

## Section 1: Identification

1 (a) Product Identifier: Steelmaking (BOF) Slag	
1 (b) Other means of Identification:	None
1 (c) Recommended use and restrictions on use:	Used as fill.
1 (d) Manufacturer's Name & Address	
Algoma Steel Inc. 105 West Street Sault Ste. Marie Ontario, Canada P6A 7B4	
1 (e) Emergency Telephone Numbers: 1 (705) 945-2271	

## Section 2: Hazard Identification

2 (a) Classification of the substance or mixture:
Steelmaking Slag: Is not considered hazardous under Reach regulations. Steelmaking Slag is considered hazardous under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910). Classification (GHS-US) Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Dam. 1 H318 Car. 1A H350 STOT SE 3 H335 "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

2 (b) Signal Word, Hazard Statement(s), Symbols and Precautionary Statement(s):			
Hazard Symbol	Hazard Classification	Signal Word	Hazard Statement(s)
	Carcinogenicity -1A Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure -1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Single Exposure -3	Danger	Suspected of causing cancer.  Causes skin irritation  Harmful if swallowed.  May cause respiratory irritation.  Obtain Special instructions before use.

## Section 2: Hazard Identification (continued)

Precautionary Statement(s): - Wear protective gloves, clothing and eye protection. - Dispose of contents in accordance with federal or local environmental legislation.
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Prevention	Response	Storage/Disposal
Do not breathe dusts / fume / gas / mist / vapor / spray.  Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.  Wash thoroughly after handling.  Obtain special instructions before use.	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.  If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	Store and dispose of contents in accordance with federal, and local environmental regulations.

Do not handle until all precautionary statements have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth	
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2 (c) Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None known

2 (d) Unknown Acute Toxicity Statement (mixture): None Known

### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

3 (a-c) Chemical Name, Common Name, CAS Number and Other Identifiers, and Concentration:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% By Weight
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	41.0
Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	25.0
Silicon Dioxide	7444-21-3	13.0
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	10.0
Manganese Oxide	7439-96-5	6.0
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	3.0
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	<2.0

Slag is a nonmetallic byproduct from the production of steel. Trace amounts of other metal oxides may be present at less than 1 percent.

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

4(a) Description of necessary measures: If exposed, concerned or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

- Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Seek medical advice if discomfort persists.
- Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice attention.
- Skin Contact: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion: if swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

4(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed (chronic):

- Inhalation: May cause upper respiratory irritation. Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may cause silicosis which may cause chronic lung disease or death.
- Eye: Eye contact with dry dust can cause abrasive irritation or eye damage. Eye contact with wet slag may cause eyeburns.
- Skin: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation or dermatitis.
- Ingestion: Do not take internally. May cause serious health effects.

See Section 11-Toxicological for further Information.

4(c) Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: None Known

### Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

5(a) Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishers appropriate for surrounding materials.

5(b) Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not Applicable Product is not flammable or explosive.

Reactivity: Slag is not compatible with acids, aluminum salts or aluminum metal. Slag products may react with water to produce silicates and calcium hydroxide.

5(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Self-contained NIOSH approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke from fire are present. Heat and flames cause generation of acrid smoke and fumes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Firefighters should wear full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing with thermal protection. Direct water stream will scatter and spread flames and, therefore, should not be used.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6(a) Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust.

6(b) Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, provincial, state, and local regulations.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

7(a) Precautions for safe handling: Avoid generating dust. High concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled as necessary. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Practice good housekeeping. Avoid breathing metal fumes and/or dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. NIOSH approved respirators, impervious gloves and chemical goggles should be worn when working with slag products.

7(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from acids and incompatible materials.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8(a) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): The following exposure limits are offered as reference for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Ingredients	OSHA PEL <sup>1</sup>	OHSA OEL <sup>2</sup>	ACGIH TLV – TWA <sup>3</sup>	IDLH <sup>4</sup>
Calcium Oxide	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Iron Oxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (R)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (R)	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silicon Dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA
Magnesium Oxide	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Manganese Oxide	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (C)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Aluminum Oxide	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	(10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2) (R)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

1. OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Peak is defined as the acceptable maximum peak for a maximum duration above the ceiling concentration for an eight-hour shift. A skin notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. An Action level (AL) is used by OSHA and NIOSH to express a health or physical hazard. They indicate the level of a harmful or toxic substance/activity, which requires medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring, or biological monitoring. Action Levels are generally set at one half of the PEL but the actual level may vary from standard to standard. The intent is to identify a level at which the vast majority of randomly sampled exposures will be below the PEL.

2. OEL's listed under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations, unless otherwise noted, as listed under section 4 of Ontario Regulation 833, Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents.

3. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period of time (15 minutes) for only four times throughout the day with at least one hour between exposures. A "skin" notation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, either by contact with vapors or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. ACGIH-TLVs are only recommended guidelines based upon consensus agreement of the membership of the ACGIH. As such, the ACGIH TLVs are for guideline use purposes and are not legal regulatory standards for compliance purposes. The TLVs are designed for use by individuals trained in the discipline of industrial hygiene relative to the evaluation of exposure to various chemical or biological substances and physical agents that may be found in the workplace.

4. The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994.

5. Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2014 TLVs<sup>®</sup> and BEIs<sup>®</sup> (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.

6. PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust and 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.

7. Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2015 TLVs<sup>®</sup> and BEIs<sup>®</sup> (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D.

8. (C) represents a "Ceiling" exposure limit.

9. (R) represents the respirable particulate portion of dust.

8(b) Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to dusts during handling operations. Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations in confined areas. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits.

8(c) Individual Protection Measures:

- Respiratory Protection: If concentrations exceed established limits, seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

- Eyes: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use safety glasses to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposures to this material are likely.
- Skin: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Work gloves and long sleeves should be worn when working with slag products. For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, and gloves to prevent skin contact. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Other protective equipment: NA

### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties




<p>9 (a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc): Brown/Grey, Solid</p> <p>9 (b) Odor: Odorless</p> <p>9 (c) Odor Threshold: NA</p> <p>9 (d) pH: NA</p> <p>9 (e) Melting Point/Freezing Point: NA</p> <p>9 (f) Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: NA</p> <p>9 (g) Flash Point: NA</p> <p>9 (h) Evaporation Rate: NA</p> <p>9 (i) Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable, non-combustible</p>	<p>9 (j) Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: NA</p> <p>9 (k) Vapor Pressure: NA</p> <p>9 (l) Vapor Density (Air = 1):</p> <p>9 (m) Relative Density: Specific Gravity 2-3</p> <p>9 (n) Solubility: Water Insoluble</p> <p>9 (o) Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: ND</p> <p>9 (p) Auto-ignition Temperature: NA</p> <p>9 (q) Decomposition Temperature: ND</p> <p>9 (r) Viscosity: NA</p>
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### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

- 10(a) Reactivity: Slag is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal. Slag will react with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide, silicates may react with strong oxidizers.
- 10(b) Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
- 10(c) Possibility of hazardous reaction: None Known
- 10(d) Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high temperatures and Storage with strong acids.
- 10(e) Incompatible Materials: Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum, hydrochloric acid, water and oxidizers.
- 10(f) Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen sulfide gas may be released from moist or wet slag when heated.

### Section 11: Toxicological Information

11(a-e) Information on toxicological effects: The following toxicity data has been determined for slag using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the GHS requirements of WHMIS, OSHA and the EU CPL:

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category	Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Eye irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	1	No Pictogram	Warning	Causes eye irritation
Skin Irritation (I)	2		Warning	Causes skin irritation
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	1A		Warning	Suspected of causing cancer
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	1		Warning	May cause respiratory irritation

STOT following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	3		Warning	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure
<p>Symptoms/Injuries:</p> <p>Inhalation: Prolonged exposure to dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation or chronic lung disease.</p> <p>Skin Contact: Slag may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, dermatitis or allergic responses.</p> <p>Eye Contact: Slag dust may cause immediate or delayed eye irritation.</p> <p>Ingestion: Harmful if taken internally.</p>				
<p>Toxicological data listed below are presented regardless to classification criteria. Individual hazard classification categories where the toxicological information has met or exceeded a classification criteria threshold are listed above.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Toxicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silicon Dioxide (Quartz): Oral Rat LD50 =&gt;5000 mg/kg Dermal Rat LD50 =&gt;5000 mg/kg</li> <li>• Calcium Oxide Oral Rat LD50 &gt;2000 mg/kg Dermal Rabbit LD50 &gt;2500 mg/kg</li> <li>• Magnesium Oxide: LD50 = Not Available</li> <li>• Aluminum Oxide: LD50 = Not Available</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. No Skin (Dermal) Irritation data available for Slag.</li> <li>3. No Eye Irritation data available for Slag. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcium Oxide: Causes eye irritation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. No Skin (Dermal) Sensitization data available for Slag. The following Skin (Dermal) Sensitization information was found for the components: No Respiratory Sensitization data available for Slag.</li> <li>5. No Germ Cell Mutagenicity data available for Slag.</li> <li>6. Carcinogenicity: IARC, and NTP do not list Slag. The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crystalline Silica - IARC Group 1 carcinogen, a carcinogenic to humans.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. No Toxic Reproduction data available for Slag:</li> <li>8. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following a Single Exposure data for Slag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated Exposure Category 1 (Lungs)</li> <li>• Single Exposure Category 3 (Skin/Eye)</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS).</p>				
<p>The following health hazard information is provided regardless to classification criteria and is based on the individual component(s) and potential resultant components from further processing:</p> <p>Acute Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhalation: Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Heated material may evolve sulfur dioxide or hydrogen sulfide causing upper respiratory irritation or paralysis.</li> <li>• Eye: Excessive exposure to dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Exposure to wetted material may cause eye damage.</li> <li>• Skin: Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or abrasion. Skin contact with wetted material may cause skin irritation or dermatitis.</li> <li>• Ingestion: Ingestion of harmful amounts of this product may cause nausea or vomiting.</li> </ul> <p>Acute Effects by component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcium Oxide: Wetted material may cause eye and or skin irritation.</li> <li>• Magnesium oxide: Magnesium oxide is harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>• Silicon and silicon oxides: May be harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>• Aluminum Oxide: Aluminum oxide may be harmful if swallowed.</li> </ul> <p>Delayed (chronic) Effects by component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silicon Dioxide: Product may contain crystalline silica. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica can cause chronic obstructive lung disease or silicosis. Crystalline silica has been designated by IARC as a confirmed human carcinogen and by the ACGIH as a suspected human carcinogen.</li> <li>• Sulfur: Sulfur dioxide may be generated when the product is heated. Repeated exposure to sulfur dioxide may cause chronic lung disease.</li> </ul>				

## Section 12: Ecological Information

12(a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic & terrestrial): No Data Available. However, individual components of the product may be toxic to the environment.

- Calcium Oxide: LC50: Fish 1, 1070 mg/L; Fish 96 h-Species: Cyprinus carpio (Static).

12(b) Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available.

12(c) Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available.

12(d) Mobility (in soil): No data available.

12(e) Other adverse effects: None Known

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Hazard Statement: No Statement

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of material in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial or local regulations.

## Section 14: Transport Information

14 (a-g) Transportation Information: All provincial, federal, and state laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

Transport Canada, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods* (TDG)

Not regulated for transport

US Department of Transportation (DOT)

Not regulated for transport

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)

Not regulated for transport

International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Not regulated for transport

Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

Not regulated for transport

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: *The following listing of regulations relating to an Algoma product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.*

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, Blast Furnace Slag as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

EPA Regulations: The product, Blast Furnace Slag is not listed as a whole. However, individual components of the product are listed:

Components	Regulations
Slags, ferrous metal, steelmaking	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory
Silicon Dioxide (<1% Quartz)	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory
Calcium Oxide	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory
Magnesium Oxide	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory
Aluminum Oxide	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory

SARA 311/312 Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Regulations Key:

CAA Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06])

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC Sec. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)

CWA Clean Water Act (33 USC Secs. 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])

RCRA Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC Sec. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65) and

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC Secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05])

TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])

SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 300f et seq. [1974])

Section 313 Supplier Notification: The product, Steelmaking (BOF) Slag may contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313, but not in amounts requiring supplier notification under 40 CFR part 372:

Other Regulations: WHMIS

(Crystalline Silica, Quartz) D2A

*This is a list of some of the regulations to be followed and may not be complete. Ensure you verify compliance with all applicable Provincial, Federal, State and Local Laws and Regulations*

## Section 16: Other Information

Prepared By: Algoma Steel Inc.

Revised Date: 11/30/2018

### Disclaimer

*The information contained in this material safety data sheet is based on information available to Algoma Steel Inc. (Algoma) and is believed to be accurate. Where this information is based on data developed by third parties, Algoma expressly denies liability. Algoma makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of this information or data or the results obtained from its use. All recommendations are made without guarantee, since the conditions of use of this product are beyond Algoma's control. Algoma assumes no responsibility for any damages resulting from the use of this product described herein. Please consult Algoma for further information.*