OEA GROUP I9 Consultoria OEA CONSULTORIA©

CRONIMET BRASIL LTDA,

is certified in two international standards, namely:

- **NBR ISO 9001 (QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)** which aims to make processes more efficient, effective and guaranteeing the quality of the final products delivered to its customers. This delivery guarantee encompasses technical, physical and customer criteria.

- **NBR ISO 14001 (ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)** which aims for its processes to be carried out through environmentally sustainable practices.

Both standards are certified by RINA, a company accredited by INMETRO (Accreditation Body in Brazil) and ACCREDIA (Accreditation Body in Italy). The company is audited regularly, at least twice a year, to ensure that it meets all certified regulatory requirements. These audits are carried out by independent and impartial auditors on a sample basis. So far, all results have been satisfactory and do not discredit the company in any way.

All mappings carried out encompass international criteria, including compliance with requirements related to UE no. 333/2011, as set out below.

Statement valid until December, 31, 2026.

Itajaí/SC, 12/18/2023.

Altamir Steil Junior and Marcelo Adriano de Souza Rego
CEO / Auditor ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 28000, IATF, AEO
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I9 Consulting, Auditing and Training
E-mail: altamir.steil@i9ce.com.br / marcelo.rego@i9ce.com.br

1. Quality of scrap resulting from the recovery operation		
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.	CRONIMET Brasil uses the NBR 5601 and NBR NM 133 standards as a classification parameter. The chemical classification is agreed between client X CRONIMET through technical specification. And being sent with the final analysis certificate
1.2. The total amount of foreign materials (steriles) shall be ≤ 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 withcement, 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. Tha 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 material's content to a maximum of 2% per weight.	CRONIMET Brasil screens foreign matter in each receipt, using IT-010 Scrap Classification. On a sample basis, the laboratory carries out an inspection of the material being loaded to the customer in order to avoid the presence of foreign matter.
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.	During sample inspection, the laboratory checks for the presence of oxides. Everyone involved is properly trained.

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.	During sample inspection, the laboratory checks for the presence of apparent oils and derivatives. Everyone involved is properly trained.
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 (1).	Qualified staff shall monitor the radioactivity of each consigment. Each consignment of scrap shall be accompanied by a certificate established in accordance with national or international rules on monitoring and repsonse procedures for radioactive scrap metal. The certificate may be included in other documentation accompanying the consignment.	In each shipment of scrap, together with the NF, certificate of analysis, and other applicable documentation, a radioactivity report is sent, stating whether there is the presence of radioactive material or not. This control is effectively carried out on all material that enters and leaves through radioactivity detection equipment (portal on the scale) and is registered in the equipment's software.
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 (2) and shall not exceed the concentration limits laid down in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 (3). 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 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 materiais shall be documented under the quality management system.	According to Brazilian legislation, metal scrap is considered a non-hazardous class II waste and all material received goes through a classification procedure. When detecting any suspicious material, it is separated and the supplier of origin of that material is contacted. The possibilities of dangerous material are scrap contaminated with oil or any other material on its surface that is immediately separated in the classification, and material with radioactivity, and in this case all employees have proper radioprotection training. Furthermore, the company has a procedure for the isolation and safe disposal of radioactive material (PQ-044).
1.7.The scrap shall not contain any pressurised, closed or insufficiently open containers that could cause an explosion in a metalwork furnace.	Qualified staff shall carry out a visual inspection of each consignment.	During sample inspection, the laboratory checks for the presence of pressure containers. Everyone involved is properly trained. Furthermore, upon each receipt, in the classification process, when pressure containers are found, they are immediately separated.

2. Waste used as input for the recovery operation		
2.1. Only waste containing recoverable iron or steel may be used as input. 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.	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 cirteria set out in this Section.	All material received is classified according to IT-010 and in the presence of any residue other than scrap metal, it is separated and discarded, and the original supplier is contacted. The activity is carried out by properly trained personnel.

3. Treatment processes and techniques		
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. 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 (4) and by Article 6 of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (5); (b) chlorofluorocarbons in discarded equipment shall have been captured in a process approved by the competent authorities;	-	Metal scraps are classified upon receipt according to their chemical composition. In the classification process, the types of materials are separated to enter these materials into stock. All mechanical processes are carried out (Cutting/pressing/cleaning/separation and sorting) to send the material to the customer. Waste containing dangerous products is not sent, they are separated and returned to the supplier or discarded.