

KERATIN COLOUR CRÈME PEROXIDE 30 VOL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 6-Mar-2013
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 34-9221
Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

KERATIN COLOUR CRÈME PEROXIDE 30 VOL

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

PRODUCT USE

MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
For hair dyes - for professional use only.

SUPPLIER

Company: Amcos Pty Ltd
Address:
19 Fox Street
Holroyd
NSW, 2142
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9637 6256
Fax: +61 2 9682 7170
Email: info@wavol.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



RISK

Risk Codes
R08
R22
R41
R52/53

Risk Phrases

- Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
- Harmful if swallowed.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes
S17
S23
S24
S25
S36
S37
S39
S40
S13
S26
S46
S60

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from combustible material.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	8-10
other non hazardous ingredients		balance

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Treat symptomatically.
- Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant.
- Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.
 - Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
 - There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation"
- Fisher Scientific MSDS.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- FOR SMALL FIRE:
 - USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
 - DO NOT use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.
- FOR LARGE FIRE
- Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:
 - Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
 - May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
 - The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers, carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
 - Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
 - Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- carbon monoxide (CO).
- carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

HAZCHEM

2R

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- For hydrogen peroxide:
- Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide).
 - Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. </>.
- Hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials requiring rigid packaging.
- Store in:
- containers with vented lids.
 - properly passivated aluminium containers.
 - properly passivated stainless steel.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- polyethylene containers.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.

Hydrogen peroxide

- is a powerful oxidiser
- contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion.
- reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material.
- is unstable if heated. (e.g): one volume of 70% hydrogen peroxide solution decomposes to produce 300 volumes of oxygen gas.
- Avoid strong bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated area.
- Keep dry.

In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrogen peroxide (Hydrogen peroxide)	1	1.4

MATERIAL DATA

KERATIN COLOUR CRÈME PEROXIDE 30 VOL:
Not available

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE:

for hydrogen peroxide

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrogen peroxide, measuring in excess of 0.1 ppm, are available commercially.
Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise irritation and bleaching of hair.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated.
- Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves.
- DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Care: Effects may be delayed.
- Hand cream offers no protection for hydrogen peroxide and should not be used.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White creamy emulsion with banana perfume; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	102- 108	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	2.0- 2.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.95- 1.05
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

movement disorders and death. Large amounts can also cause cessation of breath, dizziness, headache, tremors weakness or numbness in the extremities and convulsions. Hydrogen peroxide concentrate is corrosive and must not be taken undiluted.

EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. Hydrogen peroxide is used topically as dental gel and to clean minor wounds. It may cause dose dependent effect on the skin including bleaching, blistering, reddening and corrosion (at >50% concentration). 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. Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact.

INHALED

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters. Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe when used in certain limitations. In experimental animals, oral administration of hydrogen peroxide causes dental, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestinal damage. Hydrogen peroxide added to food is affirmed to be generally regarded as safe (GRAS) by the U.S. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

hydrogen peroxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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SKIN

hydrogen peroxide	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 MSDS 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.

For small quantities of oxidising agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
 - Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
 - Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
 - If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT

HAZCHEM:
2R (ADG7)

ADG7:			
Class or Division:	5.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	2984	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	65	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP6 TP24
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P504 IBC02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	B5

Name and Description: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Land Transport UNDG:			
Class or division:	5.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	2984	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Air Transport IATA:			
ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2984	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	None		

Shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Maritime Transport IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2984	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- H, S- Q	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

O Oxidizing
Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

hydrogen peroxide (CAS: 7722-84-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Keratin Colour Crème Peroxide 30 vol (CW: 34-9221)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.