

Health and Safety and Cleanliness in Salons



Planning & Public Protection Service

01633 647623

Maintenance

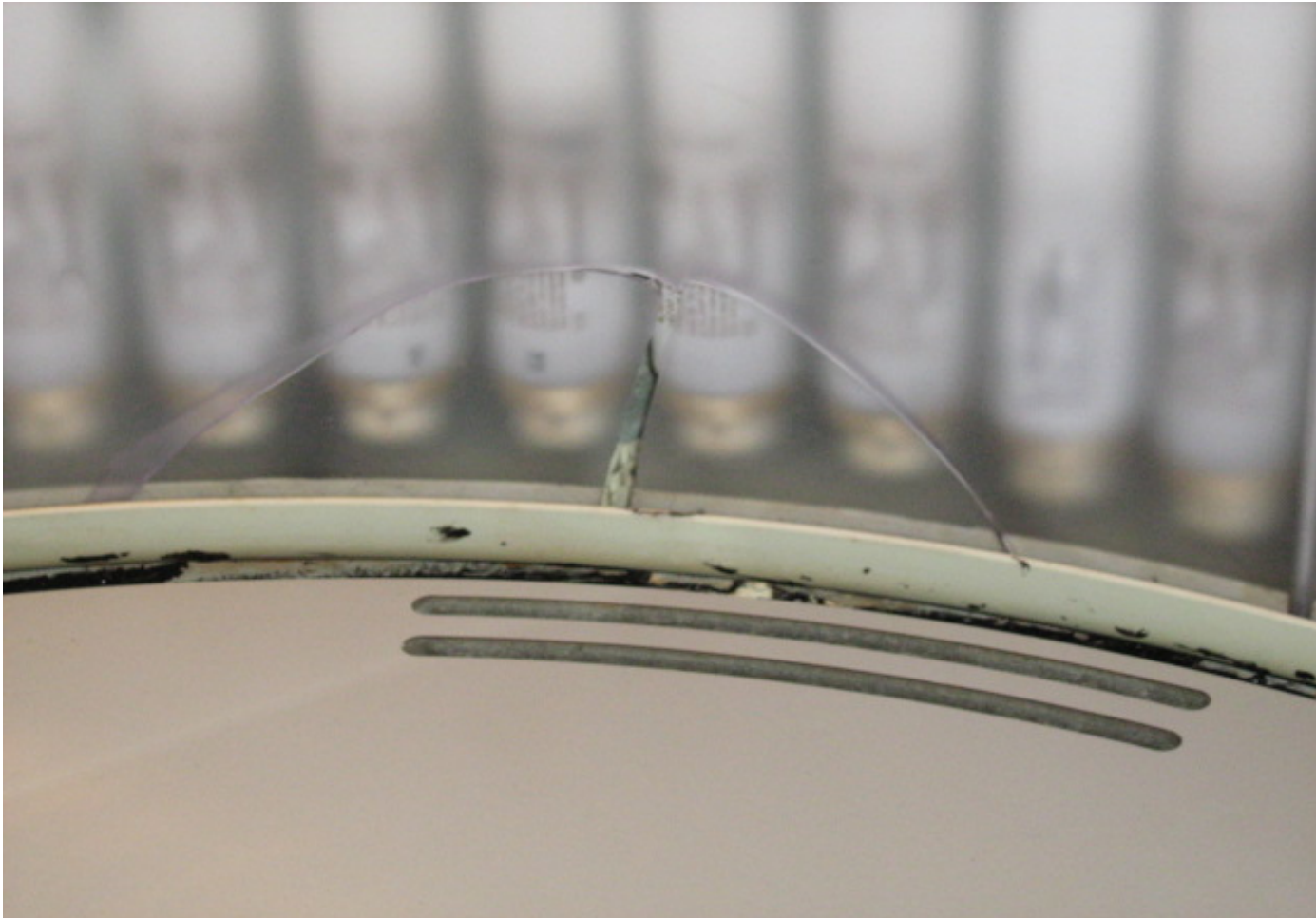


- Your equipment must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers instructions
- Ensure you keep copies of these instructions for each unit
- Replace tubes – as recommended by the manufacturer

**Replace bulbs every 600-800
hours**



Cracked perspex due to changing bulbs



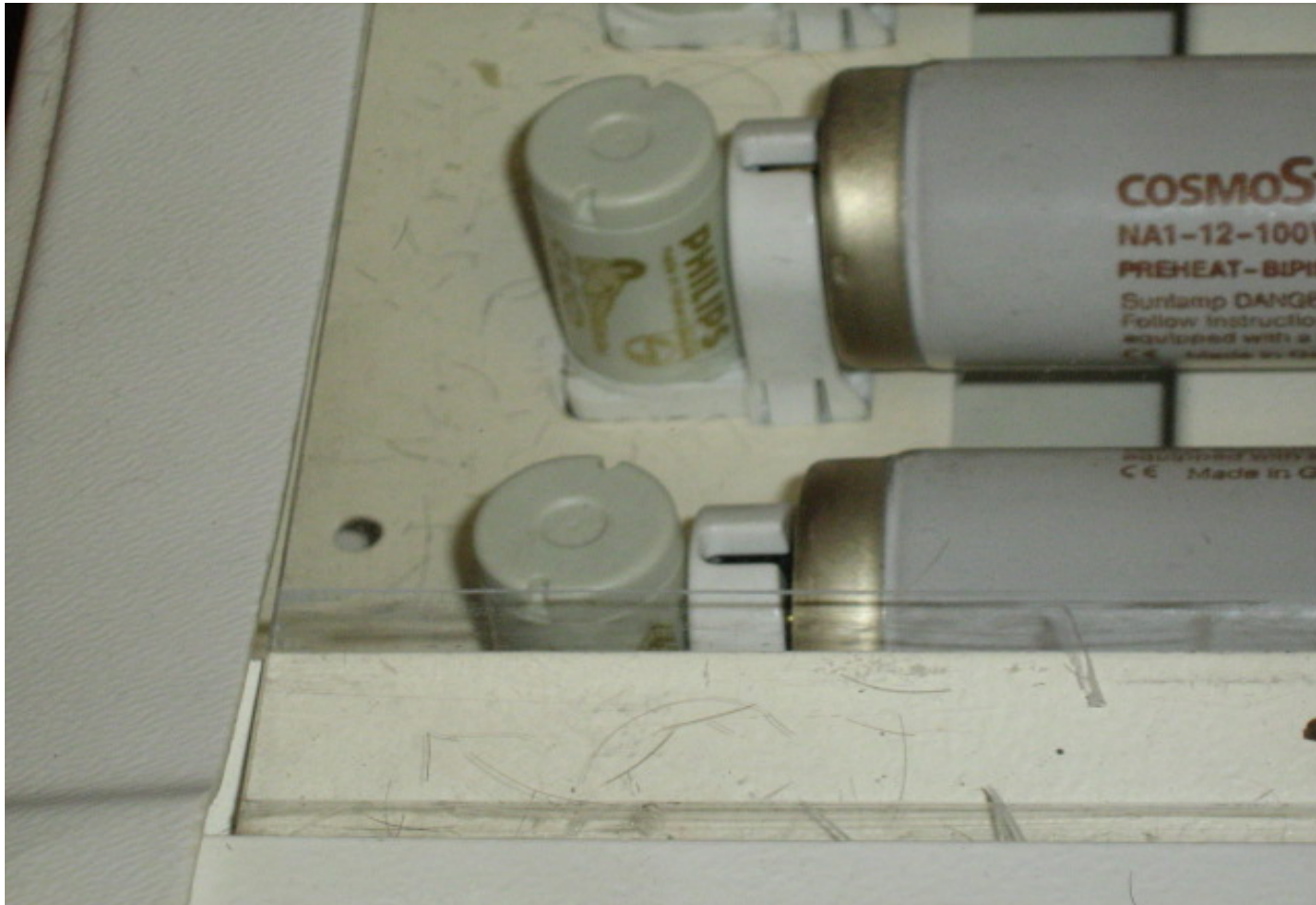
Different styles of beds



Different styles of beds



Cleanliness



Cleanliness



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Cleanliness



Cleanliness



Cleanliness



- If you use a 'ready to use' disinfectant chemical ensure it is in date and store correctly (i.e. cool place).
- If you dilute a chemical with water, ensure dilution rates are correct and that you change this solution daily.

Adequate Ventilation



Information on health risks



- Display the HSE poster near each sun bed
- <http://www.hse.gov.uk>



Important warning: There are health risks associated with using ultraviolet (UV) tanning equipment – skin cancer, cataracts, premature ageing of the skin, sunburnt skin, dryness and itching, bumpy rashes, and eye irritation/conjunctivitis. Any exposure to UV radiation from tanning equipment is potentially harmful. Please consider the following information when deciding whether to use this equipment or not.

Don't use UV tanning equipment if your skin is particularly sensitive to sunlight.

- Based on World Health Organisation (WHO) and Department of Health advice, you should not use UV tanning equipment if you:
- have fair, sensitive skin that burns easily or tans slowly or poorly;
 - have a history of sunburn, particularly in childhood;
 - have a large number of freckles and/or red hair;
 - have a large number of moles;
 - are taking medicines or using creams that sensitise the skin to sunlight;
 - have a medical condition that is worsened by sunlight;
 - or anyone in your family has had skin cancer in the past;
 - already have extensive skin damage due to sunlight;
 - The Statute (Regulation) Act, effective from April 2011, makes it illegal for you to use UV tanning equipment if you are under 18.

The International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) has recommended not to use UV tanning equipment for non-medical purposes.

Know your skin

Skin is broadly classified as being one of six types:

- **Type I** – Often burns, rarely tans. Tends to have freckles, red or fair hair, blue or green eyes.
- **Type II** – Usually burns, so red tans. Tends to have light hair, blue or brown eyes.
- **Type III** – Sometimes burns, usually tans. Tends to have brown hair and eyes.
- **Type IV** – Rarely burns, often tans. Tends to have dark brown eyes and hair.

- **Type V** – Naturally brown skin. Often has brown eyes and hair.
- **Type VI** – Naturally brown/black skin. Usually black/brown eyes.

Your UV tanning equipment operator should advise you on your skin type and guide you on how many minutes you should limit your sessions. The EU Scientific Committee on Consumer Products states that people with skin types I and II should not be advised to use UV tanning equipment. If you have skin types III, IV, V or VI your operator should guide you on how many minutes to limit your sessions to.

Important points for you, the customer, to consider before you decide to use UV tanning equipment

Skin cancer. In the UK, the incidence of malignant melanoma is increasing at a faster rate than any other cancer except prostate. Using UV tanning equipment when young increases the risk of suffering from skin cancer in the future.

Premature ageing of the skin. In the longer term, too much use of UV tanning equipment will make your skin look coarse, leathery and wrinkled.

Sunburnt skin. Spending too long on UV tanning equipment can cause your skin to become painful and red, and it may blister and peel. Burning the skin from UV exposure can double your risk of skin cancer in the future.

Protect your eyes. Never use the UV tanning equipment without eye protection. If suitable goggles are not worn you may suffer eye irritation or conjunctivitis in the short term, and cataracts (clouding of the lens of the eye) in the long term. Do not rely on closing your eyes or using cotton wool.

Don't use cosmetics, deodorants or accelerants while tanning. Wash off any such products on your skin before using the equipment and make sure the equipment is clean before using it.

General health. Make sure you are medically fit to use the UV tanning equipment, and that you are not taking any medication, including skin tanning medicine and the opposite, that could increase the sensitivity of your skin. Some conditions can make you more vulnerable to sunburn.

Skin type. Tell staff about your normal reaction to sunlight so they can advise you whether to use the UV tanning equipment, and for how long you can do so without burning. Remember, using UV tanning equipment carries health risks even if you do not burn. Use those your skin for further information.

Check your skin. If you notice any abnormal skin reactions during the tanning session stop exposure at once and do not use UV tanning equipment again before seeing a doctor. If you notice any abnormal skin reactions after the tanning session do not use again before seeing a doctor. Get medical advice promptly if you notice an unusual skin growth or a change in the size, shape or colour of a mole that occurs over weeks or months.

Stay safe. Make sure you understand how to use the equipment, how to turn it off and to locate the emergency button (or call for help if there is no button).

Protect your skin in the sun. A tan obtained from UV tanning equipment provides very little protection against sunlight. Always protect your skin from excessive exposure to the sun.



Useful information: SunSmart, the UK's national skin cancer prevention campaign at www.sunsmart.org.uk

This information for customers is issued jointly by the Health and Safety Executive and the Department of Health. This poster accompanies the label. Reducing health risks from the use of ultraviolet (UV) tanning equipment. HSE/2002/0002

Information on health risks



- Ensure you discuss the clients skin type
- Provide suitable eye protection e.g. goggles or winkies.



Good practice



General Health and Safety



- If you have 5 or more employees (this includes Part Time) you need to have written risk assessments
- All staff need to be made aware of these and what controls are in place to reduce the risk of the hazards causing them harm
- Keep records of any routine maintenance, electrical safety certificates, waste transfer notes etc.