

---

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

---

*This glossary contains definitions and other terms as they relate to our Group and as they are used in this prospectus, which may not correspond to the standard industry definitions.*

“argon”	a chemical element designated by the symbol “Ar” and atomic number 18, the third most abundant gas and the most frequently used inert gas during chemical synthesis
“body”	the main part of each of our steel flow control products
“calcia stabilised zirconia”	a kind of raw material used in our products which was electrically melted to incorporate calcia into the lattice of zirconia to reach stability at all temperature before melting
“calcined alumina”	a kind of very fine raw material used in our products to reach a high density in our products
“Compact Strip Process Subentry Nozzles” or “CSP Subentry Nozzles”	subentry nozzles for the thin slab casting process (such casting process was invented by SMS GmbH, a company specialising in making metallurgical equipment)
“continuously cast slabs and billets”	semi-finished products cast into different shapes by the continuous casting process; they are called slabs and billets according to the shape of their cross-sections
“continuous casting process”	the process whereby molten steel is continuously fed into a water-cooled crystalliser and cast into steel of specific sectional shapes and dimensions
“crude steel”	steel at its first stage of solidification, i.e. ingots and continuously cast semi-finished products
“fused alumina”	a kind of raw material used in our products which was electrically melted to reach high density for better erosion and erosion resistance
“graphite”	the most stable form of carbon under standard conditions
“hafnia”	a chemical compound typically co-exists with zirconia which is used as a raw material in our products
“ingot casting”	the process whereby molten steel is poured into moulds to produce steel ingots and it was a casting method generally used in the steel manufacturing industry prior to its being replaced by the continuous casting process
“isostatic pressing”	a pressing technique using a fluid media to exert forces to an object with uniform pressure on all directions.

---

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

---

“Ladle Shroud”	one of our steel flow control products which connects the steel ladle with the tundish
“liner”	the inner part of each of our steel flow control products (except for Stopper)
“magnesia”	a kind of raw material used in our products to counter erosion from molten steel during application
“monolithic materials”	monolithic materials are generally referred to as unshaped refractory materials and they are not a kind of steel flow control product. Monolithic materials are a mixture of refractory grains, fine powders and binders with additives. Monolithic materials are generally loosely mixed with required ingredients and shipped in bulk or in bags or pre-cast shapes. Application of these materials will have to be carried out on site to make these materials into usable solid shapes. Monolithic materials are used as lining in typical steelmaking furnaces, ladles and tundishes in conventional continuous casting, thin slab casting and thin strip casting and as maintenance materials once the lining for the aforementioned parts is eroded.
“MPa”	Megapascal, which is equivalent to $10^6$ pascals. Pascal (symbol: “Pa”) is the measurement unit of pressure
“resin binder”	a binding chemical which is able to provide necessary strength and density for our products at temperatures up to 1,600 degree celsius
“seat”	the joining part of each of our steel flow control products (except for Stopper)
“side dams”	a ceramic part for the thin strip casting process to hold molten steel during casting operations. Side dams are not steel flow control products. They are manufactured through very high temperature and pressure sintering process which is different from steel flow control products manufacturing process
“slagline”	the part of our products in contact with the slag on the surface of molten steel during application
“slide plate”	the part of our products which is a flat sliding surface in contact with another flat sliding surface
“steel flow control products”	products used to protect, control and regulate molten steel flow in the continuous casting process; and they are typically manufactured through isostatic pressing

---

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

---

“steel flow distributors”	steel flow control products which distributes molten steel uniformly in between the twin-roll of the thin strip caster. They are manufactured through the same process as ordinary steel flow control products
“steel ladle”	a container used to transport and pour out molten steel
“Stopper”	one of our steel flow control products which regulates molten steel flowing into a mould
“Subentry Nozzle”	one of our steel flow control products which controls the flow of molten steel
“thin strip casting process”	one kind of continuous casting process carried out by steel manufacturing companies whereby molten steel is directly cast into strip, which requires advanced steel flow control products, monolithic materials, and side dams. When compared to conventional continuous casting process, it has smaller production scale, can produce specific types of products; and it is currently used by certain steel manufacturing companies as a niche production process. It can also save costs as the amount of rolling required is minimised
“tundish”	a container which is used to feed molten steel into a mould
“Tundish Nozzle”	one of our steel flow control products which connects the Stopper and the Subentry Nozzle
“tundish powder”	a covering powder which is placed on top of molten steel in the tundish, which has the functions of acting as a thermal insulator, a barrier between air and molten steel to prevent reoxidation and assimilating the inclusions that separate from the steel during casting; and which is mainly divided into two categories, namely acid and basic
“zirconia”	a chemical used in our products to resist slag erosion during application