



COSHH Assessment - Atlac Premium 450 - LED Bluelight Resin

Description of Substance	Atlac Premium 450 is a medium viscous, high reactive, thixotropic light curing vinyl ester resin dissolved in methacrylates.
Method of Use	Resins system used in the production of fibre reinforced plastics or non-reinforced filled products.
Supplier Details	Aliancys AG Stettenerstrasse 28 CH-8207 Schaffhausen Switzerland
Assessment Date	21/10/2020
Document Author	James Stern
Review Date	21/10/2021

Hazard Identification

Risk Level	Poses slight health risk if used incorrectly
Persons at Risk	Staff
Routes of Entry	Inhalation Absorption Ingestion
Amount Used	Low Volume Fume / Dust, 1 to 5 times per day, for more than 1 hour.

Personal Protective Equipment



Protective Footwear



Hand Protection



Protective Clothing

Substance Properties



Harmful or Irritant

Risk / Safety Phrases & Work Exposure Limits

Work Exposure Limits	Risk / Safety Phrases
Silicon Dioxide (Dust) - LTE (8 hour TWA) 6 mg.m ³	S22-Do not breathe dust

Precautions & Controls

General Precautions

Appropriate Engineering controls

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Individual protection measures Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Butyl rubber (0.5 mm)

Skin and Body

Chemical-resistant protective suit.

Respiratory protection

Wear filter mask, filtertype A.

Further Controls Required

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Spillage Procedure**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures***For non-emergency personnel*

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

*Methods and material for containment and cleaning up***Small spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store above the following temperature: 30°C (86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Store in original container, protected from direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.

Disposal Considerations

Product

Methods of disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous waste

The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste

Packaging

Methods of disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Special precautions

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Fire Prevention

Small Fire

Use dry Chemical or CO₂

Large Fire

Use Water, foam or dry powder

Hazards from the substance or mixture

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire, may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, (dense) black smoke, aldehydes, organic acids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective actions for fire-fighters


No special measures required

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for firefighters

(including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

COSHH Assessment Comments

Signatures				
	Name	Title	Signature	Date
Document Author	James Stern	Managing Director		21/10/2020

I have read and understood the contents of this COSHH Assessment.

Anything I did not understand has been explained to me to my satisfaction.

I agree to follow the COSHH Assessment and understand that any control procedures are provided for my safety and the safety of others.

Print Name

Signed

Date

Additional Documents

FP_020068WW34507_MSDS_EN_GB_10.00_2016-11-07_:

<https://portal.solutionhost.co.uk/apps/healthandsafety/RamsAdditionalDocs/coshh.php?action=load&fileId=13599>
