



**Australian Government**

# **SHBBCOS002 Apply knowledge of colour theory and pigmentology to cosmetic tattooing**

**Release: 1**

# SHBBCOS002 Apply knowledge of colour theory and pigmentology to cosmetic tattooing

## Modification History

No equivalent unit.

## Application

This unit describes the performance outcomes, skills and knowledge required to apply underpinning theoretical knowledge of colour theory and pigmentology to cosmetic tattooing. It involves knowledge of pigment ingredients, colour theories, and the way colour works under the skin.

It requires the ability to make pigment selections based on knowledge of pigment characteristics and colours, and client skin type and colour. It also requires the ability to perform colour correction.

This unit applies to cosmetic tattooists who work in salons or clinics where cosmetic tattoos are provided on face or body.

The skills in this unit must be applied in accordance with Commonwealth and State or Territory legislation, Australian standards and industry codes of practice.

No occupational licensing, certification or specific legislative requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

## Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

## Competency Field

Cosmetic Tattooing

## Unit Sector

Beauty

## Elements and Performance Criteria

### ELEMENTS

*Elements describe the essential outcomes*

### PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

*Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.*

1. Select colour based on knowledge of the colour wheel.
  - 1.1. Identify primary colours on the colour wheel and how to mix colours to make secondary colours.
  - 1.2. Identify secondary colours and how to mix colours to create intermediate colours.
  - 1.3. Identify intermediate colours and how to mix colours to create tertiary colours.
  - 1.4. Identify tertiary colours and neutralising colours.
  - 1.5. Identify hue, tone, value, saturation, and temperature of colours.
2. Research information about pigments and pigmentology.
  - 2.1. Identify cosmetic tattoo pigment colours on the International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI).
  - 2.2. Identify colorants approved for use in food, drugs and cosmetics.
  - 2.3. Identify colourants in cosmetic tattoo pigments.
  - 2.4. Identify and describe organic and inorganic pigments.
  - 2.5. Identify cosmetic pigment bottle ingredients, the additives used and their purpose.
  - 2.6. Identify black, brown, blue, green and red pigments and their characteristics.
  - 2.7. Research Food and Drug Administration (FDA) colour additive list and the contents.
  - 2.8. Research and identify lightfastness and bleed resistance of cosmetic tattooing pigments.
  - 2.9. Establish the chemical composition of pigments prior to use to determine any potential toxic and harmful effects.
  - 2.10. Identify cosmetic tattoo pigment effects on the skin.
  - 2.11. Identify risks including toxic and adverse effects of pigments when used in combination with other products or treatments.
  - 2.12. Identify legislation and regulations relating to pigments and customer safeguards and protection systems that apply to cosmetic tattooing procedure to be carried out.

3. Research and identify skin undertones and Fitzpatrick skin types as it applies to cosmetic tattooing.
  - 3.1. Research and identify skin undertones.
  - 3.2. Research and identify cool, warm and neutral skin and describe the characteristics of each.
  - 3.3. Identify and describe skin overtones.
  - 3.4. Research, identify and describe Fitzpatrick skin types I - VI.
  
4. Research colour correction.
  - 4.1. Identify the complimentary colours on the colour wheel.
  - 4.2. Research and describe how the portions of primary and secondary colours influence density of colour and saturation in colour correction.
  - 4.3. Research and identify what colours are used to neutralise or correct a brow that has turned; red, pink, orange, salmon, violet, purple, blue, grey, green.
  - 4.4. Identify how a faded treatment area with violet, orange and grey residual colour in the skin can be colour corrected.
  
5. Select colour for cosmetic tattoos.
  - 5.1. Identify client Fitzpatrick skin type to enable selection of suitable colour that is compatible with client skin pigments.
  - 5.2. Identify client skin undertone to establish an appropriate base colour.
  - 5.3. Select colours that are compatible with skin and hair tone and meet desired effect of client.
  
6. Perform colour correction.
  - 6.1. Analyse area to be corrected and identify desired change and outcome.
  - 6.2. Identify options for correction methods and available pigments to correct colour.
  - 6.3. Select and use appropriate colour to modify or change undesired tone or effect.
  - 6.4. Determine and agree on method of correction in consultation with the client.
  - 6.5. Ensure that colour correction technology will not result in a further negative outcome.

## Foundation Skills

*Foundation skills essential to performance in this unit, but not explicit in the performance*

*criteria are listed here, along with a brief context statement.*

## **SKILLS**

## **DESCRIPTION**

Reading skills to:

- interpret potentially complex documents:
  - technical information on chemical composition of pigments
  - materials describing effects of various pigments on skin and body including toxic and adverse effects.

Problem-solving skills to:

- determine an effective solution from available options to correct colour mistakes or address client complaints.

## **Unit Mapping Information**

No equivalent unit.

## **Links**

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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

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

### **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

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