

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Vishay Measurements Group, Inc.

Version No: 4.0

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2023 requirements

Initial Date: 05/24/2026
Revision Date: 06/02/2026
Print Date: 06/10/2026
S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	PC14 Metal surface treatment products, including galvanic and electroplating products.
--------------------------	--

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Vishay Measurements Group, Inc.
Address	Post Office Box 27777 Raleigh, NC 27611 United States
Telephone	(919) 365-3800
Fax	919-365-3945
Website	www.VPGSensors.com
Email	mm.usa@vpgsensors.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec (24/7/365)
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-424-9300
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Canadian WHMIS Symbols



Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
----------------	--

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
---------------------	---

Signal word	Danger
-------------	--------

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
------	------------------

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14940-68-2	70-79	<u>zirconium silicate</u>
7757-86-0	13-18	<u>magnesium phosphate dibasic</u>
1309-48-4	11-15	<u>magnesium oxide fume</u>
10043-35-3	<2	<u>boric acid</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh running water. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Magnesium is present in the blood, as a normal constituent, at concentrations between 1.6 to 2.2 meq/L. Some 30% is plasma bound. At serum magnesium levels of 3-4 meq/L, signs of CNS depression, loss of reflexes, muscular tone and power, and bradycardia occur. Cardiac arrest (sometimes fatal) and/or respiratory paralysis can occur at plasma levels of 10-15 meq/L. For acute or short term repeated exposures to magnesium:

- Symptomatic hypermagnesaemia appears rarely in the absence of intestinal or renal disease.
- Elevated magnesium levels may cause hypocalcaemia because of decreased parathyroid hormone activity and decreased end-organ responsiveness.
- Patients with severe hypermagnesaemia may develop sudden respiratory arrest and must be watched closely for apnoea.
- Use fluids, then vasopressors for hypotension. Frequently hypotension responds to calcium administration.
- Induce emesis or administer lavage if patient presents within 4 hours of ingestion. Use sodium cathartics, with caution, in presence of cardiac or renal failure.
- Activated charcoal is not useful.
- Calcium is an antagonist of magnesium action and is an effective antidote when serum levels exceed 5 meq/L and the patient exhibits symptoms. The adult dose of calcium gluconate is 10 ml of a 10% solution over several minutes. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

for phosphate salts intoxication:

- All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
 - ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
 - ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.
- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
----------------------	-------------

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: , phosphorus oxides (POx) , silicon dioxide (SiO2) , metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Sweep up, shovel up or ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Recover product wherever possible. ▶ IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▶ ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. ▶ DO NOT allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. ▶ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
---------------	--

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

	▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: ▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Inorganic alkaline earth metal derivative. Derivative of very electropositive metal. The substance may be or contains a "metalloid" The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium. The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine. Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base. For instance, arsenic forms not only salts such as arsenic halides, by the reaction with certain strong acid, but it also forms arsenites by reactions with strong bases. Most metalloids have a multiplicity of oxidation states or valences. For instance, tellurium has the oxidation states +2, -2, +4, and +6. Metalloids react like non-metals when they react with metals and act like metals when they react with non-metals. ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides ▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. ▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. ▶ The state of subdivision may affect the results.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	zirconium silicate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds, (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Not Available	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	A4
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds, (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	zirconium silicate	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%.
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	zirconium silicate	Zirconium and compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	zirconium silicate	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	zirconium silicate	Zirconium - Compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium et composés, en tant que Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Fraction inhalable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent n'importe où dans les voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 100 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Fraction respirable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent dans la région d'échange gazeux des voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 4 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Particules non autrement réglementées : fraction respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium et composés, en Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Particules non autrement réglementées : total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium et composés, en Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium - Composés (en tant que Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium et composés (en tant que Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Composés de zirconium (en Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	zirconium silicate	Zirconium et composés, en tant que Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	A4
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide fume (as Mg)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide (inhalable fraction++)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT; metal fume fever
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide (Inhalable particulate matter)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide (fume), Inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide, Respirable dust and fume, as Mg	3 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide fume	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide (inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide - inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	magnesium oxide fume	Magnesium oxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium (fumée), inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium, poussière et	3 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		fumée respirables, en tant que Mg				
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Fraction respirable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent dans la région d'échange gazeux des voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 4 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Fraction inhalable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent n'importe où dans les voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 100 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Fumées d'oxyde de magnésium	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Base TLV® : voies respiratoires supérieures ; fièvre des fumées métalliques
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium (fraction inhalable++)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Fumée d'oxyde de magnésium (en Mg)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	magnesium oxide fume	Oxyde de magnésium (matières particulaires inhalables)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	boric acid	Borate compounds, inorganic (inhalable fraction++)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	boric acid	Not Available	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	boric acid	Borate compounds, inorganic (Inhalable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	A4
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	boric acid	Borate compounds, inorganic (inhalable fraction)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	boric acid	Borate, inorganic compounds, (including boric acid) - inhalable dust	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	boric acid	Boric acid	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis/Critical Effect(s): irritation (eyes, nose, respiratory tract, skin); reproductive; developmental
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	boric acid	Composés de borate,	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Base TLV® : irritation des VRS sup

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
(French Canadian)		inorganiques				
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada (French Canadian)	boric acid	Acide borique	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Base TLV® / Effets critiques : irritation (yeux, nez, voies respiratoires, peau) ; effets sur la reproduction et le développement
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits (French Canadian)	boric acid	Composés de borate inorganiques (fraction inhalable++)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	boric acid	Composés de borate, inorganiques (matières particulaires inhalables)	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	A4

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.	
	▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. ▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.		
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).	

	· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber. ▸ fluorocautchouc. ▸ polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.

· Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications
e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/Colour	Not Available		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	4.5
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	0
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Particle Characteristics	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Borates may act as simple airway irritants. Dryness of the mouth, nose or throat, dry cough, nose bleeds, sore throat, productive cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness and difficulty breathing were related to higher dose long term exposures. Zirconium workers exposed to fume for 1-5 years showed no abnormalities due to zirconium. Animal studies also reveal a low order of hazard from inhaled zirconium. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

Ingestion	Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that swallowing these cause few toxic effects, with purging being the most significant. If it cannot be removed (for example in bowel obstruction or paralysis), it may irritate the gut lining and be absorbed into the body. Side effects of magnesium salts include upset stomach, dry mouth, dry nose, dry throat, drowsiness, nausea, heartburn, and thickening of the lining of the throat and nose. The magnesium ion causes salt disturbances, central nervous system depression, involvement of the heart, loss of reflexes and death from paralysis of breathing; these effects, however, are rare without pre-existing kidney or bowel disorders. Early signs and symptoms of magnesium poisoning include nausea, vomiting, general unwellness and confusion. There may be low blood pressure due to dilation of blood vessels. A slow heart beat is common, which may eventually lead to stoppage of the heart. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Because inorganic zirconium is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract, acute oral toxicity is low. Injection is much more dangerous, causing progressive depression until death. Ingestion or skin absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and profuse vomiting which may be blood stained, headache, weakness, reddened lesions on the skin. In severe cases, it may cause shock, with fall in blood pressure, increase in heart rate, blue skin colour, brain and nervous irritation, reduced urine volume or even absence of urine. Borate poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and pain in the upper abdomen. Often persistent vomiting occurs, and there may be blood in the faeces. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Boric acid is not absorbed via intact skin but absorbed on broken or inflamed skin. The external application of zirconium can cause nodules in the skin of the armpits. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. In a case of chronic abuse of magnesium citrate, symptoms seen included tiredness and severe low blood pressure which did not respond to treatment. Blood tests revealed extremely high levels of magnesium, and the patient was found to have a perforated ulcer of the duodenum. Kidney failure and death followed. A patient with normal kidney function developed stoppage of breathing and slow heart rate after receiving 90 grams of magnesium sulfate over 18 hours. Animal testing suggests that magnesium sulfate may reduce both fertility and the weight of offspring. Zirconium can accumulate in the spleen. Oral administration has not been shown to cause any ill effects. Chronic boric acid poisoning is characterized by mild gastrointestinal irritation, loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea, possibly vomiting and a hard irregular and discoloured rash. Dryness of skin, reddening of tongue, loss of hair, inflammation of conjunctiva, and kidney injury have also been reported. Borate can accumulate in the testes and deplete germ cells and cause withering of the testicles, according to animal testing. Hair loss, skin inflammation, stomach ulcer and anaemia can all occur.

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium silicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >999999 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
magnesium phosphate dibasic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.6 mg/14h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
magnesium oxide fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
boric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.12 mg/14h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2600 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ZIRCONIUM SILICATE	Zircon sands may contain trace amounts (106-120 pCi/g or 3.9-4.44 Bq/g) of naturally occurring radioactive uranium and thorium. However, measurements made by US DuPont during the use of similar mineral sands indicated that by observing OSHA Permitted Exposure Limit (PEL) for respirable quartz dust, i.e. 0.05 mg/m³ ensured the user is below the permitted limits [radioactive dose annual intake] established for uranium and thorium. [North American Refractories Co.] OSHA concluded that the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL would protect workers from any significant risk of pulmonary effects. NIOSH conclude that a separate limit should be considered for zirconium tetrachloride (because of the irritancy of hydrogen chloride derived from hydrolysis). This was based on a 60-day inhalation study at 6 mg/m³ zirconium tetrachloride which found an increase in mortality of rats and guinea pigs due to respiratory infection and reductions of borderline statistical significance in circulating hemoglobin and erythrocyte counts in dogs. The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+/-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+/-) 0.1 µm, i.e., generally less than 5 µm.
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE FUME	Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen; found to be an equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria in rodents. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

	urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.		
BORIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC & MAGNESIUM OXIDE FUME	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✔
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium silicate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium phosphate dibasic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>4.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>2.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>13.5mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>2.9mg/l	2
magnesium oxide fume	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
boric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	576h	Fish	0.001mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40.2mg/l	2
	BCF	672h	Fish	<3.2	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	70-80mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

for magnesium compounds in general:

Fish LC50: 100-400 mg/l

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

Ecotoxicity: Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pH levels, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

Soluble salts of zirconium are moderately toxic to algae and fish. Zirconium is more toxic in soft water than in hard water. The toxicity of zirconium salts and zirconium complexes with organic acids are expected to be related to their water solubilities and their octanol/ water partition coefficient (Kow). Compounds with molecular weights exceeding 1000 are not expected to be absorbed by aquatic organisms even if they are water soluble. Only water-soluble zirconium compounds with a molecular weight of less than 1000 are expected to be toxic.

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

for Boron and Borates:

Environmental Fate - Boron is generally found in nature bound to oxygen and is never found as the free element. As an element, boron itself cannot be degraded in the environment, however; it may undergo various reactions that change the form of boron (e.g., precipitation, polymerization, and acid-base reactions) depending on conditions such as its concentration in water and pH. As boron is a natural component of the environment, individuals will have some exposure from foods and drinking water.

Atmospheric Fate: Atmospheric boron may be in the form of particulate matter or aerosols as borides, boron oxides, borates, borates, organoboron compounds, trihalide boron compounds, or borazines. Boron and borates will probably be removed from the atmosphere by precipitation and dry deposition. The half-life of airborne particles is usually on the order of days, depending on the size of the particle and atmospheric conditions.

Aquatic Fate: Borates are relatively soluble in water. Boron readily hydrolyses in water and, in concentrated solutions, may polymerize. The mineral content of water is not likely to control the fate of boron in water. Boron was found to not be significantly removed during the conventional treatment of waste water. Boron may, however, be co-precipitated with aluminium, silicon, or iron to form hydroxyborate compounds on the surfaces of minerals. Waterborne boron may be adsorbed by soils and sediments. Adsorption-desorption reactions are expected to be the only significant mechanism that will influence the fate of boron in water.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Boron is added to farmland as a soil improving agent, but there is not sufficient data to evaluate its effect on soil organisms. The extent of boron adsorption depends on the pH of the water and the chemical composition of the soil. The greatest adsorption is generally observed at pH 7.5-9.0. The single most important property of soil that will influence the mobility of boron is the abundance of amorphous aluminium oxide. The extent of boron adsorption has also been attributed to the levels of iron oxide, and to a lesser extent, the organic matter present in the soil, although other studies found that the amount of organic matter present was not important. The adsorption of boron may not be reversible in some soils. Most boron compounds are transformed to borates in soil due to the presence of moisture. Borates themselves are not further degraded in soil, however; borates can exist in a variety of forms in soil. Borates are removed from soils by water leaching and by assimilation by plants. Surface soil, unpolluted waterways and seawater all typically contain significant amounts of boron as borate. Plants - Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants, however, it can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in higher quantities. In some areas such as the American Southwest, boron occurs naturally in surface waters in concentrations that have been shown to be toxic to commercially important plants.

Ecotoxicity: It is unlikely that boron is bioconcentrated significantly by organisms from water. Boron is not expected to bioaccumulate and bioconcentration factors for fish, plants and invertebrates are low. Boron is not regarded to be dangerous to aquatic organisms. In aquatic environments low concentrations of borates generally promote the growth of algae, whereas higher concentrations inhibited algal growth. Boron has little effect on freshwater algae and water fleas. The toxicity of boron in fish is often higher in soft water than in hard water. Zebra fish and rainbow trout are the most sensitive species to the effects of boron.

For Phosphate: The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae.

Aquatic Fate: Lakes overloaded with phosphates is the primary catalyst for the rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because an anoxic condition at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
boric acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
boric acid	LOW (BCF = 0)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
boric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. - Bury residue in an authorised landfill. - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
------------------	----

Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
zirconium silicate	Not Applicable

Product name	Group
magnesium phosphate dibasic	Not Applicable
magnesium oxide fume	Not Applicable
boric acid	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
zirconium silicate	Not Applicable
magnesium phosphate dibasic	Not Applicable
magnesium oxide fume	Not Applicable
boric acid	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

zirconium silicate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

magnesium phosphate dibasic is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

magnesium oxide fume is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

boric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (zirconium silicate; magnesium phosphate dibasic; magnesium oxide fume; boric acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (magnesium phosphate dibasic)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (zirconium silicate; magnesium phosphate dibasic; magnesium oxide fume)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/02/2026
Initial Date	05/24/2026

Other information

Sauereisen DKS-8 Cement

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

Disclaimer

ALL PRODUCTS, PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Vishay Precision Group, Inc., its affiliates, agents, and employees, and all persons acting on its or their behalf (collectively, "VPG"), disclaim any and all liability for any errors, inaccuracies or incompleteness contained herein or in any other disclosure relating to any product.

The product specifications do not expand or otherwise modify VPG's terms and conditions of purchase, including but not limited to, the warranty expressed therein.

VPG makes no warranty, representation or guarantee other than as set forth in the terms and conditions of purchase.

To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, VPG disclaims (i) any and all liability arising out of the application or use of any product, (ii) any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages, and (iii) any and all implied warranties, including warranties of fitness for particular purpose, non-infringement and merchantability.

Information provided in datasheets and/or specifications may vary from actual results in different applications and performance may vary over time. Statements regarding the suitability of products for certain types of applications are based on VPG's knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on VPG products. It is the customer's responsibility to validate that a particular product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular application. You should ensure you have the current version of the relevant information by contacting VPG prior to performing installation or use of the product, such as on our website at vpgsensors.com.

No license, express, implied, or otherwise, to any intellectual property rights is granted by this document, or by any conduct of VPG.

The products shown herein are not designed for use in life-saving or life-sustaining applications unless otherwise expressly indicated. Customers using or selling VPG products not expressly indicated for use in such applications do so entirely at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify VPG for any damages arising or resulting from such use or sale. Please contact authorized VPG personnel to obtain written terms and conditions regarding products designed for such applications.

Product names and markings noted herein may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Copyright Vishay Precision Group, Inc., 2014. All rights reserved.