



Safety Data Sheet

AS-002

Two component acrylic cementitious membrane

Part A — Liquid Component & Part B — Powder Component

Product Code	AS-002
Sub-brand	AquaShark™
Supplier	BGSB Construction Products Ltd
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Revision Date	June 2026

⚠ HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (PART B ONLY): Contains crystalline silica quartz — inhalation of dust may cause serious, permanent lung disease (silicosis) and has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). Read the full Safety Data Sheet before handling.

This document combines the Safety Data Sheets for both components of the AS-02 two-part waterproofing membrane system for reference on the AquaShark™ website. Part A (the liquid component) is classified as non-hazardous. Part B (the powder component) is classified as hazardous under GHS and carries the hazard statements and precautions summarised throughout this document. Always consult the individually issued Safety Data Sheet for the specific component you are handling.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE COMPANY

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Product Name	AS-002 Part A — Liquid Component
Product Use	Liquid component of AS-02 two-part waterproofing membrane. When mixed with the powder component (AS-02 Part B) as directed, applied by brush or roller over conventional surfaces in wet areas to form a flexible, tough waterproof membrane.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Product Name	AS-002 Part B — Powder Component
Product Use	Powder component of AS-02 two-part waterproofing membrane. When mixed with the liquid component (AS-02 Part A) as directed, applied by brush or

	roller to form a flexible, tough waterproof membrane for internal wet areas and balconies.
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Company details (Product Code, Sub-brand, Supplier, Address, Telephone, Email, Website, Revision Date) are common to both components and listed on the cover page above.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

GHS Classification

This product is classified as NON-HAZARDOUS under GHS criteria. It does not meet the criteria for classification as a hazardous substance or dangerous goods.

GHS Label Elements

- Signal Word: None required
- Hazard Pictograms: None required

Advisory Statement

Although this product is non-hazardous, the following advisory applies: may produce mild discomfort to the respiratory system on prolonged exposure to spray or mist. Do not breathe spray/vapour/mist during application.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

GHS Classification

Hazard Class	Category / Statement
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1A — H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage	Category 1 — H318: Causes serious eye damage
Skin sensitisation	Category 1 — H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1 — H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Specific organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1 — H372: Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A — H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation (crystalline silica quartz — IARC Group 1)

GHS Label Elements

- Signal Word: DANGER
- GHS Pictogram 1 — GHS05 (Corrosion): Skin corrosion, serious eye damage
- GHS Pictogram 2 — GHS07 (Exclamation Mark): Skin sensitisation
- GHS Pictogram 3 — GHS08 (Health Hazard): Respiratory sensitisation, carcinogenicity, specific organ toxicity

Hazard Statements

- H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction

- H318 — Causes serious eye damage
- H334 — May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H350i — May cause cancer by inhalation (crystalline silica)
- H372 — Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

Precautionary Statements

- P260 — Do not breathe dust
- P264 — Wash thoroughly after handling
- P270 — Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P272 — Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
- P280 — Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
- P284 — In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection
- P301+P330+P331 — IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth; do NOT induce vomiting
- P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water
- P304+P340 — IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P305+P351+P338 — IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing
- P314 — Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
- P333+P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention
- P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)		
Ingredient	CAS No.	Content (%)
Polymer dispersion (acrylic resin)	Various	< 60%
Residual acrylic monomer	—	Traces
Biocide	—	< 1%
Natural fibre	—	< 5%
Additives, unspecified	—	< 5%
Water	7732-18-5	Balance

No other ingredient information is disclosed. None of the ingredients are present at concentrations requiring hazard classification under GHS.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)			
Ingredient	CAS No.	Content (%)	GHS Classification
Silica, crystalline quartz	14808-60-7	30 – 60%	H350i, H372
Portland cement	65997-15-1	10 – 30%	H314, H317, H318, H334
Fillers, unspecified	—	10 – 30%	—
Additives, unspecified	—	< 5%	—

WARNING: Crystalline silica quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as Group 1 — Carcinogenic to Humans when inhaled in the form of quartz from occupational sources.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or on their left side to maintain an open airway. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of reduced awareness or unconsciousness. Seek medical advice.

Eye Contact

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally to ensure complete irrigation. Remove contact lenses only if this can be done safely. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin Contact

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation

Remove affected person from the contaminated area to fresh air. Keep warm and rested. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Ingestion

Seek urgent medical attention or contact a poison information centre immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or on their left side to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of reduced awareness or unconsciousness. Rinse mouth and provide water to drink slowly.

Eye Contact

URGENT: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water for a minimum of 15–20 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses only if this can be done safely by skilled personnel. Transport to hospital immediately. Do not attempt to neutralise.

Skin Contact

Immediately flush body and clothing with large amounts of water. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing including footwear. Continue washing skin and hair with running water. Transport to hospital or seek medical advice. Alkali burns continue to cause damage after initial exposure — prolonged irrigation is essential.

Inhalation

Remove affected person to fresh air immediately. Keep warm and rested. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek immediate medical attention. Persons with respiratory conditions such as asthma, emphysema or chronic bronchitis are at increased risk.

Notes to Physician

For acute exposure to alkaline materials: respiratory stress may occur due to soft tissue oedema. Alkali burns cause liquefaction necrosis — damage continues after exposure ceases. Injury sites should be irrigated for 20–30 minutes.



Do not administer neutralising agents as the exothermic reaction may compound injury. Milk and water are the preferred diluents if ingested. Emesis and catharsis are contra-indicated.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Extinguishing Media

No restriction on type of extinguisher. Use media suitable for the surrounding area.

Fire & Explosion Hazards

The product is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, under fire conditions the organic component may burn. Not considered a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.

Protective Equipment for Fire-Fighting

Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Extinguishing Media

No restriction on type of extinguisher. Use media suitable for the surrounding area.

Fire & Explosion Hazards

Non-combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk. However, containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic metal oxide fumes and corrosive fumes.

Protective Equipment for Fire-Fighting

Wear gas-tight chemical resistant suit and breathing apparatus. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth or inert material. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel. Alert emergency services. Control personal contact using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable



product into labelled containers. Absorb remaining product with sand or inert material and place in appropriate containers. Wash area down and prevent runoff into drains.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use dry clean-up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable labelled container for disposal.

Major Spills

Alert emergency services. Wear full protective clothing. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Use dry clean-up procedures if dry material; vacuum or shovel if wet. Collect in labelled containers. Wash area with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If drains or waterways are contaminated, advise emergency services immediately.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Handling

- Limit unnecessary personal contact
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs
- Use in a well-ventilated area
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling

Storage

- Store in original containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area
- Do not allow to freeze
- Keep containers securely sealed and protected from physical damage
- Store away from incompatible materials

Compatible for storage	Most common construction chemicals
Must not be stored with	Oxidising agents

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation of dust
- Wear full protective clothing whenever risk of exposure exists
- Use only in a well-ventilated area — local exhaust ventilation is recommended
- Do not enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked



- Do not allow material to contact food or food utensils
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling
- Work clothes must be laundered separately and not taken out of the workplace

Storage

- Keep dry at all times
- Store in original containers in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes
- Keep containers securely sealed
- Store away from oxidising agents, strong acids, acid chlorides and acid anhydrides
- For large quantities: consider banded storage areas isolated from community water sources

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Occupational Exposure Limits

No OELs have been established for this product or its individual constituents at the concentrations present. Refer to applicable local regulations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007 and the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS), Kenya.

Engineering Controls

General exhaust ventilation is adequate under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in enclosed storage areas.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles
- Hands: Disposable polythene, cotton or lightweight rubber gloves with barrier cream
- Body: Overalls and PVC apron
- Respiratory: Not normally required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Occupational Exposure Limits

Substance	TWA (8hr)	Unit	Reference
Silica, crystalline quartz (respirable)	0.1	mg/m ³	WHO Guideline Value
Portland cement (total inhalable)	10	mg/m ³	WHO Guideline Value

Note: The above values are internationally recognised guideline limits. Users should verify applicable workplace exposure limits with the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS) under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007, Kenya.

IMPORTANT: The TWA for crystalline silica quartz should be maintained as far below the guideline value as practically possible. Given the link between silicosis and lung cancer, there is no known safe lower threshold for crystalline silica exposure.

Engineering Controls

Local exhaust ventilation is usually required when handling this product. Atmospheric dust levels must be maintained within the Occupational Exposure Limit. An approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in all enclosed areas.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes/Face: Chemical goggles; full face shield may be required for supplementary protection
- Hands: Chemical protective gloves (e.g. PVC); safety footwear or rubber gumboots
- Body: Overalls, PVC apron, barrier cream, skin cleansing cream; contaminated leather items (shoes, belts, watch-bands) should be removed and destroyed
- Respiratory: Approved dust mask (conforming to EN 149) for normal use. For higher exposures, a half-face or full-face respirator with P2/P3 particulate filter. Supplied-air respirator for high-concentration situations

Note: The type of respiratory protection required depends on local dust concentrations. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Soft contact lenses may absorb irritants — a written workplace policy on contact lens use should be established.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)	
Appearance	Milky white emulsion with a characteristic odour
Physical State	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic (mild)
pH (as supplied)	8.5 – 9.5
Boiling Point	Approx. 100°C
Flash Point	Non-combustible
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water = 1)	1.04
Volatile Component	45 – 47% vol
Solubility in Water	Miscible
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Melting Range	Not available
Upper/Lower Explosive Limit	Not applicable

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)	
Appearance	Grey powdered cement mixture; alkaline action when wet
Odour	No significant odour
Physical State	Divided solid (powder)
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable (solid)
pH when wet	Strongly alkaline (> 12)
Boiling Point	Approx. 100°C
Flash Point	Non-combustible
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water = 1)	Approx. 1.5
Vapour Pressure	Negligible
Solubility in Water	Partly miscible (sinks in water)

Upper/Lower Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Volatile Component	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

The product is considered stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Presence of incompatible materials. Do not allow to freeze.

Incompatible Materials

Oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce carbon monoxide (CO) under fire conditions.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

The product is considered stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Presence of incompatible materials. Keep dry during storage.

Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Decomposition may produce toxic metal oxide fumes and corrosive fumes under fire conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Ingestion

The liquid is mildly discomforting. Considered an unlikely route of entry under normal commercial or industrial conditions.

Eye Contact

The liquid is discomforting and may be irritating with prolonged contact, potentially causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis.

Skin Contact

May cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, including redness, swelling, scaling and thickening of the skin.



Inhalation

Vapour or mist may produce discomfort of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Chronic Effects

Prolonged or continuous skin contact may cause defatting, drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis. Good occupational hygiene should be maintained at all times.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Ingestion

May cause nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

Eye Contact

Dust produces eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation. Causes serious eye damage. Seek urgent medical attention.

Skin Contact

When wet, the product is strongly alkaline and can cause severe chemical burns. Alkali action causes defatting and drying of the skin, followed by hardening, cracking, development of lesions and possible infection. Entry through cuts or abrasions may produce systemic injury. Inspect skin prior to handling and protect any external damage.

Inhalation

Inhalation of dust is the primary hazard. Persons with impaired respiratory function, asthma, emphysema or chronic bronchitis are at increased risk. Cement dust is an allergen — skin contact and/or dust inhalation may cause allergic or sensitisation responses.

Chronic / Long-Term Effects

Prolonged or repeated inhalation of crystalline silica quartz dust can cause silicosis (permanent, disabling and potentially fatal lung fibrosis) and lung cancer. Respiratory sensitisation may result in asthma-like responses. These effects may continue or worsen after exposure ceases.

Carcinogenicity

Crystalline silica quartz (inhaled from occupational sources) has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. Portland cement is classified by ACGIH as A4 — not classifiable as causing cancer in humans at normal exposure levels.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

No significant adverse environmental effects are expected under normal conditions of use.

Acrylic resin	No ecotoxicity data available
Water (CAS 7732-18-5)	Low persistence, high mobility, not bioaccumulative

Prevent entry into drains, sewers and watercourses.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure. Once released to surface water or moist soil, their fate depends on solubility and dissociation. Environmental processes may transform insoluble compounds to more soluble ionic forms.

Silica crystalline quartz	Low persistence (water/soil); low bioaccumulation; high mobility
Portland cement	No ecotoxicity data available
Fish LC50 (96hr) — Silica	Brachydanio rerio > 10,000 mg/L (low aquatic toxicity)
Daphnia magna EC50 (24hr)	> 1,000 mg/L

Do NOT discharge into sewers, drains or watercourses.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Recycle wherever possible or consult the manufacturer for recycling options. Dispose of in accordance with applicable local and national legislation. Empty containers may still present a chemical hazard — check all containers are clean before disposal. Dispose of empty packaging in an approved manner acceptable to the local authority.

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Dispose of in accordance with applicable local and national legislation and consult the relevant local waste management authority. Bury residue in an authorised landfill or incinerate in a licensed facility after admixture with suitable combustible material. Return containers to supplier for recycling if possible, or dispose in an authorised landfill. Containers may still present a chemical hazard when empty — ensure containers are decontaminated before disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

UN Number	Not applicable
Classification	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
IMO (Sea)	Not classified
IATA / ICAO (Air)	Not classified
ADR (Road)	Not classified

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

UN Number	Not applicable
Classification	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
IMO (Sea)	Not classified
IATA / ICAO (Air)	Not classified
ADR (Road)	Not classified

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

GHS Classification

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as a hazardous substance under GHS.

Applicable Legislation

Users in Kenya should refer to the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007 and applicable regulations issued by the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS).

PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

GHS Hazard Classification Summary

Hazard Class	Category
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1A (H314)
Serious eye damage	Category 1 (H318)
Skin sensitisation	Category 1 (H317)
Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1 (H334)
Specific organ toxicity (repeated)	Category 1 (H372)
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A (H350i) — IARC Group 1

Named Ingredients of Regulatory Significance

- Silica, crystalline quartz — CAS 14808-60-7 (30–60%) — IARC Group 1 carcinogen by inhalation
- Portland cement — CAS 65997-15-1 (10–30%)

Applicable Legislation

Users in Kenya should refer to the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007 and applicable regulations issued by the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PART A — LIQUID COMPONENT (Non-Hazardous)

Training Advice

The details of this Safety Data Sheet must be communicated to all personnel handling or working in the vicinity of this product.

Revision

This Safety Data Sheet supersedes all previously issued versions. Date of current revision: June 2026.



PART B — POWDER COMPONENT (Hazardous)

Training Advice

The details of this Safety Data Sheet must be communicated to all personnel handling or working in the vicinity of this product. Given the serious nature of the hazards (crystalline silica carcinogenicity), personnel training on dust control, correct PPE use and respiratory protection is strongly recommended.

Revision

This Safety Data Sheet supersedes all previously issued versions. Date of current revision: June 2026.

DISCLAIMER

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is given in good faith based on BGSB Construction Products Ltd's current knowledge. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of this information for their particular use. BGSB Construction Products Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of this product otherwise than in accordance with the instructions provided.

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