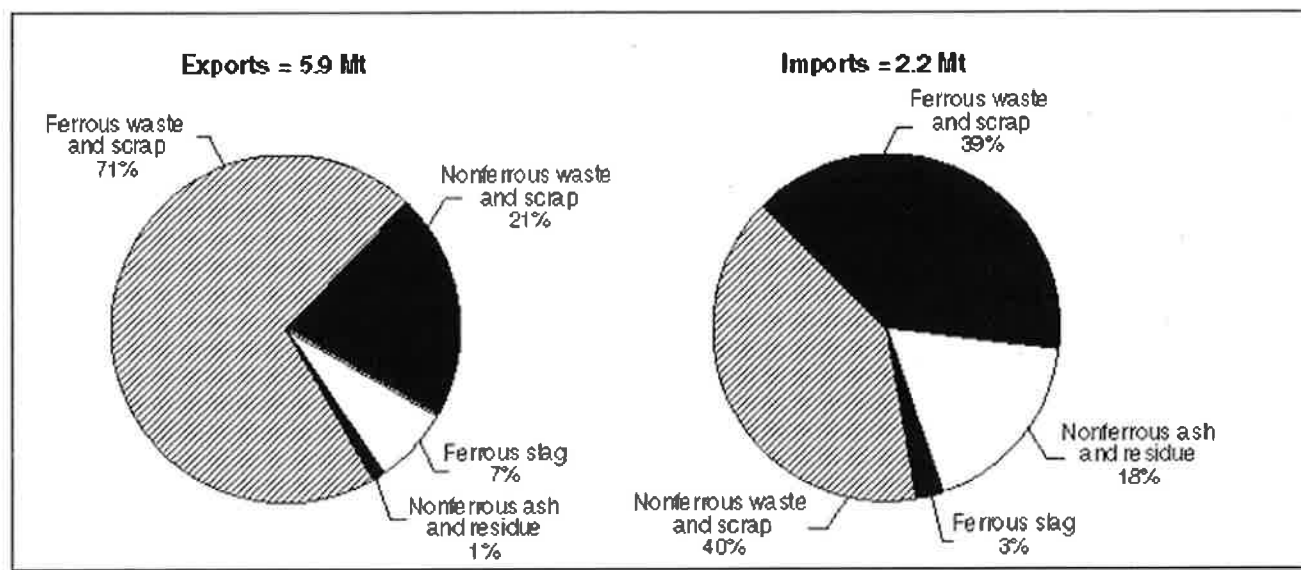
Source: Natural Resources Canada, Trade Retrieval and Aggregation System.

Figure 4
Canada, Total Imports of Recyclable Metal (Ferrous and Nonferrous Scrap, Slag, and Other Residues), 2009



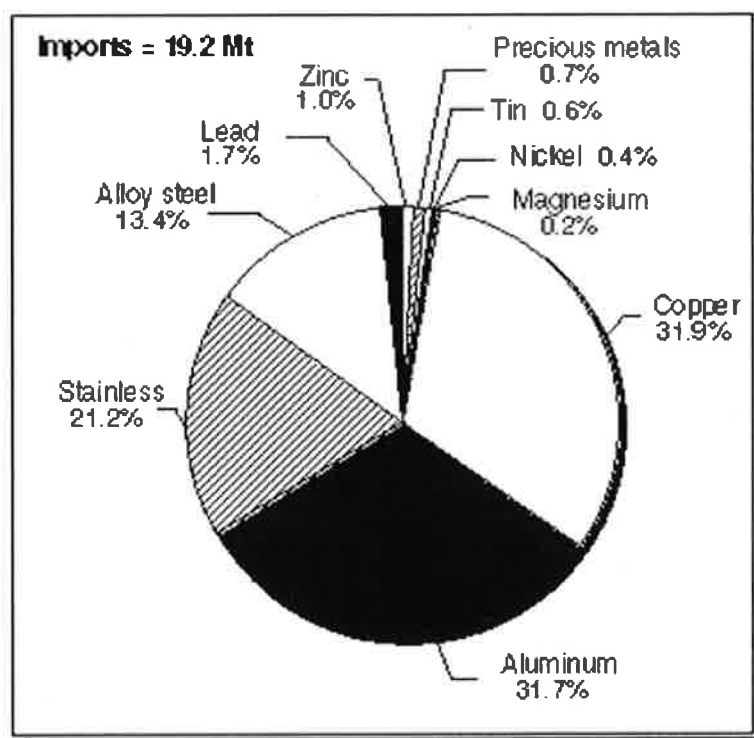
Source: Natural Resources Canada, Trade Retrieval and Aggregation System.

Figure 5
Canadian Trade in Recyclable Nonferrous and Ferrous Metals, 2009



Source: Natural Resources Canada, Trade Retrieval and Aggregation System.

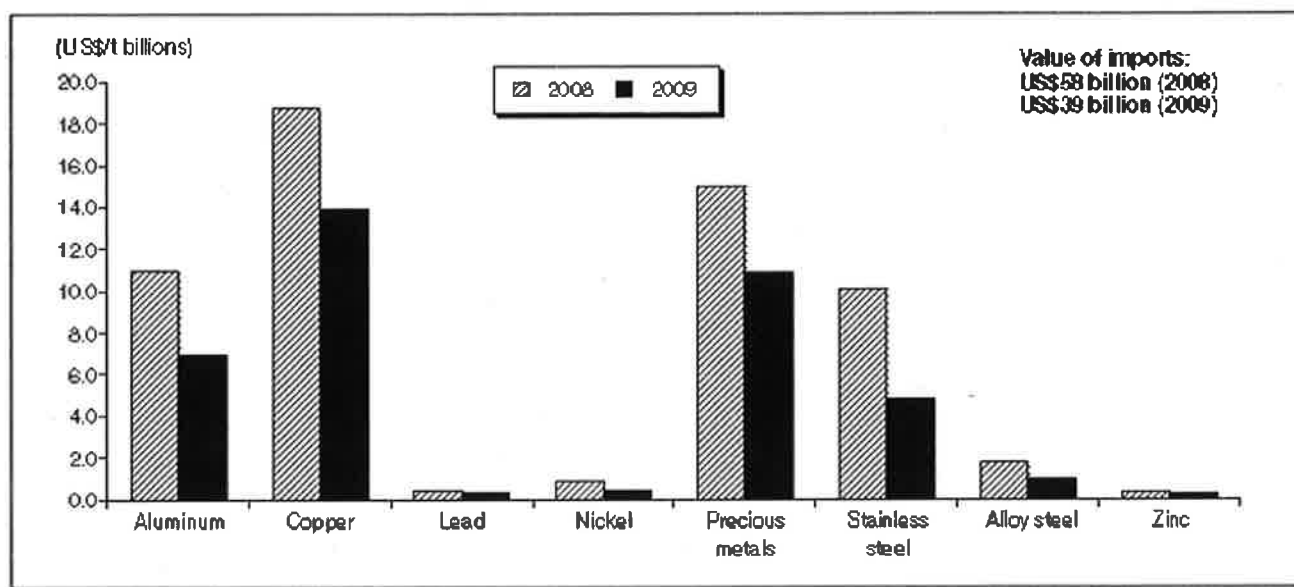
Figure 6
Global Imports of Nonferrous Scrap, Tonnage, 2009



Source: Global Trade Information Services.

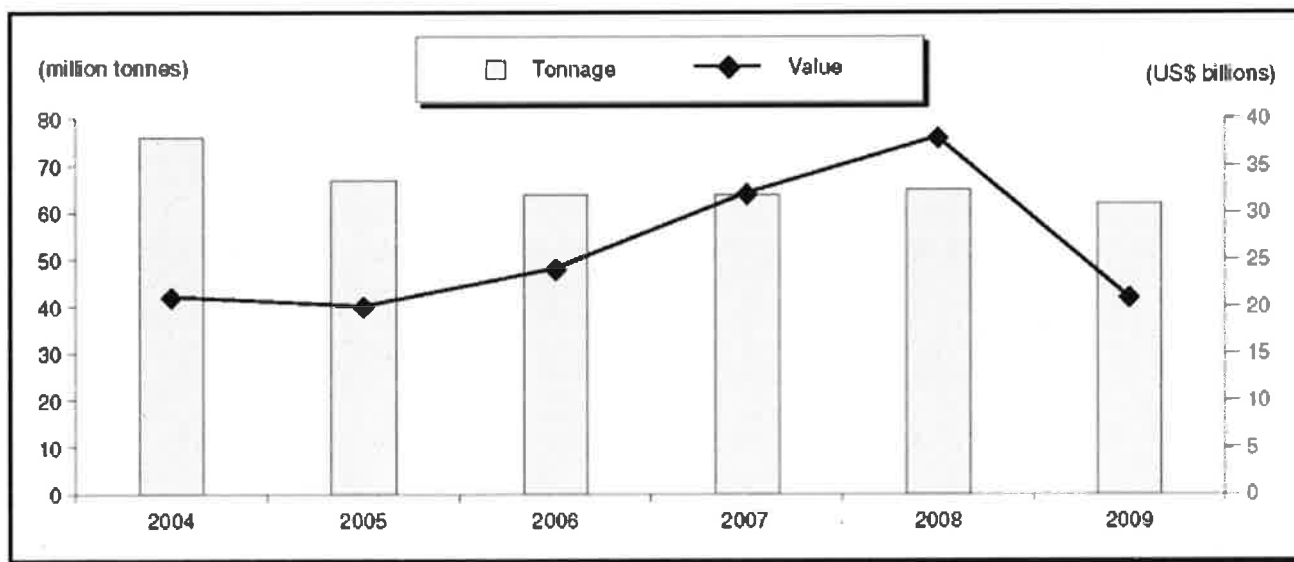
Note: Metal scrap categorized as "not elsewhere specified" is not included.

Figure 7
Global Imports of Nonferrous Scrap, Value, 2009



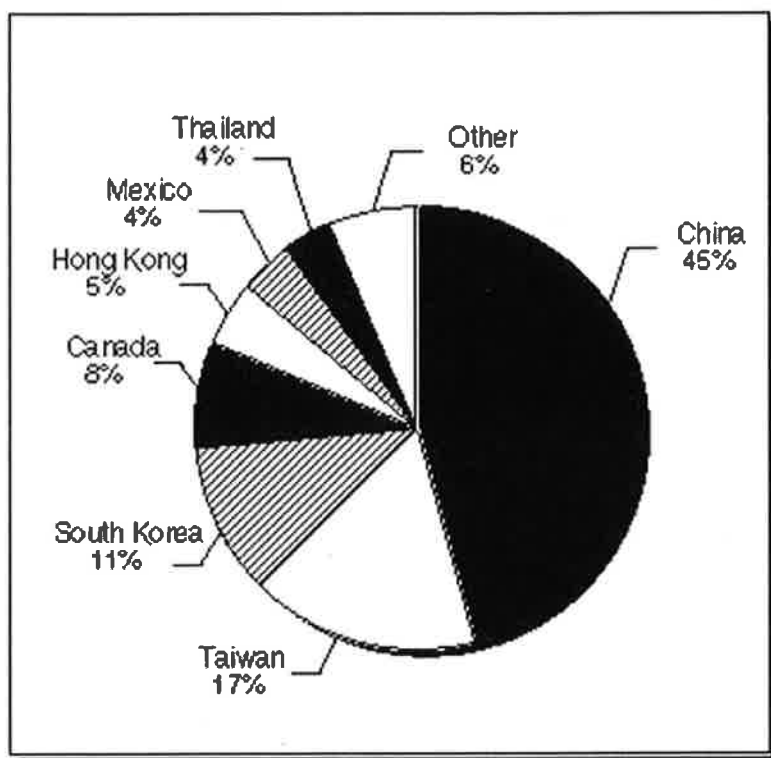
Source: Global Trade Information Services (the *Global Trade Atlas* includes data from over 35 of the world's major economies representing over 90% of global trade).

Figure 8
Global Imports of Ferrous Waste and Scrap, 2004-09



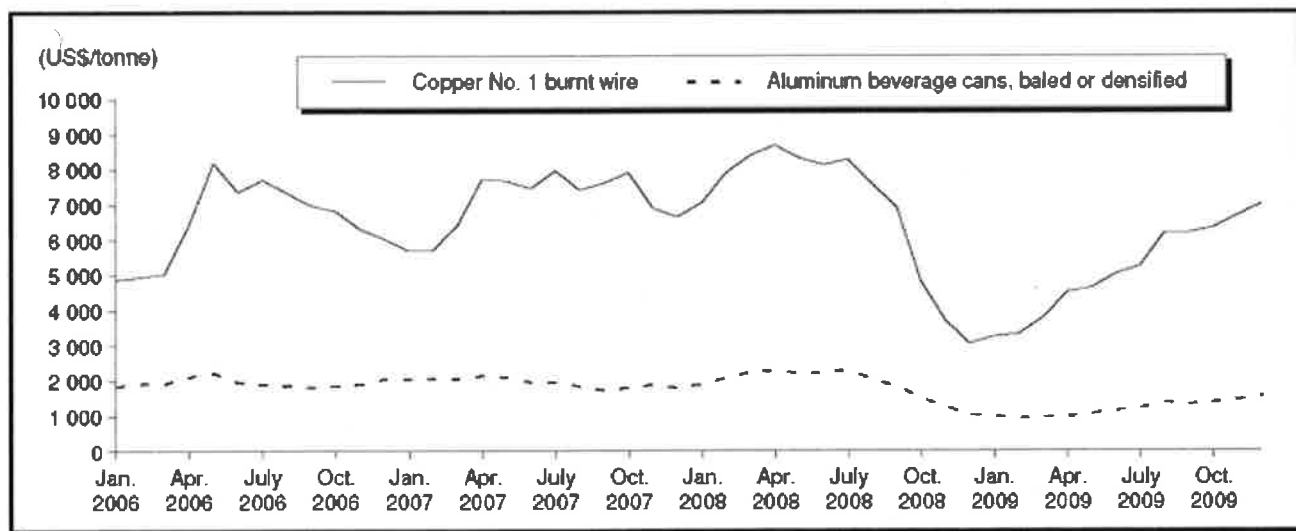
Source: Global Trade Information Services (the *Global Trade Atlas* includes data from over 35 of the world's major economies representing over 90% of global trade).

Figure 9
U.S. Aluminum Scrap Exports, 2009



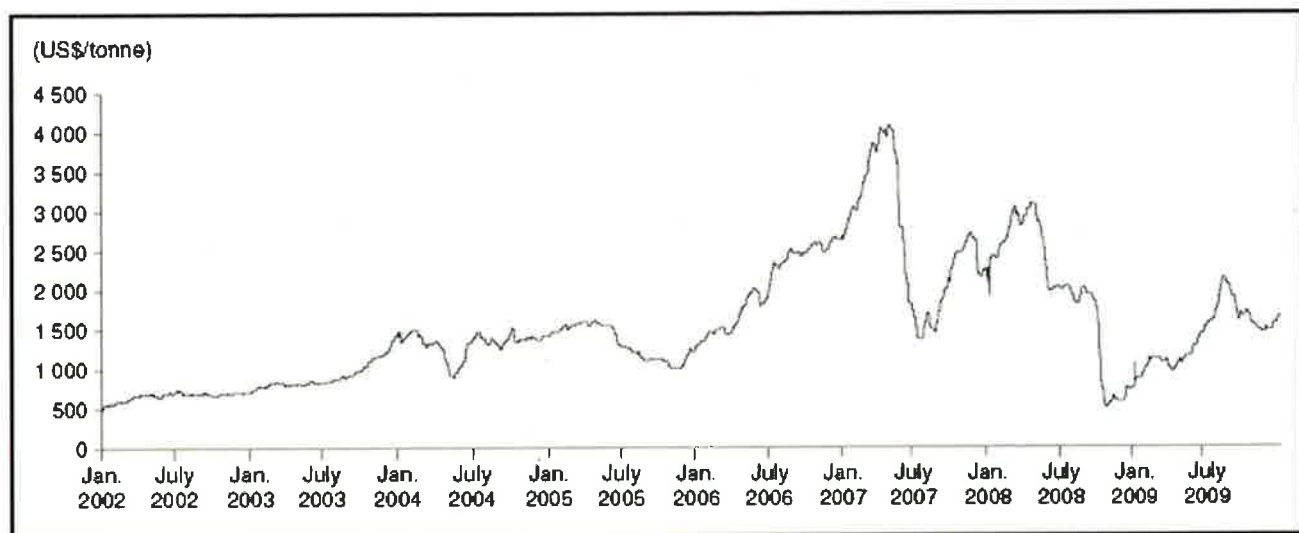
Source: Global Trade Information Services (the *Global Trade Atlas* includes data from over 35 of the world's major economies representing over 90% of global trade).

Figure 10
Value of Copper and Aluminum Scrap Metal, 2006-09



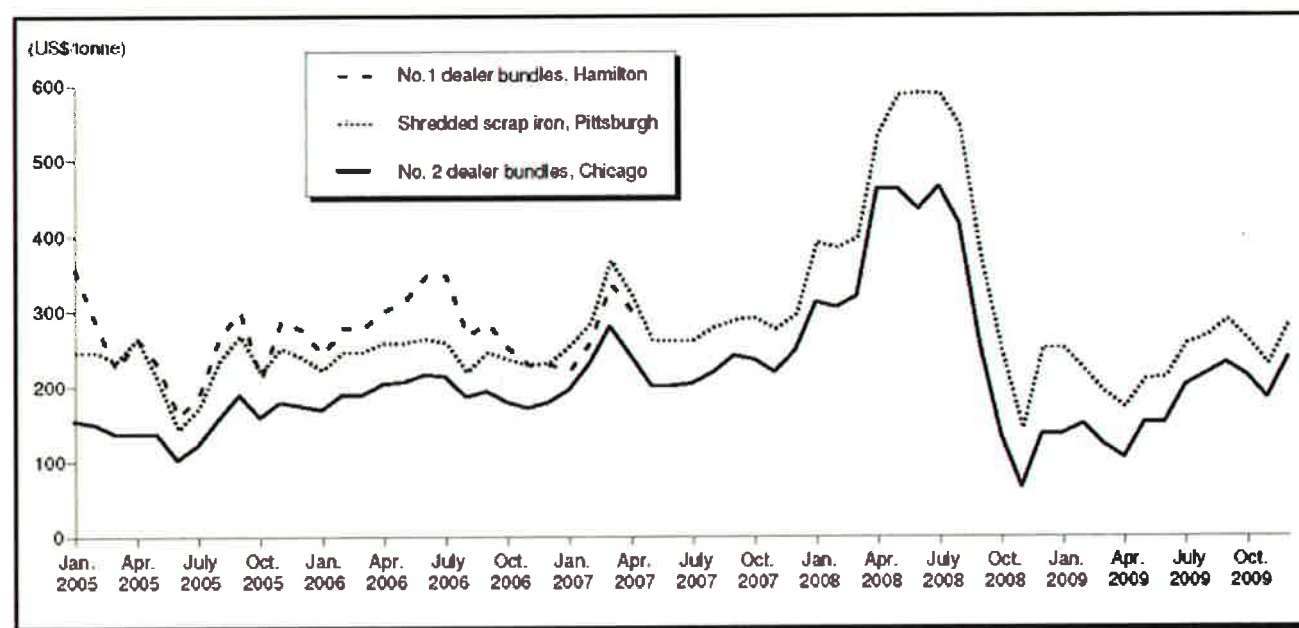
Source: MetalPrices.com.

Figure 11
Stainless Steel Scrap (18/8), Processor Solids, 2002-09



Source: MetalPrices.com.

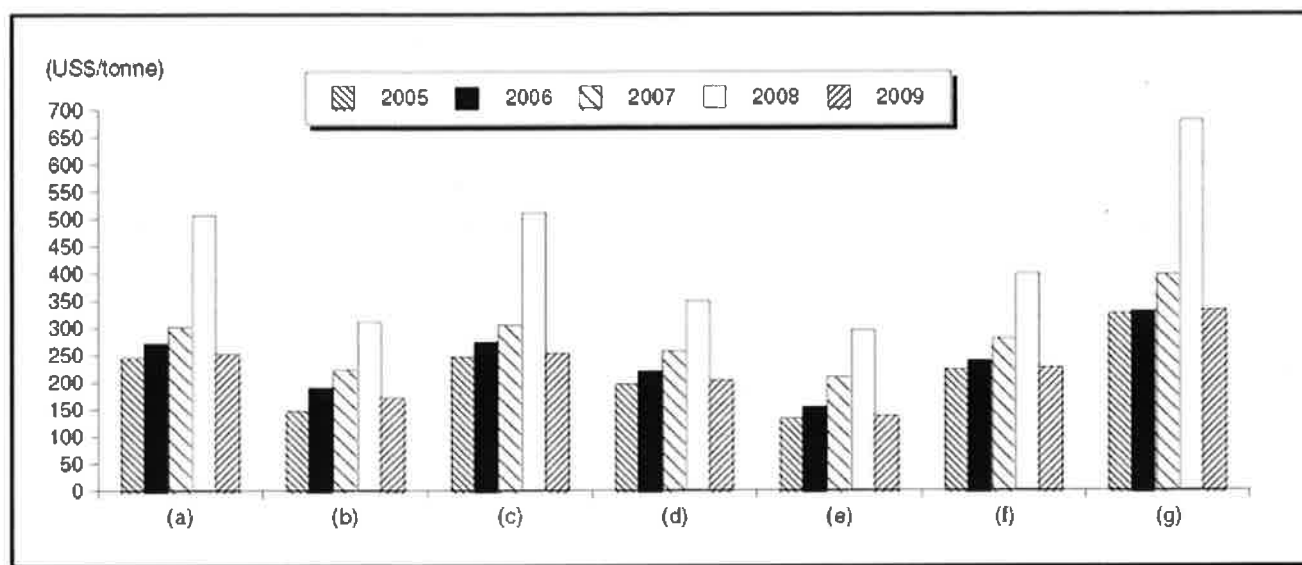
Figure 12
Ferrous Scrap Metal Prices, 2005-09



Source: MetalPrices.com.

Note: Hamilton ferrous scrap price data have been unavailable since May 2007.

Figure 13
Various Ferrous Scrap Metal Items, Chicago, Average Prices, 2005-09



Source: MetalPrices.com.

(a) No. 1 dealer bundles mill; (b) No. 2 dealer bundles mill; (c) No. 1 bushelings mill; (d) No. 1 heavy melting mill; (e) Machine shop/turnings mill; (f) Shredded scrap iron mill; (g) Basic pig iron.

TABLE 1. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE METAL, 2009

	Waste and Scrap		Slag, Ash or Residue	
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
RECYCLABLE EXPORTS				
Ferrous				
United States	1 853 347	432 643	431 215	7 819
Other OECD	550 068	142 726	165	361
China	250 267	90 795	—	—
Other non-OECD	1 518 159	168 337	—	—
Total exports	4 171 841	834 500	431 380	8 180
Nonferrous				
United States	965 367	1 172 884	58 269	29 968
Other OECD	24 631	307 344	123	183
China	140 322	263 254	1 006	1 053
Other non-OECD	124 455	36 107	481	608
Total exports	1 254 776	1 779 589	59 880	31 812
Total Exports				
United States	2 818 714	1 605 526	489 484	37 787
Other OECD	574 699	450 070	288	545
China	390 589	354 049	1 006	1 053
Other non-OECD	1 642 614	204 444	481	608
Total exports	5 426 617	2 614 089	491 260	39 992
RECYCLABLE IMPORTS				

Ferrous				
United States	846 872	148 542	50 827	1 675
Other OECD	7 978	422	3 519	47
China	37	11	—	—
Other non-OECD	3 198	485	—	—
Total imports	858 085	149 461	54 346	1 721
Nonferrous				
United States	832 261	2 517 547	283 160	70 826
Other OECD	37 746	286 500	69 723	30 352
China	2 140	1 665	—	—
Other non-OECD	3 399	362 326	29 984	25 065
Total imports	875 546	3 168 038	382 868	126 243
Total Imports				
United States	1 679 133	2 666 089	333 987	72 501
Other OECD	45 724	286 922	73 242	30 398
China	2 177	1 676	—	—
Other non-OECD	6 597	362 811	29 984	25 065
Total imports	1 733 631	3 317 499	437 214	127 964

Source: Statistics Canada.

— Nil.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports exclude re-exports. The nonferrous metal group includes stainless steel.

TABLE 2. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE NONFERROUS AND FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	2 259 264	1 137 793	18 738	68 714	314 848	546 761	23 101	12 106	2 615 951	1 765 373
2001	2 070 817	1 015 269	16 134	80 552	490 076	544 248	49 476	16 294	2 626 502	1 656 363
2002	2 136 940	1 047 258	81 098	90 848	399 808	525 344	202 489	30 592	2 820 333	1 694 043
2003	2 611 054	1 021 529	40 363	304 595	524 308	535 518	64 937	11 692	3 240 663	1 873 333
2004	2 953 654	1 567 089	71 807	449 616	655 570	666 358	91 720	36 581	3 772 750	2 719 644
2005	3 127 024	1 562 302	113 176	580 355	532 782	732 497	126 709	66 598	3 899 692	2 941 752
2006	3 556 776	2 020 722	487 030	772 399	222 780	411 737	331 028	84 660	4 597 614	3 289 518

2007	3 401 708	1 883 360	515 032	1 118 606	501 460	430 475	993 893	140 543	5 412 093	3 572 984
2008	3 216 215	2 299 464	683 364	1 147 658	320 774	424 149	497 842	198 319	4 718 195	4 069 590
2009	2 818 714	1 605 526	574 699	450 070	390 589	354 049	1 642 614	204 444	5 426 617	2 614 089
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	1 619 646	1 031 880	23 117	47 604	127 548	179 700	7 170	23 230	1 777 482	1 282 414
2001	1 365 312	997 888	30 305	85 468	119 727	162 803	11 893	37 718	1 527 237	1 283 877
2002	1 551 560	1 200 698	21 412	52 583	144 084	201 836	65 550	17 804	1 782 606	1 472 921
2003	1 409 296	1 264 886	10 621	24 496	147 828	224 559	5 030	15 737	1 572 775	1 529 678
2004	1 854 646	1 583 761	13 383	35 141	168 831	236 025	7 200	15 977	2 044 061	1 870 904
2005	1 915 426	1 453 431	14 918	48 411	172 544	236 275	4 427	19 024	2 107 315	1 757 140
2006	2 153 825	2 238 584	30 040	76 093	2 679	5 637	11 539	12 437	2 198 082	2 332 751
2007	1 893 661	2 740 973	231 922	108 001	1 674	14 069	10 071	47 827	2 137 327	2 910 870
2008	2 050 530	3 688 685	39 490	290 145	3 902	13 729	12 361	165 668	2 106 284	4 158 227
2009	1 679 133	2 666 089	45 724	286 922	2 177	1 676	6 597	362 811	1 733 631	3 317 499
EXPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG										
2000	833 922	158 506	4 946	6 794	17 793	9 605	206	221	856 866	175 125
2001	883 735	207 154	10 085	2 724	18 861	11 747	256	195	912 937	221 820
2002	323 348	47 287	422	260	48 877	28 096	179	130	372 826	75 773
2003	648 910	45 842	313	7	46 531	25 897	254	183	696 007	71 929
2004	421 695	40 358	3	4	35 965	17 640	347	354	458 009	58 356
2005	851 989	51 042	2 574	1 067	116 798	28 925	358	222	971 719	81 256
2006	728 006	46 369	42	83	..	..	980	865	729 028	47 317
2007	819 428	47 638	266	413	..	..	439	818	820 133	48 869
2008	537 160	41 739	850	1 291	..	..	213	350	538 223	43 380
2009	489 484	37 787	288	545	1 006	1 053	481	608	491 260	39 992
IMPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG										
2000	106 817	42 521	39 854	130 173	4 276	4 373	73 655	376 857	224 602	553 923
2001	115 921	36 677	47 063	123 887	5 747	5 013	64 541	315 715	233 272	481 292
2002	131 818	33 276	14 138	52 134	6 214	5 451	62 587	273 023	214 756	363 884
2003	148 324	38 590	22 527	60 396	6 776	5 652	71 312		248 938	450 994

								346 355		
2004	334 595	61 960	67 083	93 903	18 252	18 036	29 033	263 811	448 963	437 710
2005	407 535	52 977	179 250	88 620	18 534	13 776	2 694	6 269	608 013	161 642
2006	411 160	104 431	182 231	18 397	29	1	37 950	39 980	631 370	162 809
2007	431 518	149 864	118 715	63 420	27	..	67 570	32 287	617 830	245 571
2008	411 486	108 924	41 262	46 117	167	6	10 208	14 822	463 123	169 870
2009	333 987	72 501	73 242	30 398	..	..	29 984	25 065	437 214	127 964

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Note: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports.

TABLE 3. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE NONFERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$000)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)		
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	580 641	890 898	17 909	67 336	287 354	517 527	19 915	9 223	905 819	1 484 984
2001	509 226	792 947	13 278	77 361	285 713	500 153	20 263	9 065	828 479	1 379 525
2002	534 131	797 200	9 857	82 652	293 584	480 241	30 917	7 928	868 487	1 368 021
2003	470 340	658 498	20 743	298 508	301 164	457 941	43 165	6 716	835 413	1 421 663
2004	711 450	990 051	36 063	439 334	376 769	568 236	50 676	23 994	1 174 957	2 021 615
2005	788 325	1 024 819	62 712	573 771	447 259	684 199	90 777	53 663	1 389 074	2 336 452
2006	914 746	1 380 372	180 974	725 005	141 645	346 933	141 238	50 423	1 378 603	2 502 733
2007	951 308	1 264 189	338 151	1 064 270	143 493	332 664	552 397	61 847	1 985 349	2 722 969
2008	939 524	1 497 526	440 304	1 020 524	163 650	320 925	194 522	62 970	1 738 000	2 901 945
2009	965 367	1 172 884	24 631	307 344	140 322	263 254	124 455	36 107	1 254 776	1 779 589
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	555 056	900 619	12 196	46 028	127 241	179 677	6 530	23 132	701 024	1 149 455
2001	473 865	893 572	26 527	84 764	119 514	162 770	9 566	37 244	629 472	1 178 350
2002	439 863		19 269	52 272	143 269		1 955	5 868	604 356	

		1 057 315				201 733				1 317 187
2003	461 189	1 138 953	10 147	24 272	146 602	224 330	2 261	15 313	620 199	1 402 867
2004	725 684	1 375 609	12 385	34 977	168 499	235 970	5 652	15 612	912 221	1 662 168
2005	795 031	1 240 599	13 302	48 114	172 540	236 274	2 591	18 376	983 464	1 543 362
2006	1 157 264	2 045 942	27 891	75 587	2 591	5 541	10 653	12 052	1 198 398	2 139 123
2007	801 384	2 499 872	229 812	107 404	1 674	14 069	7 423	46 975	1 040 292	2 668 320
2008	848 287	3 303 564	38 459	289 948	2 915	13 547	7 002	162 355	896 664	3 769 415
2009	832 261	2 517 547	37 746	286 500	2 140	1 665	3 399	362 326	875 546	3 168 038
EXPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG										
2000	152 426	102 422	4 946	6 794	17 793	9 605	206	221	175 371	119 041
2001	284 524	175 194	10 085	2 724	18 861	11 747	256	195	313 726	189 860
2002	59 904	36 179	422	260	48 877	28 096	179	130	109 382	64 666
2003	55 532	32 873	313	7	44 259	25 215	254	183	100 356	58 278
2004	50 047	27 636	3	4	35 965	17 640	347	354	86 361	45 634
2005	52 596	32 441	2 574	1 067	40 296	22 711	352	221	95 818	56 440
2006	43 184	29 168	42	83	..	..	975	864	44 201	30 114
2007	42 218	29 107	266	413	..	..	439	818	42 924	30 338
2008	59 372	29 915	850	1 291	..	..	213	350	60 435	31 556
2009	58 269	29 968	123	183	1 006	1 053	481	608	59 880	31 812
IMPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG										
2000	33 806	36 643	39 812	130 163	4 276	4 373	73 636	376 854	151 530	548 033
2001	24 975	29 006	46 779	123 831	5 747	5 013	64 512	315 712	142 013	473 561
2002	17 922	22 850	13 467	52 041	6 204	5 449	62 497	273 017	100 090	353 357
2003	22 328	29 002	21 734	60 292	6 775	5 652	71 311	346 354	122 148	441 300
2004	168 952	52 586	66 579	93 843	18 252	18 036	28 990	263 797	282 772	428 262
2005	226 089	45 876	176 066	87 372	18 534	13 776	2 615	6 266	423 304	153 290
2006	234 223	98 431	181 059	18 351	..	..	37 940	39 980	453 223	116 782
2007	208 755	141 355	117 813	63 385	..	..	67 555	32 286	394 122	204 740
2008	380 079	107 149	40 549	46 098	111	3	10 208	14 823	430 948	153 251
2009	283 160	70 826	69 723	30 352	..	..	29 984	25 065	382 868	101 178

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. Nonferrous metal includes stainless steel and alloy steel. In the 2006 version of this table, n.e.s. tonnage for "ash and residue" was included under "waste and scrap"; therefore, data for the years 2000-2006 do not match this table.

TABLE 4. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE ALUMINUM WASTE AND SCRAP, AND ASH AND RESIDUE, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$000)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	274 239	494 299	6 221	13 748	8 404	11 893	1 257	1 908	290 121	521 849
2001	267 557	467 709	8 016	17 838	9 147	13 101	2 910	2 975	287 630	501 624
2002	266 776	446 007	4 715	9 409	17 814	24 509	1 586	2 446	290 891	482 372
2003	248 567	383 388	15 284	33 707	24 350	32 662	3 037	3 901	291 238	453 658
2004	324 837	498 168	2 666	4 588	21 852	29 613	5 391	7 933	354 746	540 301
2005	293 695	488 417	8 622	13 681	39 816	55 524	11 211	15 966	353 343	573 587
2006	330 566	632 358	17 074	38 716	64 484	116 712	5 244	10 226	417 368	798 012
2007	316 493	578 503	23 098	55 620	73 298	126 177	16 875	31 712	429 764	792 012
2008	324 523	580 823	24 401	59 517	64 423	107 613	11 447	23 172	424 794	771 125
2009	279 386	353 050	6 542	10 295	71 807	88 475	7 601	10 437	365 336	462 257
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	117 346	165 864	8 965	12 594	39	57	5 497	8 602	131 848	187 117
2001	107 578	145 863	11 321	16 103	20	16	1 006	1 390	119 926	163 371
2002	129 306	180 421	12 664	19 448	116	47	2 178	3 442	144 264	203 358
2003	138 352	211 245	6 800	10 981	..	..	1 396	1 980	146 547	224 207
2004	161 664	224 463	5 344	8 015	..	..	845	1 347	167 854	233 825
2005	170 280	231 353	343	556	1	2	1 053	1 445	171 676	233 356
2006	138 789	238 337	391	610	3	5	623	1 116	139 806	240 068
2007	165 219	313 654	657	1 425	1	3	1 299	2 771	167 176	317 853
2008	161 816	311 309	777	1 577	6	16	842	1 578	163 441	314 480
2009	112 735	164 242	3 492	5 881	10	17	2 316	2 433	118 553	172 573
EXPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	16 790	9 179	996	424	..	..	..	..	17 786	9 603
2001	17 425	11 094	1 436	653	..	..	1 265	602	20 125	12 349
2002	48 515	27 904	362	192	..	..	..	..	48 877	28 096
2003	44 259	25 215	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 259	25 215
2004	35 965	17 640	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 965	17 640
2005	40 296	22 711	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 296	22 711
2006	31 515	14 491	..	..	..	..	20	21	31 535	14 512

2007	30 383	13 513	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 383	13 513
2008	50 760	20 980	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 760	20 980
2009	51 175	22 547	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 175	22 547
IMPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	4 211	4 142	1	1	..	..	..	..	4 212	4 143
2001	5 747	5 013	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 747	5 013
2002	5 699	5 113	505	336	..	..	..	..	6 204	5 449
2003	6 775	5 652	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 775	5 652
2004	18 252	18 036	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 252	18 036
2005	18 534	13 776	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 534	13 776
2006	6 819	2 916	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 819	2 916
2007	5 961	2 126	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 961	2 126
2008	6 281	3 192	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 281	3 192
2009	2 660	1 590	..	..	22	11	..	..	2 682	1 601

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS codes for aluminum are: waste and scrap, 76020000; and ash and residue, 26204000.

TABLE 5. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE COPPER WASTE AND SCRAP, AND ASH AND RESIDUE, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	63 475	127 668	1 866	2 806	6 098	8 588	1 621	2 702	73 060	141 764
2001	56 447	110 866	3 155	5 595	8 539	12 978	2 104	3 448	70 245	132 887
2002	52 621	113 670	2 091	3 771	13 771	17 533	2 714	3 569	71 197	138 543
2003	41 392	81 429	1 995	2 100	24 118	26 258	1 907	2 703	69 412	112 490
2004	50 989	135 207	2 420	5 542	25 894	33 536	1 491	3 057	80 794	177 342
2005	56 834	175 976	8 244	13 280	44 712	72 983	9 398	7 633	119 188	269 872
2006	51 594	257 171	29 494	18 902	78 471	211 914	5 078	17 195	164 638	505 182
2007	41 003	223 226	22 620	31 219	87 662	248 064	12 015	23 999	163 300	526 508
2008	41 987	228 470	10 212	22 219	95 259	254 357	5 939	14 428	153 397	519 474
2009	32 157	144 786	3 869	8 672	105 992	208 588	4 437	8 511	146 455	370 557
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	85 620	156 076	580	838	..	..	3 067	5 903	89 266	162 818
2001	72 401	128 765	12 726	15 689	..	..	5 958	15 401	91 085	159 856
2002	39 371	68 299	540	1 746	5	10	1 583	2 394	41 499	72 448
2003	35 380	57 517	448	1 371	1	..	1 263	2 030	37 092	60 919

2004	53 162	87 640	867	2 049	3	8	1 194	2 395	55 226	92 092
2005	46 214	71 866	134	394	..	..	1 511	2 745	47 859	75 005
2006	54 765	179 034	186	849	193	731	1 046	2 508	56 189	183 122
2007	142 139	224 615	208	711	16	122	845	3 342	143 209	228 790
2008	50 184	228 870	219	1 208	29	211	1 236	5 471	51 668	235 760
2009	40 050	139 158	323	897	17	139	1 392	5 931	41 781	146 125
EXPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	-	49	3 887	2 462	..	..	..	..	3 887	2 511
2001	43	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	106
2002	64	155	20	34	..	..	..	..	84	189
2003	187	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	478
2004	96	430	3	4	..	..	..	..	98	433
2005	120	723	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	723
2006	318	1 838	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	1 838
2007	204	952	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	952
2008	319	1 210	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	1 210
2009	451	1 476	..	..	78	175	..	..	529	1 651
IMPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	13 190	14 097	980	3 930	..	..	172	917	14 341	18 944
2001	6 880	9 958	2 943	2 565	..	..	85	65	9 909	12 588
2002	2 686	4 586	661	1 895	..	..	441	266	3 788	6 748
2003	7 765	12 617	1 078	3 302	..	..	..	..	8 843	15 919
2004	31 480	28 163	10 539	6 208	..	..	20	20	42 038	34 392
2005	30 666	26 434	7 491	7 235	..	..	250	83	38 407	33 752
2006	59 006	90 537	792	4 171	..	..	19 156	33 993	78 954	128 702
2007	75 708	132 195	9 300	38 242	..	..	6 885	17 230	91 893	187 666
2008	53 230	90 072	14 044	37 689	..	..	4 864	11 820	72 137	139 581
2009	40 036	56 659	13 620	19 766	..	..	4 016	9 624	57 671	86 048

Source: Statistics Canada.

- Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS codes for copper are: waste and scrap, 74040010, 74040020, and 7470090; and ash and residue, 26203000.

TABLE 6a. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE LEAD WASTE AND SCRAP, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity	Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										

2000	4 016	1 320	..	..	31	39	..	..	4 047	1 359
2001	1 632	729	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 632	729
2002	352	369	..	..	8	7	41	24	401	400
2003	817	568	39	250	171	135	..	..	1 027	953
2004	928	646	..	..	75	54	106	92	1 109	792
2005	2 614	1 722	..	..	116	75	181	81	2 911	1 878
2006	1 435	867	..	..	123	54	45	48	1 603	969
2007	1 224	1 681	277	311	76	90	189	283	1 766	2 365
2008	1 036	1 628	36	76	91	111	174	195	1 337	2 010
2009	854	2 186	29	15	16	16	327	291	1 226	2 509

IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP

2000	65 354	14 241	..	..	20	15	33	24	65 407	14 280
2001	54 956	11 882	47	8	86	37	88	56	55 178	11 983
2002	41 058	7 354	282	76	42	17	33	15	41 415	7 462
2003	40 965	6 779	292	55	108	58	24	4	41 389	6 896
2004	44 869	10 844	439	118	..	..	201	218	45 509	11 180
2005	53 726	14 364	1 236	485	20	9	25	19	55 007	14 877
2006	79 770	23 923	401	119	18	5	..	..	80 189	24 047
2007	64 394	34 254	377	643	31	14	1	..	64 802	34 911
2008	93 142	59 762	180	67	..	..	8	1	93 330	59 830
2009	78 813	39 008	15	4	..	..	8	2	78 836	39 014

EXPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG

2000	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	2
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005	..	5	2 561	1 054	..	..	1	..	2 562	1 059
2006	48	18	..	..	..	..	58	16	106	34
2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008	..	..	54	544	..	..	..	..	54	544
2009	22	20	8	8	..	..	..	..	30	29

IMPORTS, ASH, RESIDUE, AND SLAG

2000	705	2 737	1	3	45	200	..	..	751	2 939
2001	690	1 337	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	1 337
2002	2 087	1 807	..	2	..	..	..	..	2 087	1 809
2003	1 478	1 612	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 478	1 612
2004	4 350	2 636	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 350	2 636
2005	3 548	2 033	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 548	2 033

2006	1 023	724	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 024	725
2007	1 502	775	11	2 275	..	..	..	..	1 512	3 050
2008	1 619	851	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 619	851
2009	604	330	80	42	..	..	1	..	685	373

Source: Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. HS codes for lead are: waste and scrap, 780200, 7802000010, and 7802000090; and slag, ash and residue, 262020, 262021, and 262029.

TABLE 6b. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE BATTERIES CONTAINING LEAD, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	..	11 957	..	3 066	..	388	..	1 164	..	16 574
2001	..	21 420	..	4 653	..	12	..	1 413	..	27 498
2002	..	33 332	..	1 765	..	34	..	324	..	35 454
2003	..	14 088	..	8 525	..	8	..	207	..	22 829
2004	..	12 878	..	4 651	..	124	..	3 662	..	21 316
2005	..	9 338	..	1 077	..	809	..	481	..	11 706
2006	..	11 962	..	2 386	..	16	..	2 154	..	16 518
2007	..	7 384	..	215	..	—	..	39	..	7 638
2008	..	11 243	..	47	..	—	..	124	..	11 414
2009	..	11 297	..	—	..	—	..	42	..	11 340
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	..	862	..	51	..	..	..	35	..	947
2001	..	1 029	..	98	..	..	..	2	..	1 128
2002	..	274	..	33	..	148	..	1	..	455
2003	..	428	..	5	..	41	..	13	..	487
2004	..	230	..	42	..	78	..	33	..	383
2005	..	189	..	920	..	1	..	21	..	1 130
2006	..	572	..	70	..	3	..	11	..	656
2007	..	4 987	..	242	..	25	..	78	..	5 333
2008	..	7 891	..	410	..	98	..	95	..	8 494
2009	..	18 149	..	23	..	6	..	110	..	18 287

Source: Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. Harmonized System code general description: Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary

batteries and electric accumulators, spent primary cells, spent primary batteries, etc. The HS codes for lead are: waste and scrap, 85481000, 85489000, 8548109010, and 8548109090.

TABLE 7. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP, AND ASH AND RESIDUE, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$000)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)		
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	33 547	22 705	20	18	20	22	2 821	2 694	36 408	25 439
2001	37 446	16 844	164	87	71	78	2 669	2 719	40 350	19 728
2002	28 935	13 178	40	19	611	670	685	710	30 271	14 578
2003	8 089	6 628	..	..	5 177	5 951	1 115	577	14 381	13 155
2004	9 448	9 042	..	..	15 003	17 627	3 663	4 338	28 115	31 007
2005	7 914	9 148	19	35	10 736	12 216	598	636	19 268	22 034
2006	11 883	18 213			6 399	10 329	365	489	18 647	29 032
2007	12 839	19 979	57	157	49	74	415	981	13 359	21 191
2008	10 631	12 729	284	496	44	75	359	485	11 317	13 785
2009	4 505	4 718	290	473	141	185	754	736	5 690	6 112
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	357	328	..	..	..	..	51	65	408	393
2001	300	241	..	..	..	..	2	3	303	244
2002	331	306	..	..	..	..	12	9	342	315
2003	247	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	263
2004	350	342	..	..	..	..	19	30	369	372
2005	203	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	205
2006	1 050	1 060	2	2	..	..	..	..	1 052	1 062
2007	915	1 430	..	..	..	..	..	..	915	1 430
2008	284	571	2	5	..	..	..	..	286	576
2009	128	154	1	2	..	..	..	..	129	156
EXPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	7 838	7 277	40	42	..	..	206	221	8 085	7 539
2001	7 889	6 061	21	23	..	..	256	195	8 166	6 279
2002	11 323	8 080	41	34	..	..	179	130	11 543	8 244
2003	11 086	7 171	..	..	..	..	254	183	11 339	7 355
2004	13 987	9 566	..	..	..	..	347	354	14 334	9 920
2005	11 999	8 921	13	13	..	..	351	221	12 364	9 155
2006	11 302	12 816	42	83	..	..	917	848	12 261	13 746
2007	11 631	14 642	266	411	..	..	439	816	12 335	15 869

2008	8 293	7 725	796	748	..	..	213	350	9 302	8 822
2009	6 621	5 920	94	104	..	..	481	608	7 197	6 632
IMPORTS, ASH AND RESIDUE										
2000	1 459	1 671	25	46	19	30	40	66	1 544	1 814
2001	572	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	338
2002	355	329	132	173	..	..	50	5	538	507
2003	529	436	7	3	..	..	..	..	535	438
2004	420	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	407
2005	1 326	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 326	574
2006	389	433	..	..	..	..	130	138	519	572
2007	8 424	2 040	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 424	2 040
2008	6 606	1 127	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 607	1 127
2009	3 624	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 624	398

Source: Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS codes for zinc are: waste and scrap, 7902000; and ash and residue, 26201100 and 26201900.

TABLE 8. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE NICKEL WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity	Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	5 100	34 103	557	3 773	..	..	..	..	5 657	37 876
2001	2 573	10 783	207	471	..	..	..	..	2 781	11 253
2002	1 888	5 919	146	672	..	..	53	108	2 087	6 699
2003	2 502	9 643	210	1 170	..	..	..	..	2 711	10 813
2004	3 606	19 155	504	3 278	..	..	..	..	4 110	22 433
2005	4 160	25 453	436	2 694	68	366	74	404	4 669	28 551
2006	3 336	23 968	753	9 413	..	..	..	..	4 089	33 382
2007	2 839	33 828	1 622	25 867	47	2 195	95	2 739	4 556	62 434
2008	4 812	59 716	1 522	8 505	32	921	32	921	6 366	69 142
2009	3 952	37 947	642	3 746	1	22	1	27	4 595	41 720
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	17 926	48 612	1 259	4 944	..	..	1 339	7 620	20 524	61 176
2001	21 246	46 487	799	5 272	..	..	163	1 056	22 207	52 815
2002	20 983	48 316	531	3 327	..	..	41	138	21 555	51 780
2003	14 564	40 463	1 526	6 253	..	..	159	894	16 250	47 610
2004	20 263	50 749	1 584	7 784	..	1	452	1 333	22 298	59 866

2005	19 089	47 147	1 297	3 868	1	4	85	699	20 471	51 714
2006	12 193	45 579	409	2 622	100	470	514	1 841	13 116	50 042
2007	19 780	95 930	243	2 431	..	5	142	1 980	20 165	100 341
2008	16 330	69 231	628	3 814	1	9	228	1 105	17 187	74 150
2009	5 439	17 324	707	2 223	..	..	246	682	6 393	20 229

Source: Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. There is no nickel and ash residue in the Trade Retrieval and Aggregate System (HS codes 26209920 and 2620990020). The HS code for nickel is: waste and scrap, 750300.

TABLE 9. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE MAGNESIUM WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	6 450	19 316	638	1 983	..	..	..	..	7 087	21 298
2001	8 585	27 083	34	202	..	..	2	5	8 621	27 290
2002	10 245	24 670	21	118	..	..	..	..	10 266	24 788
2003	10 131	20 523	..	..	..	..	3	6	10 134	20 529
2004	10 046	20 510	1	2	..	..	..	..	10 047	20 512
2005	8 902	15 034	22	24	..	..	..	..	8 924	15 058
2006	11 522	16 714	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 522	16 714
2007	11 081	18 340	20	58	26	13	374	1 079	11 501	19 490
2008	15 373	31 249	..	..	..	..	52	161	15 426	31 410
2009	14 755	28 428	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 755	28 428
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	6 860	24 758	67	256	20	52	1 827	6 272	8 774	31 339
2001	7 530	26 945	122	427	67	148	2 801	10 561	10 520	38 080
2002	6 607	22 000	92	319	162	268	51	179	6 911	22 766
2003	5 711	15 589	148	437	106	223	405	1 260	6 370	17 509
2004	5 273	13 564	298	766	186	564	2	7	5 759	14 900
2005	5 206	13 035	296	709	783	1 718	..	..	6 286	15 462
2006	3 316	7 893	1 177	2 774	481	1 024	..	..	4 974	11 691
2007	1 239	2 932	50	117	188	595	80	208	1 557	3 852
2008	1 293	3 485	12	22	1 765	6 323	310	839	3 379	10 669
2009	2 048	5 351	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 048	5 351

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available. OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS code for magnesium is: waste and scrap, 810420.

TABLE 10. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE TIN WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	929	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	534
2001	2 849	1 054	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 849	1 054
2002	174	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	219
2003	538	351	98	231	..	..	..	..	635	582
2004	1 208	384	35	118	..	..	..	..	1 243	502
2005	3 161	850	132	416	..	..	..	..	3 294	1 265
2006	1 811	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 811	573
2007	9 225	2 222	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 225	2 222
2008	22 153	8 280	73	866	..	..	..	..	22 226	9 146
2009	80 020	17 097	40	234	..	..	8	48	80 068	17 378
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	424	1 587	7	33	..	..	..	..	431	1 620
2001	418	1 551	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	1 551
2002	455	1 918	1	2	..	..	..	..	456	1 920
2003	505	1 632	2	5	..	..	..	..	507	1 637
2004	793	1 054	37	157	..	..	40	363	869	1 574
2005	2 392	533	1 786	374	..	..	..	..	4 178	906
2006	2 830	2 808	1 321	567	19	155	..	..	4 170	3 531
2007	20 024	8 003	873	652	..	..	8	149	20 906	8 804
2008	17 570	10 412	750	1 637	..	..	..	..	18 320	12 049
2009	15 844	8 386	37	265	1 956	891	457	253	18 294	9 795

Source: Statistics Canada.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. There is no tin ash and residue trade reported by Statistics Canada. The HS code for tin is: waste and scrap, 800200.

TABLE 11. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE PRECIOUS METALS WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	423	126 182	1 465	29 240	..	..	..	..	1 888	155 422
2001	567	111 033	545	43 243	..	9	..	..	1 112	154 285
2002	693	110 377	861	62 585	22	89	..	..	1 575	173 052
2003	292	65 951	867	248 383	88	397	57	104	1 305	314 834
2004	176	67 929	155	350 845	209	6 510	..	327	540	425 612
2005	383	100 454	1 228	431 292	..	547	1	876	1 612	533 169
2006	654	138 353	735	495 522	39	1 035	..	1 774	1 429	636 685
2007	729	136 792	796	710 724	346	4 334	1	1 347	1 872	853 197
2008	1 229	262 747	515	677 273	113	9 895	80	2 168	1 937	952 083
2009	866	269 558	264	260 994	71	7 476	3 598	4 239	4 799	542 267
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	11 136	382 878	985	27 020	..	7	40	3 030	12 161	412 935
2001	10 951	447 939	357	45 379	..	5	41	8 332	11 348	501 655
2002	10 323	641 418	2 635	24 947	..	—	2	2 756	12 960	669 121
2003	12 336	717 637	463	3 649	..	96	125	10 539	12 925	731 921
2004	10 976	885 739	1 509	9 066	..	3	312	6 671	12 798	901 478
2005	10 348	751 212	1 892	26 447	..	..	132	11 880	12 373	789 539
2006	12 518	1 391 321	6 127	60 225	1	108	111	5 354	18 756	1 457 007
2007	15 635	1 611 037	17 018	84 607	22	8 684	97	39 511	32 773	1 743 839
2008	33 085	2 343 730	31 499	263 639	33	1 016	31	143 633	64 647	2 752 017
2009	32 222	2 026 075	10 060	267 692	..	12	154	354 504	42 436	2 648 284

Source: Statistics Canada.

— Nil; .. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS codes for precious metals are: 7112100, 7112200, 7112300, 71129000, 71129100, 71129200, and 71129900.

TABLE 12a. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE WASTE AND SCRAP, SLAG, ASH, AND RESIDUE NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other		Quantity	Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE, AND SCRAP										
2000	685	6 951	507	7 726	1	27	..	70	1 193	14 775
2001	1 440	3 804	546	9 081	..	..	6	556	1 992	13 441
2002	3 696	6 139	523	5 235	200	246	1	83	4 421	11 704
2003	1 720	5 774	506	10 376	455	1 030	304	173	2 985	17 354
2004	3 527	26 312	4 330	31 815	236	365	4	157	8 097	58 649

2005	2 001	26 943	51	30 021	84	131	9	960	2 146	58 054
2006	1 846	29 173	107	44 152	23	204	5	1 803	1 981	75 333
2007	2 193	31 524	172	25 367	..	14	2	1 209	2 367	58 114
2008	1 198	25 618	94	23 344	..	10	504	2 456	1 796	51 428
2009	1 160	22 281	46	3 048	3	72	23	6 078	1 232	31 479
IMPORTS, WASTE, AND SCRAP										
2000	334	3 036	8	215	472	704	51	153	866	4 108
2001	226	3 673	557	916	223	355	448	1 708	1 454	6 651
2002	407	4 739	877	2 038	799	1 256	148	344	2 231	8 377
2003	658	4 262	296	1 409	929	1 411	206	483	2 090	7 564
2004	1 111	8 708	760	6 431	1 303	2 917	569	4 069	3 742	22 125
2005	2 120	15 768	2 761	14 677	1 112	2 633	444	2 501	6 437	35 580
2006	1 624	15 333	984	4 980	1 593	3 007	261	1 063	4 462	24 384
2007	1 045	12 752	1 487	7 877	1 401	4 634	198	846	4 130	26 109
2008	1 571	14 412	905	7 683	1 015	5 965	268	3 415	3 759	31 476
2009	465	8 073	422	3 068	147	622	61	736	1 095	12 498
EXPORTS, SLAG, ASH, AND RESIDUE										
2000	127 798	85 917	22	3 866	..	..	..	..	127 821	89 783
2001	259 166	157 933	8 629	2 048	..	..	..	..	267 795	159 981
2002	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40
2003	..	9	313	7	..	..	..	..	313	16
2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005	181	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	80
2006	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
2007	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	4
2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009	..	4	20	71	928	878	..	..	948	953
IMPORTS, SLAG, ASH, AND RESIDUE										
2000	14 241	13 996	38 805	126 182	..	..	73 423	375 872	126 470	516 050
2001	11 086	12 359	43 836	121 266	..	..	64 427	315 647	119 349	449 272
2002	7 096	11 015	12 168	49 635	..	..	62 006	272 746	81 270	333 395
2003	5 780	8 685	20 650	56 987	..	..	71 310	346 354	97 740	412 026
2004	114 450	3 344	56 040	87 634	..	..	28 970	263 777	199 460	354 756
2005	172 015	3 059	168 575	80 137	1	..	2 365	6 183	342 956	89 378
2006	166 985	3 821	180 266	14 178	..	..	18 655	5 848	365 907	23 847
2007	117 160	4 219	108 502	22 869	..	..	60 670	15 056	286 332	42 144
2008	312 343	11 907	26 505	8 409	111	3	5 344	3 003	344 304	23 322
2009	236 237	11 849	56 024	10 544	..	..	25 957	15 441	318 217	37 834

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. Tables excludes "powders" unless "waste and scrap" specified. The HS codes for waste and scrap are: 8101910093, 81019700, 8102910030, 81029700, 8103100022, 81033000, 8105101010, 81053000, 8106000021, 8106000022, 8107100030, 81073000, 81081000, 8108109021, 81083000, 81091000, 8109109030, 81093000, 81102000, 81110000, 81110011, 8111001220, 8112110022, 81121300, 81122200, 8112200022, 8112300022, 8112400030, 81125200, 81129100, 8112919030, 81129200, 8112921013, and 8112929030. The HS codes for slag, ash, and residue are 2620500, 2620600, 2620900, 2620910, 2620990010, and 2620990090.

TABLE 12b. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE WASTE AND SCRAP, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(\$000)										
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
Antimony	—	—	60	—	62	—	—	—	—	—
Beryllium	—	—	4	—	—	—	148	—	—	—
Bismuth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadmium	—	—	—	104	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chromium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	54	—
Cobalt	—	—	311	307	1 203	730	648	1 189	1 133	129
Germanium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese	277	298	900	492	1 624	585	663	564	662	633
Molybdenum	—	—	—	—	1 302	261	66	170	13	21
Tantalum	—	—	—	—	35	137	66	20	68	5
Titanium metal	2 514	3 916	864	1 861	6 246	9 757	7 308	5 896	3 110	662
Tungsten	—	—	207	313	509	1 682	922	1 038	1 396	278
Vanadium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zirconium	1 059	1 229	1 467	1 599	59	152	94	93	68	—
Other metals	10 924	7 998	7 892	12 678	47 608	44 752	65 416	49 141	44 923	29 751
Grand total	14 775	13 441	11 704	17 354	58 649	58 054	75 333	58 114	51 428	31 479
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
Antimony	—	—	226	78	350	159	73	124	18	37
Beryllium	—	—	52	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bismuth	1 135	955	731	557	1 344	1 247	1 274	1 159	1 752	1 572
Cadmium	4	2	17	11	5	1	—	—	14	—
Chromium	101	77	69	142	37	—	—	—	—	—
Cobalt	740	2 381	1 476	1 569	10 048	12 923	1 374	3 757	5 510	571
Germanium	12	847	1 428	202	37	35	125	172	201	172
Manganese	1 015	991	1 911	1 789	3 670	5 696	5 154	7 156	6 625	1 841
Molybdenum	287	226	142	311	482	1 411	1 349	1 370	2 674	649
Tantalum	12	3	12	279	690	407	567	569	476	233
Titanium metal	363	489	470	1 155	3 553	10 577	10 029	5 747	7 228	3 434
Tungsten	135	96	79	115	274	588	1 215	2 794	1 105	379

Vanadium	—	—	107	—	—	48	25	—	—	—
Zirconium	288	492	1 492	1 210	1 620	2 446	3 068	2 573	5 253	3 166
Other metals	18	92	165	145	14	40	130	687	620	443
Grand total	4 108	6 651	8 377	7 564	22 124	35 580	24 383	26 109	31 476	12 498

Source: Statistics Canada.

— Nil.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The commodities identified in these tables are likely present in other metal scrap fractions as well. For the HS codes, refer to Table 12a, but exclude slag, ash, and residue.

TABLE 13. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE ALLOY STEEL (EXCLUDING STAINLESS), WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	160 511	30 799	..	..	555	619	1 671	1 695	162 737	33 113
2001	102 732	18 936	20	59	158	141	1 204	1 337	104 114	20 473
2002	112 786	23 584	819	241	2 610	2 653	1 448	1 899	117 663	28 377
2003	100 098	24 798	19	25	6 623	6 339	4 855	651	111 595	31 813
2004	208 917	61 303	2 683	421	4 647	3 386	7 952	778	224 199	65 887
2005	335 572	72 826	155	81	2 122	1 530	1 127	473	338 976	74 910
2006	365 735	84 470	91 208	26 242	6 013	6 913	7 541	3 101	470 497	120 726
2007	471 784	90 078	253 733	91 435	5 380	10 239	10 840	5 086	741 737	196 838
2008	422 845	140 833	323 716	176 790	55 244	23 289	74 764	29 731	876 569	370 643
2009	456 532	189 387	1 775	772	19 384	21 634	19 582	7 613	497 273	219 406
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	202 997	59 130	279	78	22	35	31	35	203 329	59 278
2001	162 539	50 820	596	969	..	..	50	127	163 185	51 916
2002	156 612	49 978	1 595	326	1	..	19	19	158 227	50 323
2003	176 023	45 077	147	93	21	12	78	103	176 269	45 285
2004	394 317	63 412	1 051	299	..	..	2 753	400	398 121	64 111
2005	455 405	64 370	3 386	563	..	..	135	262	458 926	65 195
2006	813 740	93 464	16 836	2 770	177	21	8 710	1 280	839 463	97 535
2007	342 294	136 724	208 896	8 933	15	15	6 046	932	557 251	146 604
2008	450 342	211 127	3 486	10 296	73	22	4 892	7 861	458 793	229 306
2009	321 370	83 841	22 156	5 831	..	..	1 048	182	344 574	89 854

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Notes: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. For Canadian imports from the United States in 2007, the Statistics Canada import number is 3

513 326 t and is being verified. The associated trade value fits the trend (years before and after). The 2007 tonnage number used in this table is U.S. exports to Canada (Global Trade Atlas). The HS code for alloy steel is: waste and scrap, 720429.

TABLE 14. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE STAINLESS STEEL WASTE AND SCRAP, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	31 267	27 019	6 636	8 042	189	185	1 908	2 063	40 000	37 309
2001	27 398	24 107	590	786	1 372	1 400	1 177	999	30 537	27 291
2002	55 964	53 067	641	601	4 870	3 626	1 465	1 535	62 940	58 829
2003	56 194	59 445	1 727	2 266	680	736	2 263	2 502	60 864	64 948
2004	97 768	151 395	23 268	42 726	3 202	4 004	7 847	15 244	132 085	213 369
2005	73 089	107 997	43 802	82 247	87 104	94 255	23 866	42 601	227 861	327 100
2006	134 363	178 511	41 602	92 058	50 577	116 484	11 492	26 013	238 034	413 065
2007	81 898	128 015	35 755	123 512	49 907	67 641	402 290	25 124	569 850	344 292
2008	93 737	145 434	79 451	51 439	12 866	32 267	5 005	12 425	191 059	241 565
2009	91 180	103 446	11 134	19 094	14 714	25 261	7 250	8 564	124 278	156 364
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	46 702	44 108	46	51	396	405	32	29	47 176	44 593
2001	35 720	29 407	1	1	238	259	..	..	35 959	29 667
2002	34 411	32 567	52	43	292	312	19	13	34 774	32 935
2003	36 447	38 488	24	19	286	304	..	..	36 757	38 811
2004	32 905	29 092	497	293	..	..	110	127	33 512	29 513
2005	30 049	30 746	170	41	..	..	257	270	30 476	31 057
2006	36 670	47 189	57	69	9	19	5	7	36 741	47 283
2007	28 699	58 541	3	7	1	..	2	8	28 705	58 556
2008	22 671	50 654	1	..	..	..	13	32	22 685	50 686
2009	223 146	25 934	533	638	20	1	16	35	223 715	26 608

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Note: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS code for stainless steel is: waste and scrap, 720421 (minimum 10% chromium content).

TABLE 15. CANADA, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RECYCLABLE FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP, AND SLAG, 2000-2009

To/From	OECD				Non-OECD				Total	
	United States		Other		China		Other			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value

	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)	(tonnes)	(\$000)
EXPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	1 678 623	246 895	829	1 378	27 494	29 233	3 186	2 883	1 710 132	280 389
2001	1 561 591	222 322	2 856	3 191	204 363	44 095	29 213	7 229	1 798 023	276 837
2002	1 602 809	250 058	71 241	8 197	106 224	45 103	171 572	22 664	1 951 846	326 022
2003	2 140 714	363 031	19 620	6 087	223 144	77 577	21 772	4 975	2 405 250	451 670
2004	2 242 204	577 038	35 744	10 282	278 801	98 122	41 044	12 587	2 597 793	698 029
2005	2 338 699	537 483	50 464	6 584	85 523	48 298	35 932	12 935	2 510 618	605 300
2006	2 642 030	640 350	306 056	47 394	81 135	64 804	189 790	34 237	3 219 011	786 785
2007	2 450 400	619 171	176 881	54 337	357 967	97 810	441 496	78 696	3 426 744	850 015
2008	2 276 691	801 937	243 060	127 134	157 124	103 225	303 320	135 349	2 980 195	1 167 645
2009	1 853 347	432 643	550 068	142 726	250 267	90 795	1 518 159	168 337	4 171 841	834 500
IMPORTS, WASTE AND SCRAP										
2000	1 064 590	131 262	10 921	1 576	307	23	640	99	1 076 458	132 959
2001	891 447	104 316	3 778	704	213	33	2 327	473	897 765	105 527
2002	1 111 697	143 383	2 143	311	815	104	63 595	11 937	1 178 250	155 735
2003	948 107	125 934	474	224	1 226	229	2 769	424	952 576	126 811
2004	1 128 962	208 152	998	164	332	55	1 548	365	1 131 840	208 736
2005	1 120 395	212 832	1 616	297	4	1	1 836	648	1 123 851	213 778
2006	996 561	192 642	2 149	506	88	96	886	384	999 684	193 629
2007	1 092 277	241 101	2 110	597	..	..	2 648	852	1 097 035	242 550
2008	1 202 243	385 121	1 031	196	987	182	5 359	3 313	1 209 620	388 812
2009	846 872	148 542	7 978	422	37	11	3 198	485	858 085	149 461
EXPORTS, SLAG										
2000	681 495	56 084	..	..	..	..	..	..	681 495	56 084
2001	599 212	31 960	..	..	..	..	..	..	599 212	31 960
2002	263 444	11 108	..	..	..	..	..	..	263 444	11 108
2003	593 378	12 969	..	..	2 272	682	..	..	595 650	13 651
2004	371 648	12 722	..	..	..	..	..	..	371 648	12 722
2005	799 392	18 601	..	..	76 502	6 214	7	1	875 901	24 816
2006	684 822	17 201	..	..	..	..	..	..	684 827	17 202
2007	777 209	18 531	..	..	..	..	..	..	777 209	18 531
2008	477 788	11 824	..	..	..	..	..	..	477 788	11 824
2009	431 215	7 819	165	361	..	..	..	..	431 380	8 180
IMPORTS, SLAG										
2000	73 011	5 879	41	10	..	..	19	2	73 072	5 891
2001	90 946	7 671	284	56	..	..	28	3	91 258	7 731
2002	113 896	10 426	670	93	10	2	90	6	114 666	10 527
2003	125 996	9 589	793	105	1	..	1	1	126 790	9 694

2004	165 644	9 375	504	60	..	..	43	13	166 191	9 448
2005	181 446	7 101	3 184	1 248	..	..	79	3	184 709	8 352
2006	176 937	6 000	1 172	47	29	1	10	1	178 147	6 048
2007	222 763	8 509	902	35	27	..	16	1	223 708	8 544
2008	31 407	1 775	712	18	56	3	..	..	32 175	1 796
2009	50 827	1 675	3 519	47	..	..	..	..	54 346	1 721

Source: Statistics Canada.

.. Not available.

OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Note: Domestic exports data exclude re-exports. The HS codes for ferrous metals are: waste and scrap, 720410, 720430, 720441, 720449, and 720450; and slag, 261800 and 261900.

TABLE 16. CANADA, SCRAP STEEL USE AS A PERCENT OF RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, 2000-2009

	Home Scrap		Purchased Scrap		Total Scrap		Steel Production
	(000 t)	(%)	(000 t)	(%)	(000 t)	(%)	
2000	2 440	14.8	6 399	38.8	8 839	53.6	16 496
2001	2 261	14.9	6 093	40.1	8 354	55.0	15 179
2002	2 276	14.3	6 274	39.4	8 550	53.7	15 907
2003	2 389	15.1	6 221	39.2	8 610	54.3	15 861
2004	2 323	14.3	6 262	38.6	8 585	53.0	16 202
2005	2 121	13.8	6 245	40.7	8 366	54.6	15 327
2006	2 034	13.2	6 117	39.7	8 151	52.9	15 399
2007	1 899	12.2	6 300	40.5	8 199	52.7	15 571
2008	1 488	10.0	6 248	42.1	7 736	52.1	14 845
2009	1 223	13.2	3 911	42.3	5 134	55.5	9 245

Sources: Statistics Canada (www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=41-019-XWE); Canadian Steel Producers Association (www.canadiansteel.ca).

TABLE 17. UNITED STATES, IMPORTS OF ALUMINUM USED BEVERAGE CONTAINERS FROM CANADA, 1995-2009

Year	Tonnes	Kilograms Per Capita
1995	27 246	0.93
1996	26 898	0.91
1997	34 404	1.15
1998	39 310	1.30
1999	41 503	1.37
2000	42 456	1.38
2001	43 290	1.40
2002	40 966	1.31

2003	47 111	1.49
2004	49 396	1.54
2005	55 438	1.72
2006	52 484	1.61
2007	53 038	1.61
2008	60 117	1.80
2009	61 411	1.82

Sources: www.gtis.com for tonnage (HS code 7602000030); Canadian population data are from Statistics Canada, www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/91-213-XIB/0000591-213-XIB.pdf.

Date Modified: 2013-11-16