

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 1 of 8

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

### PRODUCT USE

Intensive treatment that actively repairs and replenishes dry damage and chemically treated hair.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Amcos Pty Ltd  
Address:  
19 Fox Street  
Holroyd  
NSW, 2142  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 2 9637 6256  
Fax: +61 2 9682 7170

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R51	Toxic to aquatic organisms.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
Ingredients non hazardous. Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information for CHEMWATCH assessment.		

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/1 Page 2 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

## EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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

- 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.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 3 of 8  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- Avoid all personal 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 contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 4 of 8  
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.  
- Chemical goggles.  
- 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- P- - AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- P- - AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- P- - 2
10000	100	-	A- P- - 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White viscous cream with a fruity perfume.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable  
Specific Gravity (water =1): 0.90- 1.00  
pH (as supplied): 3.9  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 6 of 8

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable  
State: Liquid

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Applicable  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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.

##### 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.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 7 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

---

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

---

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

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

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- 

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

---

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,  
IMDG

---

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

#### REGULATIONS

Amcos Intensive Repair Treatment (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

continued...

# AMCOS INTENSIVE REPAIR TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1676  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/1 Page 8 of 8

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 650 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
isododecane	100.00	650.0000	10.0

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 650 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### MSDS SECTION CHANGES

*The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.*

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
Ingredients	2	21- Apr- 2008	First Aid (swallowed)	2	21- Apr- 2008	Chronic Health	2	21- Apr- 2008
Advice to Doctor	2	21- Apr- 2008	Spills (major)	2	21- Apr- 2008	Environmental	2	21- Apr- 2008
First Aid (eye)	2	21- Apr- 2008	Acute Health (eye)	2	21- Apr- 2008	Disposal	2	21- Apr- 2008

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](http://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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 21-Apr-2008  
Print Date: 22-Apr-2008