



Tips and Tricks

to make you more money on your next trip.

What is the difference between non-ferrous and ferrous metal?

For the purpose of metal recycling ferrous refers to the iron element or steel content in metal. For scraping purposes, ferrous refers to steel and non-ferrous refers to other metals. Examples of non-ferrous metals include: copper, aluminum, lead, and brass. A good way to tell if an item is ferrous or non-ferrous is to use a magnet, if the magnet sticks it is steel (ferrous).

Difference between No. 1 and No. 2 Copper

No. 1 copper can be defined as copper at least 1/8 inch thick. An item can be considered No. 2 if it contains any paint, solder, or is corroded. The difference between these two coppers can be difficult to identify, but with experience can become second nature. It may take a couple of trips before you feel comfortable with sorting these items yourself.

Clean vs. Dirty

Sometimes putting in a little work in before you bring in scrap can make a difference in the price at the scale. When we refer to an item as clean or dirty it is in relation to the metals purity. You can make a piece of non-ferrous metal more pure by taking out steel screws and cutting off steel, plastic, etc... If an item is steel, it is generally not helpful to clean the item. If you have any questions feel free to come in and ask one of our employees for assistance. We are always willing to help you learn more about the recycling process.

Separate your metal before arrival

By separating your metal into the different categories (No.1 copper, Radiators, 60/61, etc..) before you arrive you are ensuring the best pricing for yourself. When things are separated it is easier for us to help you with any metal you were uncertain of and ensures that your clean metal is not added with the weight of your dirty metal. Again if you have any questions at the scale please ask and we are happy to help.

We hope this helps you to

turn your trash into cash