



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SHBBCOS002 Apply knowledge of colour theory and pigmentology to cosmetic tattooing

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Modification History

No equivalent unit.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- identify the pigment base colour of at least 12 different pigment colours
- mix appropriate pigment colours to create a brown colour at least six times
- colour correct four of each of the following fugitive colours:
 - violet
 - orange, red, salmon
 - grey, blue, green
- review and assess colour corrected area four to eight weeks following the initial correction, according to individual treatment requirements, and confirm future treatment plan
- analyse and determine individual skin undertone and Fitzpatrick skin types for:
 - five physical clients, and
 - 15 simulated client scenarios
- for each of the above, select the most appropriate pigment base for use on each person.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- Fitzpatrick skin type classification:
 - characteristics of types I - VI
 - special considerations for different Fitzpatrick skin types
 - what differentiates Fitzpatrick skin type I from Fitzpatrick skin type II
- skin undertones as it relates to implanted tattoo pigment:
 - olive
 - translucent
 - ruddy
 - sallow
 - peaches and cream
 - brown and extreme
- the colour wheel:

- primary, secondary, intermediate and tertiary colours
- how to mix colours to create:
 - secondary colours
 - intermediate colours
 - tertiary colours
 - neutralising colours
- how to identify:
 - hue
 - tone
 - value
 - saturation
 - temperature of colours
- colours in pigments:
 - colour codes
 - dyes
 - interaction of colours
 - lakes
 - pigments
- ingredients and characteristics of tattooing pigments:
 - key ingredients
 - light fastness
 - molecules
 - substrates
 - effects on the skin
- the difference between a toner pigment and a lake pigment
- the pigment characteristics, chemical composition, particle size, manufacturing processes for:
 - inorganic
 - insoluble pigments
 - iron oxides
 - titanium dioxide
 - ultramarines Manganese Violet
- organic insoluble carbon black and the different manufacturing processes for:
 - furnace black
 - lamp black
 - thermal black
 - bone black
- how to identify:
 - which carbon is being used in cosmetic tattooing pigments
 - the FDA colour index numbers for cosmetic tattooing pigments

- cosmetic tattoo pigment colours in the International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI)
- colourants approved for use in food, drugs and cosmetics
- colourants in cosmetic tattoo pigments and colour code numbers:
 - organic and inorganic pigments
 - cosmetic pigment bottle ingredients, the additives used and their purpose
 - difference between a pigment and a dye
 - difference between cosmetic tattooing pigment and traditional tattoo ink
- brown pigments and their characteristics:
 - how brown inorganic iron oxide pigments are produced
 - chemical organic browns and the colour index numbers
- black pigments, their characteristics and colour index numbers
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) colour additive list and its contents:
 - pigment colours which are approved for use in cosmetics
 - colour index names and numbers
- yellow pigments, their characteristics and colour index numbers
- blues and greens pigments, their characteristics and colour index numbers
- red pigments, their characteristics and colour index numbers
- lightfastness and bleed resistance of cosmetic tattooing pigments:
 - the logarithmic blue wool scale
- preparation and dilution of pigments
- the reasons why:
 - pigment colours fade in the skin
 - residual fugitive colours may be left in the skin from an aged cosmetic tattoo
 - a brown eyebrow tattoo may fade to an undesired colour
- risks of pigment use:
 - toxic effects
 - contribution to premature ageing
 - allergens and carcinogens of some colours
 - adverse effects when used in combination with other products or treatments
- difference between organic and inorganic pigments:
 - titanium
 - iron oxide
 - alumina hydrate
 - carbon
- establishing a pigment base colour
- placement of pigment and influence on colour
- colour migration
- adverse reactions to pigment:
 - allergic reactions

- short-term inflammation
- colour correction techniques and methods to avoid e.g. lasers
- cosmetic tattoo removal options and the relationship to pigment removal:
 - saline
 - acid
 - laser
- storage of pigments:
 - sterility
 - use by dates
- customer safeguards and protection systems:
 - Council of Europe ResAP Resolution (2008)
 - Rapid Alert System for Non-Food Consumer Products (RAPEX alert)
 - Research Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recalls of tattoo pigments
 - role of the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) and importation of cosmetic tattooing pigments into Australia
- how to read and understand pigment labels to:
 - identify ingredients:
 - that are toxic
 - that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic and which are defined by the current European regulations and should be avoided
 - check for colourants and other ingredients that may be harmful
- legislation and regulations relating to pigments:
 - pigments registered for purpose on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in a cosmetic tattooing environment; this can be:

- an industry workplace or
- a simulated workplace set up for the purpose of skills assessment.

Assessment must ensure access to:

- relevant documentation:
 - sources of information on cosmetic tattooing pigments
 - key aspects of relevant federal, state or territory, and local Acts and regulations relating to use of cosmetic tattooing pigments
- colour wheel and colour charts for pigments.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations' requirements for assessors and:

- have worked for at least three years where they have applied the skills and knowledge of this unit of competency.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=255d312b-db07-48f2-b6d6-1b0b06c42898>