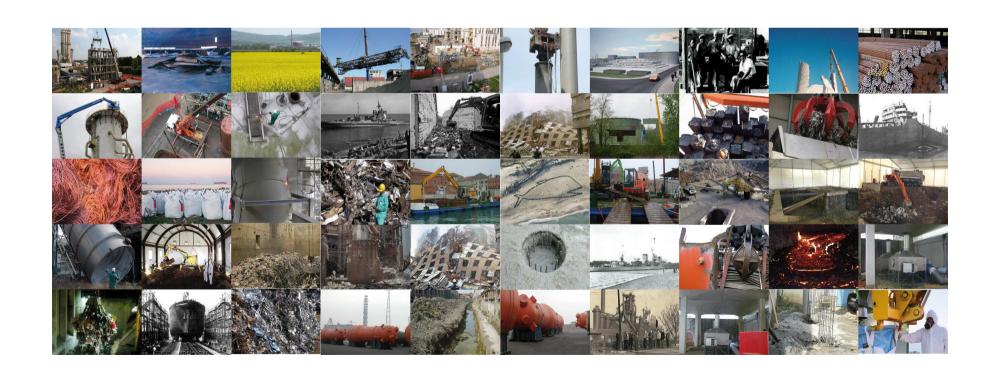


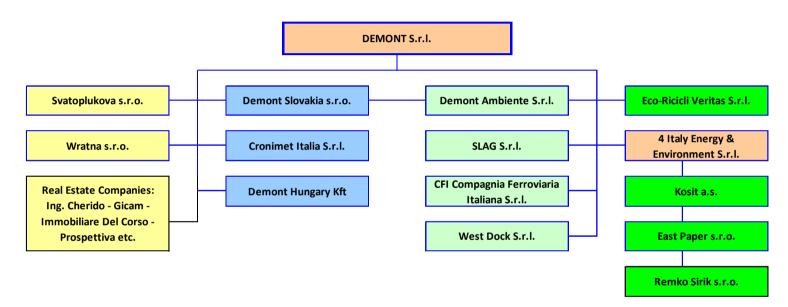


Kosice, 18 October 2012

Scrap metal is the golden mine of the cities







HOLDINGS

REAL ESTATE

TRADING

SERVICES

ENVIRONMENT



BUSINESS UNIT METAL TRADING



BUSINESS UNIT REUSABLES



RECYCLE

&

REUSE







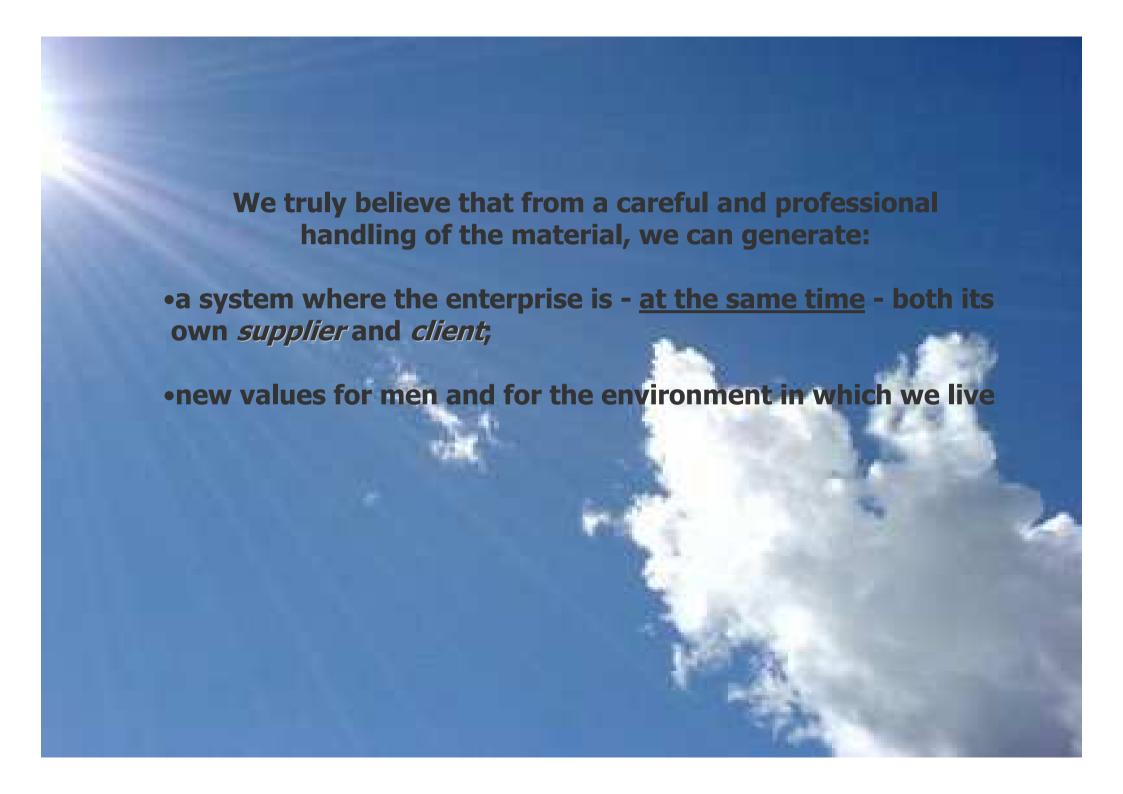
is the fundamental and characterizing principle of DEMONT











DEMONT

The Earth should be seen as a spaceship, on which the availability of everything has a limit

Kenneth Boulding





IRON ALUMINIUM COPPER the extraction is important can be recycled 100% process is very expensive to produce steel all the times we want its recycle allows keeps its properties which is recyclable unchanged energy savings all the times we want



Ferrous Metals

- Ferrous metals (steels) are mainly composed of iron and have magnetic properties
- If Steel is by far the most-recycled material in the world; total steel production in 2011 reached 1.4 billion tonnes, of which over 500 million tonnes were made from iron scrap
- ☐ The most commonly recycled items are scrap from industrial processes, end-of-life products such as cans, vehicles, appliances, industrial machinery and construction materials



Non-Ferrous Metals

- ☐ The most commonly used non-ferrous metals are copper, zinc, nickel, aluminium, lead and tin besides titanium, cobalt, moly, precious metals and many others
- ➡ Millions of tonnes of non-ferrous scrap are recovered annually and used by smelters, refiners, ingot makers, foundries, and other manufacturers



Recycling Processes

Ferrous Metals
Non-Ferrous Metals

In general, metal recycling is a pyramid industry with many small collectors at the bottom feeding scrap to large companies at the top.

Recycling processes involve some or all of the following steps:

- •Sorting (manual or technological) different metals needs be separated from each other
- •Shredding and extracting iron and steel from the mixture of metals and other materials
- **Separation techniques** use shredders, magnetes, eddy current, high-pressure air flows, liquid floating systems and others
- •Cutting and baling iron and steel products are cutted or compacted into blocks to facilitate handling, transportation and melting
- Melting in furnaces into ingots, semi or finished products



ALUMINIUM CANS RECYCLING







The pefect cycles of nature are reproduced where everything is transformed and reused; by **recycling** we close the circle moving from waste to resource

Reduction in the use of raw materials taken from nature, saving energy and water

Less unsorted waste to be disposed of with considerable advantages for the health and for the environment



Decrease of our environmental pressure on the Planet

Increase of an alternative industry sector and subsequent increase in new jobs and wealth

Promotion of research, eco-innovation and competitiveness



All this is only possible through:

a strong **education** to RECYCLING



and

an effective system of waste **separate collection**







For us the biggest challenge is to demonstrate that environmental issues are not a constraint to development,

but a great opportunity for the evolution market.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!







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