

8000 Series Aluminium Scrap

Neutral Technical Reference | Scrap Classification & Commercial Sorting

Prepared as an initial reference for CELEBIOGLU TRADE website use. No producer or recycler brand is represented.

Series overview

A broad 'other alloying systems' family, including grades engineered with Fe, Li, Sn and other additions.

Topic	Reference
Alloying emphasis	Chemistry varies substantially by grade; this family should not be treated as one homogeneous scrap type.
Typical applications	Foil and packaging, aerospace, specialty electrical and other purpose-designed applications.
Typical scrap sources	Foil production scrap, specialty sheet/strip, segregated production returns and identified engineered-alloy scrap.

Sorting and segregation guidance

Because compositions vary widely, grade identification is more important than series-only identification.

Commercial acceptance points

- Buyer acceptance should define exact grade, chemistry, coating/laminate content, moisture and contamination limits.
- Agree form before shipment: loose, baled, bundled, shredded, turnings/chips, profile offcuts or production returns.
- Define maximum non-aluminium attachments and foreign material such as steel, plastics, rubber, glass, oil, dirt and moisture.
- For chips/turnings, specify dryness, oil content, particle size and packaging because these directly affect recovery and safety.
- Use photos, representative samples, PMI/XRF where appropriate, and a written acceptance specification before commercial commitment.

Safety and logistics

- Keep scrap dry, especially before remelting. Moisture can create a severe explosion hazard when charged into molten aluminium.
- Sharp edges, unstable bundles and heavy packages require suitable handling equipment and PPE.
- Fine chips and dust require additional housekeeping and fire-risk controls.

This document is a neutral commercial/technical reference for scrap classification. It is not a purchase specification, inspection certificate, SDS, waste classification, customs ruling or legal acceptance standard. Final acceptance criteria must be agreed with the buyer and supplying party.