



Image courtesy of The Academy, Enfield Training Services

410

Hair colour correction

Colour correction in salons is in great demand from clients needing solutions to their colour problems. Colour problems can occur no matter how experienced you are. This unit will allow you to use your advanced correction skills and knowledge to meet these demands. The more confidence you build in your skills and knowledge, the more sought after you will be as a colourist.

Assignment mark sheet

Unit 410 Hair colour correction

Your assessor will mark you on each of the practical tasks in this unit. This page is used to work out your overall grade for the unit. You must pass **all** parts of the tasks to be able to claim a grade. For the practical task a pass equals 1 point, a merit equals 2 points and a distinction equals 3 points.

What you must know	Tick when complete
Task 1a: produce an information sheet	
Task 1b: produce a factsheet	
Task 1c: produce a report	
Or tick if covered by an online test	

What you must do	Grade	Points
Task 2a: remove bands of colour or seepage		
Task 2b: remove a full head of artificial colour and re-colour hair		
Task 2c: restore depth and tone		
Task 2d: service of own choice		

Conversion chart

Grade	Points
Pass	1–1.5
Merit	1.6–2.5
Distinction	2.6–3

Total mark for graded tasks	
Divided by	÷ 4
= Average grade for tasks	
Overall grade (see conversion chart)	

Candidate name:

Candidate signature: Date:

Assessor signature: Date:

Quality assurance co-ordinator signature (where applicable): Date:

External Verifier signature (where applicable): Date:

What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below



Aftercare advice

Advice that you should give to the client on products, maintenance of their style, and further services.

Bands of colour

A band of colour usually appears as a result of incorrect application or incorrect colour choice so that a band of hair is different from the rest of the hair.

Contra-indications

These are conditions that would prevent you from continuing with the colour correction service, for example skin sensitivities, an allergy, or a skin disorder.

Elasticity test

A test to check the internal structure (cortex) of the hair.

Influencing factors

You must consider certain factors before and during the colour correction service when making decisions. These may include existing colour and the condition of the hair and scalp.



International colour chart

A chart showing all the colours in the range for specific colouring manufacturers. The basic hair colours range from 1–10, with 10 being the lightest.



Irritant contact dermatitis

This skin condition can develop at any time. The symptoms are dryness, redness, itching, flaking/scaling, cracking/blistering and pain. You can help to prevent contracting dermatitis by wearing non-latex disposable gloves when using any colouring product.



Melanin

Pigment that gives hair its colour. Eumelanin is the natural black/brown colour pigment in the hair, and the pheomelanin is the natural red and yellow pigment.

Oxidation

The term given to a chemical process that involves the addition of oxygen. When colouring or bleaching the hair, the oxygen comes from the hydrogen peroxide.



Permanent colour

Also known as para dyes or oxidation tints, permanent colour can lighten or darken hair, and add tone.

What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below (continued)



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

This should be provided by the employer and it is the responsibility of the employee to wear or use it.

Porosity test

A test to check the condition of cuticles on the hair and the hair's ability to absorb chemicals.

Pre-pigmentation

Restoring and adding missing warm tones to the hair previously removed as a result of a lightening process or the use of a colour remover.

Pre-softening

The process of softening and opening the cuticle scales on resistant hair, allowing the colour molecules into the cortex.

Reduction

The term given to the addition of hydrogen and the removal of oxygen. Artificial colour may be removed from the hair using a colour reducer that works by a process of reduction.

Restore depth and tone

Re-colouring the hair by adding depth and brightness to its colour.



Working safely

You must make sure you comply with the COSHH regulations (store, handle, use and dispose) when working with colouring products.



Be the next ...
Christel Lundqvist



A colour expert, Christel Lundqvist secured the acclaimed British Colour Technician of the Year title in 2008 and 2010. As creative Colour Director for HOB Salons, Christel heads up all technical work for the company, from training salon teams through to all shows, shoots and seminars. [Follow the blue quotes for her colour correction advice!](#)

What you must know

You must be able to:

- 1 Describe the factors that need to be considered when correcting hair colour
- 2 Describe the effects that colouring and lightening products have on the hair structure
- 3 Explain how natural hair pigmentation affects colour selection
- 4 Explain the reasons for pre-lightening
- 5 Explain the importance of carrying out tests prior and during the colouring process and recording the results
- 6 Explain the principles of colour selection
- 7 Explain how the International Colour Chart is used to select a colour
- 8 Explain how to use pre-softening and pre-pigmenting during a colour correction service
- 9 Explain how to remove artificial colour
- 10 State what percentage and volume strength hydrogen peroxide means
- 11 Explain how to select the correct strength hydrogen peroxide for correcting different hair colour problems

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Revision tip

A colour reducer is a product that is used to remove artificial colour by reduction. The colour reducer penetrates the cortex and breaks down the large colour molecules into smaller molecules that can then be passed through the cuticles and rinsed away.



Visuals are a great tool for colour correction. Show the client the colour they have and where you would like to take them. Try using interior design images rather than hair images, to show the colour in a more creative way.

What you must know

You must be able to: (continued)

- 12 Describe the different consultation techniques used to identify service objectives
- 13 Describe the salon's requirement for client preparation, preparing yourself and the work area
- 14 Explain the safety considerations that must be taken into account when colouring and lightening hair
- 15 Describe the correct use and routine maintenance of tools and equipment
- 16 Explain the importance of accurate timing and monitoring of the colour correction process
- 17 Explain the types and causes of problems which may occur during the colour correction process
- 18 Describe how to remedy colour problems during colour correction processes
- 19 State the importance of restoring the hair's pH after colouring
- 20 Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided
- 21 Outline safe and hygienic working practices
- 22 State how to communicate and behave within a salon environment

Hint

Monitor the condition of the hair throughout the colour correction service.



Nothing is ever impossible, however, with colour correction, be realistic about what you can achieve in one visit. A colour journey can sometimes be the solution.



Image courtesy of DenmanBrush



Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/Quirez

The slower artificial colour is lifted from the hair, the cleaner the colour will be. If artificial colour is removed too quickly it tends to leave the hair brassy.



Image courtesy of Desmond Murray

Colour care

If you accidentally pour out too much peroxide, pour it down the basin. Putting it back into the bottle will contaminate the peroxide in the bottle.



Post-colouring prevents colour from fading, closes the cuticles, and restores hair to its natural pH balance.

Image courtesy of Essence PR

Monitor the progress of the colour and perform a strand test to check the development of the colour.



Heat will speed up the colour correction process.

Correction

It is important that you complete the client record card and make sure you are complying with the Data Protection Act at all times.



Follow the manufacturer's instructions for mixing, application and development time.

What you must do

Practical observations

This page shows what you need to do during your practical task. You can look at it beforehand, but you're **not** allowed to have it with you while carrying out your practical task. You must achieve **all** the criteria; you can achieve 1 mark, 2 marks or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with *****.

Conversion chart

Grade	Marks
Pass	16–18
Merit	19–23
Distinction	24–26

- 1 Prepare yourself, the client and the work area for colouring services
- 2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives *
- 3 Accurately identify hair colour problems
- 4 Evaluate the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying influencing factors *
- 5 Communicate and behave in a professional manner *
- 6 Select and use colour correction techniques, products, tools and equipment to colour the hair
- 7 Prepare and apply the colour correction products to the hair to correct hair colour problems *
- 8 Position yourself and the client appropriately throughout the service
- 9 Monitor the development of the colour correction accurately following manufacturers' instructions

Colour correction service											
Remove bands or seepage			Remove artificial colour			Restore depth and tone			Colour correction of own choice (state)		
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		

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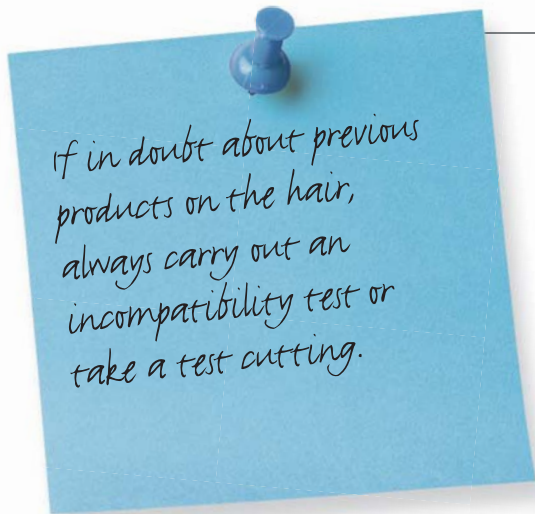
- 10 Remedy problems that may occur during the colour correction service
- 11 Check that the colour is thoroughly removed from the hair and scalp without disturbing any areas still requiring development
- 12 Apply a suitable conditioner or post colour treatment to the hair following manufacturers' instructions
- 13 Create a finished look that is to the satisfaction of the client
- 14 Evaluate the effectiveness of colour correction
- 15 Follow safe and hygienic working practices
- 16 Provide suitable aftercare advice *

Totals

Grade

Candidate signature and date

Assessor signature and date



	Colour correction service											
	Remove bands or seepage			Remove artificial colour			Restore depth and tone			Colour correction of own choice (state)		
10	1			1			1			1		
11	1			1			1			1		
12	1			1			1			1		
13	1			1			1			1		
14	1			1			1			1		
15	1			1			1			1		
16	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Totals												
Grade												
Candidate signature and date												
Assessor signature and date												



What you must do

Practical observations descriptors table

This table shows what you need to do to achieve 1, 2 or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with * on pages 170 and 171.

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives	<p>Good consultation</p> <p>Examples: uses open and closed questions, is aware of own body language, identifies service objectives correctly</p>	<p>Good consultation with use of visual aids</p> <p>Examples: uses open and closed questions, is aware of own and client's body language, uses visual aids to support consultation, identifies service objectives correctly</p>	<p>Comprehensive consultation</p> <p>Examples: uses open and closed questions, uses body language effectively, uses visual aids to support consultation, repeats instructions clearly to gain confirmation, identifies service objectives correctly</p>
4 Evaluate the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying influencing factors	<p>Good evaluation</p> <p>Example: identifies client requirements and existing colour correctly</p>	<p>Good evaluation with accuracy most of the time</p> <p>Examples: identifies client requirements correctly, selects techniques and products based on existing colour and results of tests</p>	<p>Comprehensive evaluation with accuracy throughout</p> <p>Examples: identifies client requirements correctly, selects techniques, products, hydrogen peroxide strength based on skin tone, porosity, existing colour and results of tests</p>
5 Communicate and behave in a professional manner	<p>Satisfactory communication and behaviour</p> <p>Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly</p>	<p>Good communication and behaviour</p> <p>Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly, respectful to colleagues and clients, listens and responds to client needs</p>	<p>Excellent communication and behaviour</p> <p>Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly, respectful to colleagues and clients, listens and responds to client's needs, shows a reassuring and confident manner</p>

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	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
7 Prepare and apply the colour correction products to the hair to correct hair colour problems	Minimal preparation and use of products and tools Examples: misses more than one item from the trolley, applies colour in a methodical sequence, colour lacks neatness	Good level of preparation and use of tools and products Examples: misses one item from the trolley, applies colour in a methodical sequence with general neatness, no re-application needed	Thorough preparation and use of tools and products Examples: all tools and equipment prepared in advance of the service, applies colour in a methodical sequence, neat sectioning and application, no re-application needed
16 Provide suitable aftercare advice	Minimal level of advice Example: use of products and equipment	Good level of advice Examples: use of products and equipment, maintenance of style	Excellent level of advice Examples: use of products and equipment, maintenance of style and further services

Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/stockphoto4u



Image courtesy of Central Training Group



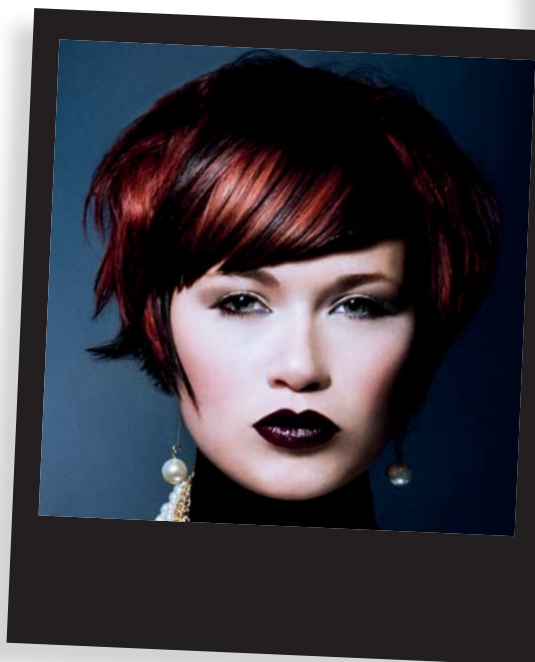
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Take the fear out of colour correction! It's a service that can be just as enjoyable as creative colour – you're transforming your client's image.

Comment form

Unit 410 Hair colour correction

This form can be used to record comments by you, your client, or your assessor.



Images courtesy of Havering College

