

CHAPTER 46
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR TANNING FACILITIES

641—46.1(136D) Purpose and scope. This chapter provides for the registration/permitting and regulation of facilities and tanning devices used for the purpose of tanning human skin through the application of ultraviolet radiation. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, all facilities are subject to the applicable provisions of other chapters of the department's rules. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted as limiting the intentional exposure of patients to ultraviolet radiation for the purpose of treatment or therapy, provided treatment or therapy is supervised by a licensed physician trained in the use of phototherapy devices.

Reference to CFRs in this chapter are those in effect October 1, 1996.

641—46.2(136D) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the definitions of 641—Chapters 38 and 39 may also apply. The following terms are defined for purposes of this chapter:

"Cleansing" means to remove soil, dirt, oils or other residues from the surface of the tanning unit which may come into contact with the skin of the subsequent consumer. Such treatment shall not adversely affect the equipment or the health of the consumer and shall be acceptable to the regulatory department;

"Cleansing agent" means a substance or element capable of producing the effect of "cleansing";

"Consumer" means any member of the public who is provided access to a tanning facility in exchange for a fee or other compensation, or any individual who, in exchange for a fee or other compensation, is afforded use of a tanning facility as a condition or benefit of membership or access;

"Department" means the Iowa department of public health;

"Director" means the director of public health or the director's designee;

"Exposure position" means any position, distance, orientation, or location relative to the radiating surfaces of a tanning device at which the user is intended to be exposed to ultraviolet radiation from the product, as recommended by the manufacturer;

"Formal training" means a course of instruction approved by the department for operators of tanning facilities;

"Health care professional" means an individual, licensed by the state of Iowa, who has received formal medial training in the use of phototherapy.

"Inspection" means an official examination or observation including but not limited to tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, orders, requirements and conditions of the department;

"Operator" means an individual designated by the registrant to control operation of the tanning facility and to instruct and assist the consumer in the proper operation of the tanning devices;

"Permit" or *"permit to operate"* means a document issued by the department which authorizes a person to operate a tanning facility in Iowa;

"Phototherapy device" means a piece of equipment that emits ultraviolet radiation and that is used by a health care professional in the treatment of disease;

"Tanning device" means any equipment that emits electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths in the air between 200 and 400 nanometers and that is used for tanning of human skin, such as sunlamps, tanning booths, or tanning beds. The terms also include any accompanying equipment such as protective eyewear, timers, and handrails;

"Tanning facility" means a place that provides access to tanning devices for compensation;

"Ultraviolet radiation" means electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths in air between 200 nanometers and 400 nanometers.

641—46.3(136D) Exemptions. The department may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of these rules as it determines are authorized by the law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety. The following categories of devices are exempt from the provisions of this chapter:

46.3(1) *Other purposes:* Tanning devices intended for purposes other than the deliberate exposure of human skin to ultraviolet radiation, and which produce or emit ultraviolet radiation incidental to their proper operation.

46.3(2) *Personal use:* Tanning devices which are limited exclusively to personal use by an individual and this individual's immediate family. Multiple ownership of the device by persons for personal use only does not qualify it for the "personal use only" exemption.

46.3(3) *Phototherapy devices:* Phototherapy devices used by a properly trained health care professional in the treatment of disease.

46.3(4) *In transit or storage:* Tanning devices which are in transit or storage incidental thereto are exempt from provisions of this chapter.

641—46.4(136D) Permit to operate tanning facilities.

46.4(1) *Permit requirements.* Each person acquiring or establishing a tanning facility shall apply to the department for a permit prior to beginning operation.

46.4(2) *Application requirements for permit.* Each person owning a tanning facility shall:

a. Apply for registration/permit with the department. Application shall be completed on forms provided by the department and shall contain all information required by the form and accompanying instructions.

b. Pay the appropriate fee to the department as set forth in 641—subrule 38.8(11) as adopted by reference and included herein; and

c. Provide at least the following information on the forms provided by the department:

(1) Name, physical address, mail address and telephone number of the tanning facility;

(2) Name(s), mail address(es) and telephone number(s) of the owner(s) of the tanning facility;

(3) Name(s) of the tanning facility operator(s) with documentation of each operator's training and experience required in 46.5(9) "f" and "g";

(4) The manufacturer, model number, serial number, and type of tanning device(s) located at the tanning facility;

(5) A copy of the consent form which has a signature block that reads, "I have read the IDPH health warnings," or equivalent.

46.4(3) *Issuance of permit.*

a. Upon determination that an applicant meets the requirements of 46.4(2) and after receipt of the appropriate fees, the department shall issue a permit.

b. No person shall operate a tanning facility until the department has issued the permit.

c. The permit shall be displayed in an open public area of the tanning facility.

d. Permits shall be renewed annually upon acceptance of a renewal application provided by the department and upon receipt of the renewal fee set forth in 641—subrule 38.8(11) as adopted by reference and included herein.

46.4(4) *Expiration of permit.* Except as provided in 46.4(5) "b," each permit shall expire at the end of the specified day in the month and year stated therein.

46.4(5) *Renewal of permit.*

a. Application for renewal of the permit shall be filed in accordance with 46.4(3) "d."

b. In any case in which a registrant, not less than 30 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit, has filed an application in proper form for renewal, such existing permit shall not expire until the application status has been finally determined by the department.

46.4(6) *Transfer of permit.* No permit shall be transferable from one person to another or from one tanning facility to another. The registrant shall notify the department in writing within 30 days of any changes, additions, or deletions to the initial or renewal application for registration, as appropriate. This request does not apply to changes involving replacement of components in registered equipment.

46.4(7) *Denial, revocation, or termination of permit.*

a. The department may deny, suspend or revoke a permit applied for or issued pursuant to this chapter for any of the following reasons:

(1) Submission of false statements in the application for a permit or in any statement of fact required by provisions of this chapter;

(2) Because of conditions revealed by the application or any report, record, inspection or other means which would warrant the department to refuse to grant a permit on an original application;

(3) Operation of the tanning facility in a manner that causes or threatens to cause hazard to the public health or safety;

(4) Failure to allow authorized representatives of the department to enter the tanning facility at reasonable times for the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this chapter, conditions of the permit or an order of the department;

(5) Failure to pay annual registration/permit fees required in 641—subrule 38.8(11) as adopted by reference and included herein;

(6) Violation of any of the provisions of 641—Chapters 38 and 46 and the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 136D.

b. Except in cases where public health and safety require otherwise, prior to the institution of proceedings for suspension or revocation of a permit, the department shall:

(1) Call to the attention of the registrant, in writing, the facts or conduct which may warrant such actions, and

(2) Provide opportunity for the registrant to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all lawful requirements.

c. Any person aggrieved by a decision by the department to deny a permit or to suspend or revoke a permit after issuance may request a hearing under provisions of 641—subrule 38.9(3) as adopted by reference and included herein.

d. A permit issued under this Chapter 46 shall be returned to the department if the facility ceases business or otherwise ceases on a permanent basis, relocates, or changes ownership. The permit will then be terminated or reissued.

e. Actions against any permit holder for violations of these rules will follow the procedures in 641—38.9(136C) as adopted by reference and included herein.

641—46.5(136D) Construction and operation of tanning facilities. Unless otherwise ordered or approved by the department, each tanning facility shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the following minimum requirements:

46.5(1) A tanning facility shall provide and post the following warning signs and statements that describe the hazards associated with the use of tanning devices:

a. A warning sign in a conspicuous location readily visible to persons entering the establishment. This warning sign shall use 0.5 inch (12.7 millimeter) letters for “DANGER, ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION” and 0.25 inch (6.4 millimeter) letters for all other lettering. The sign shall use red lettering against a white background, be at least 9.0 inches by 12.0 inches (22.9 centimeters × 30.5 centimeters) and have the following wording:

DANGER
ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

— Overexposure can cause

- Eye and skin injury
- Allergic reaction

— Repeated exposure may cause

- Premature aging of the skin
- Skin cancer

— Failure to wear protective eyewear may result in

- Severe burns to eyes
- Long-term injury to eyes

— Medication or cosmetics may increase your sensitivity

b. A warning sign with the identical wording set forth in 46.5(1) “*a*” posted within one meter of the tanning device in a conspicuous location readily visible to a person preparing to use the device. This warning sign shall use 0.5 inch (12.7 millimeter) lettering for “DANGER, ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION” and 0.25 inch (6.4 millimeter) letters for all other lettering. The sign shall use red lettering against a white background and be at least 6 inches by 9 inches (15.2 centimeters × 22.9 centimeters) in size.

c. A tanning facility shall provide each customer with a written warning statement prior to the customer’s initial exposure and at specific intervals as outlined in 46.5(9) “*b*.”

46.5(2) Federal certification.

a. Only tanning devices manufactured and certified under the provisions of 21 CFR Part 1040.20, “Sunlamp products and ultraviolet lamps intended for use in sunlamp products,” shall be used in tanning facilities. Compliance shall be based on the standard in effect at the time of manufacture as shown on the device identification label required by 21 CFR Part 1010.2 and 1010.3.

b. Labeling shall meet the requirements of 21 CFR Part 1040.20 and be visible on each unit. Labeling shall include, in part, the lamp type to be used and maximum exposure time in minutes.

46.5(3) Tanning device timers.

a. Each tanning device shall have a timer which complies with the requirements of 21 CFR Part 1040.20. The maximum timer interval shall not exceed the manufacturer’s maximum recommended exposure time. No timer shall have an error factor greater than ± 10 percent of the indicated setting.

b. Each tanning device must have a method of remote timing located so that customers may not control their own exposure time.

c. Tokens for token timers shall not be issued to any user of a tanning device in quantities greater than the device manufacturer’s maximum recommended exposure time for the user.

46.5(4) Each tanning device shall incorporate a control on the product to enable the person being exposed to manually terminate the radiation emission from the product at any time without disconnecting the electrical source or removing the ultraviolet lamp.

46.5(5) The operator shall ensure that the facility interior temperature does not exceed 100°F or 38°C.

46.5(6) Condition of tanning devices.

a. There shall be physical barriers to protect consumers from injury induced by touching or breaking the lamps.

b. The tanning devices shall be maintained in good repair and comply with all state and local electrical code requirements.

46.5(7) Additional requirements for stand-up booths:

a. There shall be physical barriers (handrails, etc.) or other means (floor markings) to indicate the proper exposure distance between ultraviolet lamps and the consumer’s skin.

b. The construction of the booth shall be such that it will withstand the stress of use and the impact of a falling person.

c. Access to the booth shall be of rigid construction; doors shall open outwardly. Handrails and nonslip floors shall be provided.

d. Recommended exposure position(s). Any exposure position may be expressed either in terms of a distance specified both in meters and in feet (or in inches) or through the use of markings or other means to indicate clearly the recommended exposure position. Each tanning device shall have:

(1) Directions for achieving the recommended exposure position(s) and a warning that the use of other positions may result in overexposure.

(2) A recommended exposure schedule including duration and spacing of sequential exposures and maximum exposure time(s) in minutes.

(3) A statement of the time it may take before the expected results appear.

(4) Designation of the ultraviolet lamp type to be used in the product.

46.5(8) Protective eyewear.

a. Consumers shall provide their own protective eyewear or may purchase it from the tanning facility.

- b.* Protective eyewear shall meet the requirements of 21 CFR Part 1040.20(c)(4).
- c.* Protective eyewear shall not be altered in any manner that would change its use as intended by the manufacturer (i.e., removal of straps).
- d.* A tanning facility operator shall not allow a consumer to use a tanning device if that consumer does not use the protective eyewear required by this subrule.

46.5(9) Operation.

a. A trained operator must be present when a tanning device is operated. The operator must be within hearing distance to allow the consumer to easily summon help if necessary. If the operator is not in the immediate vicinity during use, the following conditions must be met:

- (1) The consumer can summon help through use of an audible device such as an intercom or buzzer; and
- (2) The operator can reach the consumer within 30 seconds after being summoned.

b. Prior to initial exposure to ultraviolet radiation at a tanning facility and yearly thereafter, the consumer shall be given a copy of the warning statements specified in 46.5(1) and must be supplied with at least the following information:

(1) A representative list of potential photosensitizing drugs and agents; this list should at least include drugs or agents in the product classes of acne treatment, antibacterials, antibiotics, anticonvulsants, antidepressants, antidiabetics, antihypertensive, dye, estrogen and progesterones, melanogenics, perfumes and toilet articles, tranquilizers, antihistamines and antimicrobials/anti-infectious agents. A partial list of drugs and agents in these product classes is found in Appendixes 1A, 1B, and 1C.

(2) Information regarding potential negative health effects related to ultraviolet exposure, including:

- 1. The increased risk of skin cancer later in life;
- 2. The increased risk of skin thickening and premature aging;
- 3. The possible activation of some viral conditions (cold sores); and
- 4. The possibility of burning or rashes, especially if using any of the potential photosensitizing drugs and agents. Consult a physician before using a tanning device, if you are using medication, have a history of skin problems or you are especially sensitive to sunlight.

(3) Basic information on how different skin types respond to tanning (See Appendix #2).

(4) An explanation of the need to use eyewear with both ultraviolet-A (UVA) and ultraviolet-B (UVB) systems, and that closing the eyes is not sufficient to prevent possible eye damage;

(5) Information that tanning may be inadvisable during pregnancy.

c. The operator shall then request that the consumer sign a statement that the information has been read and understood. For illiterate or visually handicapped persons, the warning statement shall be read by the operator in the presence of a witness. Both the witness and the operator shall sign the statement and the document must be retained for review by a representative of the department.

d. A record shall be kept by the facility operator of each consumer's total number of tanning visits and tanning times, exposure lengths in minutes, times and dates of the exposure, and any injuries or illness resulting from the use of a tanning device. The operator must ensure that no individual is allowed to use a tanning device more frequently than is recommended by the device manufacturer.

e. A written report of any tanning injury shall be forwarded by the facility to the department within five working days of its occurrence or knowledge thereof. The report shall include:

- (1) The name of the affected individual;
- (2) The name and location of the tanning facility involved;
- (3) The nature of the injury; and
- (4) Name and address of health care provider treating the affected individual, if any;
- (5) Any other information considered relevant to the situation.

f. No individual shall begin functioning as an operator after March 13, 1991, unless the individual has satisfactorily completed a formal training program. Proof of training must be maintained in the facility and available for inspection. Training shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) The requirements of Chapter 46;

- (2) Procedures for correct operation of the tanning facility and tanning devices;
 - (3) The determination of skin type of customers and appropriate determination of duration of exposure to registered tanning devices;
 - (4) Recognition of injury or overexposure;
 - (5) Manufacturer's procedures for operation and maintenance of tanning devices; and
 - (6) Emergency procedures in case of injury.
- g.* Individuals operating tanning devices on March 13, 1991, must meet the requirements of 46.5(9) "f" within six months or discontinue the practice of being a tanning device operator.
- h.* The facility shall maintain a record of the operator training required in 46.5(9) "f" and "g" for review by authorized representatives of the department.
- i.* Defective or burned-out lamps or filters shall be replaced with a type intended for use in that device as specified on the product label on the tanning device, or, with lamps or filters that are "equivalent" under 21 CFR Part 1040, Section 1040.20 and policies applicable at the time of lamp manufacture.
- j.* The registrant shall replace ultraviolet lamps and bulbs, which are not otherwise defective or damaged, at such frequency or after such duration of use as may be recommended by the manufacturer of such lamps or bulbs.
- k.* Contact surfaces of tanning devices shall be cleansed with a cleansing agent between each use or the contact surfaces may be covered by a nonreusable protective material during each use.
- l.* Any records or documentation required by this chapter must be maintained in the tanning facility for a minimum of two years. Records maintained on computer systems shall be regularly copied, at least monthly, and updated on storage media other than the hard drive of the computer. An electronic record must be retrievable as a printed copy.
- m.* The operator shall limit the exposure time of the customer to the maximum exposure time recommended by the manufacturer, taking the customer's skin type into consideration.
- n.* When a tanning device is being used by an individual, no other person shall be allowed to remain in the tanning device area unless protective eyewear is worn.

641—46.6(136D) Inspections, violations, prohibited acts, and injunctions.

46.6(1) The director or an authorized agent shall have access at all reasonable times to any tanning facility to inspect the facility to determine if this chapter is being violated.

46.6(2) A person who operates or uses a tanning device or tanning facility in violation of this chapter or of any rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

46.6(3) A tanning facility shall not claim, or distribute promotional materials that claim, that using a tanning device is safe or free from risk or that the use of the device will result in medical or health benefits. The only claim that may be made is that the device is for cosmetic use only.

46.6(4) If the director finds that a person has violated, or is violating or threatening to violate this chapter and that the violation creates an immediate threat to the health and safety of the public, the director may petition the district court for a temporary restraining order to restrain the violation or threat of violation.

46.6(5) On application for injunctive relief and a finding that a person is violating or threatening to violate this chapter, the district court shall grant any injunctive relief warranted by the facts.

Appendix 1A
PHOTOSENSITIZERS

Acetohexamide (Dymelor)	Dicyanine-A
Acridine preparations (slight)	Diethylstilbestrol
Agave lechuguilla (amaryllis)	Digalloyl trioleate (sunscreen)
Agrimony	Dill
9-Aminoacridine	Estrone
Aminobenzoic acid	5-Fluorouracil

Amitriptyline (Elavil, etc.)	Glyceryl p-aminobenzoate (sunscreen)
Anesthetics (procaine group)	Gold salts
Angelica	Grass (meadow)
Anthracene	Griseofulvin (Fulvicin)
Antimalarials	Hematoporphyrin
Arsenicals	Hexachlorophene (rare)
Barbiturates	Hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, HydroDiuril)
Bavachin (corylifolia)	Imipramine HCl (Tofranil)
Benzene	Isothipencyl (Theruhistin)
Benzopyrene	Isothipendyl (Theruhistin)
Bergamot (perfume)	Lady's thumb (tea)
Bithionol (actamer, Lorotheidol)	Lantinin
Blankophores (sulfa derivatives)	Lavender oil
Buclosamide (Jadit)	Lime oil
Bromchlorosalicylanilide	Methyclothiazide (Enduron)
4-Butyl-4-chlorosalicylanilide	Mepazine (Pacatal)
Carbamazepine (Tegretol)	9-Mercaptopurine
Carbinoxamine d-form (Twiston R-A)	Methotrimeprazine (Levoprome)
Carbutamide (Nadisan)	Methoxsalen (Meloxine, Oxsoralen)
Carrots, wild	5-Methoxyypsoralen
Cedar oil	8-Methoxyypsoralen
Celery	Monoglycerol para-aminobenzoate
Chlorophyll	Mustards
Chlorothiazide (Diuril)	Nalidixic acid (NegGram)
Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)	Naphthalene
Chlorpropamide (Diabinese)	Nortriptyline (Aventyl)
Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin)	Oxytetracycline (Terramycin)
Citron oil	Para-dimethylaminoazobenzene
Citrus fruits	Paraphenylenediamine
Clover	Parsley
Coal tar	Parsnips
Contraceptives, oral	Penicillin derivates (Griseofulvin)
Demeclocycline (Declomycin, demethylchlortetracycline)	Peroline
Desipramine (Norpramin, Perofrane)	Perphenazine (Trilafon)
Dibenzopyran derivatives	Phenanthrene
	Phenazine dyes
Phenolic compounds	Sulfamerazine
Phenothiazines (dyes [methylene blue, toluidine blue], etc.)	Sulfamethazine
Phenoxazines	Sulfapyridine
Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin)	Sulfathiazole
Phenytoin (Dilantin)	Sulfisomidine (Elkosin)
Pitch and pitch fumes	Sulfonamides
Porphyryns	Sulfonylureas (antidiabetics)
Promazine hydrochloride (Sparine)	Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCSA)
	Tetracyclines

Protriptylene (Vivactil)	Thiazides (Diuril, HydroDiuril, etc.)
Promethazine hydrochloride (Phenergan)	Thiophene
Psoralens (perfume)	Thiopropazate dihydrochloride (Dartal)
Pyrazinamide hydrochloride (Pyrrolazote)	Tolbutamide (Orinase)
Pyridine	Toluene
Quinethazone (Hydromax)	Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS) deodorant soaps
Quinine	Trichlormethiazide (Metahydrin)
Rose Bengal perfume (slight)	Tridione
Rue	Triethylenemelamine (TEM)
Salicylanilides	Triflupromazine hydrochloride (Vesprin)
Salicylates	Trimeprazine tartrate (Temaril)
Sandalwood oil (perfume)	Trimethadione (Tridione)
Silver salts	Tripyrazinone
Smartweed (tea)	Trypaflavine
Stilbamidine isethionate	Trypan blue
Sulfacetamide	Vanillin oils
Sulfadiazine	Water ash
Sulfadimethoxine	Xylene
Sulfaguanidine	Yarrow
Sulfanilamide (slight)	

NOTE: This was the most complete list available for compilation prior to January 1991.

Appendix 1B POTENTIAL PHOTSENSITIZING AGENTS

The following table lists agents that may increase sensitivity to ultraviolet light resulting in a phototoxic or photoallergic response:

PRODUCT CLASS	GENERIC OR CHEMICAL NAME
Acne Treatment	Retinoic acid (tretinoin), Retin-A
Antibacterials	sulfonamides (sulfamethoxazole, sulfisoxazole, trisulfapyrimidines), nalidixic acid, trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, halogenated salicylanilides, halogenated carbanilides, halogenated phenols-(antibacterials in deodorant bar soaps, antiseptics, cosmetics)
Antibiotics	tetracycline and tetracycline derivatives; chlortetracycline, demeclocycline, doxycycline, methacycline, minocycline, oxytetracycline
Anticonvulsants	carbamazepine, trimethadione
Antidepressants	amitriptyline, desipramine, doxepin, imipramine, nortriptyline, protriptyline
Antidiabetic (glucose-lowering agents)	sulfonylureas (acetohexamide, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, tolbutamide)
Antihistamines	diphenhydramine, promethazine, triprolidine, chlorpheniramine
Antimicrobials/ Anti-infective agents	griseofulvin
Antipsoriatics (also in cosmetics)	coal tars and coal-tar derivatives, wood tars, and petroleum products

Diuretics (and antihypertensives)	chlorthalidone, furosemide, thiazides and combinations
Dyes	acridine, anthracene, cosin (lipstick), erythrosin, fluorescein, methyl violet, methylene blue
Estrogens and Progesterones	mestranol and norethynodrel, diethylstilbestrol
Melanogenics (and in cosmetics)	furocoumarins (5-methoxypsoralen, 8-methoxypsoralen, 4,5,8-trimethyl-psoralen)
Perfumes and Toilet Articles (essential oils in cosmetics)	containing ethereal oils, sandalwood
Tranquilizers	chlorprothixene, doxepin, haloperidol, loxapine, thiothixene phenothiazines: acetophenazine, chlorpromazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine, prochlorperazine, thioridazine, trifluoperazine, triflupromazine

Appendix 1C

AGENTS THAT MAY CAUSE PHOTOSENSITIVITY REACTIONS TO UVA

Antimicrobials/Antifungals	Fragrances
Sulfonamides	Oil of Bergamot
Nalidixic	Ethereal oils
Griseofulvin	Lemon
Tetracyclines	Lime
Soaps and deodorants with antibacterial agents	Sandalwood oil
Phenothiazines/Anticonvulsants	Oral Hypoglycemic Agents
Chlorpromazine	Sulfonylureas
Thioridazine	Antihistamines
Promethazine	Diphenhydramine
Carbamazepine	Chlorpheniramine
Diuretics	Furocoumarins
Thiazides	Psoralen
Furosemide	5-Methoxypsoralen
Chlorthalidone	8-Methoxypsoralen
Dyes	Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs
Cosmetic ingredients	Piroxicam
Occupational exposure	

Appendix 2

SUN-REACTIVE SKIN TYPES USED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

SKIN TYPE	SKIN REACTIONS TO SOLAR RADIATION (a)	EXAMPLES
I	Always burns easily and severely (painful burn). Tans little or none and peels.	(b) People most often with fair skin, blue eyes, freckles. Unexposed skin is white.
II	Usually burns easily and severely (painful burn). Tans minimally or lightly, also peels.	(b) People most often with fair skin; red or blonde hair; blue, hazel or even-brown eyes. Unexposed skin is white.
III	Burns moderately and tans about average.	Normal average Caucasoid. Unexposed skin is white.
IV	Burns minimally, tans easily, and above average with each exposure. Exhibits IPD (immediate pigment darkening) reaction.	People with white or light brown skin, dark skin, dark brown hair, dark eyes (e.g., Mediterraneans, Orientals, Hispanics, etc.). Unexposed skin is white or light brown.
V	Rarely burns, tans easily and substantially. Always exhibits IPD reaction.	Brown-skinned persons (e.g., Amerindians, East Indians, Hispanics, etc.). Unexposed skin is brown.
VI	Never burns and tans profusely; exhibits IPD reaction.	Blacks (e.g., African and American Blacks, Australian and South Indian Aborigines); unexposed skin is black.

(a) Based in the first 45-60 minutes (=2-3 minimum erythema dose) exposure of the summer sun (early June) at sea level

(b) They may be of Celtic background (Irish or Scottish); others may even have dark hair or brown eyes

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 136B, 136C, and 136D.

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