

## BODY ART INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

<b>FACILITY NAME:</b>	
<b>FACILITY ADDRESS:</b>	
<b>OWNER/CONTACT:</b>	
<b>PHONE:</b>	
<b>EMAIL:</b>	
<b>TYPE OF BODY ART PERFORMED:</b>	
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	

All existing and approved body art establishments are required to submit a written Infection Prevention and Control Plan (IPCP) to the board of health for approval. This plan is intended to comply with 3701- 9-02(B)(8) of the Ohio Administrative Code.

The owner, employees and practitioners of the above body art facility have developed this IPCP to prevent accidents, to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to blood or other body fluids, and to break the cycle of cross-contamination between practitioners and clients.

The plan must address the decontaminating and disinfection of environmental surfaces and reusable equipment, protection of clean and sterile instruments from contamination, the safe handling and disposal of needles, ensuring that standard precautions and aseptic techniques are utilized during all body art procedures.

The body art facility owner shall provide onsite training on the facility's IPCP to the body art practitioners and employees or individuals involved with decontamination and sterilization procedures.

The plan shall be kept up to date and resubmitted if any significant changes have been made. A copy should be provided to the board of health and maintained in the body art facility. All body art practitioners and employees have access to the plan and can review it at any time.

## **SECTION I: PROCEDURES FOR DECONTAMINATING AND DISINFECTING ENVIRONMENTAL SURFACES**

Describe the procedures for decontaminating and disinfecting environmental surfaces. Identify items that are to be disinfected, disinfectant to be used, and the frequency.

<b>Environmental Surface</b>	<b>Type of EPA-registered disinfectant used</b>	<b>Procedure/Frequency</b>
Workstation surfaces/countertops		
Workstation chairs/stools		
Trays		
Surfaces (including armrests/headrests) of procedure chairs or tables		
Procedure area		
Portable light fixtures		
Tattoo machine and clip cord		
Permanent cosmetic machine		
Other		

## **SECTION II: PROCEDURES FOR DECONTAMINATING AND DISINFECTING REUSABLE EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS**

Any instruments or equipment used for body art procedures shall either be single-use/disposable or be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after each use.

<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>SINGLE-USE OR REUSABLE</b>	<b>IF SINGLE-USE, PROVIDE SUPPLIER NAME</b>
Needle tubes	SINGLE-USE <input type="checkbox"/> REUSABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
Calipers	SINGLE-USE <input type="checkbox"/> REUSABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
Permanent makeup/microblading pen	SINGLE-USE <input type="checkbox"/> REUSABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other. Please specify:	SINGLE-USE <input type="checkbox"/> REUSABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	

If ALL equipment for body art procedures is single-use/disposable, you may skip the following section.

Non-disposable instruments equipment will be cleaned and sterilized per OAC 3701-9-8(A) which requires the following:

1. Soaked in an enzymatic pre-cleaner to remove all gross debris;
2. Rinsed and patted dry;
3. Disassembled or placed in the open position, if hinged;
4. Visually inspected to verify that they are clean and to identify any damage, including but not limited to, bends, cracks or pits, that would impair the sterilization process;
5. Thoroughly cleaned in tepid water and an appropriate detergent capable of breaking down blood, ink, dyes, pigments and other contaminants;
6. Fully submerged in a disinfectant to ensure contact with all surfaces for the amount of time specified in the manufacturer's instructions;
7. Rinsed and patted dry;
8. Placed in an ultrasonic cleaning unit filled with an appropriate solution specified in the manufacturer's instructions;
9. Rinsed and air dried;
10. Individually packed in sterilization pouches. Each pouch or its indicator shall be labeled with the date of processing;
11. Sterilized in a steam sterilizer.

Sterilizers will be monitored in the following ways:

1. Clean instruments to be sterilized shall first be sealed in peel packs that contain a process indicator which changes color upon proper steam sterilization. The outside of the pack shall be labeled with the date of processing.
2. A sterilization integrator shall be placed in each load in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.
3. A biological indicator test will be taken and submitted to a lab for analysis on a weekly basis.

The expiration date for sterilized equipment or instruments shall be one year from the date of sterilization.

When any moisture remains on or within the sterilization pouch, or if the sterilizer has malfunctioned, the instruments or equipment shall be considered contaminated.

When the process indicator in the pouches and/or the sterilization integrator demonstrates that sterilization has not been achieved, the sterilizer shall not be used until it is examined and repaired or replaced

All ultrasonic cleaning units, and steam sterilizers shall be used, cleaned, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's current instructions. The sterilizer shall be maintained in proper working condition and records of any maintenance performed shall be kept for at least two years.

<b>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)</b>
Describe the PPE used during cleaning and sterilization process:
<b>ENZYMATIC PRE-CLEANER</b>
Describe the container and type of enzymatic pre-cleaner that will be used to remove all gross debris:
<b>ULTRASONIC CLEANING UNIT</b>
Make and model of ultrasonic cleaning unit:
Type of solution used in ultrasonic cleaner:
<b>STEAM STERILIZER/AUTOClave</b>
Make and model number of steam sterilizer:
Is the steam sterilizer equipped to sterilize hollow instruments?
Is the steam sterilizer equipped with a mechanical drying cycle?
Name of company or lab used for weekly biological indicator tests:
Are spore packs provided for tests? If no, describe packs that will be used.
Describe the facility's contingency plan if the sterilization integrator or biological indicator test indicates the sterilizer is not working properly:
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Documentation that the sterilization indicators, integrators and biological indicator tests were performed shall be maintained and shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Date and time the sterilizer load was run or the biological test was performed;
- (2) The name of the person who ran the sterilization load or performed the test;
- (3) Results of the sterilization integrator or digital printout; and
- (4) A copy of the report that a biological indicator test was conducted by an independent laboratory.

All documentation records for each test performed shall be maintained and readily available for at least two years.

### **SECTION III: PROCEDURES FOR PROTECTING CLEAN INSTRUMENTS AND STERILE INSTRUMENTS FROM CONTAMINATION DURING STORAGE**

#### **STORAGE OF CLEAN INSTRUMENTS**

Describe the location where the cleaned/sterilized and packaged and instruments are stored:

### **SECTION IV: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS AND ASEPTIC TECHNIQUES UTILIZED DURING ALL BODY ART PROCEDURES**

Persons performing body art procedures shall observe standard precautions for preventing transmission of blood borne and other infectious diseases in accordance with OAC 3701-9-4(S) which requires the following:

1. Sterile instruments and aseptic techniques shall be used at all times during a procedure;
2. Hand washing shall be performed before and after each procedure. Fingernails shall be kept short and clean;
3. Clean, previously unused gloves shall be worn throughout the entire procedure, including setup and tear down. If the gloves are pierced, or torn, or if they become otherwise contaminated or compromised, hand washing shall be performed and a new pair shall be put on immediately. If the body artist leaves the area during the procedure, gloves shall be removed before leaving, hand washing shall be performed and a new pair of gloves shall be put on when returning. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one patron;
4. Only sterilized, single use, disposable needles shall be used on a patron. All used needles and associated needle bars shall be properly disposed of immediately after the procedure;
5. If shaving is necessary, single use disposable razors shall be used. Used razors shall be properly disposed of in an appropriate sharps container;
6. All marking instruments shall be single use or be manufactured to sterilize by design;
7. All products used to address the flow of blood or to absorb blood shall be single use and disposed of properly. No individual performing a body art procedure shall use styptic pencils, alum blocks or other solid styptics to address the flow of blood;
8. After any body art service and prior to the next, all procedure areas shall be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant;
9. All soaps, inks, dyes, pigments, ointments, and other products shall be dispensed and applied using an aseptic technique and, in a manner to prevent contamination of the original container and its contents. Applicators shall be single use and disposed of properly;
10. Any equipment intended for use that is not single use shall be disinfected and sterilized between patrons. Equipment that cannot be sterilized shall be disinfected between use; and
11. All body artists shall follow appropriate hand washing techniques and wear gloves when involved in cleaning, disinfecting and sterilization procedures.

## PERSONAL HYGIENE

Describe when hand washing is required in your facility:

Describe what personal protective equipment will be worn while performing body art procedures:

Describe when changing of gloves is required in your facility:

## PREVENTION OF CROSS CONTAMINATION

Describe the techniques used to prevent the contamination of instruments, tattoo machines, trays, tables, chairs, clip cords, power supplies, squeeze bottles, inks, pigments, lamps, stools, soaps, procedure sites and additional areas of potential contamination during body art procedure:

Describe type of barriers (films, wraps, absorbent pads, paper towels, bibs, wax paper, aluminum foil, etc) will be used to protect the above instruments or equipment:

## SETUP PROCEDURES

Describe the **set-up** procedures for the stations for the following procedures:

Tattoo:

Piercing:

Permanent Makeup:

## TEAR DOWN PROCEDURES

Describe the ***tear down*** procedures for the stations for the following procedures:

Tattoo:

Piercing:

Permanent Makeup:

## **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TATTOO/PERMANENT MAKEUP SERVICES**

The operator shall ensure that the business and all persons performing tattooing procedures shall comply with the following:

1. Prior to a procedure, the area of the patron's body to be tattooed, shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water, then prepared with an antiseptic solution that is applied with a clean single use gauze square, cotton ball or square, cotton swab or other clean, absorbent, disposable material.
2. All products applied to the skin, including but not limited to stencils, shall be single use and disposable. Stencils shall be dispensed and applied on the area to be tattooed with a clean paper towel or an applicator in a manner to prevent contamination of the original container and its contents. Petroleum-based products shall not be used in conjunction with latex gloves.
3. Only commercially manufactured inks, dyes, or pigments that are intended for tattooing shall be used. Powdered dyes shall be liquefied as recommended by the manufacturer. Unless approved by the manufacturer, ink, dye, or pigment colors shall not be adulterated by the body artist. Single use containers of inks, dyes, or pigments shall be used for each patron and the body artist shall discard the container and remaining dye or ink upon completion of procedure. If non-disposable containers are used, they shall be sterilized before reuse. The body artist performing the procedure shall remove excess ink, dye, or pigment from the skin with single-use gauze squares, cotton balls or squares, cotton swabs, or other clean, absorbent, disposable material.
4. The body artist shall wash the completed tattoo with a single use gauze square, cotton ball or square or cotton swab, saturated with an appropriate antiseptic solution approved by the board of health. The tattooed area shall be allowed to dry, after which the body artist shall apply a sterile, non-occlusive, single use dressing secured with non-allergenic tape to the site. Non-medical use paper products including, but not limited to, napkins and tape for dressing shall not be used.

### **PREPARATION OF SKIN FOR TATTOO/PERMANENT MAKEUP**

Describe how the procedure site will be prepared for a body art procedure:

What type of marking instrument will be used in contact with clients' skin?

If necessary, what type of razor will be used to prepare area for body art procedure?

What type of applicators will be used to transfer products such as soaps, disinfectants, ointments, etc. to the skin?



## **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BODY PIERCING SERVICES**

The operator shall ensure that the business and all persons performing body piercing services shall comply with the following provisions:

1. Prior to a procedure, the area of the patron's body to be pierced shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water, then prepared with an antiseptic solution that is applied with a clean, absorbent disposable material. In the case of oral piercings, the patron shall be provided with alcohol-free, antiseptic mouthwash in a single use cup and shall ensure that the patron utilizes the mouthwash provided to thoroughly rinse the affected area. In the case of a lip, labret, or cheek piercing, procedures described in this paragraph for both skin and oral piercings shall be followed.
2. Only sterilized jewelry made of ASTM F136 compliant titanium or ASTM F138 compliant steel, solid 14 karat or 18 karat white or yellow gold, niobium, or platinum, shall be placed in a new piercing. Mill certificates for jewelry shall be maintained at the body art establishment.

### **PREPARATION OF SKIN FOR BODY PIERCING**

Describe how the procedure site will be prepared for a piercing procedure:

Describe how the procedure site will be prepared for an oral piercing:

Describe where mill certificates for jewelry will be maintained:

## **SECTION V: PROCEDURES FOR SAFE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF SHARPS WASTE**

The disposal of waste items including, but not limited to needles, razors, and other supplies capable of causing lacerations or puncture wounds, generated through the provision of any body art procedure shall be disposed in accordance with chapter 3745-27 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

The sharps waste container shall be labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD". Each procedure area and decontamination/sterilization area shall have a container for the disposal of sharps waste. Sharps waste containers must be easily accessible to the practitioner.

### **SAFE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL FOR SHARPS**

Describe the procedures used for the safe handling of sharps:

Describe the disposal of sharps used during a body art procedure for the following instruments:

Needles and needle bars:

Razors:

Other sharps or single-use marking pens:

List the name and contact information of medical waste hauler used for the disposal of sharps containers:

## **SECTION VI: AFTERCARE PROCEDURES**

### **AFTERCARE PROCEDURES**

Please describe (or attach) the written recommendation and care information provided to the client after a body art procedure:

Info is attached ☐

## STERILIZATION LOG

[illegible]