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.
New York City Health 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 and 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- **July 2014 19a-92a Repealed**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 20-266o 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

Anatomy of a Tattoo Machine

- Top binding post
- Contact screw
- Armature bar pin
- Front coil
- Front spring
- Tube vise thumbscrew
- Tube Vise
- Back coil
- Back binding post
- Back spring mounting screw
- Capacitor (not visible)
- Top binding post set screw
- Grip
- Frame base
- Tip
Coil Machine

Traditional
2 coil
Tattoo machine
Coil Machine Movement
Machine operation
Rotary Tattoo Machine
Rotary Machine Movement
Tubes, steel vs. single use
All needle setups are single use!
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

- 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-Sh Tattoo Working(8v).
All needle configurations quickly attach to cartridge accepting equipment.

- All needle cartridges are single use.
Cartridge Quality

- Cartridges should have a membrane at the base of the unit to prevent cross contamination of the machine.
**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 infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include but are not limited to, hepatitis B, C, and human immunodeficiency virus HIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airborne</th>
<th>Foodborne</th>
<th>Blood Borne</th>
<th>Direct contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coughing</td>
<td>Raw foods</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Sharps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sneezing</td>
<td>Spoiled foods</td>
<td>Bodily Fluids</td>
<td>Intimate contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laughing</td>
<td>Contamination</td>
<td></td>
<td>Touch</td>
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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.
Documentation of Spore Testing
Types of Ink

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Pigments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mercury sulfide (cinnabar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferric hydrate (sienna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandalwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazilwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Carbon (India ink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Ferric oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Colbalt aluminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Chromic oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead chromate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phthalocyanine dyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Cadmium sulfide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aluminium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Titanium oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zinc Oxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tattoo Ink Pigments

- **Iron oxide (wustite or magnetite crystals), carbon**
- **Iron oxide (ochre)**
- **Iron oxide (rust), cinnabar, cadmium red**
- **Chrome yellow, cadmium yellow, curcuma yellow**
- **Chrome oxide, malachite**
- **Cobalt blue, lapis lazuli, azurite**
- **Quinacridone, carbazole, manganese violet**
- **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

- 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.

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**Tattoo Aftercare**

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 [phone number] or visit the shop at [address].
Disposal requirements

All sharps and contaminated waste to be properly disposed.

Technicians to provide medical waste service pickup and transport.
Permanent makeup is a type of tattoo

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 flat 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 round 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 energy which causes the ink to shatter into 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

[Images of laser tattoo removal procedures]
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 individual's excrement.
- Concerns over foreign materials building up within the body's organs and lymphatic system.
Body Piercing
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
- RI Gen. Laws §23-1-39 The director shall promulgate rules and regulations which provide minimum sanitary requirements

-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 too 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 used to hold the 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 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.

Cease and Desist Unlicensed Tattoo Facility

A complaint was filed by a guardian on behalf of an unemancipated minor on [redacted]. After a recent investigation on [redacted] due to the complaint, and subsequent conversations with tenants located at 23 Kelsey Street second floor, you are conducting professional activities as defined under State of Connecticut General Statutes Tattoo 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 License
- 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. 28-266a

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, *(e) 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 ordered that the said violation be removed, abated, or otherwise corrected immediately after receipt of this letter.

Sergio Lupo, RS, MPH
Director of Health

27 West Main Street • Room 404 • New Britain, CT 06051 • PHONE (860) 826-3883
FAX (860) 612-4212
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

• 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
Public Act 2019-117

• 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
Public Act 2019-117

• 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
Public Act 2019-117

- 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.
The items marked with an "X" below identify violations of the NBHD Sanitary Code which must be corrected by the date specified.

A. WATER/Sewer
   1. Water supply adequate, safe
   2. Approved method of sewage disposal
   3. No potential cross connection or back siphonage

B. RESTROOMS
   1. Toilets and washbasins fixtures are clean and in good repair
   2. Hot (110°F) cold water under pressure, provided as required
   3. Soap in dispensers and single-service paper towels provided
   4. Covered refuse containers provided, clean
   5. Mechanical ventilation or operable window

C. EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES
   1. Salon license displayed
   2. Residential/Salon separate from living quarters
   3. Floors/walls/ceilings properly constructed, good repair, clean
   4. Adequate lighting provided as required
   5. Adequate ventilation, no excess heat or odors
   6. Outside refuse disposal area clean
   7. No foods or beverages prepared, stored, or sold on premises unless permitted
   8. No animals/pets
   9. Aisle/sink/spaces provided/maintained
   10. Adequate handwashing stations with soap and towels
   11. Hot water at shampoo basins at 110°F max

D. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION
   1. All personnel properly licensed, license on site
   2. Hair clippings removed frequently and in proper manner
   3. Headrest covered with clean towels or paper
   4. Sanitary paper step placed around sink before protective device
   5. Shaker-top container used for dispensing lotion or powders
   6. Alum or other material available to stop the flow of blood
   7. Clean outer garments, good hygienic practices, no eating/smoking
   8. The following items are prohibited: neck dusters, powder puff, sponges, shaving brushes, shaving mugs
   9. Attached equipment, fixtures, properly constructed, maintained, clean and free of hair clippings
   10. All chemical containers are properly labeled

E. UTENSILS/EQUIPMENT SANITIZING
   1. Utility sink provided for instrument cleaning
   2. Equipment/utensils used are cleaned and disinfected after each client
   3. Proper use of recommended sanitizing/sterilizing device after thorough cleansing of implements
   4. Disinfected utensils kept in sanitary covered containers when not in use
   5. Linens and towels properly sanitized and stored correctly, Covered receptacles provided for soiled linens and towels

F. PEDICURE/MANICURE STATION
   1. Fingerbowls have disposable liners, foot spas are properly sanitized after each client
   2. Tablets, 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 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
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 manufacturers 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.
Methyl Methacrylate Liquid Monomers “MMA” use in manicures as a bonding agent.

• Used in acrylic nail products as a cheap alternative to Ethyl Methacrylate “EMA.”

• 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:

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Bristol, CT

Jay Kelly
Shamrock Tattoo Company
West Hartford, 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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