

JCTA PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TANNING FACILITIES

Recognizing that the Provincial/Local Health Units do not endorse the use of indoor sunbathing equipment, the JCTA has worked collaboratively with these bodies to establish these Professional Standards to minimize the incidence of injury from the use of sunlamps and sunbathing beds. Jurisdictional, Provincial and Federal regulations should be followed at all times. Check the JCTA salon website at www.TanCanada.org for up to date government regulations.

Moderate exposure to ultraviolet light is necessary for all humans, however the JCTA recognizes that studies suggest that; overexposure to ultraviolet light has a major connection to the development of various forms of skin cancer; however, the dosage of ultraviolet light necessary to induce skin cancer is still unclear. It appears to be dependent upon many variables and studies are inconclusive. Provincial/Local Health Units recommends that those who choose to sunbathe in an indoor sunbathing facilities exercise caution and good judgment. The JCTA encourages that all professional sunbed salons adhere to the following regulations for the protection of sunbathers of all ages.

Part I: GENERAL

1. Indoor sunbathing devices should not be used by:
 - a) Individuals with skin type I (skin that always burns, but never tans).
 - b) Persons with a large number of nevi (moles), a tendency to freckle heavily, a history of severe sunburn (especially in childhood), or a family history of skin cancer.
 - c) Individuals with extensive sun-induced skin damage.
 - d) Individuals taking medication that increases one's susceptibility to sunburn, known as "photosensitizing medication".

2. In addition to those who should not utilize indoor sunbathing equipment:
 - a) Clients under age 18 years must have a medical prescription to tan in a professional sunbathing facility. Provincial regulations must be followed if they exist, some have an under 19 ban and other may not have a medical exemption
 - b) Clients with Skin Type II skin should exercise extreme caution when sunbathing indoors, as they are most susceptible to sunburn among those who can develop tans.
 - c) Clients who have applied perfumes, body lotions or sprays should wash these products off before utilizing an indoor sunbathing device unless these products are intended for use with indoor sunbathing equipment.

Part II: OPERATION

1. All employees designated as operators shall be certified and trained on the correct and compliant operation of the facility and its equipment. Such training shall include:
 - a) Knowledge of the requirements of these rules;
 - b) Proper use of the manufacturer's recommended exposure schedule;
 - c) Procedures for correct operation of the sunbathing facility;
 - d) Recognition of injuries and the facility's procedures for handling such injuries from overexposure to Ultraviolet radiation (UVR).
 - e) Manufacturer's procedures for operation and maintenance of all sunbathing/spray/light therapy devices in use in the facility;
 - f) Proper use of protective eyewear;
 - g) The sunbathing process and the effects of UVR, acute and chronic;
 - h) Photosensitizing agents; and
 - i) The six different skin types.
2. A list of the facility's operators who have been certified in accordance with these rules, noting the date of training, hours spent in training and specific materials used in training, shall be maintained and available at the facility for inspection by Provincial / Local Health.
3. A certified operator shall be present at the sunbathing/spray/light therapy facility during all operating hours and/or while the equipment is in operation. No consumer shall be allowed to use the sunbathing equipment in the absence of a trained operator. Operator will control the equipment and set the appropriate time.
4. The operator shall instruct the consumer in the proper position to be maintained in relation to the sunbathing lamps/spray/light therapy; the position of the safety railing, if applicable; the manual switching device to terminate the session in case of emergency and reasonable sunbathing exposure time.
5. Operators shall limit each consumer to the maximum exposure time as recommended by the manufacturer, taking the consumer's skin type into consideration. Operators shall not allow use of sunbathing equipment by consumers who have used the services of a sunbathing/spray/light therapy facility on the same day' and should encourage consumer to do sunbathe every second day.
6. The operator shall maintain a list of common photosensitizing agents. If a customer's medication is not known, it is recommended that the pharmacist be called for verification.
7. No establishment shall allow for the use of sunbathing equipment operated via tokens/slide card or what would be considered self-serve. The equipment must be controlled by a certified and trained operator.
8. At the consumer's initial visit to a sunbathing/spray/light therapy facility, and at least annually thereafter, such consumer shall be given a written statement of warning (See document attached at the end of this section) and sign a written statement acknowledging

that he/she has read and has understood the warning statement. For illiterate or visually impaired persons, the warning statement shall be read by the operator to the consumer in the presence of a witness. Both the witness and the operator shall sign the statement indicating it has been read to the consumer.

9. At the consumer's initial visit to a sunbathing/spray/light therapy facility, an evaluation of the customer's skin type must be made and recorded with the customer's personal information before the use of indoor sunbathing equipment is permitted. JCTA recommends using the JCTA Client Card.
10. The consumer's signed warning statement and the consumer's skin type evaluation form must be kept on record at the sunbathing/spray/light therapy facility for a period of no less than 7 years. If this information is recorded electronically, it should be copied, at least monthly, and undated on storage media other than the hard drive of the computer.

Part III: EQUIPMENT

1. The operator shall have the responsibility for sanitizing all surfaces with which consumers have contact or had contact within the sunbathing/spray/light therapy device, after each consumer's use. Sanitization shall be carried out using a product intended for the sanitization of sunbathing/spray/light therapy equipment. The sanitizer must be an approved product for sunbathing/spray/light therapy equipment (contact your local equipment supplier for the correct sanitizer).
2. The floor of the room should be kept clean at all times.
3. The sunbathing/spray/light therapy equipment should be controlled and timed by a properly trained, certified operator.
4. New sunbathing equipment sold in Canada must satisfy the requirements specified in the Federal Radiation Emitting Devices (RED) Act Part XI.
5. All original safety features of the sunbathing/spray/light therapy equipment should be maintained throughout the operational lifetime of this equipment, including the following:
 - a) A label showing the name and address of the manufacturer.
 - b) A label showing the model designation, the serial number and the month and year of manufacturing.
 - c) A label on the equipment or the sign in the sunbathing room specifying the maximum exposure time in minutes for the types and model number of the lamps (if required) used in the equipment.
 - d) A label bearing the electro-optical radiation warning sign and wording as specified in section 5 of the RED Act Part XI for sunbathing equipment

- e) Controls, meters, lights or other indicators that are readily discernible, clearly labeled and marked as to function.
 - f) Shields to protect against lamp contact burns and lamp breakage on sunbathing and light therapy equipment.
 - g) Monthly verification of all filters to ensure their proper positioning
6. Sunbathing/spray/light therapy equipment must have controls by which the sunbathing equipment may be easily turned off by the person being exposed at any time without disconnecting the electrical plug or removing the ultraviolet lamps.
7. Sunbathing equipment must come equipped with a timer with the following features:
- a) Adjustable to preset times with a maximum timer interval not to exceed the sunbathing unit's maximum exposure time.
 - b) Must not have an error not greater than 10% of the timer interval.
 - c) Must not automatically reset and cause the UV sunbathing session to resume when the sunbathing session has been terminated by expiry of the timer.
 - d) Sunbathing unit's timer shall be located remotely (for example, at the front reception desk), where it is under the continuous control of a certified operator: this practice should not prevent the customer from turning off the sunbathing equipment at any time, as specified above.
8. All sunbathing equipment must satisfy the requirements in the Federal Radiation Emitting Devices' regulations.
9. The manufacturer of the sunbathing/light therapy equipment should supply a schedule of exposure and recommended maximum exposure durations based on the emission characteristics of the lamps used in the equipment.

Part IV: EYE PROTECTION

1. Each consumer shall be provided with protective eyewear before each UV sunbathing session with instructions for its mandatory use. A facility may elect to provide eyewear to each individual client or sell eyewear to each client. It is **HIGHLY** recommended that all consumers purchase their own pair of eye protection to reduce the risk of transmission of eye infections
2. The spectral transmittance to the eye of the protective eyewear required in these rules shall not exceed a value of 0.001 over the wavelength range of greater than 200 nanometers through 320 nanometers and a value of 0.01 over the wavelength range of greater than 320 nanometers through 400 nanometers, and shall be sufficient over the wavelength greater than 400 nanometers to enable the user to see clearly.
3. Protective eyewear should be sanitized after every use as per the manufacturer and health authorities' recommendations