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## ANNEX I

## CRITERIA FOR IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

Criteria	Self-monitoring requirements
<b>1. Quality of scrap resulting from the recovery operation</b>	
1.1. The scrap shall be graded according to a customer specification, an industry specification or a standard for direct use in the production of metal substances or objects by steel works or foundries.	Qualified staff shall grade each consignment.
1.2. The total amount of foreign materials (steriles) shall be $\leq 2\%$ by weight. Foreign materials are: (1) non-ferrous metals (excluding alloying elements in any ferrous metal substrate) and non-metallic materials such as earth, dust, insulation and glass; (2) combustible non-metallic materials such as rubber, plastic, fabric, wood and other chemical or organic substances; (3) larger pieces (brick-size) which are non-conductors of electricity such as tyres, pipes filled with cement, wood or concrete; (4) residues arising from steel melting, heating, surface conditioning (including scarfing), grinding, sawing, welding and torch cutting operations, such as slag, mill scale, baghouse dust, grinder dust, sludge.	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection of each consignment. At appropriate intervals (at least every 6 months), representative samples of foreign materials shall be analysed by weighing after magnetic or manual (as appropriate) separation of iron and steel particles and objects under careful visual inspection. The appropriate frequencies of monitoring by sampling shall be established taking into account the following factors: (1) the expected pattern of variability (for example as shown by historical results); (2) the inherent risk of variability in the quality of waste used as input for the recovery operation and any subsequent processing; (3) the inherent precision of the monitoring method; and (4) the proximity of results to the limitation of the foreign materials' content to a maximum of 2 % per weight. The process of determining monitoring frequencies should be documented as part of the quality management system and should be available for auditing.
<b>a</b>	Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1).
<b>b</b>	Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3).
<b>c</b>	Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7).
<b>d</b>	OJ L 37, 13.2.2003, p. 24.
<b>e</b>	OJ L 269, 21.10.2000, p. 34.

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1.3. The scrap shall not contain excessive ferrous oxide in any form, except for typical amounts arising from outside storage of prepared scrap under normal atmospheric conditions.	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection for the presence of oxides.
1.4. Scrap shall be free of visible oil, oily emulsions, lubricants or grease except negligible amounts that will not lead to any dripping.	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection of each consignment, paying particular attention to those parts where oil is most likely to drip.
1.5. Radioactivity: there is no need for response action according to national or international rules on monitoring and response procedures for radioactive scrap metal. This requirement is without prejudice to the basic standards on the health protection of workers and members of the public adopted in acts falling under Chapter III of the Euratom Treaty, in particular Directive 96/29/Euratom <sup>a</sup> .	Qualified staff shall monitor the radioactivity of each consignment. Each consignment of scrap shall be accompanied by a certificate established in accordance with national or international rules on monitoring and response procedures for radioactive scrap metal. The certificate may be included in other documentation accompanying the consignment.
1.6. The scrap shall not display any of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC. The scrap shall comply with the concentration limits laid down in Decision 2000/532/EC <sup>b</sup> and shall not exceed the concentration limits laid down in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 <sup>c</sup> . Properties of individual elements included in iron and steel alloys are not relevant for this requirement.	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection of each consignment. Where visual inspection raises any suspicion of possible hazardous properties, further appropriate monitoring measures shall be taken, such as sampling and testing where appropriate. The staff shall be trained on potential hazardous properties that may be associated with iron and steel scrap and on material components or features that allow hazardous properties to be recognised. The procedure for recognising hazardous materials shall be documented under the quality management system.
1.7. The scrap shall not contain any pressurised, closed or insufficiently	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection of each consignment.
<p><b>a</b> Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1).</p>	
<p><b>b</b> Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3).</p>	
<p><b>c</b> Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7).</p>	
<p><b>d</b> OJ L 37, 13.2.2003, p. 24.</p>	
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open containers that could cause an explosion in a metalwork furnace.	
<b>2. Waste used as input for the recovery operation</b>	
2.1. Only waste containing recoverable iron or steel may be used as input.	Acceptance control of all waste received (by visual inspection) and of the accompanying documentation shall be carried out by qualified staff which is trained on how to recognise waste that does not meet the criteria set out in this Section.
2.2. Hazardous waste shall not be used as an input except where proof is provided that the processes and techniques specified in Section 3 of this Annex to remove all hazardous properties have been applied.	
2.3. The following waste shall not be used as an input: (a) filings and turnings that contain fluids such as oil or oily emulsions; and (b) barrels and containers, except equipment from end-of-life vehicles, which contain or have contained oil or paints.	
<b>3. Treatment processes and techniques</b>	
3.1. The iron or steel scrap shall have been segregated at source or while collecting and shall have been kept separate or the input waste shall have been treated to separate the iron and steel scrap from the non-metal and non-ferrous components.	
3.2. All mechanical treatments (like cutting, shearing, shredding or granulating; sorting, separating, cleaning, de-polluting, emptying) needed to prepare the scrap metal for direct input into final use in steel works and foundries shall have been completed.	
a	Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1).
b	Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3).
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- 3.3. For waste containing hazardous components, the following specific requirements shall apply:
- (a) input materials that originate from waste electrical or electronic equipment or from end-of-life vehicles shall have undergone all treatments required by Article 6 of Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>d</sup> and by Article 6 of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>e</sup>;
  - (b) chlorofluorocarbons in discarded equipment shall have been captured in a process approved by the competent authorities;
  - (c) cables shall have been stripped or chopped. If a cable contains organic coatings (plastics), the organic coatings shall have been removed in accordance with the best available techniques;
  - (d) barrels and containers shall have been emptied and cleaned, and
  - (e) hazardous substances in waste that is not mentioned in point (a) shall have been efficiently removed in a process which is approved by the competent authority.

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**a** Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation ([OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1](#)).

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**b** Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste ([OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3](#)).

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**c** Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants ([OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7](#)).

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**d** [OJ L 37, 13.2.2003, p. 24](#).

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**Changes and effects yet to be applied to :**

- Regulation power to modify conferred by S.I. 2022/190 reg. 16(1)reg. 16(5)(a)
- Annex 1 Table words omitted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(8)(a)
- Annex 1 Table words substituted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(8)(b)

**Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions**

- Signature words omitted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(7)
- Art. 2(1) Art. 2 renumbered as Art. 2(1) by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(2)(a)
- Art. 2(1)(e) words substituted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(2)(b)(i)(aa)
- Art. 2(1)(e) words substituted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(2)(b)(i)(bb)
- Art. 2(1)(i)-(k) inserted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(2)(b)(ii)
- Art. 2A2B inserted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(3)
- Art. 2A(1) words substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(3) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(a)(i)
- Art. 2A(2) words substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(3) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(a)(ii)
- Art. 2A(5)-(7) substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(3) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(a)(iii)
- Art. 2A(9) words substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(3) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(a)(iv)
- Art. 2B(8) substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(3) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(b)
- Art. 6(6A) inserted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(4)(b)
- Art. 6A inserted by S.I. 2019/620 reg. 9(5)
- Art. 6A words substituted in earlier amending provision S.I. 2019/620, reg. 9(5) by S.I. 2020/1540 reg. 14(5)(c)