

BODY ART GUIDELINES

Mono County Environmental Health

STERILIZATION, SANITATION, AND SAFETY STANDARDS FOR TATTOOING, PERMANENT COSMETICS AND BODY PIERCING

Pursuant to AB 186

I. Definitions

The following terms contained in this document shall have the following meaning:

- (a) **APPROVED** means acceptable to the Director of the Environmental Health.
- (b) **ARTICLE** means any appliance, instrument, container, applicator, cosmetic dye, dressing, or thing used in connection with a business.
- (c) **BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS** means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- (d) **BLOOD EXPOSURE INCIDENT** means piercing the skin through such events as needlesticks, cuts, and abrasions from material contaminated with blood from a client, or eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, or non-intact skin contact with blood or blood-contaminated material from a client.
- (e) **BODY ART** means the practice of physical adornment including, but not limited to, the following techniques: body piercing, tattooing, or application of permanent cosmetics.
- (f) **BODY PIERCING** means the creation of an opening in the human body for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration. This includes but is not limited to, piercing of an ear, lip, tongue, nose or eyebrow. Body piercing does not, for the purpose of these standards, include piercing the leading edge or earlobe of the ear with a sterile, disposable, single-use stud or solid needle that is applied using a mechanical device to force the needle or stud through the ear.
- (g) **BODY PIERCER** means any person who is registered by the Department to perform body piercing.
- (h) **CONTAMINATED** means the presence or reasonably anticipated presence of blood, body fluid or other potentially infectious materials in or on the surface of an item.
- (i) **CONTAMINATED WASTE** means any contaminated material used in tattooing, permanent cosmetics or body piercing that is to be disposed of.
- (j) **DEPARTMENT** means Mono County Environmental Health Division of the Mono County Health Department.
- (k) **ENFORCEMENT OFFICER** means the Director of Environmental Health or his/her designees of the Department.
- (l) **EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN** means a written plan, applying to all

those who perform tattooing, application of permanent cosmetics, or body piercing within a facility, describing how the applicable requirements of this standard will be implemented. It is designed to eliminate or minimize employee and client exposure to bloodborne pathogens and other communicable diseases.

- (m) **FACILITY** means any room, shop, space or vehicle where tattooing, permanent cosmetics or body piercing is performed.
- (n) **FACILITY PERMIT** means written approval by the Department to the business owner to operate a tattoo, permanent cosmetics, body piercing facility or temporary facility. Approval is given in accordance with these Guidelines, and is separate from any other licensing requirements that may exist within the local jurisdiction.
- (o) **INSTRUMENT** means tattooing, permanent cosmetics or body piercing equipment. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to needles, needle bars, needle tubes, forceps, hemostats, tweezers, pliers, or other implements used to insert pigment, pierce, puncture, or be inserted into any part of the human body for the intended purpose of making a tattoo or permanent hole. Such equipment also includes studs, hoops, rings, or other decorative jewelry, materials or apparatuses inserted into any part of the body for the intended purpose of placement in a hole resulting from piercing.
- (p) **MINOR** means any person under the age of 18 (eighteen) years.
- (q) **OPERATOR** means any person including, but not limited to, an owner, employee, or tenant who is engaged in performing body art and who is registered in accordance with the Body Art Guidelines of the Department.
- (r) **OWNER** means and includes every person having ownership, control or custody of any place of business or employment.
- (s) **PERMANENT COSMETICS** means the application of pigments to or under the skin of human a human being for the purpose of permanently changing the color or other appearance of the skin. This includes, but is not limited to, permanent eyeliner, eye shadow, or lip color.
- (t) **PERMANENT COSMETICS TECHNICIAN** means a person who is registered with the DEPARTMENT to apply permanent cosmetics.
- (u) **PERMANENT HOLE** means a hole produced by piercing or puncturing any part of the body, with instruments intended to create an entrance and exit wound in body tissue(s) into which an appropriate device or apparatus may be inserted. Permanent hole would include any body part newly pierced or punctured which is undergoing a healing process.
- (v) **PIERCING DEVICE** means any device used for the creation of an entrance and exit wound in the human body for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration.
- (w) **PIERCING GUN** means a handheld tool that shall be used exclusively for piercing the ear, into which single use pre-sterilized studs and clutches are placed and inserted into the ear by hand squeezed or spring loaded action to create a permanent hole. The tool must be made of plastic, stainless steel or other material that is able to be disinfected.
- (x) **PROCEDURE AREA** means the immediate area where instruments and

- supplies are placed during a procedure.
- (y) **PURCHASED PRE-STERILIZED** means instruments or procedure setups that are sold individually packaged and sterilized. Each package shall have an auditable sterilization lot number from a sterilization facility.
 - (z) **REGISTRATION** means the applicant has complied with all the requirements of the Department and has received a Certificate of Registration.
 - (aa) **SANITIZATION** means effective bactericidal and viricidal treatment of clean equipment surfaces by a process that has been approved by the Department as being effective in destroying pathogens. It is not the same as sterilization.
 - (bb) **SHARPS WASTE** means any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing the skin, that has been used in the performance of tattooing, body piercing or the application of permanent cosmetics and that have not been disinfected or sterilized including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - (1) Tattooing needles and needlebars
 - (2) Disposable piercing needles
 - (3) Disposable razors
 - (cc) **STERILIZATION** means the destruction of all living organisms including spores.
 - (dd) **TATTOOING** means inserting pigment under the surface of the skin by pricking with a needle or otherwise, to permanently change the color or appearance of the skin or to produce an indelible mark or figure visible through the skin. This includes but is not limited to, eyeliner, lip color, camouflage, stencil designs and free hand designs.
 - (ee) **TATTOOIST** means any person who is registered with the Department to apply tattoos.
 - (ff) **TEMPORARY FACILITY** means any mobile or stationary including but not limited to, a trailer, truck, car, van, camper or other motorized or non-motorized vehicle, a shed, tent, moveable structure, bar, home or other facility or event including, but not limited to, educational or convention purposes such as a concert, fair, or party, where Body Art procedures will occur, excluding a registered body art facility.
 - (gg) **WORKSTATION** means an area that is set up to perform tattooing, permanent cosmetics or body piercing. A workstation can be a separate room or an area that can be screened to insure privacy when performing nipple, genital or other discretionary area tattooing or piercing.

II. Rights of the Enforcement Officer

The Department is charged with the enforcement of all provisions of these standards, and all standards adopted pursuant to it. The Department may enter, inspect, impound, copy records, and secure any samples, photographs, or other evidence from any body art shop, or any facility suspected of being a body art shop, for the purpose of enforcing these standards.

III. Certificate of Registration

No person shall perform body art unless such a person is registered with the Department to perform body art. Upon completion of all the requirements of registration, the candidate will receive a Body Art Certificate of Registration. A physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with sec. 2000 of Division 2) or a person engaged in the piercing of the leading edge or earlobe of the ears only is exempt from registration requirements.

IV. Registration Requirements and Procedures

Applicant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of application, and shall:

- (a) Obtain a copy of the Department standards and commit to comply with the standards.
- (b) Complete all Department application forms and pay required fees.
- (c) Provide the name and business address of the facility and the address at which the registrant will perform any activity covered by these standards.
- (d) Registration is not transferable from one person to another. The Certificate of Registration must be prominently displayed to the public, at the registrant's workstation, in every shop where the registrant practices.
- (e) A Certificate of Registration may be revoked at any time after due process. Registration may be suspended by the Department, after failure to correct violations.
- (f) Notwithstanding the other provisions of these standards, if the Enforcement Officer or any other duly authorized representative finds any unsafe practices or unsanitary conditions in the operation of a tattoo, permanent cosmetic, or body piercing shop which constitute an imminent danger to the public health, the Enforcement Officer may serve an order upon the registrant, owner or manager citing such conditions and specifying the corrective action(s) to be taken within a period of fifteen (15) days or less as designated by the Enforcement Officer. Such order may state that the registrant's registration is immediately suspended and all tattooing, permanent cosmetics and/or body piercing procedures are to be discontinued forthwith and such tattoo, permanent cosmetic, or body piercing operations are to be closed. Any person to whom such an order is issued shall comply immediately. As promptly as possible thereafter and within fifteen (15) days, the Enforcement Officer shall provide such a person an opportunity to be heard.

V. Clients

- (a) Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 653, no tattoo shall be applied to any person under eighteen (18) years of age, regardless of parental consent, except when authorized or prescribed by a physician's statement.
- (b) Pursuant to Penal Code Section 652, persons under the age of eighteen (18) years of age may not receive body piercing unless performed in the presence of their

- parent or guardian. The parent or guardian shall have valid picture identification. Nipple and genital piercing is prohibited on minors regardless of parental consent.
- (c) Before administering a tattoo or permanent cosmetic, the client must be advised that permanent cosmetics or any other tattoo should be considered permanent; that it can only be removed with a surgical procedure; and that any effective removal may leave scarring. Written information to this effect shall be included on the consent form to apply a tattoo.
 - (d) Tattooing, permanent cosmetics, or body piercing shall not be performed on skin surfaces which have sunburn, rash, pimples, moles, infection, open lesions, or manifest any evidence of unhealthful conditions.
 - (e) Tattooing, permanent cosmetics and body piercing may not be performed on any person who is impaired by drugs or alcohol.

VI. Client Records

The shop permit holder shall maintain proper records for each customer. The records shall include the following:

- (a) The date of the procedure.
- (b) Record of information on a picture identification showing name, age and current address of client.
- (c) The design and location of the tattoo, permanent cosmetics or body piercing.
- (d) The name and registration number of the tattooist, permanent cosmetic technician or body piercer.
- (e) Copy of the signed client information and consent form to perform the tattoo, permanent cosmetic or body piercing procedure.

The record of the procedure shall be kept for three years and shall be available for inspection by the Enforcement Officer.

VII. Hepatitis B Vaccination (HBV) All registrants must either:

- (a) Document protection against Hepatitis B in the form of:
 - (1) certification of completed vaccination or,
 - (2) laboratory evidence of immunity
- or
- (b) File a certificate of vaccination declination for HBV. The declination for vaccination shall be kept on file in the shop and made available during inspection.

VIII. Facility Owner Responsibilities

The facility owner or operator of any tattoo, permanent cosmetic, or body piercing facility shall:

- (a) Allow the Enforcement Officer or any duly authorized representative, after proper identification, to enter during business hours, any tattoo, permanent cosmetic, or body piercing shop within his/her jurisdiction, to inspect, and make as many additional inspections or re-inspections as are necessary for the

- enforcement of these standards.
- (b) Be responsible for all facility registrants complying with all health, safety, sanitation and sterilization rules and standards of the Department.
 - (c) Require each individual within the facility providing tattooing, permanent cosmetics or body piercing services to be registered with the Department.
 - (d) Maintain a list of facility registrants providing services at the facility for review by the Enforcement Officer during inspections.
 - (e) Develop and ensure compliance with the Exposure Control Plan as specified in **Section XII.** A copy of the plan must be available at all times for use and inspection.

IX. Construction Standards

- (a) Facility Requirements
 - (1) All floors, walls and ceilings shall be made of smooth, nonabsorbent and nonporous material that is easily cleanable. Concrete blocks or other masonry used in wall construction shall be covered or made smooth and sealed for a washable surface.
 - (2) Adequate toilet facilities shall be provided in accordance with the specifications of the Uniform Plumbing Code and any other local ordinances. Hand sinks shall be located inside the restroom facilities and shall be supplied with mounted liquid hand cleanser and single use paper towels dispensers or other as approved by the Department.
 - (3) The premises shall be constructed and maintained in a state of good repair at all times to prevent insect and rodent infestation.
 - (4) The establishment shall be well ventilated and be provided with an artificial light source equivalent to at least twenty (20) foot-candles.
 - (5) At least fifty (50) foot-candles of artificial light shall be provided at the level where the tattoo, permanent cosmetics or body piercing procedure is being performed.
 - (6) All surfaces, including but not limited to, counters, tables, equipment, chairs, recliners, shelving, and cabinets in the service areas and cleaning room, shall be made of smooth, non-absorbent, non-porous materials to allow for easy cleaning.
 - (7) Hand sinks with hot and cold running water operated by wrist or knee action shall be located in each work area. Hand sinks shall be supplied with liquid soap and single-use paper towels from mounted sanitary dispensers, or others as approved by the Department. If there are two or more work stations within a room, all may share the hand sink. A work station in a separate room shall include a hand sink.
 - (8) The cleaning room or area shall have a separate sink reserved for instrument clean up activities only.
 - (9) Water supply shall be from an approved source.

- (10) Sewage including liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a public sewer or, in absence thereof, in a manner approved by the Department.

X. Temporary Facilities

- (a) Temporary facilities include those for educational or convention purposes. To the extent possible, they shall meet the facility requirements in Section IX (b). At a minimum, they must include:
 - (1) Temporary handwash facilities and hand sanitizer located within each work or demonstration area. A temporary hand wash facility shall consist of liquid hand cleanser, single-use paper towels and warm potable water dispensed from an insulated container with a spigot that is raised a minimum of twenty-five (25) inches off the floor. Wastewater shall be collected in a bucket placed on the floor under the spigot. Warm potable water shall be replenished and wastewater removed as necessary.
 - (2) At least fifty (50) foot-candles of light at the level where the procedure is being performed.
 - (3) A separate cleaning and sterilization area shall be provided for use by the participants which can supply an adequate number of sinks and Department-approved sterilization units for cleaning and sterilizing equipment to be used during the event.
 - (4) Only sterilization units approved by the Department and used, cleaned and maintained according to manufacturer's instructions shall be utilized. All sterilization units used at the event shall have certification of a negative spore test on the sterilizer within the last 30 days.
- (b) Mobile units or vehicles shall comply with the following requirements.
 - (1) Mobile vehicles that are not operated in association with a permanently located facility shall maintain on board ultrasonic cleaning units and sterilization equipment meeting all the requirements set forth in Sections XIV and XV. All equipment requiring sterilization shall be sterilized using the on board sterilization equipment. Purchased pre-sterilized instruments may be used.
 - (2) Mobile vehicles operated in association with a permanently located facility, and without cleaning and sterilization equipment on board, shall have sufficient instruments and equipment to perform all procedure to be performed in one day.
 - (3) The mobile vehicle shall be equipped with a sink for the exclusive use of the registrant for hand washing and preparing customers. An adequate supply of potable water shall be maintained at all times that the mobile shop is open for business.
 - (4) All liquid wastes shall be stored in an adequate storage tank with a capacity at least fifty percent (50%) greater than the capacity of the on-board potable water. Liquid wastes shall be disposed of at any approved trailer dumpsite.
 - (5) If there is not an on-board restroom, the mobile vehicle shall be operated within 200 feet of a public restroom.
 - (6) All procedures must be performed inside the mobile vehicle. No procedures shall be performed outside of the vehicle.

XI. Housekeeping Standards

All Body Art facilities shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) All areas shall be kept neat, clean and in good repair.
- (b) All surfaces and equipment (chairs, work stations, counters, client recliners or chairs, dispensers) in the procedure area shall be made of smooth, non-absorbent, non-porous material that can withstand repeated disinfection.
- (c) An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant or germicide (iodophor, phenolic, or alcohol containing germicide, or a 1:100 dilution of household bleach and water (two (2) tablespoons of bleach in one (1) quart of water)) shall be used after cleaning to disinfect any surface contaminated with blood or body fluids.
- (d) All facilities shall have the waiting area separated from the workstations and the cleaning room or area. A public restroom shall be available to clients during all business hours.
- (e) Body Art activities shall be separated from nail and hair activities by a solid barrier in such a manner as to prevent contact with irritants including but not limited to hair spray and nail dust.
- (f) The cleaning room or area shall be set up in a manner to provide distinct, separate areas for cleaning equipment, and for the handling and storage of sterilized equipment. The cleaning area sink shall be reserved for instrument cleaning only and shall not be used as a janitorial sink.
- (g) Large capacity ultrasonic cleaning units shall be clearly labeled biohazardous and placed away from the sterilizer and workstations. All ultrasonic cleaners shall be cleaned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.
- (h) Adequate foot-operated receptacles shall be provided in each workstation for disposal of trash and debris.
- (i) Each work station shall have a Department-approved sharps container that is rigid, puncture proof, leak proof and labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" for disposal of sharp objects that come into contact with blood or body fluids.
- (j) The procedure area and client chair/table must be wiped down with an EPA registered disinfectant or germicide using a single-use paper towel before and after serving each client.
- (k) Immediately before a procedure, the procedure area must be wiped down with an EPA registered disinfectant or germicide using a single-use paper towel.
- (l) All germicides and disinfectants must be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- (m) All chemicals shall be properly labeled and stored.
- (n) Pets or other animals shall not be permitted in the facility. Trained guide or assistance animals for the disabled and fish in aquariums in the waiting area are exempted.

XII. Exposure Control Plan

The owner of every Body Art facility shall establish a written Exposure Control Plan applying to all those who perform Body Art within a facility, describing how the applicable requirements of this standard will be implemented.

The Exposure Control Plan shall contain at least the following elements:

The method of implementation for each of the following applicable sections of these standards:

(V) Clients, (IX, b) Facility Requirements, (X) Temporary Facilities, (XI) Housekeeping Standards, (XIV) Approved Sterilization Equipment and Monitoring Methods, (XV) Instrument Sterilization and Set-Up, (XVI) Contaminated Wastes, (XVII) Tattooing, (XVIII) Permanent Cosmetics, and (XIX) Body Piercing.

XIII. Exposure Control Training Requirements

- (a) All persons registered with the DEPARTMENT to perform tattooing, application of permanent cosmetics, or body piercing must receive exposure control training.
- (b) Training shall be completed within one year of the effective date of this standard and must be updated at least every three years thereafter. Additional training must be completed when changes such as modification of procedures or institution of new procedures affect the practitioner's or client's exposure. The additional training may be limited to addressing new exposures created.
- (c) Material appropriate in content and vocabulary to educational level, literacy, and language of trainees shall be used.
- (d) The training program shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements.
 - (1) An accessible copy of the these and other applicable standards and an explanation of their contents;
 - (2) A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases and other exposures appropriate for the practice of the trainee;
 - (3) An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens and other communicable diseases appropriate for the practice of the trainee;
 - (4) An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood for either the practitioner, the client, or both;
 - (5) An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure to both the practitioner and the client;
 - (6) Information on the types, proper use, and removal of gloves and proper handwashing techniques;
 - (7) Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, and the benefits of being vaccinated;
 - (8) An explanation of what constitutes a blood exposure incident, the risk of disease transmission following a blood exposure incident, and the options for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up if an exposure incident occurs,

- specific to each bloodborne pathogen;
- (9) An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.
- (e) The person conducting the training shall be knowledgeable in the subject matter covered by the training program as it relates to the workplace that the training will address.

XIV. Approved Sterilization Equipment and Monitoring Methods

Instruments used in Body Art shall be properly cleaned and packaged in sterilizer bags with a color change indicator and then sterilized in a sterilizer that meets the following requirements:

- (a) Is sold as sterilizing equipment for medical instruments.
- (b) Has been approved by the Department.
- (c) Is used, cleaned and maintained to manufacturer's specifications.
- (d) Is tested at least monthly (unless otherwise specified by manufacturer) by using a commercial biological monitoring (spore) system to assure that all microorganisms, including spores, have been destroyed. Biological indicator test results must be available for inspection at all times.

XV. Instrument Sterilization and Set-Up

- (a) Contaminated non-disposable equipment including needles, needle bars, needle tubes, needle caps, body piercing tubes or other instruments that are contaminated shall be immersed in liquid in the cleaning area or room until cleaned and sterilized.
- (b) Before being sterilized, all instruments shall be thoroughly cleaned in an ultrasonic cleaner following manufacturer's instructions.
- (c) After cleaning, non-disposable instruments shall be packaged into procedure set-ups with color change indicators or packaged individually in peel-packs with color change indicators. All packages shall be dated and initialed by the preparer. If a sterilized package has been breached or allowed to get wet, the instrument(s) shall be re-packaged and re-sterilized before use.
- (d) After sterilization, the instruments shall be stored in a dry, clean cabinet or other tightly covered container reserved for storage of sterile instruments.
- (e) A record of sterilization procedures should be maintained.
- (f) Wearing new clean disposable examination gloves, the tattooist, permanent cosmetics technician, or body piercer shall use proper technique to assemble, without contamination, all instruments and supplies to be used in the procedure. All sterilized instruments shall remain in sterile packages until opened in front of the client. If a glove is pierced, torn or contaminated by contact with any non-clean surface, both gloves must be properly removed and discarded. The gloves shall be discarded after the completion of each procedure on an individual client, and hands shall be washed prior to donning the next pair of gloves. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one person. The use of disposable examination gloves does not preclude or substitute for hand washing procedures as a part of a good personal hygiene program.

XVI. Contaminated Wastes

Contaminated wastes generated by a Body Art facility shall be classified into two categories:

- (a) Contaminated sharps, which means any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, tattoo needles, permanent cosmetic needles, piercing needles and razors, shall be treated as a medical waste and disposed of in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code Division 104, Part 14, Section 117600-118360.
- (b) Other contaminated waste, meaning waste other than contaminated sharps, which include contaminated gauze, wipes, tissues, unused dyes and inks, and other non-sharp(s) used in body art, shall be double-bagged, securely tied and disposed of daily in a trash container that prevents unauthorized access. This material shall be disposed of in an approved site by a general trash hauler (licensed solid waste hauler).

XVII. Tattooing

- (a) Before the procedure is started, the tattooist shall discuss all the topics on the Department-approved information form and the consent form for application of a tattoo. The client shall fill out and sign the forms. One copy of each form shall be retained by the shop; the other copy shall be given to the client. The tattooist must also explain all aftercare instructions and have the client initial the box on the consent form to indicate that he or she has received written aftercare instructions.
- (b) The tattooist shall not smoke, eat or drink at the workstation or cleaning room during or between procedures.
- (c) The tattooist shall thoroughly wash hands and forearms with soap and warm water before and after serving each client, to prevent cross contamination and/or transmission of body fluids, infections or exposure to service related chemicals or wastes. Following thorough washing, hands shall be dried using clean, single use paper towels.
- (d) The tattooist shall wear new clean disposable examination gloves for every client during the procedure. If a glove is pierced, torn or contaminated by coming into contact with any other person or non-clean surface, both gloves must be properly removed and discarded. Gloves shall be discarded after the completion of each procedure on an individual client, and hands shall be washed prior to donning a new pair of disposable examination gloves. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one person. The use of disposable examination gloves does not preclude or substitute for hand washing procedures as part of a good personal hygiene program.
- (e) The tattooist shall use freshly laundered linens or new disposable drapes, lap cloths, or aprons for each client. All drapes, lap cloths, aprons and linens shall be stored in a closed cabinet or container. Used disposable items shall be placed into a closed container that is lined with a plastic bag for disposal at the end of the day. Used linens shall be placed into a laundry hamper lined with a plastic bag.
- (f) All substances used in the procedures shall be dispensed from containers in a manner to prevent contamination of the unused portion.
- (g) When a work station rinse cup is used alone or in an ultrasonic cleaner, the cup and solution must be changed after each client.

- (h) If spray bottles are used to dispense liquids, the liquid shall be sprayed onto a single-use wipe rather than directly onto the client.
- (i) Single-use ointment tubes, applicators and supplies shall be discarded after the tattoo procedure.
- (j) All pre-sterilized instruments to be used in the tattooing procedure shall be opened in front of the client.
- (k) The use of hectographic or single-service tissue stencils shall be required for applying a tattoo outline to the skin. The use of acetate or other multiuse stencils is prohibited.
- (l) When the design is drawn free hand, non-toxic markers or other devices shall be used.
- (m) Individual portions of inks, dyes or pigments in single-use containers shall be used for each client. Any remaining unused dye or pigment shall be discarded immediately following the tattoo procedure.
- (n) If inks, dyes or pigments are prepared by the tattooist only non-toxic, non-contaminated materials shall be used.
- (o) Excess ink, dye or pigment applied to the skin during tattooing shall be removed with a clean single-use paper product.
- (p) Immediately, before the procedure is begun, the procedure area shall be wiped down with an EPA registered germicide or disinfectant or a solution of two (2) tablespoons of bleach in one (1) quart of water and the procedure area covered with an uncontaminated paper towel or tray cover. All instruments and supplies needed for the procedure shall then be arranged on the paper or tray cover.
- (q) Before placing the design on the skin, the tattoo artist shall clean any area other than the face with germicidal soap, and if necessary, shave off any hair with a disposable, single-use safety razor, then apply the stencil. The area shall be cleaned during and after the procedure with a germicidal soap that has been applied with a single-use paper product. If shaving is necessary, single-use disposable razors or safety razors with single-service blades shall be used and discarded into a sharps container after each use, and the reusable holder shall be sterilized in an autoclave after each use. Following shaving, the skin and surrounding area shall be washed with an antimicrobial soap and water or an EPA-approved antiseptic solution applied with a clean, single-use paper product.
- (r) The stencil shall be applied with the antimicrobial soap or some other approved product dispensed from a container in a manner that does not contaminate the unused portion.
- (s) Upon completion of the procedure, aftercare instructions shall be reviewed with the client. Aftercare shall consist of both verbal and written instructions concerning proper care of the tattooed skin. Instructions shall specify:
 - (1) Responsibilities and care following the tattoo procedure.
 - (2) Possible side effects.
 - (3) Restrictions.
 - (4) Signs and symptoms of an infection.
 - (5) Instructions to call a physician if infection occurs.

XVIII. Permanent Cosmetics

- (a) Before the procedure is started, the permanent cosmetics technician shall discuss all topics on the Department-approved client information form and the consent form for the application of a permanent cosmetic procedure. The client shall fill out and sign the forms. One copy of each form shall be retained by the shop; the other copy shall be given to the client. The permanent cosmetics technician must also discuss all aftercare instructions and have the client initial the box on the consent form to indicate that he or she has received written aftercare instructions.
- (b) The permanent cosmetics technician shall not smoke, eat or drink at the work station or cleaning area during or between procedures.
- (c) The permanent cosmetics technician shall thoroughly wash hands and forearms with soap and warm water before and after serving each client, to prevent cross contamination and/or transmission of body fluids, infection or exposure to service related chemicals or wastes. Following thorough washing, the hands shall be dried using clean, single use paper towels.
- (d) The permanent cosmetics technician shall wear new clean disposable examination gloves for every client during the procedure. If a glove is pierced, torn or contaminated by coming into contact with any other person or non-clean surface, both gloves must be properly removed and discarded. Gloves shall be discarded after the completion of each procedure on an individual client, and hands shall be washed prior to donning a new pair of disposable examination gloves. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one person. The use of disposable examination gloves does not preclude or substitute for hand washing procedures as part of a good personal hygiene program.
- (e) The permanent cosmetics technician shall use freshly laundered linens or new disposable drapes, lap cloths, or aprons for each client. All drapes, lap cloths, aprons and linens shall be stored in a closed cabinet or container. Used disposable items shall be placed into a closed container that is lined with a plastic bag for disposal at the end of the day. Used linens shall be placed into a laundry hamper lined with a plastic bag.
- (f) All substances, including but not limited to pigments and dyes, used in the procedures shall be dispensed from containers in a manner to prevent contamination of the unused portion.
- (g) If spray bottles are used to dispense liquids, the liquid shall be sprayed onto a single-use wipe rather than directly onto the client.
- (h) The permanent cosmetic technician shall not be required to have an ultrasonic cleaner and a hospital grade sterilizer if only individually packaged, sterile, single-use, needles, needle chambers machine tips, machine casings, and combo couplers are used. If any instruments are reused, they must be cleaned in an ultrasonic cleaner and sterilized in a hospital grade sterilizer.
- (i) If a manual device is used, it shall be single use and disposable. The device shall be sterilized before use, and discarded in a sharps container at the end of the procedure.
- (j) The use of some rotary pens (also called cosmetic machines) is permitted. Any rotary pen that uses a sponge at the opening of chamber to stop the pigment or body fluids from getting into the machine or is designed in a manner that doesn't allow it

- to be properly cleaned and sterilized shall not be permitted.
- (k) Only rotary pens that have detachable, disposable, sterile combo couplers and detachable, disposable or autoclavable casings that can be cleaned and sterilized can be used. Pre-sterilized needles shall be used in all procedures.
 - (l) The use of any traditional coil machine shall be permitted providing the permanent cosmetic technician has a shop with an ultrasonic cleaner and hospital grade sterilizer to clean and sterilize the needles and needle bars, and the needle tubes.
 - (m) Disposable sterile machine tips, combo couplers, needles, needle chambers, and casings shall not be re-used.
 - (n) Fresh pigment and disposable pigment containers shall be used for each client. Used pigment and pigment containers shall be discarded after each client.
 - (o) Immediately, before the procedure is begun, the procedure area shall be wiped down with an EPA registered germicide or disinfectant or a solution of two (2) tablespoons of bleach in one (1) quart of water and the procedure area covered with an uncontaminated paper towel or tray cover. All instruments and supplies needed for the procedure shall then be arranged on the paper towel or tray cover.
 - (p) Before application of permanent cosmetics, the immediate and surrounding area of the skin where the cosmetics are to be applied shall be washed with an antimicrobial soap and water or an EPA-approved antiseptic solution applied with a clean single-use paper product. If shaving is necessary, single-use disposable razors or safety razors with single service blades shall be used and discarded into a sharps container after each use and the reusable holder shall be sterilized in an autoclave after each use. Following shaving, the skin and surrounding area shall be washed with an antimicrobial soap and water or an EPA-approved antiseptic solution applied with a clean single-use paper product.
 - (q) All disposable items such as cotton balls, Q-tips, tissue, water cups, new or used that have come into contact with the procedure table/chair, or work area shall be discarded into a closed container lined with a plastic bag and removed at the end of the day.
 - (r) After the procedure a thin coat of antibiotic cream or sterile petroleum jelly may be applied using a fresh Q-tip, cotton ball or sterile applicator.
 - (s) Upon completion of the procedure, aftercare instructions shall be reviewed. Aftercare shall consist of both verbal and written instructions concerning proper care of the skin. The instructions shall specify:
 - (1) Responsibilities and care following a permanent cosmetic procedure.
 - (2) Possible side effects.
 - (3) Restrictions.
 - (4) Signs and symptoms of infection.
 - (5) Instructions to call a physician if infection occurs.

XIX. Body Piercing

- (a) Before beginning any body piercing procedure, the body piercer shall discuss the risks and responsibilities required in the particular piercing with the client. The client shall fill out and sign a client information form and the consent form for body piercing. One copy of each form shall be retained by the facility and the other copy shall be given to the client. The body piercer must also explain aftercare instructions and have

- the client initial box on the consent form to indicate that he or she has received written aftercare instructions.
- (b) The body piercer shall not smoke, eat or drink at the work station or cleaning room during or between procedures. The client may consume a pre-packaged beverage or candy.
 - (c) The body piercer shall thoroughly wash hands and forearms with soap and warm water before and after serving each client, to prevent cross contamination and/or transmission of body fluids, infection or exposure to service related chemicals or wastes. Following thorough washing, the hands shall be dried using clean, single use paper towels.
 - (d) The body piercer shall wear new clean disposable examination gloves for every client during the procedure. If a glove is pierced, torn or contaminated by coming into contact with any other person or non-clean surface, both gloves must be properly removed and discarded. Gloves shall be discarded after the completion of each procedure on an individual client, and hands shall be washed prior to donning a new pair of disposable examination gloves. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one person. The use of disposable examination gloves does not preclude or substitute for hand washing procedures as part of a good personal hygiene program.
 - (e) The body piercer shall use freshly laundered linens or new disposable dental bibs or drapes for each client. All drapes, dental bibs, and linens shall be stored in a closed cabinet or container. Used disposable items shall be placed into a closed container that is lined with a plastic bag for disposal at the end of the day. Used linens shall be placed into a laundry hamper lined with a plastic bag.
 - (f) All body piercing needles shall be single use, sterilized disposable piercing needles slightly larger or of the same gauge as the jewelry or ornaments to be inserted, and disposed of immediately after use in a sharps container.
 - (g) All instruments, as defined in Section 2, shall be properly cleaned and sterilized in bags with color indicator strips. Each bag shall be dated and initialed by the person preparing the instruments.
 - (h) All forceps, hemostats, tubes, etc. shall be properly cleaned and sterilized in individual bags using a Department approved sterilizer.
 - (i) All non-sterilizable implements such as calipers shall be nonporous and disinfected after each use with an appropriate disinfectant.
 - (j) Only pre-sterilized jewelry or ornaments in new or good condition shall be used for piercing. Ear studs or other jewelry designed for ears shall not be used in other parts of the body.
 - (k) Only jewelry made of ASTM F138, ISO 5832-1 and ANSI 316L or AISI 316LVM implant grade stainless steel, solid 14K through 18K yellow or white gold, niobium, ASTM 136 6A4V titanium, platinum or other materials found to be equally bio-compatible shall be placed in newly pierced skin.
 - (l) Immediately, before the procedure is begun, the procedure area shall be wiped down with an EPA registered germicide or disinfectant or a solution of two (2) tablespoons of bleach in one (1) quart of water and the procedure area covered with an uncontaminated paper towel or tray cover. All instruments and supplies needed for the procedure shall then be arranged on the paper.

- (m) Before piercing, the immediate and surrounding area of the skin which is to be pierced shall be washed with an EPA-approved antiseptic solution applied with a clean, single-use paper product. If shaving is necessary, single-use, disposable razors, or safety razors with single-service blades shall be used and discarded after each use and the reusable holder shall be sterilized in an autoclave after each use. Following shaving, the skin and surrounding area shall be washed with an EPA-approved antiseptic solution applied with a clean single-use paper product.
- (n) Upon completion of the piercing, the body piercer shall review verbal and printed instructions to the client on the care of the body opening created by the piercing to minimize the likelihood of infection. Aftercare instructions shall specify:
 - (1) Care specific to the site of the piercing.
 - (2) Information regarding tightness to prevent accidental ingestion or imbedding of certain jewelry if appropriate.
 - (3) Restrictions.
 - (4) Signs and symptoms of infection.
 - (5) Instructions to consult a physician if infection occurs.

XX. Cal/OSHA

Where tattooing, application of permanent cosmetics, or body piercing involves an employer-employee relationship, the Cal/OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5193, Title 8, California Code of Regulations may apply. Nothing in these standards is intended to conflict with or preclude the application of or compliance with that standard.

XXI. Severability

In the event any particular clause or section of these standards should be declared invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect. Toward that end, the provisions of these standards are declared to be severable.