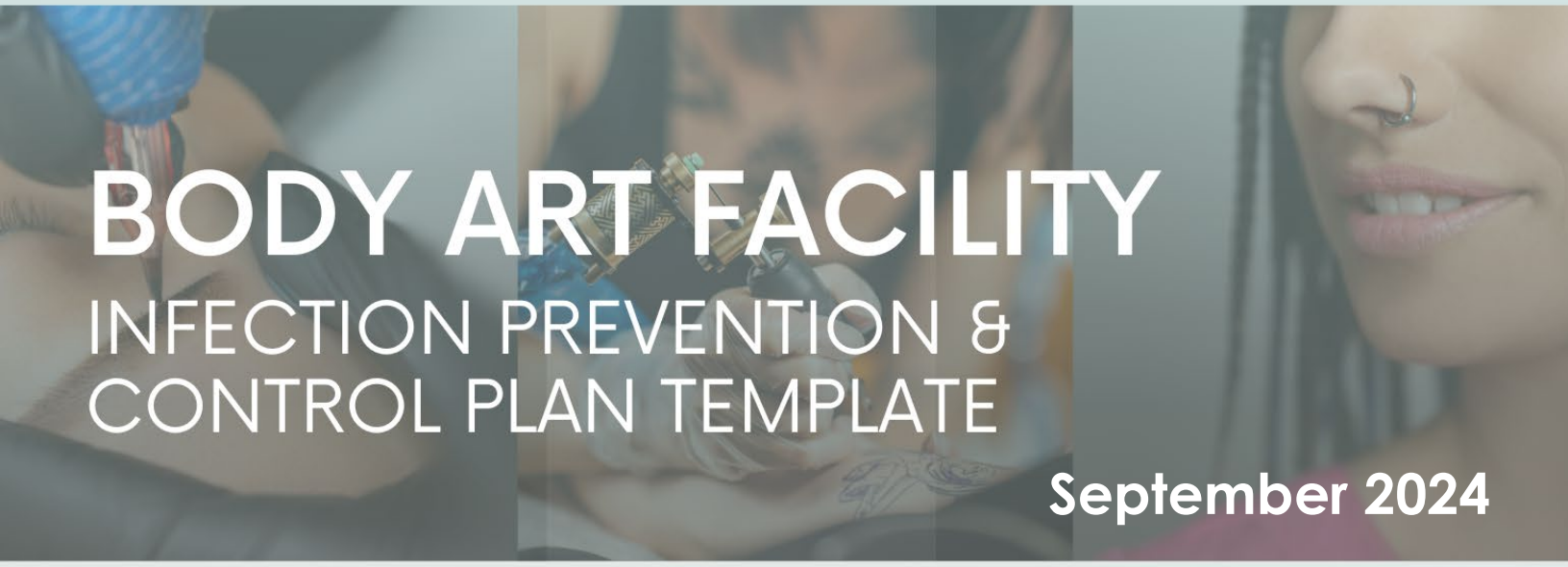

BODY ART FACILITY

INFECTION PREVENTION & CONTROL PLAN TEMPLATE

September 2024

BODY ART PROGRAM
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County of Los Angeles Public Health

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Infection Prevention and Control Plan (IPCP) template has been established in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), Section 119313. The body art facility shall maintain and follow a written IPCP, provided by the owner or practitioners, specifying procedures to comply with the Safe Body Art Act.

The IPCP shall be maintained and updated whenever there are changes to any of the procedures or tasks and when new technology is adopted for use in the body art facility. The IPCP document shall include sections for the following: Definitions; Decontaminating and Disinfection; Reusable Instruments or Disposal; Storage; Setup and Teardown Workstation; Prevention of Cross Contamination; Safe Handling and Disposal of Sharps Waste; Sterilization Procedure; and Procedural Requirements.

The body art facility owner shall provide IPCP onsite training to practitioners and employees at least once a year. Training record shall be available and maintained onsite for three years.

NAME OF BODY ART FACILITY:	
SITE ADDRESS:	
CITY, STATE, ZIPCODE:	
TYPE OF BODY ART FACILITY (Check all that apply) ☐ **TATTOOING** ☐ **PERMANENT COSMETICS** ☐ **PIERCING** ☐ **BRANDING**	
CONTACT PERSON:	**TELEPHONE:**
EMAIL:	**WEBSITE:**

DEFINITIONS

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION A liquid or semiliquid substance that is approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration to reduce the number of microorganisms present on the skin and on mucosal surfaces.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN A disease-causing microorganism that, when present in the blood, can be transmitted to humans, including, but not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBP), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

BODY ART Body piercing, tattooing, branding, or application of permanent cosmetics.

BODY ART FACILITY The specified building, section of a building, or vehicle in which a practitioner performs or demonstrates for the purpose of instruction body art, including reception areas, the procedure area, and the decontamination and sterilization area.

BODY PIERCING The creation of an opening in a human body for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration.

BRANDING The process in which a mark or marks are burned into human skin tissue with a hot iron or other instrument, with the intention of leaving a permanent scar.

CLIENT An individual upon whom a practitioner performs body art.

DECONTAMINATION AND STERILIZATION AREA A room, or specific section of a room, that is set apart and used only to decontaminate and sterilize instruments.

DECONTAMINATION The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where the pathogens are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

DISINFECTANT A product that is registered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Pesticide Regulation, as indicated on the label, to reduce or eliminate the presence of disease-causing microorganisms, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV) for use in decontaminating work surfaces.

INSTRUMENT A nonmedical application device used in performing body art, including, but not limited to, needles, needle bars, needle tubes, forceps, hemostats, tweezers, razors, or razor blades.

PERMANENT COSMETICS The application of pigments in human skin tissue for the purpose of permanently changing the color or other appearance of the skin. This includes, but is not limited to, permanent eyeliner, eyebrow, or lip color.

PRACTITIONER A person who performs body art on a client.

PROCEDURE AREA A room, or designated portion of a room, that is set apart and only used to perform body art.

PROCEDURE SITE The area or location on the human body selected for the placement of body art.

SHARPS WASTE A device or instrument that has acute, rigid corners, edges or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing the skin, that has been used in the performance of body art.

SHARPS WASTE CONTAINER A rigid, puncture resistant, commercial container that, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty. Sharps containers shall be designed and constructed specifically for the proper containment of sharps waste.

STERILIZATION The complete destruction of all microbial life forms, including spores.

TATTOOING The insertion of pigment in human skin tissue by piercing with a needle.

VEHICLE A vehicle that has been fitted or designed to perform body art.

WARM WATER Water that is supplied through a mixing valve or combination faucet at a temperature of at least 100°F.

WORKSTATION The area within a procedure area where a practitioner performs body art. The workstation includes, but is not limited to, the client chair or table, counter, mayo stand, instrument tray, storage drawer, and practitioner's chair.

DECONTAMINATION AND DISINFECTION

Describe the **frequency** and **procedures** for decontaminating and disinfecting workstations and surfaces (CHSC 119308 (b) and 119309 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)).

1. Workstation surfaces/counter tops:

2. Workstation chairs/stools, armrests, headrests, tables, etc.:

3. Trays/tattoo machines and clip cord: ***Indicate NA if not applicable.***

4. Hand wash sink, janitorial area, and toilet room:

REUSABLE INSTRUMENTS OR DISPOSABLE

Describe the procedures used for decontaminating, sterilizing, packaging, and storing reusable instruments. Indicate below whether the body art facility uses all pre-sterilized, single-use and disposable instruments {CHSC 119309 and 119315}.

☐ **REUSUABLE (COMPLETE BELOW)** ☐ **PRE-STERILIZED, SINGLE-USE AND DISPOSABLE**

1. Needle tubes/calipers/microblading pen:

2. Other instruments:

3. Describe the procedure used for packaging and labeling reusable instruments before sterilization.

STORAGE

Describe the storage location and equipment used for the storage of clean and sterilized instrument peel packs to protect the packages from exposure to dust and moisture {CHSC 119315 (c)}.

SET UP AND TEAR DOWN OF WORKSTATION

Describe the procedure for setting up and tearing down the workstation for the following procedures {CHSC 119308, 119309 (c), 119311, and 119313 (b)(4)}.

Tattoo:

Piercing:

Branding:

Permanent Cosmetics:

List the personal protective equipment used during a body art procedure for the practitioner and the client {CHSC 119308 (a) and 119309 (j)}.

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, stencils, marking pens, etc. during body art procedures {CHSC 119308, 119309, and 119311 (c)(d)(e)(f)}.

1. Describe what type of barrier is used in each procedure {CHSC 119314 (c)(1)}.

2. Describe procedure used to prepare the skin prior to performing body art. {CHSC 119308 (6)}.

3. Describe the clean-up and disinfection procedure taken when there is an accidental spill of sharps {CHSC 119309 (a)(b)(c)}.

4. Permanent Cosmetics **ONLY**.

   Do you share the space with other activities in the facility?

☐ NO	☐ YES (Check all that apply)
☐ HAIR SALON	☐ EYELASH EXTENSION
☐ NAIL SHOP	☐ OTHER _____

   If yes, describe what type of separation is used between the different activities. A full height wall with a tight-fitting door is a required separation from nail and hair activities.

Do you provide other services beside permanent cosmetics in the procedure area? (Y) or (N)

If yes, describe the techniques used to prevent cross contamination.

SAFE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF SHARPS WASTE

Describe the procedures used for the safe handling of sharps and indicate the location of the in-use sharps containers. Indicate disposal **frequency** for sharps waste {CHSC 119314(e)}.

Describe the disposal of sharps used during a body art procedure {CHSC 119308 (b)(3) and 119311 (g)}.

Needles/needle bars, razors, and other sharps:

List the registered Medical Waste Hauler/Transporters, Mail-back System or Alternative Treatment Facility used for the disposal of sharps containers {CHSC 119314(e)}. Ensure it is licensed and approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Visit https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/MedicalWaste.aspx for the latest CDPH list of permitted medical waste transfer stations and treatment facilities.

COMPANY NAME:
STREET ADDRESS:
CITY, STATE, ZIPCODE:
COPY OF CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT:

STERILIZATION PROCEDURE

1. Describe the procedure used for the sterilization of jewelry prior to placing into newly pierced skin {CHSC 119310 (a) and 119315}.

2. List the **disinfectant products** (EPA registration #) and contact time used at the body art facility {CHSC 119301(k) and 119308(b)(6)}.

3. List the **temperature** sterilization on equipment (e.g., autoclave, statim), duration of **time** at that temperature, and **pressure** required for the sterilization of clean instruments. Indicate where the sterilization log is maintained onsite. Indicate whether each sterilization load is tested using Class 5 integrators {CHSC 119315 (b)(3)(5)}.

TEMPERATURE:

TIME:

PSI:

Sterilization Equipment Name, Make, & Model:

Negative/Failed Spore Test: Describe the procedure conducted when a monthly spore test has failed. Indicate where the facility maintains a spore test log onsite {CHSC 19315 (b)(2)(4)}.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

1. **Trash Receptacles and Disposal of Contaminated Trash:** List the type of trash receptacles used and their location throughout the body art facility. Describe the procedure for the disposal of contaminated items, such as gloves {CHSC 119311(a) and 119314(d)}.

2. **Permanent Cosmetic Machine Name and Manufacturer:** Provide the model's name and number for the permanent cosmetic machine(s) used {CHSC 119311(i)(j)}.

3. **Aftercare Procedure**: Describe or attach the written recommendation and care information provided to the client after a body art procedure. List the type of bandages or wrapping provided after a body art procedure {CHSC 119309 (a) (b) (c)}.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BODY ART PRACTITIONER

I hereby declare that I was trained in the IPCP.

#	FULL NAME (FIRST, LAST)	DATE TRAINED	SIGNATURE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

OWNER/MANAGER

I hereby declare that all body art practitioners have been trained in the IPCP and a current copy is maintained onsite. The information contained within this document is complete, true, and accurate.

PRINT NAME: _____ **TITLE:** _____

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

STERILIZATION PROCEDURES

When a body art facility is equipped with a decontamination and sterilization room and will be sterilizing reusable instruments and body art jewelry, the following sterilization procedures must be followed:

1. Clean instruments to be sterilized shall first be sealed in peel-packs that contain either a sterilizer indicator or internal temperature indicator. The outside of the pack shall be labeled.

2. Sterilizers shall be loaded, operated, decontaminated, and maintained according to manufacturer' directions, and shall meet all of the following standards:

    - Only equipment manufactured for the sterilization of medical instruments shall be used.

    - Sterilization equipment shall be tested using a commercial biological indicator monitoring system after the initial installation, after any major repair, and at least once per month. The expiration date of the monitor shall be checked prior to each use.

    - Each sterilization load shall be monitored with mechanical indicators for time, temperature, pressure, and at a minimum, class V integrators. The Class V integrator gives an immediate response on whether the sterilization has been achieved. Each individual sterilization pack shall have an indicator.

    - Biological indicator monitoring test results shall be recorded in a log that shall be kept on site for two years after the date of the results.

    - A written log of each sterilization cycle shall be retained on site for two years and shall include all of the following information:

        - The date of the load.
        - A list of the contents of the load.
        - The exposure time and temperature.
        - The results of the Class V integrator.
        - For cycles where the results of the biological indicator monitoring test are positive, indicate how the items were cleaned, and proof of a negative test before reuse.

3. Clean instruments and sterilized instrument packs shall be placed in clean, dry, labeled containers, or stored in a labeled cabinet that is protected from dust and moisture. Use clean gloves to handle sterilized packages to prevent cross contamination of the sterilized item when the package is opened for use.

4. Sterilized instruments shall be stored in the intact peel-packs or in the sterilization equipment cartridge until time of use.

5. Sterile instrument packs shall be evaluated at the time of storage and before use. If the integrity of a pack is compromised, including, but not limited to, cases where the pack is torn, punctured, wet or displaying any evidence of moisture contamination, the pack shall be discarded or reprocessed before use.

STERILIZATION PROCESS (CONTINUED)

6. A body art facility that does not afford access to a decontamination and sterilization area that meets the standards of subdivision (c) of Section 119314 of the California Health and Safety Code or that does not have sterilization equipment shall use only purchased disposable, single-use, pre-sterilized instruments. In place of the requirements for maintaining sterilization records, the following records shall be kept and maintained for a minimum of 90 days following the use of the instruments at the site of practice for the purpose of verifying the use of disposable, single-use, pre-sterilized instruments:

    - A record of purchase and use of all single-use instruments.
    - A log of all procedures including the names of the practitioner, client, and the date of the procedure.

OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR AUTOCLAVE

CLEANING remove all material on the instruments during the cleaning process to ensure that the sterilization process is achieved. The cleaning process can be a manual cleaning or by use of an ultrasonic machine.

PACKAGING package the instruments with hinges in the open position to ensure that the ridges and crevices of the instruments are sterilized.

LOADING load the autoclave with the packages upright on their sides. Peel packs should be on edge with the plastic side next to a paper side to allow for steam penetration. Do not overload the autoclave to allow proper flow of the steam to achieve sterilization.

STEAM STERILIZATION temperature should be 121° C or 250° F: pressure should be 106kPa (15lbs/in^2); 30 minutes for packaged items. At a higher temperature of 132° C or 279° F, pressure should be 30 lbs/in^2: 15 minutes for packaged items.

Allow all items to dry before removing them from the autoclave. Use clean gloves to handle packaged items.

Pressure settings (kPa or lbs/in^2) may vary slightly depending on the autoclave used. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for your autoclave.

Exposure time begins only after the autoclave has reached the target temperature.

***Source**: Adopted* from *Principles and Methods of Sterilization in Health Sciences. JJ Perkins. 1983*

STERILIZATION LOG

Date	Load #	Contents	Operator	Time	Temp	Psi	Temp Indicator Results	Attach Integrator	Spore Test Results	Action Taken Due to Failed Results