

# Ptlls draft essay sample



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

In all working industries one of the main responsibilities is to keep an up to date knowledge of all current legislations, requirements and codes of practice. On completion of my PTLLS course my aim will be to run selected training days for individuals and small groups within the Beauty Industry, therefore current legislations and codes of practice will be clearly outlined to students.

As a Beauty Therapist it is your responsibility to treat all clients, colleagues and employers fairly, regardless of their ; age, sex, race, disability as stated in Equality Act 2010.

As well as following legislations in the Equality Act it is also very important as a Beauty Therapist to follow appropriate health and safety regulations. The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulation 1992 states that all therapists should wear personal protective equipment to ensure their own safety, ie; gloves, uniform, hair tie back. Risk assessments should be carried out to ensure all treatment/reception areas are safe and clean at all times to avoid accidents and to ensure all areas of a therapists workplace are hygienic. All equipment/products should be stored safely to avoid spillages of hazardous substances that could be harmful to clients as well as the surroundings. The above is indicated as COSHH regulations (The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations 2002) and The Workplace (health, safety and welfare) Regulations 1992. An accident/injury book should be kept to record any instances of accidents at the workplace to staff or clients. This would then be reported to the local authority and falls under RIDDOR (The Reporting of injuries, disease and dangerous occurrences Regulations 1995). As a beauty therapist you can see how important it is to

follow The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as all the above affect a Beauty Therapist on a day to day basis.

Being a Beauty Therapist involves the collection of client record cards, detailing a clients personal information, which under The Data Protection Act 1998 must be kept confidential and not be passed onto any third parties.

When working in a teaching profession you may be asked to teach a variety of ages and therefore you may require a CRB check which forms part of the Safeguarding children and vulnerable adults Act 2006.

“ be proficient in the practice of beauty therapy for the benefit of the client, working in a competent manor and within the limits of training received”

Susan Cressy : The beauty fact file. As a summary the codes of practice beauty therapists should follow derive from all the above legislations.