

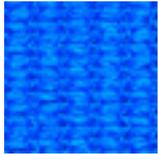


Sunbuster People Protection Cloth

Travel is the most sought after lifestyle, synonymous with nature and outdoor living.

Sunbuster provides the perfect solution when seeking shade and coolness.

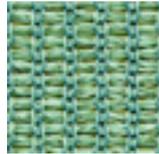
COLOURS AVAILABLE



Sky



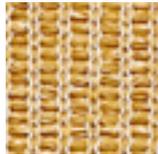
Black



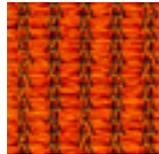
Jade



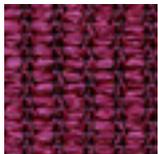
Chocolate



Sahara



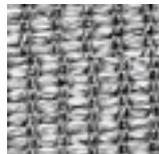
Pilbra



Merlot



Navy Blue



Gun Metal Grey



FREEDOM TO ENJOY THE OUTDOORS

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

PROTECTION

Use of Shades is a priority on the campers agenda. good shade, quality shade Sunbuster is certified by ARPANSA.com.

Sunbuster provides up to 99% Sun Protection factor, officially Australia's BEST sun blocker

PERFORMANCE

Our 10 Year Warranty says it all!

PEACE OF MIND

With Sun Protection Factors up to 99% you have nothing to worry about.

SUNBUSTER IS YOUR AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVED PASSPORT SHADE FOR HUMAN USE



Dear Steven,

Given your company is involved in the business of sun protection you may be interested to know Standards Australia has released a revision to the Australian and New Zealand standard for sun protective clothing, AS/NZS 4399 Sun protective clothing - Evaluation and classification.

As some of the changes in the revised standard may impact manufacturers of sun protective clothing the important differences between the 1996 and 2017 editions of the standard are summarised below. Note that the information presented is only a brief summary of the changes in the standard and manufacturers are advised to familiarise themselves with the full information about body coverage and labelling in the revised standard.

The standard, AS/NZS 4399:2017, is available from SAI Global, <https://infostore.saiglobal.com>, and from Standards New Zealand, <https://shop.standards.govt.nz/catalog/ics/>.

The objective of the standard is stated as: "This Standard is intended to provide guidance regarding the information communicated to the consumer on UPF labels and/or swing tags about the relative sun protective capability of material and items of clothing. This information is intended to assist the consumer in the selection of those items which best suit their need for sun protection. This Standard also specifies the minimum level of body coverage that an item of clothing needs to achieve in order to legitimately display or claim an UPF rating."

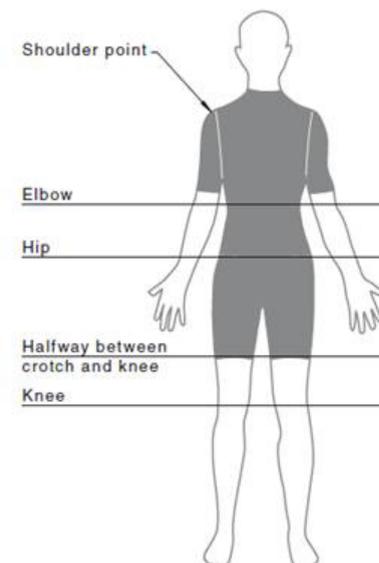
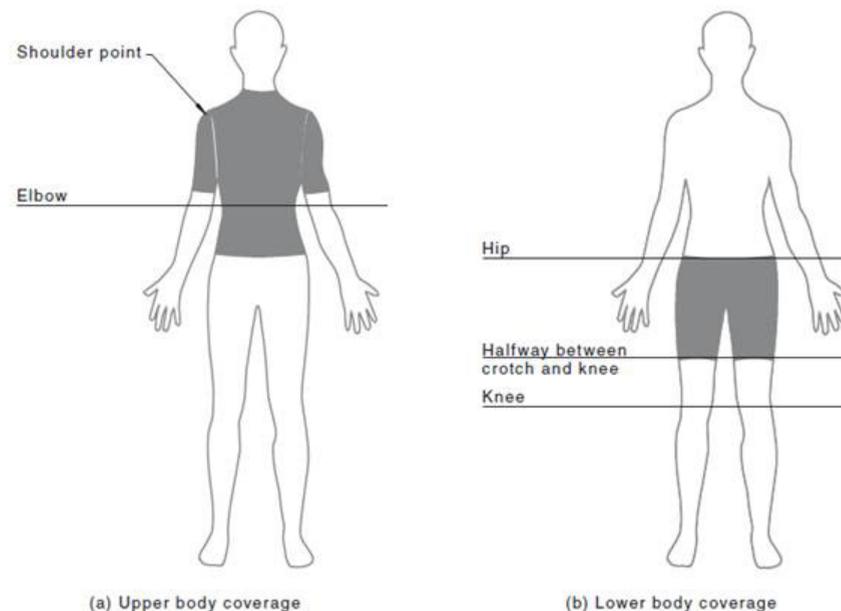
Major changes in the 2017 edition of the standard are:

- A minimum level of body coverage required for clothing to display or claim a UPF rating.
- Revised UPF classification system and labelling requirements.
- Minimum requirements for hats, gloves and accessories.

Body coverage requirements for clothing

The revised standard states: "this revision adds a new requirement by specifying the amount of body surface that an item of clothing needs to cover in order to be allowed to make a UPF claim. It explicitly excludes the manufacturers of brief clothing items, such as bikini swimwear, from making any sun protection claims regardless of the UPF rating of the material that the bikini is made from."

The image to the right is one of the diagrams from the standard showing body coverage requirements. More detailed information is presented in the standard.





Revised UPF classification system

The classification system has changed from 9 UPF ratings to 4 UPF ratings. The names of the protection categories have also changed and are now called “classifications”.

UPF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

UPF	Classification	Effective UVR penetration, less than or equal to (%)
15	Minimum	6.7
30	Good	3.3
50, 50+	Excellent	2.0

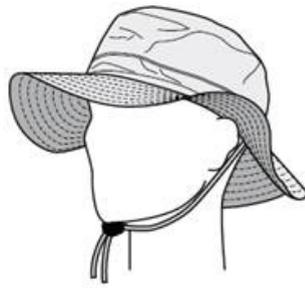
The standard allows for labelling by way of sewn-in labels and swing tags and provides garment-specific wording - refer to the standard for the exact wording for each type of garment.

Minimum requirements for hats, gloves and accessories

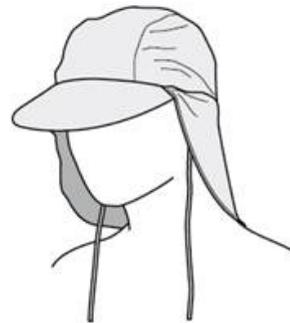
The revised standard specifies three types of hats which are considered sun protective – bucket hats, legionnaire hats and broad-brimmed hats which have brims wider than a specified minimum width. There is allowance for alternative types of hats which fulfil



(a) Bucket hat



(b) Broad brimmed hat



(c) Legionnaires hat

Gloves, wraps, blankets, helmet flaps and women’s one-piece swimsuits may be promoted as being sun protective depending on design. Gloves are only considered sun protective if they cover the entire back of the hand to the wrist.

When will the revised standard come into effect?

AS/NZS 4399 is not a mandatory standard so there isn’t a specific implementation date for changing to the revised standard but it would seem reasonable to change over within one year of the publication date. No action should be needed to be taken with products already tested and labelled according to the 1996 edition of the standard.

What is ARPANSA doing?

There are no major changes to the UPF testing laboratory procedure but UPF test reports will require changes for the revised UPF classification system.

Over the next few months we’ll introduce new reports which comply with the revised standard. We will continue to use the 1996 standard until we have revised our test reports. There may be a period where we issue both types of reports depending on customer requirements.

Our laboratory tests the fabrics but it is up to the manufacturers to determine whether garments and hats comply with the new body coverage requirements.

ARPANSA will continue to issue the current style of swing tags until our UPF test reports have been revised and new tags have been designed.

We will notify our customers before we introduce new test reports and redesigned swing tags.

We would appreciate any feedback about how any of these changes may impact your business.

Regards,

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