

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.

(2) Licensees shall wash their hands thoroughly with soap and running water prior to serving each patron and following removal of gloves. Waterless hand washing agents are not an acceptable substitute for washing hands with soap and running water.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; cr. (2), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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 preparation 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 and all clipper blades, razors, scissors, tweezers and all other cutting instruments shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water and then disinfected prior to use as follows:

(a) Low level disinfection is acceptable unless the item has been contaminated by contact with blood.

(b) In the event that the item is contaminated by contact with blood, a practitioner shall apply intermediate level disinfection or sterilization to the item prior to reuse.

(3a) Clean and disinfected 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 and other contact equipment 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 neckstrip 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; am. (2), Register, March, 1994, No. 459, eff. 4-1-94; am. (3) and (4), cr. (3) (a) (b) and (3a), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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 dry heat or steam sterilizer cleared for marketing by the food and drug administration, used according to manufacturer's instructions. If steam sterilization, moist heat, is utilized, heat exposure shall be at a minimum of 121° C., 250° F., for at least 30 minutes. If dry heat sterilization is utilized, heat exposure shall be at a minimum of 171° C., 340° F., for at least 60 minutes.

(2) Sterilizers 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; am. Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

BC 4.04 Supplies. (1) All work stations shall be supplied with at least one of the topical antiseptics 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; am. (1), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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 antiseptic 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; am. (1), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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 weeping dermatitis. These gloves shall be changed between patrons and dis-

posed of after use. Gloves shall be removed upon completion of patron services, and hands washed after glove removal.

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.

Note: Paper products contaminated with blood may be disposed of in the regular trash unless saturated with blood. See s. NR 526.05 (Department of Natural Resources).

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (2), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

BC 4.07 Ear piercing. Licensees performing ear piercing shall do all of the following:

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

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

(3) Apply a topical antiseptic to the skin surface of the area to be pierced and allow the antiseptic to air dry.

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

(5) Prior to each use all other surfaces that come into contact with the skin of the patron should be subjected to intermediate level disinfection.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (intro.), (1), (3), (4) and (5), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

BC 4.08 Waxing. Licensees performing depilation by waxing shall do all of the following:

(1) Apply a topical antiseptic to the skin surface of the area to be waxed and allow the antiseptic to air dry.

(2) Dispose of spatulas after each use.

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

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (intro.), (1) and (2), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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. Hands shall be washed after removal of gloves.

(3) Thoroughly wash the skin area to be pierced with soap and water. Apply a topical antiseptic to the skin surface of the patron and allow the antiseptic to air dry prior to commencing electrolysis.

(4) Dispose of needles in a puncture resistant container specifically designed for disposal. Full sharps containers shall be disposed of appropriately.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1989, No. 403, eff. 8-1-89; am. (2), (3) and (4), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.

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

(a) Prior to use, all reusable manicure instruments shall be subjected to intermediate level disinfection or sterilization.

(b) 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. 6-1-93; am. (1) (a) and (b), Register, May, 1999, No. 521, eff. 6-1-99.