# Section XV Base metals and articles of base metal

### Section notes

1. This section does not cover:

1. prepared paints, inks or other products with a basis of metallic flakes or powder (headings 3207 to 3210, 3212, 3213 or 3215);
2. ferro-cerium or other pyrophoric alloys (heading 3606);
3. headgear or parts thereof of heading 6506 or 6507;
4. umbrella frames or other articles of heading 6603;
5. goods of Chapter 71 (for example, precious-metal alloys, base metal clad with precious metal, imitation jewellery);
6. articles of Section XVI (machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical goods);
7. assembled railway or tramway track (heading 8608) or other articles of Section XVII (vehicles, ships and boats, aircraft);
8. instruments or apparatus of Section XVIII, including clock or watch springs;

ij. lead shot prepared for ammunition (heading 9306) or other articles of Section XIX (arms and ammunition);

1. articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, mattress supports, lamps and lighting fittings, illuminated signs, prefabricated buildings);
2. articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites);
3. hand sieves, buttons, pens, pencil-holders, pen nibs or other articles of Chapter 96 (miscellaneous manufactured articles); or
4. articles of Chapter 97 (for example, works of art).

2. Throughout the classification, the expression 'parts of general use' means:

1. articles of heading 7307, 7312, 7315, 7317 or 7318 and similar articles of other base metal;
2. springs and leaves for springs, of base metal, other than clock or watch springs (heading 9114); and
3. articles of headings 8301, 8302, 8308, 8310 and frames and mirrors, of base metal, of heading 8306.

In Chapters 73 to 76 and 78 to 82 (but not in heading 7315), references to parts of goods do not include references to parts of general use as defined above.

Subject to the preceding paragraph and to note 1 to Chapter 83, the articles of Chapter 82 or 83 are excluded from Chapters 72 to 76 and 78 to 81.

3. Throughout the classification, the expression 'base metals' means: iron and steel, copper, nickel, aluminium, lead, zinc, tin, tungsten (wolfram), molybdenum, tantalum, magnesium, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, titanium, zirconium, antimony, manganese, beryllium, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium (columbium), rhenium and thallium.

4. Throughout the classification, the term 'cermets' means products containing a microscopic heterogeneous combination of a metallic component and a ceramic component. The term 'cermets' includes sintered metal carbides (metal carbides sintered with a metal).

5. Classification of alloys (other than ferro-alloys and master alloys as defined in Chapters 72 and 74):

1. An alloy of base metals is to be classified as an alloy of the metal which predominates by weight over each of the other metals.
2. An alloy composed of base metals of this section and of elements not falling within this section is to be treated as an alloy of base metals of this section if the total weight of such metals equals or exceeds the total weight of the other elements present.
3. In this section, the term 'alloys' includes sintered mixtures of metal powders, heterogeneous intimate mixtures obtained by melting (other than cermets) and intermetallic compounds.

6. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in the classification to a base metal includes a reference to alloys which, by virtue of note 5 above, are to be classified as alloys of that metal.

7. Classification of composite articles:

Except where the headings otherwise require, articles of base metal (including articles of mixed materials treated as articles of base metal under the Interpretative rules) containing two or more base metals are to be treated as articles of the base metal predominating by weight over each of the other metals.

For this purpose:

1. Iron and steel, or different kinds of iron or steel, are regarded as one and the same metal.
2. An alloy is regarded as being entirely composed of that metal as an alloy of which, by virtue of note 5, it is classified.
3. A cermet of heading 8113 is regarded as a single base metal.

8. In this section, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

1. Waste and scrap

Metal waste and scrap from the manufacture or mechanical working of metals, and metal goods definitely not usable as such because of breakage, cutting-up, wear or other reasons.

1. Powders

Products of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 1mm.

**SECTION XV**

## Chapter 72 Iron and Steel

### Chapter Notes

1. In this chapter and, in the case of notes (d), (e) and (f) throughout the Classification, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

1. pig Iron

Iron-carbon alloys not usefully malleable, containing more than 2% by weight of carbon and which may contain by weight one or more other elements within the following limits:

- not more than 10% of chromium

- not more than 6% of manganese

- not more than 3% of phosphorus

- not more than 8% of silicon

- a total of not more than 10% of other elements.

1. spiegeleisen

Iron-carbon alloys containing by weight more than 6% but not more than 30% of manganese and otherwise conforming to the specification at (a) above.

1. ferro-alloys

Alloys in pigs, blocks, lumps or similar primary forms, in forms obtained by continuous casting and also in granular or powder forms, whether or not agglomerated, commonly used as an additive in the manufacture of other alloys or as de-oxidants, de-sulphurising agents or for similar uses in ferrous metallurgy and generally not usefully malleable, containing by weight 4% or more of the element iron and one or more of the following:

- more than 10% of chromium

- more than 30% of manganese

- more than 3% of phosphorus

- more than 8% of silicon

- a total of more than 10% of other elements, excluding carbon, subject to a maximum content of 10% in the case of copper.

1. steel

Ferrous materials other than those of heading 7203 which (with the exception of certain types produced in the form of castings) are usefully malleable and which contain by weight 2% or less of carbon. However, chromium steels may contain higher proportions of carbon.

1. stainless steel

Alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2% or less of carbon and 10.5% or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

1. other alloy steel

Steels not complying with the definition of stainless steel and containing by weight one or more of the following elements in the proportion shown:

- 0.3% or more of aluminium

- 0.0008% or more of boron

- 0.3% or more of chromium

- 0.3% or more of cobalt

- 0.4% or more of copper

- 0.4% or more of lead

- 1.65% or more of manganese

- 0.08% or more of molybdenum

- 0.3% or more of nickel

- 0.06% or more of niobium

- 0.6% or more of silicon

- 0.05% or more of titanium

- 0.3% or more of tungsten (wolfram)

- 0.1% or more of vanadium

- 0.05% or more of zirconium

- 0.1% or more of other elements (except sulphur, phosphorus, carbon and nitrogen), taken separately.

(g) remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel

Products roughly cast in the form of ingots without feeder-heads or hot tops, or of pigs, having obvious surface faults and not complying with the chemical composition of pig iron, spiegeleisen or ferro-alloys.

1. granules

Products of which less than 90% by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 1mm and of which 90% or more by weight passes through a sieve with a mesh aperture of 5mm.

ij. semi-finished products

Continuous cast products of solid section, whether or not subjected to primary hot-rolling; and other products of solid section, which have not been further worked than subjected to primary hot-rolling or roughly shaped by forging, including blanks for angles, shapes or sections.

These products are not presented in coils.

1. flat-rolled products

Rolled products of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section, which do not conform to the definition at (ij) above in the form of:

- coils of successively superimposed layers, or

- straight lengths, which if of a thickness less than 4.75mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150mm and measures at least twice the thickness.

Flat-rolled products include those with patterns in relief derived directly from rolling (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and those which have been perforated, corrugated or polished, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Flat-rolled products of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size are to be classified as products of a width of 600mm or more, provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

1. bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils

Hot-rolled products in irregularly wound coils, which have a solid cross-section in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons (including 'flattened circles' and 'modified rectangles', of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). These products may have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods).

1. other bars and rods

Products which do not conform to any of the definitions at (ij), (k) or (l) above or to the definition of wire, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons (including 'flattened circles' and 'modified rectangles', of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). These products may:

- have indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (reinforcing bars and rods);

- be twisted after rolling.

1. angles, shapes and sections

Products having a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length which do not conform to any of the definitions at (ij), (k), (l) or (m) above or to the definition of wire.

Chapter 72 does not include products of heading 7301 or 7302.

1. wire

Cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products.

1. hollow drill bars and rods

Hollow bars and rods of any cross-section, suitable for drills, of which the greatest external dimension of the cross-section exceeds 15mm but does not exceed 52mm, and of which the greatest internal dimension does not exceed one half of the greatest external dimension. Hollow bars and rods of iron or steel not conforming to this definition are to be classified in heading 7304.

2. Ferrous metals clad with another ferrous metal are to be classified as products of the ferrous metal predominating by weight.

3. Iron or steel products obtained by electrolytic deposition, by pressure casting or by sintering are to be classified, according to their form, their composition and their appearance, in the headings of this Chapter appropriate to similar hot-rolled products.

### Subheading Notes

1. In this chapter, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

1. alloy pig iron

Pig iron containing, by weight, one or more of the following elements in the specified proportions:

- more than 0.2% of chromium

- more than 0.3% of copper

- more than 0.3% of nickel

- more than 0.1% of any of the following elements: aluminium, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten (wolfram), vanadium.

1. non-alloy free-cutting steel

Non-alloy steel containing, by weight, one or more of the following elements in the specified proportions:

- 0.08% or more of sulphur

- 0.1% or more of lead

- more than 0.05% of selenium

- more than 0.01% of tellurium

- more than 0.05% of bismuth.

1. silicon-electrical steel

Alloy steels containing by weight at least 0.6% but not more than 6% of silicon and not more than 0.08% of carbon. They may also contain by weight not more than 1% of aluminium but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

1. high speed steel

Alloy steels containing, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements molybdenum, tungsten and vanadium with a combined content by weight of 7% or more, 0.6% or more of carbon and 3 to 6% of chromium.

1. silico-manganese steel

Alloy steels containing by weight:

- not more than 0.7% of carbon,

- 0.5% or more but not more than 1.9% of manganese, and

- 0.6% or more but not more than 2.3% of silicon, but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

2. For the classification of ferro-alloys in the subheadings of heading 7202 the following rule should be observed:

A ferro-alloy is considered as binary and classified under the relevant subheading (if it exists) if only one of the alloy elements exceeds the minimum percentage laid down in note 1(c) to this Chapter; by analogy, it is considered respectively as ternary or quaternary if two or three alloy elements exceed the minimum percentage.

For the application of this rule, the unspecified 'other elements' referred to in note 1(c) to this Chapter must each exceed 10% by weight.

### Additional chapter note

The following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

- 'Electrical': for the purposes of subheadings 7209 16 10, 7209 17 10, 7209 18 10, 7209 26 10, 7209 27 10, 7209 28 10 and 7211 23 20, flat-rolled products which under a current of 50 Hz and a magnetic flux of 1 T have a watt-loss per kg, calculated by the Epstein method, of:

- 2.1 W or less, when their thickness does not exceed 0.20mm,

- 3.6 W or less, when their thickness is not less than 0.20mm but less than 0.60mm,

- 6 W or less, when their thickness is not less than 0.60mm but not greater than 1.50mm.

- 'Tinplate': for the purposes of subheadings 7210 12 20, 7210 70 10, 7212 10 10 and 7212 40 20, flat-rolled products (of a thickness of less than 0.5mm) coated with a layer of metal containing, by weight, 97% or more of tin.

- 'Tool steel': for the purposes of subheadings 7224 10 10, 7224 90 02, 7225 30 10, 7225 40 12, 7226 91 20, 7228 30 20, 7228 40 10, 7228 50 20 and 7228 60 20, alloy steels, other than stainless or high-speed steel, containing, by weight, one of the following compositions, with or without other elements:

- less than 0.6% of carbon

and

0.7% or more of silicon and 0.05% or more of vanadium

or

4% or more of tungsten;

- 0.8% or more of carbon

and

0.05% or more of vanadium;

- more than 1.2% of carbon

and

not less than 11% but not more than 15% of chromium;

- 0.16% or more but not more than 0.5% of carbon

and

3.8% or more but not more than 4.3% of nickel

and

1.1% or more but not more than 1.5% of chromium

and

0.15% or more but not more than 0.5% of molybdenum;

0.3% or more but not more than 0.5% of carbon

and

1.4% or more but not more than 2.1% of chromium

and

0.15% or more but not more than 0.5% of molybdenum

and

less than 1.2% of nickel;

- 0.3% or more of carbon

and

less than 5.2% of chromium

and

0.65% or more of molybdenum or 0.4% or more of tungsten;

- 0.5% or more but not more than 0.6% of carbon

and

1.25% or more but not more than 1.8% of nickel

and

0.5% or more but not more than 1.2% of chromium

and

0.15% or more but not more than 0.5% of molybdenum