



## **NATIONAL DIRECTORY FOR RADIATION PROTECTION**

### **Amendment No. 4, 2009**

#### **Solaria**

**Agreed by Radiation Health Committee, 18 March 2009**

*Section 5 is amended to include the following text.*

#### **5.4 Adoption of national regulatory elements for control of specified practices**

In a case where no Code of Practice or Standard applies to a practice specified in this Section, the provisions applying to that practice must be adopted by Authorities within their regulatory frameworks.

##### **5.4.1 Solaria**

The Responsible Person in relation to the operation of a solarium used for cosmetic purposes must ensure that:

- (a) no individual under the age of 18 is permitted to be exposed in a tanning unit that is under the control of the Responsible Person;
- (b) any operator of a tanning unit has completed approved training in the following:
  - (i) safe use and operation of the tanning unit;
  - (ii) use of exposure schedules;
  - (iii) the requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 2635:2008 and its practical implementation;
  - (iv) determination of skin photo types (using the Fitzpatrick classification system) and exposure times;
  - (v) screening for potentially exposure limiting conditions;
  - (vi) emergency procedures in case of over-exposure to UV light;
  - (vii) types and wavelength of UV light, and health risks;
  - (viii) procedures for sanitizing protective eyewear and tanning equipment;
- (c) an assessment of skin photo type is conducted by a trained operator for every client before exposure in a tanning unit, and that individuals with skin photo type 1 are not permitted to be exposed in a tanning unit;
- (d) only a trained operator determines and controls an exposure session;
- (e) exposure of any client to ultraviolet radiation in a solarium is subject to supervision by a trained operator at all times;

- (f) prior to the commencement of a course of tanning of one or more exposure sessions in a tanning unit, a consent form as set out in Table A is handed to the client, and that:
- (i) The client signs and dates the form;
  - (ii) The client returns the signed and dated form prior to commencement of the first exposure session in the establishment;
  - (iii) The original signed and dated form is filed in the records of the establishment for a period of not less than 2 years;
  - (iv) A copy of the signed and dated form is handed to the client;
- (g) any exposure session does not exceed 0.9 MED, and that any repeat exposure session takes place no sooner than 48 hours after the previous exposure session;
- (h) protective eyewear is worn by every user of a tanning unit during any period for which the tanning unit is operative;
- (i) warning notices of an appropriate size are placed within immediate view of every client entering a solarium, and in each tanning unit cubicle. The warning notice must include the following information:
- tanning units emit ultraviolet radiation;
  - exposure to ultraviolet radiation contributes to skin cancer and skin ageing;
  - repeated exposure further increases risk;
  - people with fair skin who burn easily will not be permitted to use a tanning unit;
  - further intentional exposure to sunlight or a tanning unit must be avoided for the next 48 hours;
  - protective eyewear must be worn at all times while undergoing tanning unit exposure;
  - no person under the age of 18 years is permitted to use a tanning unit.

TABLE A  
CONSENT FORM FOR CLIENTS OF SOLARIA

**CLIENT CONSENT FORM**

Please read carefully the following information:

1. Exposure to ultraviolet radiation such as from a tanning unit contributes to skin cancer and the skin ageing process.
2. People with fair skin who are unable to tan must not use a tanning unit.
3. Intentional tanning unit exposure should be avoided for 48 hours before and after sunlight or tanning unit exposure.
4. Protective eyewear must be worn at all times while undergoing tanning unit exposure. You must not read while the tanning unit is in operation.
5. There is additional risk, and sun-tanning unit exposure is not recommended if you -
  - (a) have ever been treated for solar keratoses or skin cancer;
  - (b) have a large number of moles, freckles and /or naevi;
  - (c) have a history of frequent childhood sunburn;
  - (d) burn easily; or
  - (e) have ever suffered from an abnormal reaction, or allergy, to light.
6. There may be further risk if you are pregnant, taking certain medications by mouth or applying medications or certain cosmetics to the skin.

If there is any doubt in your mind in relation to any of the particulars described in Items 2, 5 and 6 above, consult your doctor before undergoing any ultraviolet exposure.

I, ....., am aged 18 years or over, acknowledge that the trained operator has made an assessment of my photo skin type, and have carefully read and fully understand the above information and choose to undergo ultraviolet exposure in this establishment.

Client Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name of establishment: .....

# Schedule 2 – Categories of Non-ionizing Radiation

(Refer sections 2.3(j) and 2.6(g))

*Schedule 2, which was blank in Edition 1 of NDRP, is amended to include the following:*

The following non-ionizing radiation apparatus that produce harmful non-ionizing radiation when energised are specified as requiring regulatory control.

- (1) A **tanning unit** used for cosmetic purposes within a **solarium**.

## Glossary

*The Glossary is amended to add the following definitions*

**CIE** means Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage

**Erythemally effective dose** means the dose obtained by weighting the spectral distribution of UV radiation incident on the subject with the erythemal effectiveness set by the CIE across the UV radiation wavelength range (280 to 400 nm) and then integrating to obtain the total dose in  $J.m^{-2}$ .

**Exposure session** means a session of exposure to UV radiation in a solarium, and where the total exposure does not exceed 0.9 MED.

**MED – Minimum Erythemal Dose** means the minimum dose of UV radiation required to produce erythema (sunburn) in the skin. For skin photo type 1, MED is 2 SED ( $200 J.m^{-2}$ ). For skin photo type 2, MED is 2.5 SED ( $250 J.m^{-2}$ ). For skin photo type 3, MED is 3 SED ( $300 J.m^{-2}$ ). For skin photo type 4, MED is 4.5 SED ( $450 J.m^{-2}$ ). For skin photo type 5, MED is 6 SED ( $600 J.m^{-2}$ ). For skin photo type 6, MED is 10 SED ( $1000 J.m^{-2}$ ).

**Responsible person** is as defined in the National Directory for Radiation Protection.

**SED – Standard Erythemal Dose** means  $100 J.m^{-2}$  of erythemally effective dose. For example, an erythemally effective dose of  $200 J.m^{-2}$  is 2.0 SEDs which is sufficient to cause mild reddening or erythema in people with skin photo type 1 (fair skin).

**Skin Photo Type 1** means skin which always burns and never tans (pale white skin).

**Skin Photo Type 2** means skin which always burns easily and tans minimally (white skin).

**Skin Photo Type 3** means skin which burns moderately and tans uniformly (light brown skin).

**Skin Photo Type 4** means skin which burns minimally and always tans well (moderate brown skin).

**Skin Photo Type 5** means skin which rarely burns and tans profusely (dark brown skin).

**Skin Photo Type 6** means skin which never burns (deeply pigmented dark brown to black skin).

**Solarium** means any commercial establishment containing one or more tanning units.

**Supervision** means being on the premises to ensure that all pre-exposure requirements are fulfilled and to ensure that the exposure session is terminated at the appropriate time.

**Tanning unit** means an electrically powered appliance or installation intended to produce tanning of the human skin by utilizing ultraviolet radiation.