

COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health)

Store

Handle

Use

Dispose of



Know your COSHH Warning Symbols	
	Meaning: Very Toxic Substances which if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin can cause extreme serious chronic health risks or death.
	Meaning: Toxic Substances which if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin can cause death or acute or chronic damage to health.
	Meaning: Highly Flammable Substances either gaseous or solid which may readily catch fire in contact with air without any application of energy or liquids having a flash point of equal to or less than 21 degrees Celsius.
	Meaning: Flammable Substances having a flash point equal to or greater than 21 degrees Celsius and less than or equal to 55 degrees Celsius.
	Meaning: Harmful Substances which if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin can cause limited health risks.
	Meaning: Irritant Non-corrosive substances which through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can cause inflammation.
	Meaning: Corrosive Substances which, on contact with living tissues, may destroy them.
	Meaning: Explosive Substances which upon heating, explode when partially confined.
	Meaning: Oxidising Substances which give rise to a highly exothermic reaction when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable ones.

Following manufactures instructions, salons policies & local council by laws

Electricity at Work Regulation



Safe and hygienic working practices

PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)

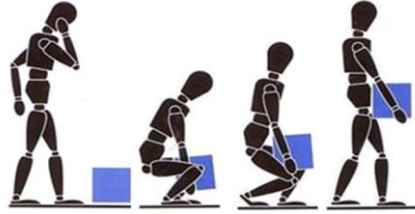


Data Protection Act



Collecting and storing client and staff data safely. Store in a safe place. Destroy when not needed

Manual Handling Operations Regulation



Moving objects safely without injuring your self

Trades Description Act



You must not tell the client incorrect information about products prices and services

Sterilisation complete destruction of all microscopic life on a surface. & sanitation cleaning

Barbicide
chemical
method of
sterilising



Steam
method of
sterilising



UV light
method of
sterilising







Glass beads
method of
sterilising



Surgical spirit
method of
sanitising
(cleaning)



Skin types

Skin type	Appearance	
Normal	Even smooth surface Even colour tones Unblemished	
Greasy or oily skin	Shiny Blemished Open 'pores' (follicles) Blackheads Pustules	
Dry	Flaky areas Tight feeling after washing Dull or matt surface Lacking sebum (oil)	
Combination skin	Combination of greasy skin - generally in the 'T' zone (forehead, nose & chin) Drier, clear skin on the cheeks Most common in teenagers Over production of sebum in the T zone from the sebaceous gland	

A **contra-action** is a reaction to a treatment or product that is not as severe as an allergic reaction but that is unexpected

A **contra-indication** is something, which does not allow a treatment or service to take place

Skin care sequence

Cleanser

Removes make-up, grease & dirt from the surface of the skin.

Toner

Freshens the skin after cleansing & removes any

Moisturiser

Forms a seal over the skin
Softens the skin

Rebalancing

For oily combination skin



Hydrating

For dry, mature & de-hydrated skin



Calming

Sensitive normal balanced skin



Skin diseases and disorders

Eczema

Very dry skin, scaly and flaky.
Can be red and itchy



Psoriasis

Thick, raised, dry silvery scales, often found behind the ears / hairline.

Impetigo

Small blisters on the skin and develops into large yellow scabs.



Ringworm

Pink patches on the scalp develop into round, grey scaly areas with broken hairs. If left untreated will cause hair loss.



Herpes simplex (cold sore)

Blisters form around the lips, cheeks and nose. The blisters are likely to spread

Warts

Small compact raised growth of skin can be light or brown in colour, found on the face and neck



Stye

Small boil at the base of the eyelash follicle. It is sore raised and red there may be a lot of swelling.

Acne

Inflamed whiteheads, blackheads and pustules in various degrees of congestion.



Bacterial infection

Swelling, redness and heat in the affected area. This is often accompanied by pain and pus or 'weeping' from the wound

Viral infection

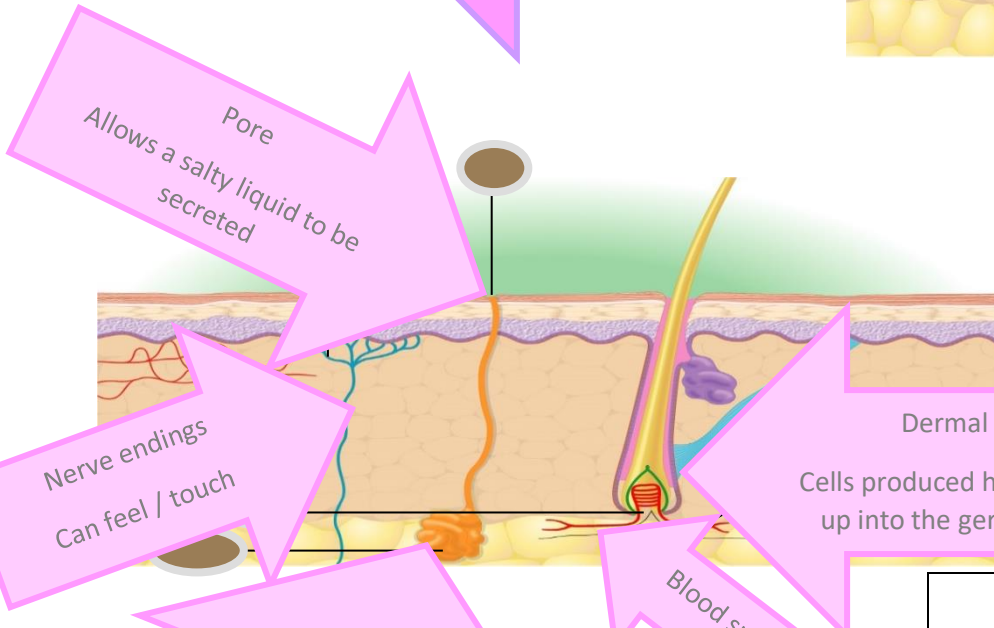
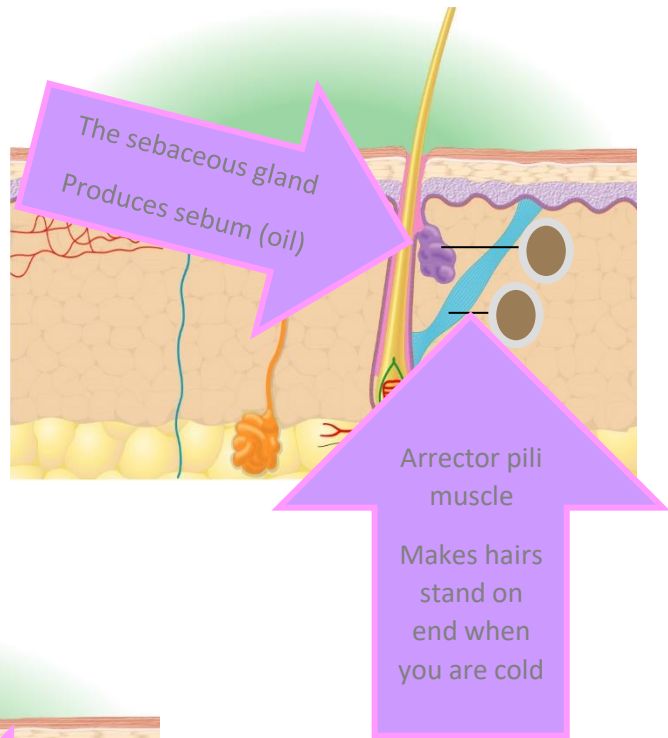
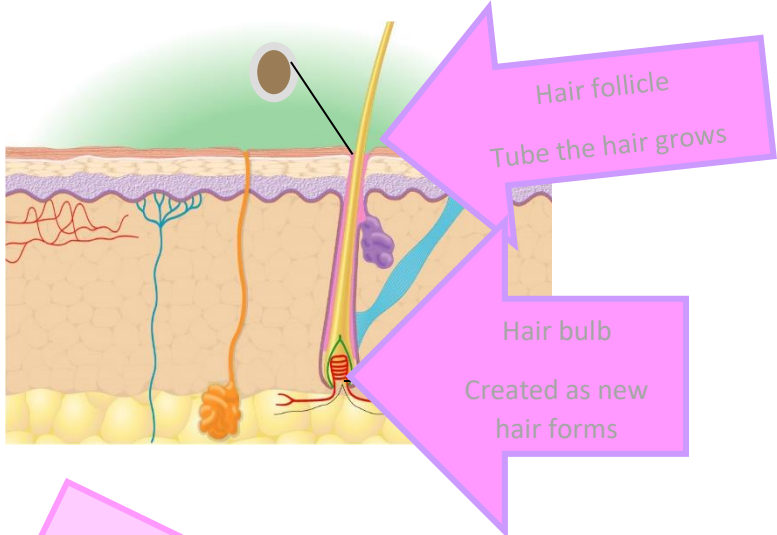
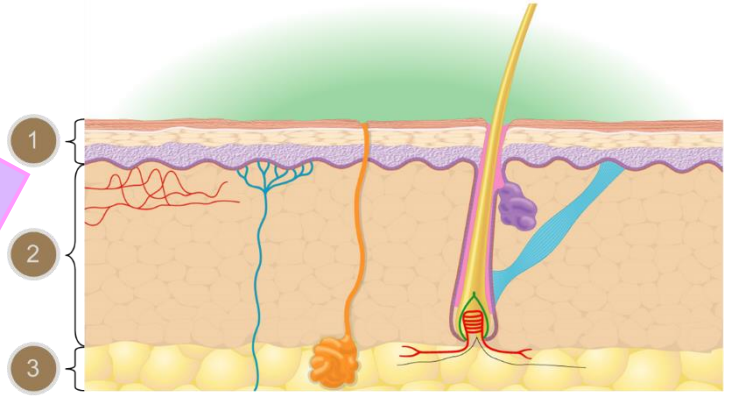
Something that can reoccur the virus is in your system

Fungal infection

Skin changes, including red and possibly cracking or peeling skin

Structure of the skin

- 1) The epidermis
- 2) The dermis
- 3) The subcutaneous



Functions of skin

S	Sensation
H	Heat regulation
A	Absorption
P	Protection
E	Excretion
S	Secretion



Face shape

Every client has a different face shape and makeup is used to define facial features



LIGHT



SILK PORCELAIN



IVORY BEIGE



SAND PEARL

MEDIUM



SOFT OCHRE



NATURAL GINGER



WARM ALMOND

DEEP



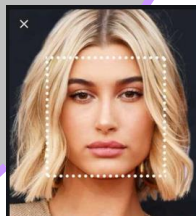
OLIVE TAN



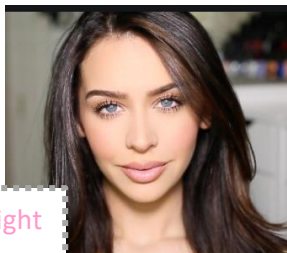
MEDIUM TOFFEE



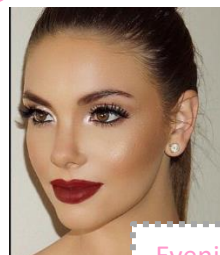
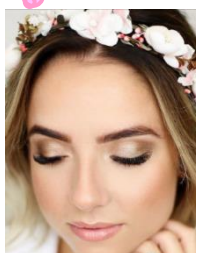
GOLDEN HONEY



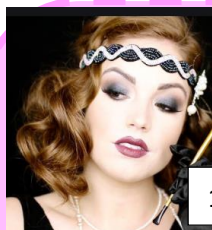
Day makeup. Light soft natural colours



Special occasion. Light natural looking. Waterproof



Evening makeup. Dark striking colours



1920s



1940s



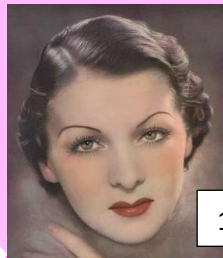
1960s



1980s

Fashion trends

A look that is fashionable for the era



1930s



1950s



1970s



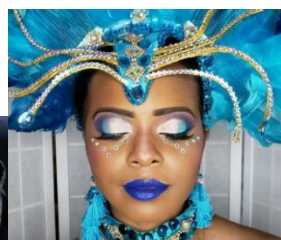
1990s



2020

Cultural

Relating to a particular society and its ideas / customs.



Products	Tools	Equipment
Concealers – covers up blemishes	Applicators – apply products smoothly allows to blende	Bands – keep hair away from the face
Foundations – blend imperfections of the skin	Brushes – apply powders gradually and blend	Gowns / towels – protect clients clothing
Powders – seal foundation	Sponges – blend products	Spatula – to remove products from packaging
Blushers – enhance cheek bones		Cotton wool – blend and remove makeup
Lipstick, lip liners, lip gloss – add colour/ shine / definition		Tissues – place under the eye to catch unwanted eye makeup
Eye shadow, eye pencil, mascara – enhance eye colour, make eyes stand out, enhance lashes		Make-up palette – to blend products before application

Bone structure of the face

