

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Solaria for cosmetic purposes



Standards Australia



AS/NZS 2635:2002

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The following interests are represented on Committee CS-064:

Australasian College of Dermatologists
Australasian Solarium Association
Australian Cancer Society
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Industry Group
Australian Radiation Protection and Safety Agency
Cancer Society of New Zealand Inc.
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-064, Solaria to supersede AS 2635—1983, *Installation maintenance and operation of solaria for cosmetic purposes*.

The need for this Standard arose from recognition that there was no standardization or formal regulation of equipment performance and day-to-day procedures in the large number of commercial solarium establishments operating within Australia and New Zealand. The Standard was prepared with a view to acknowledging this need by establishing requirements for installing, maintaining and operating one or more sun-tanning units for the purpose of administering cosmetic tanning. Although the general import of the Standard suggests its application to commercial establishments only, some of the operational requirements set out in the Standard are equally applicable as a guide to the domestic use of sun-tanning units. However, this Standard is not intended for application to the therapeutic administration of ultraviolet treatment by registered members of the medical profession.

The requirements set out by this Standard are divided as follows: Section 2 sets out requirements for installing and maintaining sun-tanning units, and Section 3 sets out requirements covering the operation of sun-tanning units. Section 3 includes requirements for the content of warning notices and client consent forms, the format of which is set out in Appendix A.

Endorsement of intentional exposure to ultraviolet radiation is not the object of this Standard. However, the Standard does acknowledge the continuing popularity of sun-tanning unit use and sets out requirements which, if complied with, establish a safer situation than that which accompanies uncontrolled cosmetic tanning practices.

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FOREWORD

During the course of preparation of this Standard, consideration was given to the significance of the infrared component of the emission of ultraviolet lamps. However, it was concluded that the magnitude of any infrared emission from a predominantly ultraviolet emitting lamp would be too small to cause any discomfort to a user of a sun-tanning unit which complies with the ultraviolet irradiance limitations set by this Standard.

Although common practice may seem to favour the division of the ultraviolet band into three discrete spectral regions identified as UV-A, UV-B and UV-C, investigations carried out during the early stages of preparation of this Standard revealed a significant variation in the specific wavelengths used by different organizations to define the boundaries of each of the three spectral regions. Accordingly, the Standard avoids any possible confusion, which might arise from the use of discrete spectral regions, by making reference to specific wavelength ranges where necessary. Additionally, it has been found that the use of specific wavelength ranges permits the ultraviolet irradiance limitations set by the Standard to more accurately account for the erythema response weighted emission characteristics of the ultraviolet lamps, which were assessed in connection with the preparation of the Standard.

The preparation of this Standard necessitated the collection and appraisal of data of ultraviolet lamps representing most of the different types and brands currently available in Australia and New Zealand. In order for the lamp appraisals to have any practical value for the purpose of preparing the Standard, it was necessary to make use of published erythema response data to establish various weightings against which lamp emission characteristics could be properly evaluated with respect to the effect upon human skin of different discrete spectral regions of the ultraviolet band.

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S E C T I O N 1 S C O P E A N D G E N E R A L

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out requirements for installing, maintaining and operating solarium facilities for cosmetic purposes.

The requirements set out in this Standard provide a basis for setting up and operating artificial tanning equipment, particularly in commercial establishments with solarium facilities. Product requirements for artificial tanning equipment are not included in this Standard, and are specified in the AS/NZS 3350 series and IEC 61228. Electrical safety requirements for artificial tanning equipment are specified in AS/NZS 3350.2.27.

NOTE: The Standard assumes that all sun-tanning units are performing as per manufacturers' specifications. It is recommended that sun-tanning units be serviced at least yearly by a trained technician.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Standard is to provide operations and users of artificial tanning equipment with procedures for minimizing the risk associated with indoor tanning.

1.3 APPLICATION

This Standard applies generally to situations where artificial tanning equipment is used to acquire skin tanning for cosmetic purposes. In particular, the Standard sets out requirements for installing, maintaining and operating commercial solarium establishments or sun-tanning units in establishments where artificial tanning treatment is offered, e.g. clubs, sporting establishments and various cosmetic institutions. The Standard may also be used as a guide to cosmetic tanning in domestic situations. However, this Standard is not applicable to the therapeutic administration of ultraviolet treatment by registered members of the medical profession.

Section 2 sets requirements for installing and maintaining sun-tanning units, and Section 3 sets out operational requirements. Although the requirements set out in Section 2 apply mainly to the final performance of a solarium, they may also influence the selection of artificial tanning equipment and individual components included in and associated with the solarium.