

Chapter BC 4

SANITATION AND SAFETY

BC 4.01 Sanitation
 BC 4.02 Equipment
 BC 4.03 Sterilization
 BC 4.04 Supplies
 BC 4.05 Procedure for exposure to blood

BC 4.06 Precautionary procedures
 BC 4.07 Ear piercing
 BC 4.08 Waxing
 BC 4.09 Electrolysis
 BC 4.10 Manicuring

BC 4.01 Sanitation. (1) All areas of an establishment and the equipment, tools and implements used by licensees for services in an establishment shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary and safe condition.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.02 Equipment. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, equipment and instruments shall be maintained as follows:

(1) Prior to use, all scissors, razors, clipper blades, tweezers and all other cutting instruments contaminated by contact with blood shall be cleaned with soap or detergent and water, dried, and disinfected with a disinfectant registered with the United States environmental protection agency as a tuberculocidal agent, used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Disinfectant used for decontamination shall be changed daily and shall be kept in a covered container.

(2) Clipper blades, razors, scissors, tweezers and all other cutting instruments not contaminated by contact with blood shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use. Disinfection may be accomplished as described in sub. (1) or by use of an EPA-registered germicidal spray with demonstrated bactericidal, fungicidal and virucidal activity used according to manufacturer's instructions.

(3) All combs, lifts, and brushes, rollers and any other contact equipment shall be cleaned with soap or detergent and water, dried, and disinfected prior to use. Disinfection may be accomplished by immersion as described in sub. (1). Clean contact equipment shall be placed in one or more covered containers. One or more separate containers shall be provided for the immediate storage of soiled contact equipment until cleaned and disinfected.

(4) Powder puffs, sponges, and emery boards that cannot be cleaned with soap or detergent and water shall be disposed of following each use.

(5) All liquids, creams, powders and semi-solid substances shall be dispensed from a container in a manner which will prevent contamination of the unused portion of the substance.

(6) Shampoo bowls and basins shall be drained after each use and kept in a sanitary and safe condition.

(7) Clean towels shall be used for each patron. A neck-strip or towel shall be placed around the neck of the patron to prevent contact with the cape. The head rest of any operating chair or shampoo bowl shall be covered with fresh linen or paper for each patron.

(8) All other equipment and instruments shall be clean to sight and touch.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (1) and (2), Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

BC 4.03 Sterilization. (1) Sterilization, as required by ss. BC 4.07, 4.09 and 4.10 shall be accomplished by use of a FDA-registered dry or steam sterilizer, used according to manufacturer's instructions.

(2) Equipment used to sterilize shall be maintained in working order. Equipment should be checked periodically to ensure that it is reaching required temperatures based upon manufacturer's recommendations.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (1), Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

BC 4.04 Supplies. (1) All work stations shall be supplied with at least one of the topical disinfectants listed in s. BC 4.05 for use by licensees in case of injury.

(2) All licensees working in a licensed establishment shall be supplied with bandages and disposable gloves.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.05 Procedure for exposure to blood. (1) When any patron or licensee is exposed to blood by scissors cut, razor cut, needle stick, laceration or other exposure to broken skin or a mucous membrane, the licensee shall stop, thoroughly wash the exposed area or wound on the patron's or the licensee's body with soap and water, and disinfect the exposed area or wound with a topical disinfectant such as iodine, 70% isopropyl alcohol, or 6% stabilized hydrogen peroxide or equivalent. In the case of mucous membrane exposure, the licensee shall wash or rinse the affected area with plenty of water.

(2) A licensed establishment shall post a written protocol describing the procedure for unintentional occupational exposure to bodily fluids described in sub. (1). The protocol shall be posted in a place conspicuous to licensees.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.06 Precautionary procedures. (1) A licensee shall cover any abrasions, oozing or open lesions or wounds on his or her hands or forearms prior to patron contact. If a licensee has oozing or open lesions or weeping dermatitis on his or her hands or forearms that cannot be effectively covered, the licensee shall refrain from direct patron contact until the condition has been resolved.

(2) A licensee shall use disposable protective gloves when dealing with patrons with oozing or open lesions or

Register, May, 1993, No. 449

BC 4.06

weeping dermatitis. These gloves shall be changed between patrons and disposed of after use.

Note: It is recommended that licensees use protective gloves in handling caustic chemicals such as permanent waving solution and neutralizer or hair straightening preparations. The handling of these substances without protection can cause skin damage which may provide a route for infection to be transmitted to the licensee.

(3) Licensees shall carefully bag and dispose of paper products contaminated with blood and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect linens contaminated with blood.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.07 Ear piercing. Licensees performing ear piercing shall:

(1) Wear disposable protective gloves. These gloves shall be changed between patrons and disposed of after each use.

(2) Thoroughly wash the skin area to be pierced with soap and water.

(3) Apply a topical disinfectant (as listed in s. BC 4.05) to the skin surface of the area to be pierced and allow the disinfectant to air dry;

(4) Sterilize earrings, needles, or other piercing instruments prior to insertion. Pre-sterilized earrings may be utilized; and,

(5) Disinfect prior to each use all other surfaces that come into contact with the skin of the patron.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.08 Waxing. Licensees performing depilation by waxing shall:

(1) Apply a topical disinfectant (as listed in s. BC 4.05) to the skin surface of the area to be waxed and allow the disinfectant to air dry; and

(2) Dispose of spatulas after each use; and

(3) Dispose of wax and strips after each use.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.09 Electrolysis. Licensees performing electrolysis shall:

(1) Use sterilized needles for each patron. This may be accomplished through the use of pre-sterilized disposable needles or through sterilization of needles immediately prior to use.

(2) Wear disposable protective gloves when working on a patron. These gloves shall be changed between patrons and disposed of following use.

(3) Thoroughly wash the skin area to be pierced with soap and water. Apply a topical disinfectant (as listed in s. BC 4.05) to the skin surface of the patron and allow the disinfectant to air dry prior to commencing electrolysis.

(4) Dispose of needles in a puncture resistant container specifically designed for disposal.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89.

BC 4.10 Manicuring. (1) Licensees performing manicuring shall:

(a) Prior to use, disinfect or sterilize reusable manicure instruments.

(b) Disinfection shall be accomplished with a disinfectant registered with the United States environmental protection agency as a tuberculocidal agent, used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Disinfectant used for decontamination shall be changed daily and shall be kept in a covered container.

(c) Sterilization shall be accomplished in accordance with s. BC 4.03

(2) Manicure instruments that cannot be cleaned and disinfected or sterilized shall be disposed of following each use.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-63.