



Radiation Emitting Devices Act (RED Act) ***Radiation Emitting Devices Regulations***

Yvon Deslauriers, Ph.D.
Biophysicist
Head, Lasers and Electro-Optics Division
Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau



Radiation Emitting Devices Regulations

- **Television Receivers**
- **Dental X-ray Equipment**
- **Microwave Ovens**
- **Baggage Inspection X-ray Devices**
- **Demonstration-type Gas Discharge Devices**
- **Photofluorographic X-ray Equipment**
- **Laser Scanners**
- **Demonstration Lasers**
- **Low Energy Electron Microscopes**
- **High Intensity Mercury Vapour Discharge Lamps**
- **Sunlamps**
- **Diagnostic X-ray Equipment**
- **Ultrasound Therapy Devices**
- **Analytical X-ray Equipment**
- **Cabinet X-ray Equipment**



New Requirements for Tanning Equipment came into effect on February 23, 2005

**The new requirements that apply to tanning equipment
(and their replacement parts) are as follows:**

- 1. “Sunlamps” have been renamed “Tanning equipment”.**
**This change in nomenclature is to avoid
any confusion between the equipment itself
and the ultraviolet lamps used in the equipment;**
- 2. Referenced standards for single and double-contact
medium screw lamp holders have been updated;**

- 3. A new method has been included to calculate recommended exposure times based on lamp output, exposure distance and skin sensitivity. These calculations take into account a maximum dose of 100 J/m^2 for the first exposure and a dose of 625 J/m^2 for any subsequent exposure, weighted with the CIE Erythematous Action Spectrum (Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage);**
- 4. A maximum annual exposure dose equal to 15 kJ/m^2 has been provided as a recommendation to the user. The information required on the equipment includes the number of minutes corresponding to the maximum annual dose (CIE weighted). To help users limit their annual exposure in ref. to their skin type;**



- 5. The presence of a continuous physical barrier
(made of plexiglass or similar transparent material)
between the ultraviolet lamps and the user is required;**

- 6. Warning labels must be reproduced in any material
promoting the sale or use of tanning equipment.
N.B. These do not have to be printed in colour and,
if the promotional material is unilingual,
do not have to be in both official languages;**

- 7. The bilingual label required with each replacement lamp
no longer has to be directly on the lamp itself but
can be provided in the form of a tag attached to the lamp;**



- 8. Replacement lamps must maintain the maximum exposure time within 10% of its original value;**
- 9. The maximum timer interval cannot be set so that the maximum recommended dose of 625 J/m² can be exceeded; and**
- 10. Current warning signs have been replaced with new high-impact warning labels to get the user's attention and inform them about the health effects of using tanning equipment.**

Danger



Ultraviolet Radiation

Overexposure causes skin and eye burns.
Use protective eyewear. Follow instructions.
Drugs and cosmetics may increase UV effects.
UV exposure can be hazardous to your health and
in the long term can contribute to premature ageing
and skin cancer. UV effects are cumulative.
Greater risks are associated with early and repeated exposure.

Dimensions:

- (i) 75x200 mm for devices used for total body exposure;
- (ii) 50x100 mm for facials; or
- (iii) not less than 10 per cent of the front area
for all other types of device.



Enforcement

The new requirements are enforced by inspectors from the Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau (CCRPB) directly in contact with manufacturers and importers.

Field inspections are usually made after reported incidents or accidents.

The onus to comply with the regulations lies on the manufacturer.

The new requirements for tanning equipment have been promulgated, thereby immediately applying to all tanning equipment sold, leased, resold or imported into Canada.

The new warning labels required in the regulations for manufacturers are now available on Health Canada's website.

<http://gazetteducanada.gc.ca/partII/2005/20050223/html/sor33-e.html>

The “Guidelines for Tanning Salon Owners, Operators and Users” have been revised according to the new requirements and are also available on-line.

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/ccrpb/publication/guidelines_tanning_salon_owners_operators_users/toc.htm

Guidelines for Tanning Salon Owners, Operators and Users, 2005

- 1. Clients should be informed by tanning equipment operators of the existence of these guidelines and encouraged to read them.**
- 2. Tanning salon owners should ensure that the tanning equipment, and any associated apparatus used in their salon, complies with the Radiation Emitting Devices Regulations (Tanning Equipment).**
- 3. Knowledgeable staff should always be present to assist the client with the safe use of tanning equipment.**
- 4. Tanning salon operators should ask the client about their ability to tan, history of sunburns, skin infections, rashes or other skin conditions. They should also enquire if the client uses medication or cosmetics. This is to avoid any photoallergic reaction.**

- 5. People with sensitive skin (i.e. who always burn and never tan) should be advised by the tanning salon operator not to use tanning equipment.**
- 6. Young people under 16 years of age should not use tanning equipment. Depending on provincial or territorial regulations, a minor may require parental consent.**
- 7. Tanning salon operators should know the time for the first exposure for each piece of tanning equipment they are responsible for. This time depends on the client's skin sensitivity and the spectral characteristics and output of the lamp.**
- 8. Every piece of tanning equipment should have a label that describes the exposure time in minutes, as calculated and recommended by the manufacturer for the first exposure (corresponding to 100 J/m^2) and also the time for each subsequent exposure (corresponding to a maximum of 625 J/m^2). As well, the total amount of minutes equivalent to a yearly exposure of 15 kJ/m^2 should also be included on the tanning bed label.**

- 9. When replacing lamps, the operator must ensure that the replacement bulbs are the same or equivalent to $\pm 10\%$ of the original for which the manufacturer has provided its recommended exposure time.**

- 10. The exposure time should never be increased to compensate for lamp ageing.**

- 11. Ultraviolet warning labels compliant with the Radiation Emitting Devices Regulations (RED) (Tanning Equipment) must be posted on each piece of tanning equipment. These labels are designed to warn the user about the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation on health.**

- 12. Each piece of tanning equipment must be provided with a means so that it can be easily turned off in case of emergency.**

- 13. The client must be provided with ultraviolet radiation safety eyewear that complies with the RED Regulations (Tanning Equipment).**

- 14. There must be a physical barrier between the lamps and the person being exposed in tanning equipment. This barrier is usually made of plexiglass, but any equivalent material can be used.**

- 15. Tanning equipment operators should always turn off equipment before maintenance. If this is impossible, they should wear protective eyewear and clothing to minimize their exposure.**

- 16. Any piece of tanning equipment should be adequately ventilated so the inside temperature remains below 30°C.**

17. Clients should be advised that they may have a delayed adverse reaction following UV exposure (i.e. red and watering eyes, itchy skin, or even sunburn) that could happen in less than an hour after exposure or may take as long as 24 hours to develop. If this happens, they should consult a doctor and advise the tanning salon of the incident. In such a case, the tanning salon operator can implement modifications to avoid another incident.

- All incidents should be documented and made available to a health officer or inspector. If an incident is reported to the tanning salon operator by a qualified medical practitioner, the operator should mention it to the local health department.**

19. The operator should ensure that all common contact surfaces are disinfected between each use.



**LIVED FAST DIED YOUNG and
LEFT A GOOD LOOKING CORPSE ?**

**HELP KEEP IT THAT WAY
WITH A TANNING CASKET**

