

Services Guide

Scrap Metals

**NOTE 1: This information is pulled from credible sources. This information is a guide. Any information used from this guide must be re-contextualized (no copying and pasting). Re-contextualize information incorporating SEO and business specifics.*

**NOTE 2: For MCP websites, stick to general information and avoid specifics.*

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1. SCRAP METAL OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

<http://www.altonmaterials.com/>

<http://www.premierrecycling.ca/services/>

<http://aciercentury.com/en/scrap-metal-buying-process/>

<http://www.capitalsalvage.ca/burnaby-scrap-metal-recycling/>

- Scrap metal focuses on recycling of unused ferrous and nonferrous metal from many different sources whether residential, commercial or industrial.
- This means metals come in all forms and sizes for processing at a central location (the scrap yard or dealer or recycling centre) including:
 - Bulk metals such as:
 - Aluminum
 - Copper
 - Stainless steel
 - Brass
 - Lead
 - Zinc
 - Manufactured products such as:
 - Stainless sinks
 - Fridges/freezers
 - Aluminum gutters
 - Copper water pipes
 - Marine batteries
 - Wire cables
 - Sewing machines
 - Heaters
 - Catalytic converters
 - Aluminum car or bike parts
 - Brass keys or ornaments
 - Old power tools or small appliances
- If your business generates scrap ferrous or non-ferrous metal as a bi-product, scrap metal dealers are ideal partners for your organization.
- Through an on-site visit and consultation, our skilled and experienced team of field personnel can create a scrap metal recovery solution that works in synergy with your process.
- Electricians, plumbers, contractors, mechanics, machinists and other tradespeople rely on scrap metal dealers for prompt recycling and payment for unused materials.

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1.2 SEO

Keywords (First Row – BEST, Last Row – LEAST)

○ Scrap metal	○ Scrap yard	○ Metal recycling	○ Scrap metal pick up
○ Aluminum recycling	○ Copper recycling	○ Brass prices	○ Steel recycling
○ Non-ferrous metals	○ Scrap metal removal	○ Cash for metal recycling	○ Money for metal
○ Wire recycling	○ Salvage aluminum	○ Buy scrap iron	○ Salvage steel

1.3 TYPES OF SCRAP METAL SERVICE

<http://www.premierrecycling.ca/services/public-commercial-scrap-metal-electronics-drop/>

<http://rypacmetalrecycling.com/>

<http://www.alliedsalvagemetals.ca/about-allied-salvage/>

<http://www.alliedsalvagemetals.ca/scrap-metal-services/>

<http://www.allensscrap.com/services.html>

Types of Scrap Metal Services:

Type	Description	Benefits
Recycling Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Giving new life to old metal.○ Provides a precedent for the profitability of ecological business models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The founding principle of recycling is the reduction of needless waste and the preservation of natural resources.
Buying Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Purchase ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals as well as end of life electronics and vehicles at competitive prices.○ Whether you are a professional contractor, licensed trade, or an individual looking to make some extra money, metal buyers pay cash on the spot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If you create a steady stream of scrap metal on any scale, selling scrap can create a reliable and cost effective (often profitable) solution for its removal.

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Demolition Salvage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Structures such as buildings and large vessels can easily be dismantled or cut down to size on site so that their materials can be salvaged for income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Businesses can provide turnkey on-site demolition with a large selection of our equipment readily available for even the biggest of projects.Simple solution to monetize scrap from demolition and clear a site at the same time.
Scrap Pickup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">When required, logistics teams can mobilize the appropriate equipment including mobile loaders, magnets, shears, and baling equipment to remove scrap metal from your site efficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Materials are transferred and monetized safely and profitably for buyer and seller.Can schedule regular pickups for high volume industrial shops.
Container Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some companies can provide various scrap removal containers such as bins, roll off boxes, self-dumping hoppers, gaylord boxes or drums that they will deliver and pick up as per client need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Localized storage of materials to be recycled in a shop or work yard.Can schedule regular pickups for high volume industrial shops.

2. SCRAP MATERIALS

2.1 ITEMS RECYCLED

General:

- Environmental consciousness has always been at the heart of recycling.
- There is a commitment to utilizing what already exists by “mining the surface of the world” and recycling these materials to prolong their use, reducing needless waste and the need for further conventional mining.
- Recycling service for old or unwanted major appliances. The aim is to divert useable materials from landfills. We rebuild what we can, salvage many useful parts and recycle everything else so the materials can be re-used.

Services/Products under Recyclable Items:

<http://gorecyclenow.com/benefits.html>

<http://www.blineappliances.com/#recycling>

<http://retireyourride.ca/why-recycle/>

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battery_recycling

<http://recyclenation.com/2015/05/how-to-recycle-radiators>

<http://www.makethedrop.ca/what-can-i-drop/pressurized-cylinders-that-held-propane-oxygen-helium-or-other-gasses/>

Service/Product	Description	Benefits
Appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Major residential appliances: Refrigerators, freezers, stoves, ranges, cooktops, dishwashers, washers, dryers, microwaves, and hot water tanks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The environmental benefits from recycling appliances are enormous and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe management of hazardous materials ▪ Reduction of energy consumption ▪ Reduction of emissions of ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases ▪ Prevention of release of PCBs, mercury, oil and other environmentally damaging substances ▪ Reduction of materials entering landfills ▪ Recovery of scrap metal and other recyclables
End-of-life Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recycling an end-of-life vehicle will provide a solution to disposing of the scrap while still ensuring the safe control of hazardous substances contained within the vehicle. ○ Some scrap operations who buy cars just to crush them and sell them for the value of the metal, allowing toxic fluids and heavy metals to escape into the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recycling your older vehicle will reduce your impact on the environment, make extra money, and support local green businesses. ○ Older vehicles are typically less fuel-efficient than new vehicles of a similar size and lack the latest vehicle technology for cutting air pollution and reducing smog-forming emissions.

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	soil and groundwater.	
Heavy Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recycling a piece of heavy equipment will provide a solution to disposing of the scrap while still ensuring the safe control of hazardous substances contained within. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recycling your older vehicle will reduce your impact on the environment, make extra money, and
Wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchasing wire from contractors, electricians and electrical suppliers alike. ○ Fight to preserve the planet for future generations. ○ Keeps copper and other scrap metals out of the landfill while putting money in your pocket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High Recovery Wire has excellent recovery and usually is very close in price with #2 copper. Common size is ranged from 100 MCM to 2000 MCM, 100 being the smallest. ○ Insulated #1 Wire consists of clean, untinned, uncoated, unalloyed copper wire and cable, not smaller than N. 16 B & S wire gauge, free of burnt wire which is brittle; with all ends cut off. ○ Insulated #2 Wire consists of miscellaneous, unalloyed copper wire. Should be free of the following: Excessively leaded, tinned, soldered copper wire; brass and bronze wire; excessive oil content, iron, and non-metallics; copper wire from burning, containing insulation; and should be reasonably free of ash; with all ends cut off. ○ Insulated #3 Wire is where the amount of copper inside is minimal. Some examples are the wire in Christmas tree lights and telephone wire.
Batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Battery recycling is a recycling activity that aims to reduce the number of batteries being disposed as municipal solid waste. Batteries contain a number of heavy metals and toxic chemicals and disposing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can make money recycling your old lead-acid batteries. ○ Batteries contain a number of heavy metals and toxic chemicals. By recycling batteries, you divert waste from your local landfills, help reduce the risk of soil contamination and water pollution, expose corrosive acids, and

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	<p>them by the same process as regular trash has raised concerns over soil contamination and water pollution.</p>	<p>reduce the need for raw materials to manufacture new products.</p>
<p>Empty Compressed Gas Containers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-refillable and refillable cylinders supplied with any type of pressurized gas. Seamless cylinders and tubes, welded cylinders and insulated cylinders previously containing materials such as: Propane, Oxygen, Helium, Acetylene, Isocyanate resins, Nitrogen, Freon, and all other compressed gases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These cylinders can combust, explode or leak when they are exposed to varying temperature, humidity, pressure, etc. or if a chemical reaction occurs due to mixing of contents. Recycling ensures that these cylinders are safely dismantled and that any remaining contents are managed safely.
<p>Radiators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Radiators are essential in cars, trucks and other automobiles. Radiators were also once an essential part of a home heating system. ○ Radiators in older cars were likely made of brass or copper. In newer cars, radiators are typically constructed out of aluminum, which is lighter and less expensive. ○ Unlike a car radiator, which helps cool a car, a radiator in your home is used for heating. They are attached to a central boiler, which sends hot steam or water through the radiator. The heat radiates out into the room and provides warmth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both are great candidates for recycling. They are made almost entirely with metal, which is a very easy product to recycle if you can get it to the right place. ○ Metals used in radiators have generally good scrap value (brass, copper, aluminum).

2.2 METALS HANDLED

Types of Metals:

<http://www.altonmaterials.com/the-differences-between-ferrous-and-non-ferrous-scrap-metal/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aluminium_recycling
<https://www.copper.org/environment/lifecycle/ukrecyc.html>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zinc>
<https://www.metalsupermarkets.com/7-things-consider-choosing-aluminum-grade/>
<http://www.purityzinc.com/blog/zinc-is-recyclable/>
<http://www.ila-lead.org/lead-facts/lead-recycling>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferrous_metal_recycling
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stainless_steel
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron

Type	Description	Benefits
Aluminum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Aluminum alloys come in many different varieties (2011, 3003, 6063) and scrap and recycling businesses usually accept all alloys.○ Recycling process by which scrap aluminum can be reused in products after its initial production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Recycling scrap aluminum requires only 5% of the energy used to make new aluminum○ Approximately 31% of all aluminum produced in the United States comes from recycled scrap.
Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For thousands of years, copper and copper alloys have been recycled. This has been a normal economic practice to ensure maximum use from hard to source materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The entire economy of the copper and copper alloy industry is dependent on the economic recycling of any surplus products. There is a wide range of copper based materials made for a large variety of applications.
Brass	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The recycling of brass scrap is a basic essential of the economics of the industry. Brass for extrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The use of brass scrap bought at a significantly lower price than the metal mixture price

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	<p>and hot stamping is normally made from a basic melt of scrap of similar composition adjusted by the addition of virgin copper or zinc as required to meet the specification before pouring.</p>	<p>means that the cost of the fabricated brass is considerably less than it might otherwise be.</p>
Zinc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zinc is the fourth most common metal in use, trailing only iron, aluminum, and copper with an annual production of about 13 million tons. ○ Traditionally known for the anti-rust properties it provides with the galvanization (zinc coating) of steel, zinc is also able protect metal roofing, make high quality alloys, and constitutes one of the main ingredients in brass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zinc has the potential to be recycled. But unlike other metallic materials, Zinc recycling requires dealing with more complex issues, such as the separation of zinc from galvanized steel. ○ Modern recycling technology allows Zinc to be recycled in an efficient manner, with 90% of collected zinc-containing products being subjected to zinc reclamation processes.
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A soft, malleable heavy metal. ○ Over half of the lead produced and used each year throughout the world has been used before in other products. ○ The use of lead has evolved with a significant growth in recyclable uses. Today about 85% of lead is used in lead batteries. Europe and North America have a battery recycling rate close to 100% – and most others share the possibility of 100% recyclability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead enjoys one of the highest recycling rates of all materials in common use today. ○ This is a result of its fundamental properties, good design and the ways in which it is used, which make lead-based products easily identifiable and economic to collect and recycle.
Mild Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Steel containing a small percentage of carbon. Strong and tough but not readily tempered. ○ Steel does not lose any of its inherent physical properties during the recycling process, and has drastically reduced energy and material requirements compared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is cheaper to recycle steel than to mine iron ore and manipulate it through the production process to form new steel.

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	with refinement from iron ore.	
Carbon Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Steel in which the main alloying element is carbon, and whose properties are chiefly dependent on the percentage of carbon present. ○ The steel industry has been actively recycling for more than 150 years, in large part because it is economically advantageous to do so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The energy saved by recycling reduces the annual energy consumption of the industry by about 75%, which is enough to power eighteen million homes for one year.
Stainless Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stainless steel does not readily corrode, rust, or stain with water as ordinary steel does and differs from carbon steel by the amount of chromium present. ○ There are various grades and surface finishes of stainless steel to suit the environment the alloy must endure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stainless steel is 100% recyclable. An average stainless steel object is composed of about 60% recycled material of which approximately 40% originates from end-of-life products and about 60% comes from manufacturing processes.
Cast Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cast iron is a group of iron-carbon alloys with carbon content greater than 2%. Its usefulness derives from its relatively low melting temperature. ○ Cast Iron is used in many automotive and other structural parts, it will often be rusty if it is worn and older. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples: clean cast iron scrap as columns, pipes, plates, and castings of a miscellaneous nature, including automobile blocks and cast iron parts of agricultural and other machinery.
Wrought Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A tough, malleable form of iron suitable for forging or rolling rather than casting, obtained by puddling pig iron while molten. It is nearly pure but contains some slag in the form of filaments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples: anchor chain, anchors, gas holder tie bars, iron bridges and even old iron railings are of interest.