



North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Health Service Regulation

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Inspection Highlights

The North Carolina Radiation Protection Commission established rules and regulations to protect consumers of tanning facilities. These rules **10A NCAC 15. 1400** and operating procedures are based on **GS 104-E**. The Radiation Protection Section (RPS) is charged with the responsibility of assuring compliance with these regulations. The RPS monitors and inspects tanning facilities to protect the public health and safety of consumers. To help tanning facilities prepare for inspections, they should be prepared to provide the following information and items to enable inspectors to conduct their inspections more effectively:

1. Registration certification where number of beds on registration corresponds to number of beds in facility and address information is up to date.
2. Names of tanning equipment operators.
3. Operators training records – all operators must have successfully completed a formal training course.
4. All operators must be 18 years of age to operate a tanning bed.
5. Copies of signed Consumer Statement Form – must be stated exactly as the RPS Consumer Statement.
6. Evidence that procedure is in place to verify legal identification of all consumers and ensure no minors are tanning.
7. Evidence of determination of suitability of prospective consumers for tanning; including skin typing, use of photosensitizing agents, and medical history.
8. Client Tan Record documenting name, date, bed used, the number of minutes, and evidence that clients are not permitted to tan more frequently than recommended by the bed manufacturer.
9. Operating procedures for the facility.
10. Copy of NC Tanning Regulations.
11. Consumer Injury Report – a suggested model form has been designed by RPS; injuries must be reported within 5 days.
12. Manufacturer's instruction for maintaining the tanning equipment (Owner's Manual).
13. Danger – Ultraviolet Radiation Warning Sign – is to be placed in a location visible to the client and within one meter of the tanning bed in each tanning room.
14. Protective eye wear that meets FDA standards and is provided either for sale, for loan, or for free.
15. Evidence that reusable eyewear is sanitized according to sanitizing instructions and stored in a sanitary container.
16. Evidence that use of eyewear is enforced by operator.
17. Labels present on tanning equipment: CFR approval, FDA warning sticker, manufacturer's label, exposure schedule, and lamp type.
18. Bed timers are remotely located and evidence that clients do not manipulate exposure time.
19. Physical barriers in tanning equipment to protect customers.

Radiation Protection Section

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20. Emergency cutoff switch in each bed and evidence that consumers are instructed as to the location and proper operation of emergency cutoff switch.
21. Evidence of timely and accurate replacement of defective and non-defective lamps, bulbs and filters as specified by the manufacturer. Evidence may include: hour counter on bed, computer software which logs hours, or record in maintenance log of number of hours on lamps in each bed.
22. All lamps must be compatible with lamp type label on the bed. If lamps are replaced with other products than what the manufacturer recommends, then a compatibility letter (user instructions) must be kept on file at facility.
23. Evidence of annual check of timers to ensure accuracy.
24. Timers must not be able to be set for a greater timer interval than the bed recommends.
25. Evidence of use of registered service provider to service beds.
26. No advertising that indicates: 1) approval by state, 2) that tanning is safe or healthy.