Tattooing/Body Arts and Personal Services from a Public Health Perspective

> Brian E. Falkner, RS Registered Sanitarian





Overview

- Tattoo Purposes
- Tattoo History
- State/Local Regulation
- Tattoo
 - Equipment and setup Studio Hygiene
- Body Piercing
- Illegal artists
- Tattoo After Care
 - Health Risks
- Spas and personal services





Tattoo Purposes





- Decorative and spiritual uses
- Cosmetic and medical/reconstructive
- Identification



Tattoo History "tattau", a Tahitian word which translates essentially as "to mark"

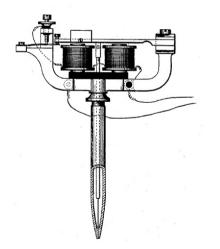


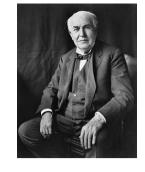
• 500 BC in Japan

- 1769-British Sailor: Joseph Banks documented Tahitian Natives
- Identification: after the American Revolution, post 1796 U.S. Sailors used tattoos in conjunction with government issued protection papers to avoid British Navy Arrest.
- 1991 Otzi the iceman discovered dating back to 3300 BC

Invention of the Tattoo Machine







- Thomas Edison invented the stencil pen.
- Samuel O'Reilly modified the application in 1876 to introduce ink to the skin.

Samoan Tattoo Techniques







Although not common traditional application methods can be found here in the USA.







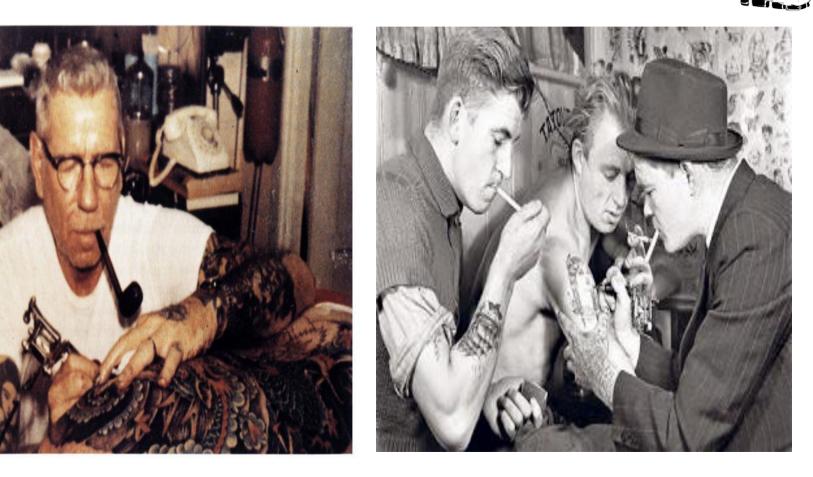
Tattooing Setbacks

- New York City Heath
 Department implemented a
 ban on tattooing after a
 hepatitis outbreak in 1961.
 The outbreak was blamed on
 a Coney Island tattoo artist.
 The ban was not lifted until
 1997.
- Massachusetts implemented the same ban 5 months later remained in place until the year 2000.





The industry has come a long way in the past 70 years



What is our purpose?

- To ensure the safety of the public
- To ensure safe work practices and/or proper licensure of Tattoo/Piercing establishments and technicians





Changes in Regulation Connecticut



- July 2014 19a-92a Repealed
- Tattoo technicians must provide services under the supervision of a physician.
- Documentation of oversite was required
- The physician was required to be available by phone, or other means of telecommunication if needed.
- An annual review was required of the facility by the physician to insure sanitary measures were in compliance.

- July 2014-Present
- Chapter 387a Section 20-266n-s
- No doctor oversite required.
- 2000 hours practical training as apprentice under licensed tattoo technician or proof the technician continuously operated not less than 5 years within the State of CT prior to 1/1/2015.
- OSHA approved blood borne pathogen training required as well as first aid training.
- State licensure required for tattoo technicians.
- Apprentice licenses are good for two years.

New England



Tattoo license requirements differ by town and State

- MA regulation is licensed and inspected at the local level
- No one stop shop to meet the licensing requirements
- City of Boston Requires:
- Traditional tattooing/piercing:
 - Provides a copy of their license from another jurisdiction showing at least 1 year of professional practice OR documentation that they've completed 1,800+ hours of apprenticeship under an artist including at least 100 procedures on clients
 - Provides a current certificate of training in blood borne pathogens and first aid/CPR (most seem to be doing the online Red Cross refresher trainings or equivalent)
 - If they're going to be a piercer they must also provide documentation of completing an Anatomy and Physiology course
- Microblading only can go the above route OR can do the following:
 - Provide a certificate of completion of a classroom training course in microblading accredited by the American Academy of Micropigmentation or the Society of Permanent Cosmetic Professionals
 - AND, documentation of at least 200 hours of practice under an artist including at least 50 procedures on clients
 - AND, documentation of bloodborne pathogen and first aid/CPR training as above

- Boston and Brookline applicant to apply for apprenticeship permit. Must be 18 years of age or older
- Must obtain from the board of health a Tattoo artist permit specifying "micropigmentation/permanent make-up application/microblading apprentice only.
- Also must hold current BBP, first aid and CPR certificates.
- Must be overseen/supervised by a license body arts practitioner.
- **R.I.** Gen. Laws § 23-1-39, no person shall engage in the practice of tattooing or hold himself/herself as a tattoo artist in this state unless he/she is registered in this state under the statutory and regulatory provisions of this Part.
- VT 4105 (1) A person who intends to engage in the practice of tattooing, permanent cosmetics, or body piercing in this State shall register with the Office of Professional Regulation and shall pay the required fee. 1a 1000 hours of experience
- **NH** Require body arts license for tattoo and piercing at state level
- **ME** 10-144 require people who practice the art of tattooing to obtain licenses and to show proof of the proper facilities, equipment, and procedures for the protection of the public's health and safety.
- No state in New England currently have a ratio for technicians to apprentices. It has been brought up in both CT and MA.
- No restrictions on experience and ability to oversee apprentices.

What does this mean to Local Health Departments?

- CGS 20-266s Inspection of tattoo establishments.
- The director of health for any town, city or borough or district department of health, or the director's authorized representative may on an annual basis inspect establishments where tattooing is practiced within the directors jurisdiction regarding the establishments sanitary condition.
- If any establishment, upon such inspection, is found to be in an unsanitary condition, the director of health shall make written order that the establishment be placed in sanitary condition.

Sec. 20-266p Prohibited Acts



No person shall:

- 1. Buy, sell or fraudulently use any license or certificate which shows a person is qualified or authorized to practice tattooing
- 2. Practice or attempt or offer to practice tattooing under cover of illegally obtained license or document
- 3. Practice tattooing under a false or assumed name
- 4. Aid or abet practice by a person not lawfully licensed to practice tattooing or by a person who's licensed has been revoked.
- 5. Use in such persons advertising the tattoo or tattooing in description of services without first obtaining a license
- 6. Tattooing unemancipated minors under the age of 18 without parents or guardians consent.

Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. Conn. Gen. Stat. § § 53a-36, 53a-42 up to 30 days in jail and fine up to \$250

Enforcement Action

• CGS Sec. 20-266r



 The Commissioner of Public Health shall carry out the commissioner's responsibilities with respect to enforcement of the provisions of sections 20-2660 to 20-266q, inclusive within available appropriations.

• What?.....

What does this mean?!

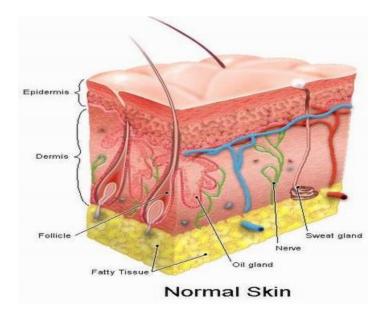


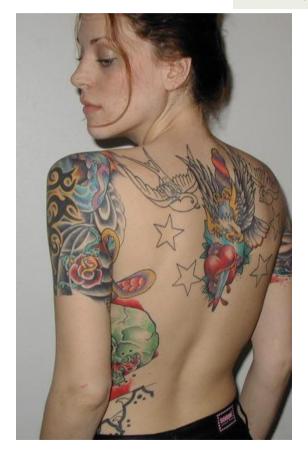
- Local Health performs an inspection and issues a written order for any and all sanitary issues. If not corrected the State of Connecticut Licensing Division investigates and reports to the commissioner.
- The commissioner may petition the superior court to enforce such order or take action pursuant to section 19a-17. Notice of any contemplated action under 19a-17, the cause of the action and date of the hearing on the action shall be given to the licensee and an opportunity for hearing afforded in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54

Note:19a-17: ability to revoke license and implement civil penalty of up to \$25,000

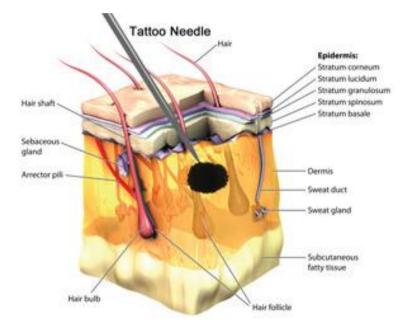
What is a Tattoo?

 Insertion of indelible ink into the dermis changing the pigment of the skin.

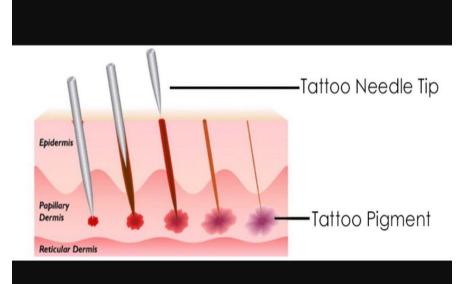




Insertion of Pigment



 Ink is added to the upper layer of the dermis at rough depth of 1-2mm or 1/16".



Todays Tattoo Shop



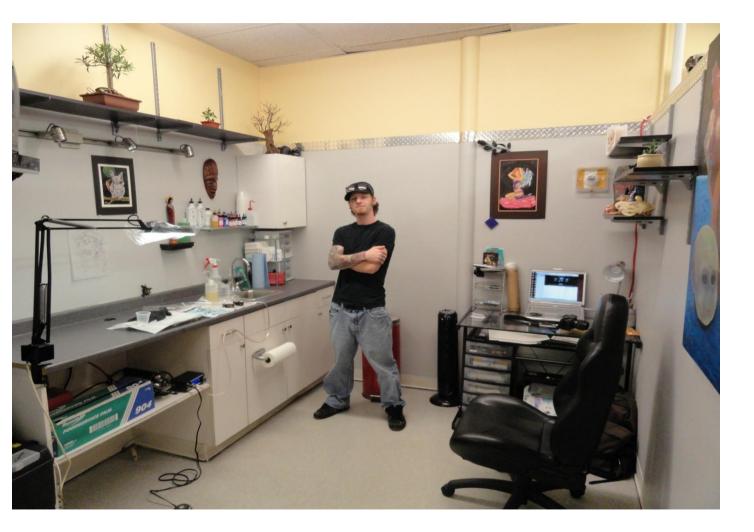


Technician drawing room





Setting up to work...





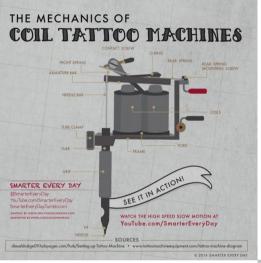
Client Paperwork

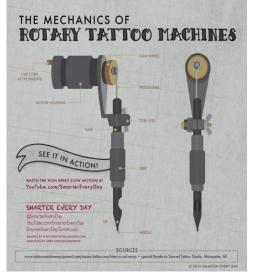


All Client paperwork to be maintained on site

- Name
- Date
- Copy of Drivers License
- Age?!
- Allergies
- Skin conditions
- Area to be Tattooed/pierced

Tattooing Procedure





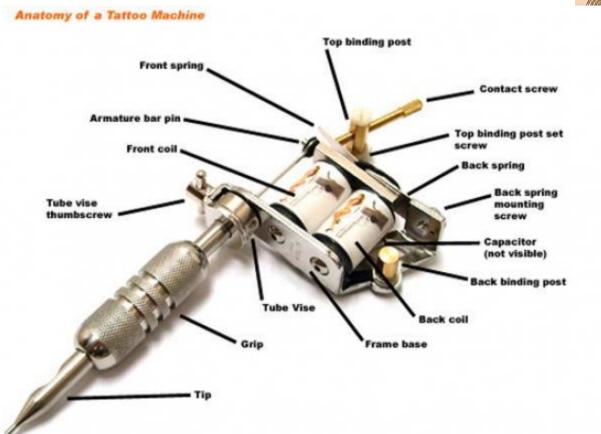


- There are several instruments that are commonly seen in tattoo shops.
- Each has a different use and style of application

Two different style machines Liners Vs. Shaders



Coil Type Tattoo Machine





Coil Machine









Traditional 2 coil Tattoo machine



Front Side



Bottom



Back Side

Rafti

Coil Machine Movement





Machine operation









Rotary Tattoo Machine



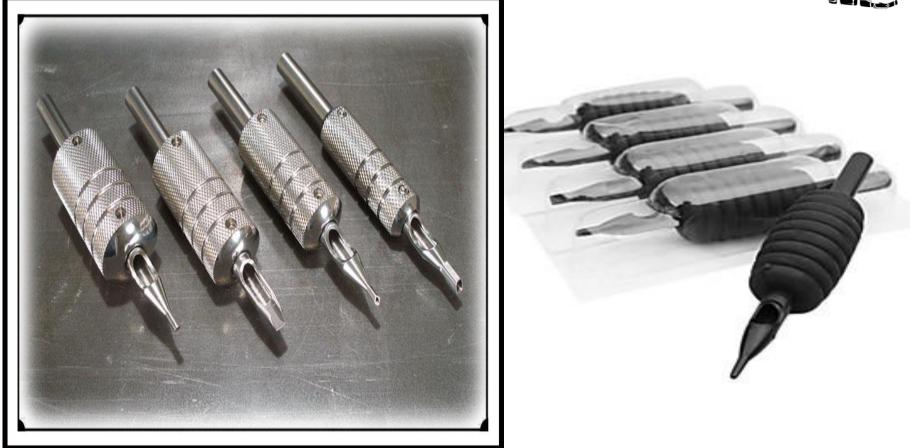
Rotary Machine Movement







Tubes, steel vs. single use



All needle setups are single use!

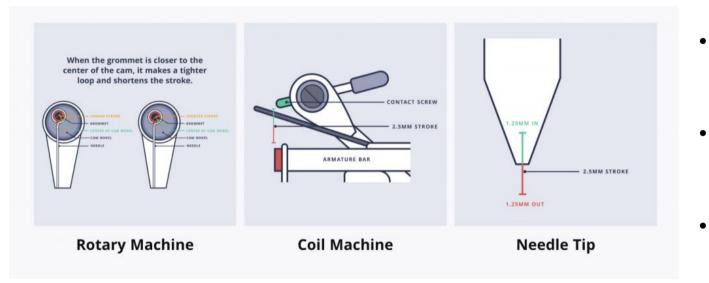




STERILIZATION WITH INDICATOR STRIPS



Stroke Length and Depth





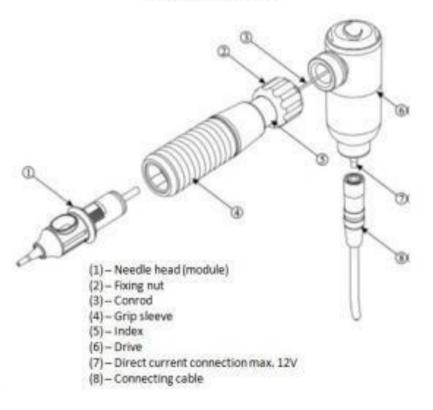
- Stroke affects three key factors:
- How hard your machine hits the skin
- How fast your needle moves
- Your max needle depth

Newer Equipment Cartridge style Tattoo Machines



Cartridge Style Tattoo Machines

Rotary Machine



 Interchangeable cartidges for liner and shader





Cordless Machines

Output: 5-12V, 8 Level Adjustment Motor: Customized Premium Coreless Motor RPM: 5V-5625 8V-9000 10V-11250 12V-13500 Size: 140mm Length, 36mm Grip, 39mm Wist Net Weight: 252g Battery: Li-polymer.2400mAh.4-5h Tattoo Working(8v).





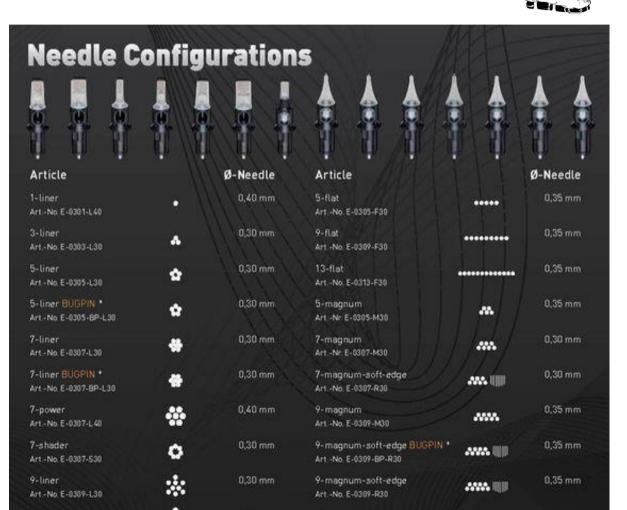
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All needle configurations quickly attach to cartridge accepting equipment

 All needle cartridges are single use

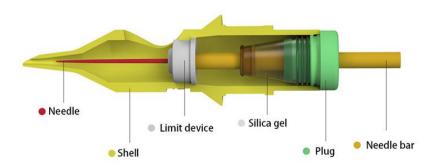




Cartridge Quality



• Cartridges should have a membrane the base of the unit to prevent cross contamination of the machine.



Product breakdown diagram





Infection Control



- Infectious disease: are disorders caused by the entrance of organisms. Such as bacteria, protozoans, fungi or viruses into the body which can grow and multiply once introduced and cause disease.
- Blood Borne Pathogens: are an infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include but are not limited to, hepatitus B,C, and human immunodeficiency virus HIV

•	<u>Airborne</u>	•	Foodborne	•	<u>Blood Borne</u>	•	Direct
•	Coughing	•	Raw foods	•	Blood		<u>contact</u>
•	Sneezing	•	Spoiled foods	•	Bodily Fluids	•	Sharps
•	Laughing	•	Contamination			•	Intimate contact
						•	Touch

Ultrasonic cleaner and autoclave





Surfactants for ultrasonic cleaners.



Ultra sonic cleaning utilizes high frequency sound waves to agitate an aqueous solution. A surfactant such as Alconox is added to water. Agitation of the device induces cavitation bubbles. This action penetrates and removes contaminants.





Sterilization procedures:



 Utilizing an ultrasonic cleaner and then holding an object in an autoclave at a minimum of 15 PSI at a minimum of 250 degrees Fahrenheit or 121 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 15 minutes.

Note: Always follow manufacturers time and temperature requirements.





Sterilized equipment





ANY APPROVED REUSABLE EQUIPMENT THAT COMES IN CONTACT WITH BLOOD OR BODILY FLUIDS NEEDS TO BE STERILIZED.

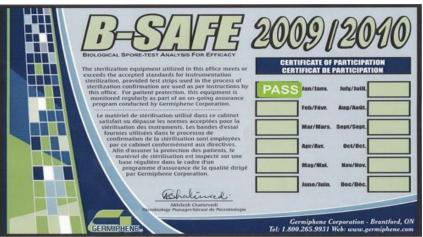


Autoclave testing



Monitors whether the necessary conditions were met to kill a specified number of microorganisms for a given **sterilization** process.

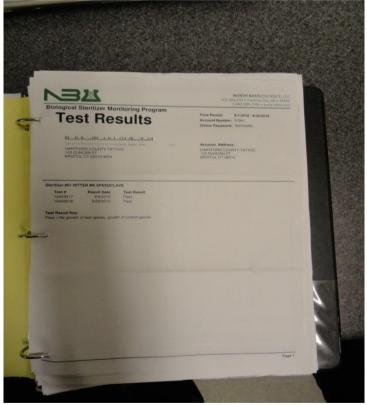


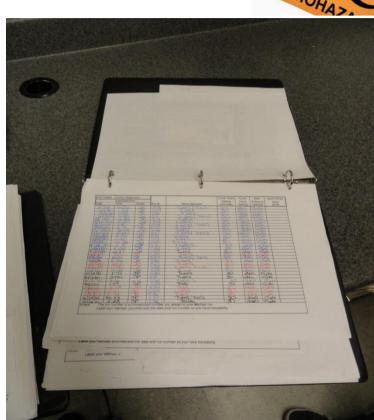


Is your sterilizer **EFFECTIVE?**

To be sure, you need to spore test

Documentation of Spore Testing





BIC

Types of Ink

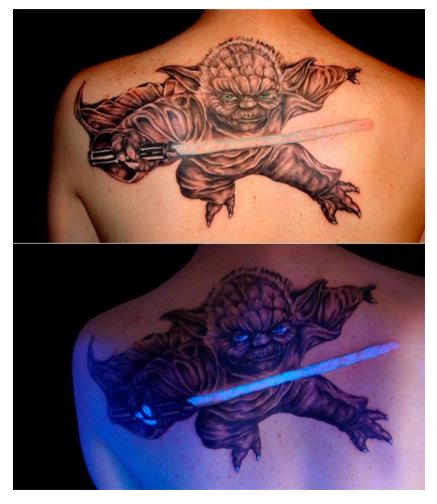
 At this time no tattoo inks are FDA approved. Insure inks utilized within your jurisdiction are well recognized brands.



Ultraviolet Tattoo Ink



UV ink can contain phosphorus and other dyes that fluoresce under UV light. These inks are more common to have adverse skin reactions.



Ink Composition



Common	n Tattoo Pigment Compositions	ASS CHANNEL
Red	 Mercury sulfide (cinnabar) Ferric hydrate (sienna) Sandalwood Brazilwood 	iron oxide (wustite or magnetite crystals), carbon
Black	Carbon (India ink)Iron oxide	iron oxide (ochre)
Brown	Logwood Ferric oxide	iron oxide (rust), cinnabar, cadmium red
Blue	Colbalt aluminate	chrome yellow, cadmium yellow, curcuma yellow
Green	 Chromic oxide Lead chromate Phthalocyanine dyes 	chrome oxide, malachite
Yellow	Cadmium sulfide	cobalt blue, lapis lazuli, azurite
Purple	ManganeseAluminium	quinacridone, carbazole, manganese violet
White	Titanium oxideZinc Oxide	titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, lead carbonate, barium sulfate

Grey Wash "Do not pre dilute and store inks"

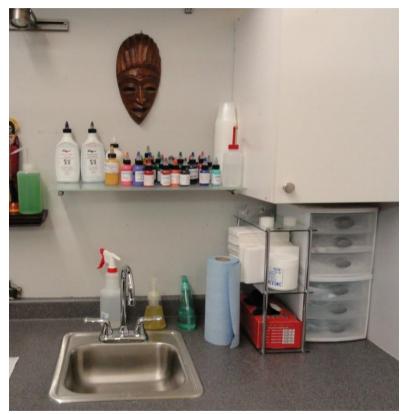
- non-tuberculous
 Mycobacterial (NTM)
 skin infections
- Can result in chronic, non healing ulcers and unresponsive to antibiotic treatment.
- Pre diluting black inks and not using sterile water can be a breeding ground for bacteria.
- Dilute inks during tattoo process.





Sanitation of work area before and after all clients





Splash guard?



Getting ready





Setup in Front of Client

 The technician should setup and display all equipment to reassure client all equipment is new and or sterile.





Best Work Practices



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• Label all bottles



Handwashing





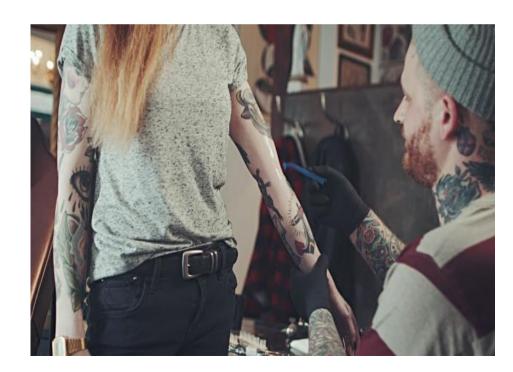


- Nitrile glove use to avoid latex reactions

Preparing skin



 Shave skin to prevent clogging equipment and ingrown hairs.



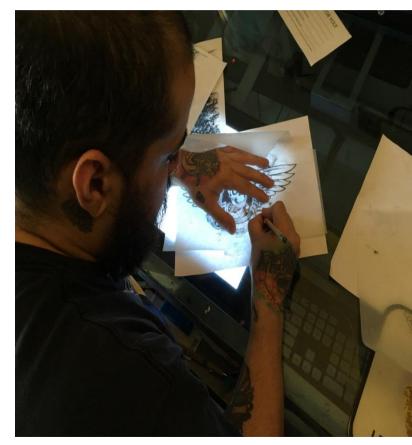


Stencils are single use

 Stencil liquid is sprayed on or portioned to avoid cross contamination and is utilized to adhere the stencil to the skin

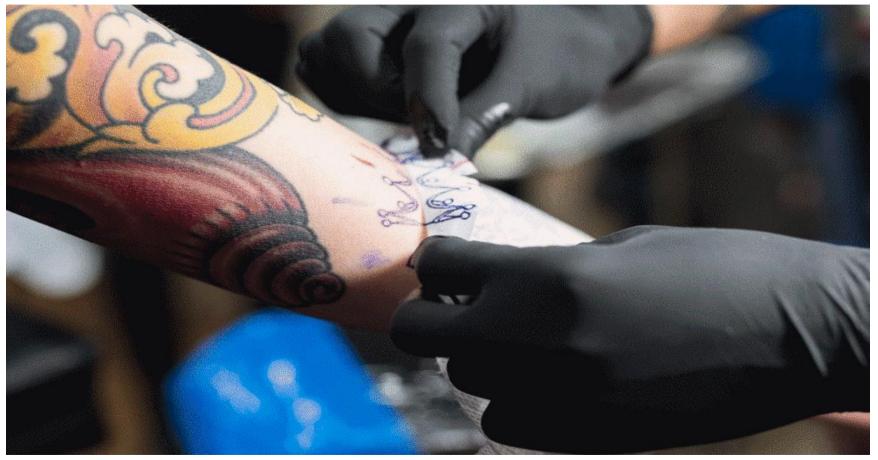






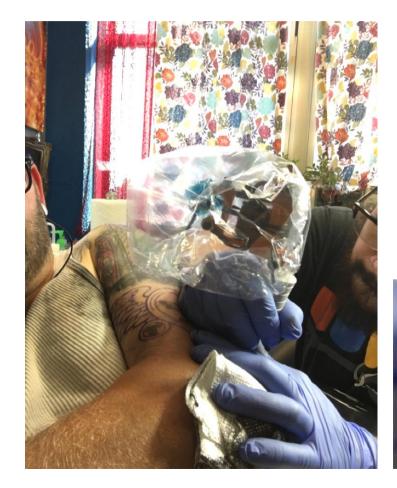
Stencil Application





Safe environment for technician and client





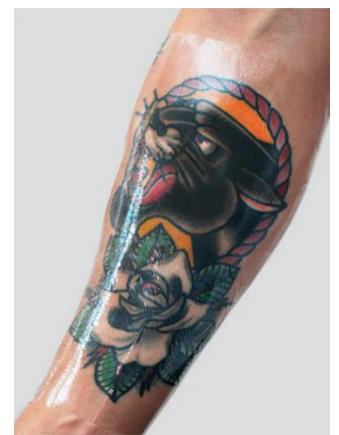
- Tattoo Equipment is wrapped to prevent cross contamination.
- Glove use in place
- Safety glasses used by Technician "Personal preference of technician"

Tattoo Aftercare



- Do not cover new tattoos with plastic wrap
- Provide Sterile Gauze pads or specialized tattoo film

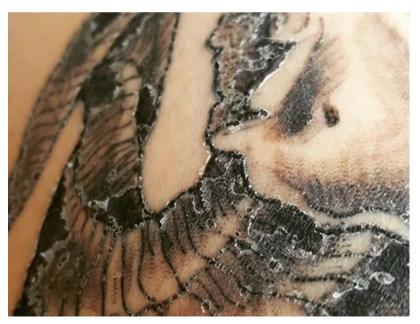


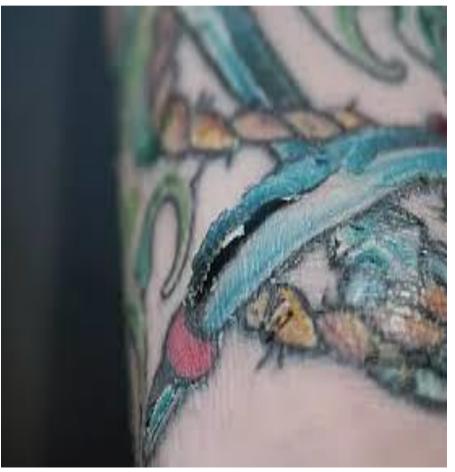


New tattoos will scab as they heal



- Keep lightly moisturized
- Do not pick at scabs
- Maintain clean





Aftercare and paperwork



- Technician to provide written aftercare procedures for new tattoos and piercings.
- Provide contact information should questions or issues arise.



Leave your tattoo wrapped for up to 2 hours.

Wash your hands before touching your new tattoo.
Wash your tattoo with antibacterial soap.
Air dry or pat dry with a paper towel.
Apply Aquaphor after washing or whenever your tattoo feels dry.
Repeat the washing process for 3 to 5 days.
DO NOT scratch or pick at your tattoo!
NO tanning beds & NO prolonged sun exposure!
Normal showering is OK!

ProTips for after your tattoo has healed: Use lotion regularly to keep your tattoo looking fresh. Use sunscreen with at least an spf of 20 during prolonged sun exposure to keep tattoos from fading.

Questions? Call Burry @ 91010111195

Disposal requirements







All sharps and contaminated waste to be properly disposed.

Technicians to provide medical waste service pickup and transport.

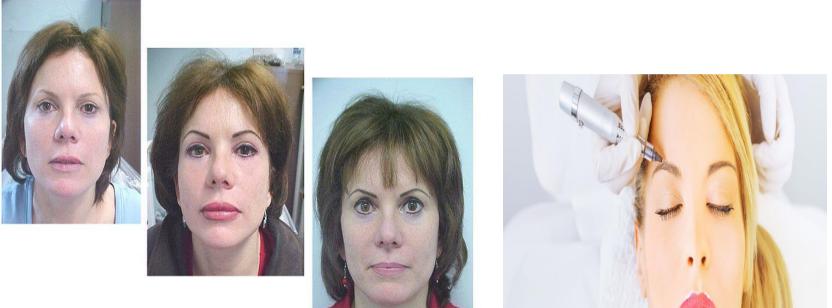
Sharps container

Biohazardous Waste

Permanent makeup is a type of tattoo



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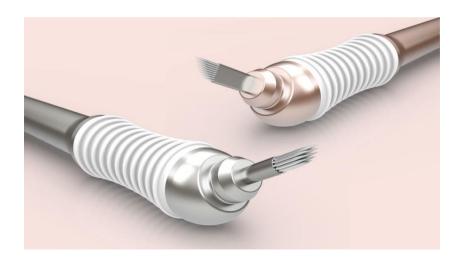


Before, Immediately After, and Healed Eyebrow, Eyeliner and Full Lip Procedures



Microshading/Microblading

- **Microblading** is a form of permanent makeup which is used to enhance the appearance of eyebrows. Using handheld tool and a <u>flat</u> configuration of ultra-thin needles, natural pigment is deposited into the upper dermal layer of the skin, making it semi-permanent for 1-2 years. This technique is used to create precise and thin hair-like strokes which resemble natural eyebrow hairs.
- **MicroShading** is also a form of permanent makeup which, like Microblading, is used to enhance the appearance of eyebrows. Using a handheld tool with a <u>round</u> configuration of ultra-thin needles, natural pigment is also deposited into the upper dermal layer of the skin, making it semi-permanent for 1-2 years. MicroShading is used to create a soft powdered effect which resembles eyebrow pencil or powder and will result in a fuller and more defined look.





Microblading



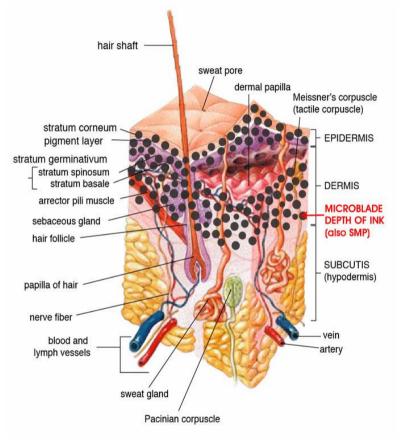








Semi permanent



• SMP-scalp micropigmentation





Laser Removal Advancements

- Laser Tattoo removal delivers extremely short pulses of high intensity light.
- Tattoo ink absorbs this this energy which causes the ink to shatter in to smaller particles able to be absorbed by the body



Laser Training

 Direct oversight of a doctor is required for laser tattoo removal per Connecticut Public Act 14-119 and CGS 19a-903(c) **Risks include:**

- Inadvertent eye exposure
- Blistering/burning
- Permanent skin discoloration





Laser Results







*Additional Laser risk research

- Articles can be found with concerns over new laser technologies ability to further break down inks to smaller particles.
- Smaller ink particles are removed by the white blood cells and transported to the lymphatic system and liver, Eventually being removed in the individuals excrement.

Big Scary Laser Do not look Into beam with remaining eve

 Concerns over foreign materials building up within the body's organs and lymphatic system

Body Piercing



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Piercing Shops

- CT Artists require no licensure at state level
- MA Gen. Law ch. 111, §31 Allows boards of health to promulgate reasonable health regulations. Drafted Model Code
- ME Rev. Stat. Ann. Title 32 §4323 age restriction
- RI Gen. Laws §23-1-39 The director shall promulgate rules and regulations which provide minimum sanitary requirements
- NH Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 314-A:8 age restriction
- VT Stat. Ann. tit. 26, §4101 to 4109 age restriction

-No true apprentice program

-Some towns have local ordinance which health officials can follow

-No limit for apprentice to technician ratio



Shops can apply to:

APP (Association of Professional Piercer's) www.safepiercing.org

for accreditation. "Similar standards to that of Tattooing"



Piercing Equipment



• If equipment is not disposable, it should be washed, rinsed, ultra sonic cleaned, packaged and autoclaved between uses.



Disposable Piercing Utensils







Piercing Gun

 Piercing guns should be avoided





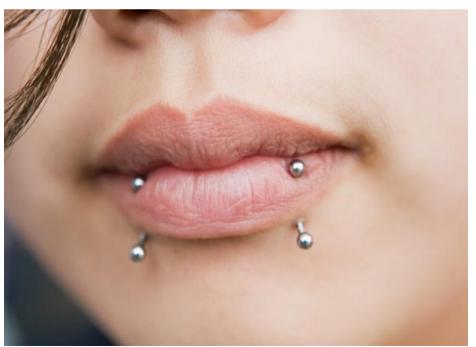
- During piercing blood and or fluid can contaminate the gun.
- Risk of tissue damage, the gun forces a dull metal shaft through the skin.
- Piercing gun studs are typically to small to accommodate for swelling and proper cleaning.

Jewelry



Poor quality jewelry can result in:

- Infection
- Piercing rejection



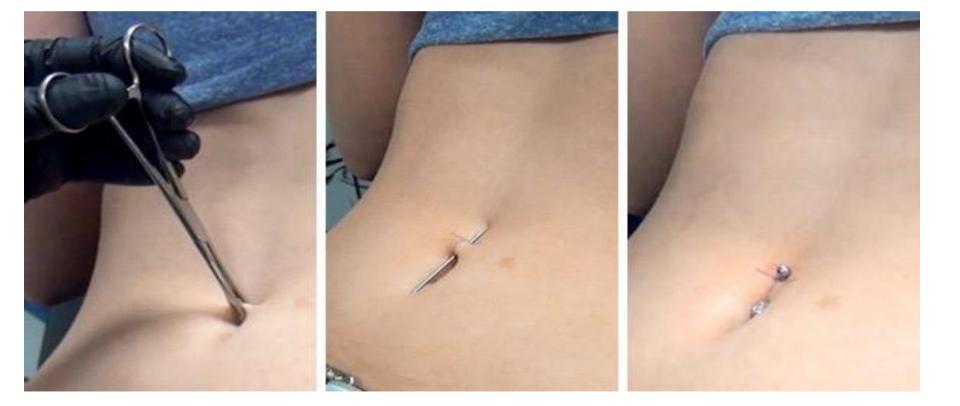
- Jewelry should be hypoallergenic and made of implant grade surgical steel or titanium.
- Solid Jewelry is highly recommended as opposed to filled or plated pieces.
- All other materials "stone, wood and bone" are to be used once a piercing has healed.

Jewelry Sizing

• All bars and rings when a piercing is completed should be long enough to accept swelling and allow for ease of cleaning



Skin should be prepared with an Antiseptic to sanitize the piercing area. Follow manufacturer's recommendations.

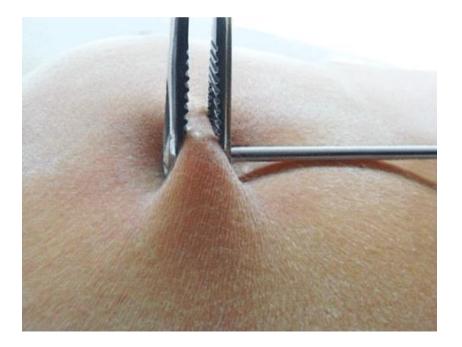


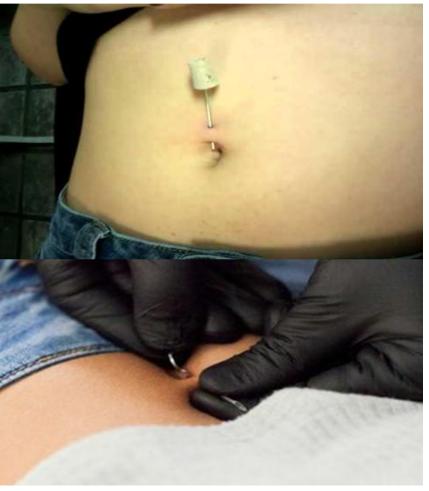


Piercing procedure



• Cork may be to hold needle in place and avoid needlesticks.





Aftercare instructions "typical piercing"



- Wash hands
- Soak piercing in saline solution, utilize inverted cup or gauze pad. 2-3 times daily
- Do not touch or play with the new jewelry



Dermal Piercings



• A stainless steel base is placed under the skin by utilizing a dermal biopsy punch and needle

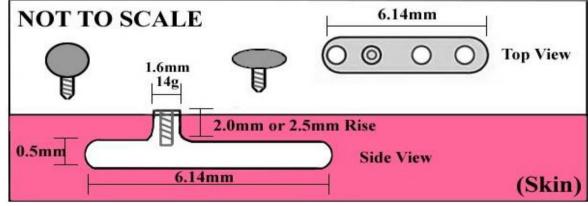
DERMAL ANCHOR



Dermal Piercing Base

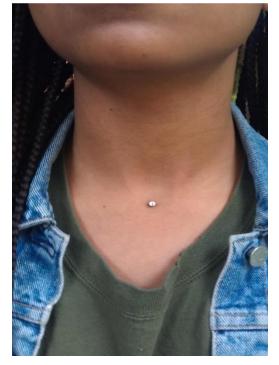


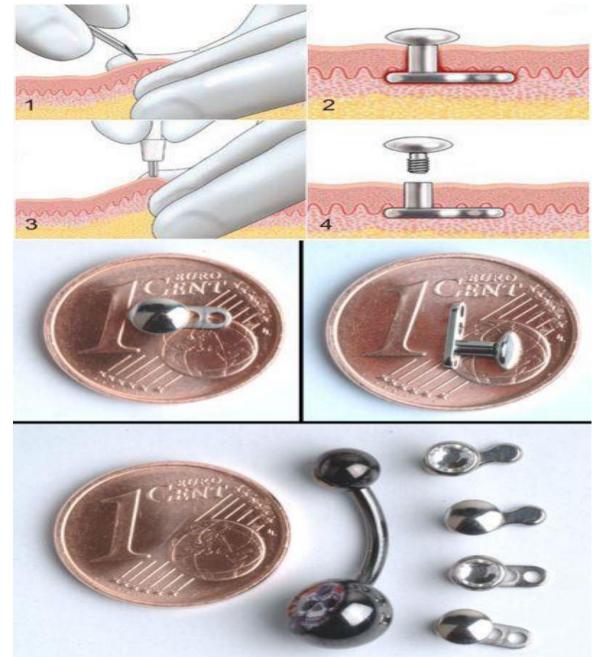




Dermal Piercing

The dermal punch is utilized to remove a small amount of skin and the base is inserted with the threaded mount exposed at the skin surface. The jewelry is threaded on after insertion.





City of New Britain

Body Arts Ordinance In Addition to State Regulations

- Quarterly oversite of Physician is still required by local ordinance
- Plan Review
- Shops are licensed
- Tattoo procedure NB local ord. 14-386
- Piercing procedure NB local ord. 14-387
- Direct oversight of technicians
- Documentation requirements of Patrons
- Concerns included:
 - cleanliness of facilities
 - safe and sterile procedures to prevent infections and communicable diseases
- Inspectors have the ability to close establishments based on sanitary conditions and or lack of local license.





Underground Tattooing

- Limited or no training
- Potentially unsanitary
- Questionable products
- No record keeping
- High risk environment



Equipment is easy to purchase but does not make it legal to use!

• Where is the autoclave and ultrasonic cleaner among other things?

Ink quality?





All this equipment was listed for \$95.00





Corrective Order

- Director of Health has the Authority to inspect and issue orders based on sanitary conditions.
- Further enforcement can be achieved with aid from the state licensing and investigation division



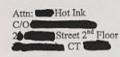
CITY OF NEW BRITAIN

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HEALTH SERGIO LUPO, R.S., M.P.H. DIRECTOR

EST. 1871

October 7, 2016

Certified Mail# Gereation and and and



Cease and Desist Unlicensed Tattoo Facility

A complaint was filed by a guardian on behalf of an unemancipated minor on the second second floor, you are conducting professional activities as defined under State of Connecticut General States Tatioo Technician.

Conducting tattoo procedures without proper facilities, oversight and licensure pose a threat to the public health. You are hereby notified of the existence of a public health law violation upon the premises occupied by you located at 23 Kelsey Street in the City of New Britain. The investigation conducted on September 21, 2016 by Brian Falkner, Sanitarian that found the following critical violation(s):

- · Conducting tattoo operations without proper State of Connecticut Tattoo Technician Licensure
- · Conducting tattoo operations without proper facilities, permits and licenses within the City of New Britain

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Red Hot Ink Be CLOSED Immediately.

LAW VIOLATION:	City of New Britain Code of Ordinances Sec. 14-381 - 14-392 Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 20-266s			
AUTHORITY:	Connecticut General Statutes Sections 19a-206; 19a-207.			
PENALTY:	Connecticut General Statutes Sections 19a-206; 19a-230.			

APPEAL: Connecticut General Statutes Section(s) 19a-229, "(a) Any person aggrieved by an order issued by a town, city or borough director of health may appeal to the Commissioner of Public Health not later than three business days after the date of such person's receipt of such order, who shall thereupon immediately notify the authority from whose order the appeal was taken, and examine into the merits of such case, and may vacate modify, or affirm such order."

It is hereby gredered that the said violation be removed, abated, or otherwise corrected immediately after receipt of this letter.

Lype MAY RS

Sergio Lupo, RS, MPH Director of Health



Connecticut Tattoo Artist minimum requirements if no local ordinance is in place

Personal health and safety certificates:

- 1. Red Cross or American Heart Assoc. approved First Aid Class
- 2. OSHA approved universal precautions class for bloodborne pathogens
- 3. State of Connecticut Tattoo Technician License
- 4. Approved Apprentice License

5. Approved fixed location to provide services. current code references tattoo establishment in Sec. 20-266s. This is under the DOH's Authority!

Artists are to be in a fixed location unless temporary permit is issued!

Personal Body Services



Public Act 2019-117 New State of Connecticut Licensing Requirements





- July 1, 2020 Esthetician License requirement
- 600 Hours of study from approved school
- Or 2 years previous experience and compliant with CGS 19a-231

• 19a-231 state of CT salon inspection requirements





Microdermabrasions



Body wraps, masks, and scrubs



- July 1, 2020 Eyelash Technician license requirement
- 50 Hours of study from approved school
- Or 2 years previous experience and compliant with CGS 19a-231

• 19a-231 state of CT salon inspection requirements





- January 1, 2021 Nail Technician license requirement
- 100 Hours of study from approved school
- Or 2 years previous experience and compliant with CGS 19a-231

• 19a-231 state of CT salon inspection requirements





- After September 30, 2020 Trainee License
- Signed statement from applicants supervisor
- Work 20 hours a week for 1 year
- And finalized statement from supervisor documenting work and training.
- Compliant with CGS 19a-231

Nail Salons

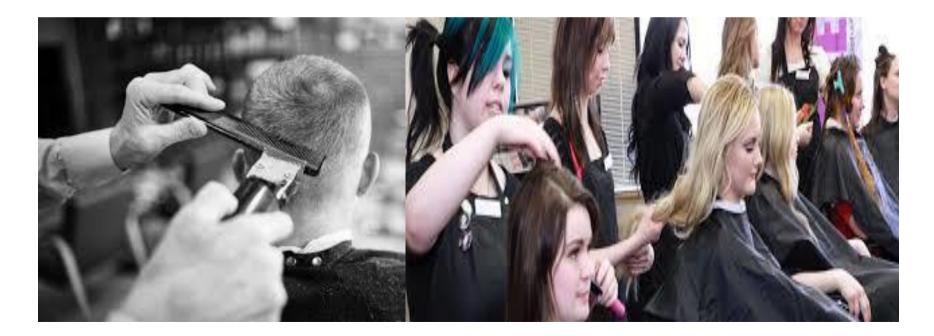


• Many towns have local ordinances to provide sanitary inspections of facilities.



Hair Salons and Barbershops

- Schooling is required for cosmetologists and barbers.
- State licensure is required in all New England States
- Many towns have local ordinances regulating shops.



Proper Ventilation



- Services offered such as Brazilian Blowout requires proper ventilation.
- Formaldehyde can be found in many products utilized in this service.





	Salon Ir	nspection	n Re	epo	Director
					-
Mar	ne of Establishment	.	Add	ress	
	of Inspection: Annual Reinspection Complaint Work Sta				
he	items marked with an "X" below identify violations of the N	NBHD Sani	D.	Code	
Ē	WATER/SEWER Water supply adequate, safe	D	D.		MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION
	Approved method of sewage disposal	D		1.	All personnel properly licensed, license on site
3.	No potential cross connection or back siphonage	Ō		2.	Hair clippings removed frequently and in proper manner
	RESTROOMS	U		3. 4.	Headrest covered with clean towels or paper. Sanitary paper strip placed around neck before protective
١.	Toilets and washbasins fixtures are clean and in good repair			4.	Sanitary paper strip placed around neck before protective device
2.	Hot (110°F) /cold water under pressure, provided as required			5.	Shaker-top container used for dispensing lotion or
3.	Soap in dispensers and single-service paper towels provided	Ō		6.	powders
١.	Covered refuse containers provided, clean			7.	Alum or other material available to stop the flow of blood
5.	Mechanical ventilation or operable window			8.	Clean outer garments, good hygienic practices, no
	EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES				eating/smoking
Ι.	Salon license displayed			9.	The following items are prohibited: neck dusters,
2.	Residential Salon separate from living quarters				powder puffs, sponges, shaving brushes, shaving mugs
ι.	Floors/walls/ceilings properly constructed, good repair, clean			10.	Attached equipment, fixtures, properly constructed,
É.	Adequate lighting provided as required				maintained, clean and free of hair clippings
ι.	Adequate ventilation, no excess heat or odors			11.	All chemical containers are properly labeled
¢	Outside refuse disposal area clean		E.		UTENSILS/EQUIPMENT SANITIZING
	No foods or beverages prepared, stored, or sold on premises	0		1.	Utility sink provided for instrument cleaning
	unless permitted	10745		2.	Equipment/utensils used are cleaned and
L. 1.	No animals/pets	D			
0.	Aisles/work spaces provided/maintained Adequate handwashing stations with soap and towels			3.	disinfected after each customer
1.	Hot water at shampoo basins at 110 °F max			э.	Proper use of recommended sanitizing/sterilizing device after thorough cleansing of implements
ent	or Remarks:	U		4.	Disinfected utensils kept in sanitary covered
	of Kentarka.				containers when not in use
_				5.	Linens and towels properly sanitized and stored
					correctly. Covered receptacle provided for soiled
					linens and towels
			F.		PEDICURE/MANICURE STATION
	te en la companya de			1.	Fingerbowls have disposable liners. Foot
				2.	spas are properly sanitized after each client. Tabletops, armrests, footrests and pedicure
		_			chairs are disinfected after each client
				3.	Manicure table and surrounding areas maintained
					in a sanitary condition
		-		4.	Clean towels or disposable paper covers are
					placed over manicure cushion and footrests
				2	before each client
				5.	Single use items such as; emery boards, disposable
					files, and sanding boards from electric file mandrels are discarded after each client
		License #			
	ictor:	License #			51 51
wn	ar/Operator:	License #			
atis	factory: Unsatisfactory:				
		License #_			
	ote: The following items will result in the automatic				
IN	closure unul compliance is achieved.				
IN	closure until compliance is achieved. Employees with infection not restricted	License #			



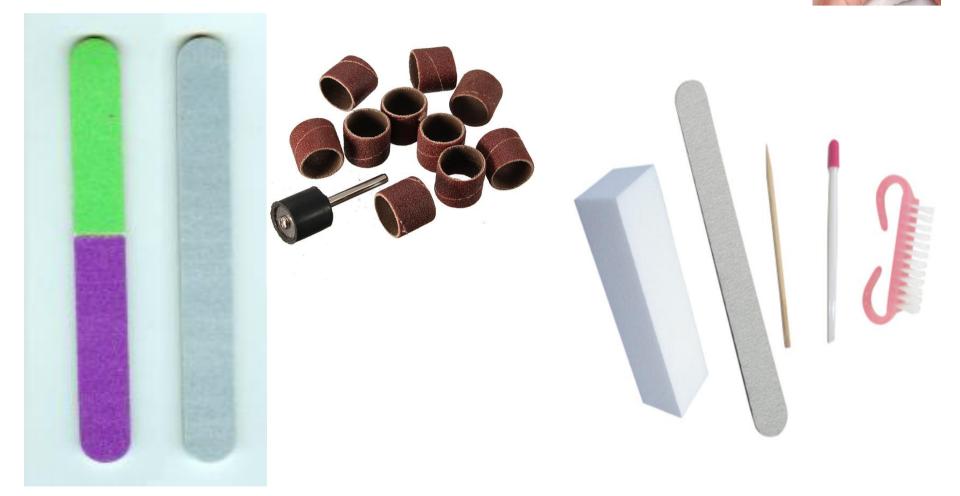
Manicure/Pedicure Tools



Non reusable tools include but not limited too:

- Pumice stones
- Emery boards
- Nail buffers
- Foam toe separators
- Patron disposable sandals

Disposable tools



Nail Salon Tools



Reusable tools such made of stainless steel or ceramic must be sanitized before reuse



Sanitizing



- Only metal or approved utensils can be sanitized.
- Barbicide is designed to adequately sanitize equipment.
- Tools are to be first manually cleaned in a surfactant such as soap to remove gross debris.
- Follow all recommendations on product labeling for proper use







UV Sterilizer



- UV sterilizers may be utilized but manual cleaning and proper sanitization should be done first.
- UV equipment manufactures claim proper sterilization but these devices do not remove gross debris, also there is no way to confirm proper sterilization. The use of such devices alone should not be approved.









<u>Methyl Methacrylate Liquid Monomers</u> "MMA" use in manicures as a bonding agent.

- Used in acrylic nail products as a cheap alternative to <u>Ethyl</u> <u>Methacrylate "EMA</u>.
- It is extremely hard, and difficult to get off the nail once applied. Usually requires drilling/filing.
- Can cause permanent loss of nails and other health effects.



Powdered Nail Dip



Powder to be individually portioned to avoid cross contamination and possible Infection.



Unapproved utensils in Spas

- Credo Blades
- Non disposable foot grater







Unapproved Utensils



- Lancets or any other device used to break the skin
- Double edged straight edge razor
- Shaving brushes or mugs
- Any substance banned by the Food and Drug Administration



Foot Baths

- Utilization of tub liners is recommended.
- All removable equipment, screens and or agitators must be removed, scrubbed and sanitized.
- Full sanitization utilizing EPA registered disinfectant is required between patrons.





Pedicure procedures



 Before the foot bath, technicians should inspect the feet for damaged skin or sores. If the skin is damaged in any way, services should not be provided.





Proper procedures and policies reduces the risk of infection









Chemical application for callus removal



- Insure that staff are knowledgeable about the products they are applying to the skin.
- Length of time for chemical application is of the utmost importance.
- Read chemical labels thoroughly!







Garra Rufa









Some States have banned fish spas

- Fish pedicure basins cannot be adequately sanitized between patrons
- The fish themselves cannot be sanitized and are considered single use
- Certain species are sold as Garra Rufa but have teeth and can draw blood increasing the risk of infection
- The fish are starved to get them to eat the loose skin.



Acknowledgements:



Alex Vidaud Stone's North Hampton, MA Jay Kelly Shamrock Tattoo Company West Hartford, CT

Chad Lockhart Hartford County Tattoo LLC Bristol, CT

Disclosure



 *Reference Herein to any specific commercial products, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by New Britain Health Department. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the New Britain Health Department and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

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