STEEL

- Steel is the most used metal.Steel is one of the important factors for the development of modern technology.
- Like many other metals steel can be used many times it doesn't matter how damaged the product is.
- Steel's production by-products also has a high rate of recycling, with 90 percent of the co-products used in steel production—including slag, water, gas, and dust—also being reused or recycled.
- Steel recycling also has a financial imperative for its consumers; not to mention the costs saved for those on the production side.

TYPES OF STEEL

Steel and stainless steel

Stainless steel is non ferrous metal it does not contain any magnetic properties
Steel is ferrous and it contains magnetic properties
Stainless steel is known to resist corrosion and hold a higher melting point than other steels. That is why it is typically used in products such as healthcare equipment, food production, cars, and construction projects. Steel, on the other hand, will more commonly be found in household products such as hangers and appliances.
Both of them are recyclable

MAIN SOURCE OF STEEL SCRAP

- HOME SCRAP

Home scrap is steel waste that occurs in-house in steel mills through the production of steel. This includes trimmings and reject scraps of steel. This does not typically have to be collected or purchased, as it is usually redirected back into the furnace.

- INDUSTRIAL SCRAP

  Prompt scrap is a result of product manufacturing in areas such as automotive and appliances. Excess steel from these warehouses and factories are auctioned and sold to scrap buyers, usually at a premium.

- OBSOLETE SCRAP

  Obsolete scrap covers the rest of steel waste, stemming from areas such as individual household appliances, old cars that are sent to a junkyard, office, and household waste. This category can also extend to include old junked buildings or structures that are sent to a junkyard and recovered for their steel elements.

After collecting the steel scrap.It is then sorted and sent out to mills

The excess steel scrap is then melted down by a furnace that runs at a temperature of nearly 3,000 degrees, and purified to rid the scrap of any contaminants. Then, the melted steel is solidified into sheets and prepped for shipping.

The newly recycled metal is then ready to be sent out to various factories for use as raw material, and the cycle begins again.

THE IMPACT OF STEEL RECYCLING ON ECONOMY

When using recycled materials for production, manufacturers drastically reduce the price of production costs. Steel allows for the use of completely reused materials instead of going through the costly procedure of extracting raw ore from the ground.