THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 282

Session of 2019

INTRODUCED BY KULIK, KINSEY, FRANKEL, YOUNGBLOOD, MILLARD, DONATUCCI, HILL-EVANS, CALTAGIRONE, GAYDOS, BROWN, DeLUCA, LONGIETTI, READSHAW, FREEMAN, NEILSON AND WARREN, APRIL 30, 2019

INTRODUCED AS NONCONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTION UNDER RULE 35, APRIL 30, 2019

A RESOLUTION

- Designating the month of July 2019 as "Ultraviolet Safety Month" in Pennsylvania to raise awareness of the dangers of UV rays and point out the most effective ways to avoid these harmful rays.
- 5 WHEREAS, The skin is the body's largest organ and it helps
- 6 control body temperature and protect internal organs against
- 7 sunlight, injury and infection; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Many people do not adequately protect their skin
- 9 from dangerous environmental hazards and do not consider the
- 10 necessity of protecting their skin; and
- 11 WHEREAS, Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United
- 12 States; and
- 13 WHEREAS, The number of skin cancer cases has been increasing
- 14 over the past few decades, mostly from too much exposure to
- 15 ultraviolet (UV) rays, a form of electromagnetic radiation; and
- 16 WHEREAS, Sunlight is the main source of UV rays, although UV
- 17 rays can also come from man-made sources, including tanning

- 1 beds, sun lamps and welding torches; and
- 2 WHEREAS, According to the American Cancer Society, there are
- 3 three main types of UV rays:
- 4 (1) UVA rays that age skin cells, damage the DNA of skin
- 5 cells, are linked to long-term skin damage and may play a
- 6 role in some skin cancers.
- 7 (2) UVB rays that have slightly more energy than UVA
- 8 rays, can damage skin cell DNA directly, cause sunburns and
- 9 are also thought to cause most skin cancers.
- 10 (3) UVC rays that have more energy than other types of
- 11 UV rays but are absorbed in the ozone layer of the atmosphere
- 12 before reaching the earth and are not normally a cause of
- 13 skin cancer;
- 14 and
- WHEREAS, Avoiding sunlight completely is not possible or
- 16 healthy; and
- 17 WHEREAS, There are several ways to protect the skin from
- 18 harmful exposure to UV radiation; and
- 19 WHEREAS, The United States Centers for Disease Control and
- 20 Prevention offers the following everyday steps to safeguard skin
- 21 from the harmful effects of UV radiation from the sun:
- 22 (1) Wear protective clothing, including a hat and
- 23 sunglasses.
- 24 (2) Avoid sunburns.
- 25 (3) Stay in the shade and out of the sun, if possible,
- between the peak burning hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. when UV
- 27 light is the strongest.
- 28 (4) Use extra caution near reflective surfaces,
- including water, snow and sand.
- 30 (5) Use extra caution when at higher altitudes.

- 1 (6) Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen and reapply
- 2 throughout the day;
- 3 and
- 4 WHEREAS, Most skin cancers can be detected early through skin
- 5 self-exams and regular skin exams by a health care professional;
- 6 and
- 7 WHEREAS, Regular skin exams are important to finding new,
- 8 evolving or unusual growths on the skin or changes to the
- 9 symmetry, border, color or diameter of moles; therefore be it
- 10 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives designate the
- 11 month of July 2019 as "Ultraviolet Safety Month" in Pennsylvania
- 12 to raise awareness of the dangers of UV rays and point out the
- 13 most effective ways to avoid these harmful rays.