

RECYCLING STRATEGY

(applies to all AMAG subsidiaries)

Commitment

For many years, AMAG Austria Metall AG (AMAG) has focused on the resource-conserving production of aluminium and is committed to the responsible use of raw materials, aluminium recycling, the sustainable procurement of primary materials and the closing of material cycles. Process and product innovations as well as the strategic focus on recycling have been the economic basis of the company for more than four decades. In cooperation with customers, AMAG focuses on recycling-friendly alloys as well as the return and recycling of aluminium production waste in a closed loop. With a high use of recycled material, the company is proud to be one of the industry leaders in the recycling of aluminium.

Recycling aluminum can save up to 95% of energy compared to primary aluminium production¹. This not only has an ecological advantage, but also makes a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Compliance

The recycling strategy is an integral part of AMAG's business strategy and takes into account the currently applicable legal requirements. For definitions and calculations, AMAG adheres to internationally recognized standards and regulations, such as DIN EN ISO 14021 for determining recycling content.

Targets & reporting

The recycling targets are published in the annual sustainability report and checked for their degree of achievement. State-of-the-art technologies for metal analysis, separation, sorting, melting and casting at the Ranshofen site make a significant contribution to achieving the targets.

Pure separation and storage

AMAG works according to the "alloy-to-alloy" recycling principle. This means that – as far as possible – the recycled material should have the same or a very similar composition to the input material and can therefore be returned to its original application. In order to avoid mixing different alloys and the associated accumulation of undesirable elements, it is essential to separate the materials by type. Sensor-based sorting systems (LIBS and XRT technology) enable AMAG to separate selected mixed scrap according to chemical properties and composition.

Subsequent processes

Heavily contaminated scrap is melted down under salt. The resulting salt slag is then quickly cooled and the residual aluminium, salt and oxides are separated from each other during the recycling process. The recovered salt and aluminium can be fed back into the recycling process.



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