

Additional conditions which apply to specific treatments

Ultra Violet Tanning Equipment

- a) No persons under the age of 18 shall be permitted to use tanning equipment.
- b) Prior to the use of tanning equipment a record card shall be completed & signed by the user to acknowledge that they have been made aware of and understand the contra-indications associated with ultra violet radiation, particularly with regard to drugs and medical conditions. A record of the frequency of visits shall also be recorded.
- c) The tanning equipment to be cleaned after each use and regularly maintained and serviced in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.
- d) Staff to be trained in how to answer questions or give advice on how the equipment works, skin types, medical condition, skin photosensitisation, eye protection, age limit, duration and frequency of sunbed sessions.
- e) The manufacturers schedule of exposure to be displayed and implemented and a notice to be displayed informing of Instructions for use and how to use the sunbed safely
- f) Facilities should be provided to customers to remove perfume/ cosmetics before use e.g shower, wash hand basin, wipes etc
- g) Users of tanning equipment shall have access to an emergency assistance device, which is connected to the reception area

Eye Protection

The licensee shall provide suitable and sufficient eye protection to persons receiving sun tanning treatment.

Tattooing

Semi-permanent make up / micro-pigmentation

- a) No tattoo shall be carried out on a client who has not reached their 18th Birthday in accordance with the Tattooing of Minors Act 1969. It should be noted it is a criminal offence to tattoo a minor.
- b) Only tattooists approved and registered by the council can undertake tattooing. All tattooists must be vaccinated against Hepatitis B and vaccination record card should be made available to an authorised officer.
- c) Staff should wear protective clothing/ disposable apron and use single disposal gloves whilst carrying out the treatment.
- d) All walls, floors, surfaces, seating etc shall be made of washable material. All surfaces that are used during treatments, including treatment chair/couches should be cleaned and disinfected between each use.
- e) Prior to treatment every client shall read and sign a consent form, which contains details of medical history, name, address, age etc. Photographic proof of age may be

requested and details should be entered onto the consent form. (see “Challenge 25” above for more detail). These forms shall be kept on the licensed premises for a period of at least 3 years, and be available for inspection at all times.

e) Under the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 operatives/licence holders have a duty of care to ensure that all clinical waste i.e. used dressings, swabs etc (infected or not) and used needles are collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor. A waste transfer document shall be available at the premises for inspection.

The clinical waste bags shall be yellow and marked as ‘Biohazard – clinical waste’ and whilst awaiting collection should be stored in a secure area.

f) Sharps containers shall comply with the British Standard BS7320 and UN3291 and carry the ‘kitemark’. Sharps containers should be sited above floor level and below shoulder level.

g) An accessible wash hand basin should be fitted within the operating area provided with hot and cold running water, preferably by mixer taps. Liquid soap and a paper towel dispenser should also be fitted in this area.

h) In addition to the wash hand basin, a deep sink with hot and cold running water should be provided exclusively for washing used equipment, this should be fitted in a separate ‘dirty’ area away from the clean operating area.

i) Any items not made of disposable material should be manually cleaned in the sink before undergoing the ultrasonic process, cleaning should occur below water level rather than under running water. Staff should wear suitable aprons etc during this process if there is a risk of splashing.

j) Following the manual cleaning the instruments should be put through a cycle in the ultrasonic cleaner, the lid should remain closed whilst the machine is in operation. Items should be rinsed thoroughly on completion of the cycle. The detergent solution should be renewed at least weekly.

k) Re-usable Instruments should then be sterilised in a bench top autoclave; if using a non-vacuum type then the instruments should be placed **UNWRAPPED** in the autoclave. On completion of the cycle the instruments should be placed in an airtight plastic container and if not used within 3 hours they must be re-sterilised.

Micro-pigmentation: some tools used for micro-pigmentation cannot withstand the sterilisation method by autoclave - but the needles must be disposed off between each client and the remaining parts of the equipment can be cleaned and disinfected using the 5 stage disinfection method as detailed in HSE lac 14/1.

Any equipment which has parts that: May become contaminated with pigment during use and are regarded as reusable but are not capable of being steam sterilised: or are regarded as re-usable but are not able to withstand the 5 stage cleaning method should not be used.

l) If a vacuum type autoclave is used then instruments should be wrapped/pouched prior to sterilisation. A drying cycle is required to ensure that the pouches etc are not left in a damp condition. The pouches remain sterile for up to 6 months.

m) Autoclaves should be run daily on a test cycle to ensure the machine is working correctly, door seals etc should be checked weekly. The autoclave should be maintained/serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and written evidence should be available on site.

n) Needles, pigment caps, razors and wooden spatulas are single use only and must be disposed of as clinical waste after use.

o) Written procedures on disinfection, dealing with needles/ sharps injuries and blood spillages should be available on site.

p) All equipment that has or may have been contaminated with blood , however small should be disposed of as clinical waste or cleaned and sterilized.

q) Pigments should be purchased from reputable suppliers and supplied with data sheets stating metal impurities and sterility

r) A written aftercare leaflet shall be given to each client

Electrolysis

a) Individual pre-wrapped sterilised needles shall be used and disposed of as clinical waste after each client.

Body Piercing

a) A piercing may only be performed by an approved operative who is named on the licence.

b) With the exception of those on the nipple and genitals, piercings may be carried out on persons under 16 provided there is written parental/guardian consent.

c) With the exception of those on the nipple and genitals, where the person is between the age of 16 and 18, piercings may be carried out provided there is either proof of age checks in accordance with the Challenge 25 procedure outlined above or with written parental/guardian consent.

d) A piercing may be done on anyone over 18 though it must be done in accordance with "Challenge 25" procedures outlined above under the heading "Challenge 25".

e) Prior to treatment **every** client or parent/guardian shall read and sign a consent form, which contains details of name, address, age etc. These records shall be kept for at least 3 years and be available for inspection at the premises.

f) Single use disposable gloves made from non latex or a synthetic alternative (nitrile or vinyl gloves are recommended) must be worn during the procedure. These must be disposed of as clinical waste.

g) The following guns are approved for ear piercing, **Inverness, Coren, Caress, Calfon, Studex, Tripps and Poly Dots Cassette.**

h) The following guns are approved for nose piercing, **Studex.**

i) Jewellery fitted with a stud shall not be used in nose piercing.

- j) A written aftercare leaflet for all piercings shall be given to each client.
- k) It is recommended that operatives are immunised against Hepatitis B.
- l) It is recommended that operatives hold a valid first aid certificate.
- m) Administration of local anaesthetic injections other than by medically qualified practitioners is an offence.
- n) Under the Medicines Act 1968, local anaesthetic creams, sprays, gels etc. are prescription only medicines and pharmacy medicines which may only be sold by pharmacists for medical application on the patient only. Their use prior to a body piercing is therefore an offence.
- o) All walls, floors, surfaces, seating etc shall be made of washable material.
- p) Under the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 operatives/licence holders have a duty of care to ensure that all clinical waste i.e. used dressings, swabs etc (infected or not) and used needles are collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor a waste transfer document shall be available for inspection.
- q) The bags shall be yellow and marked as 'Biohazard – clinical waste' and whilst awaiting collection should be stored in a secure area.
- r) Sharps containers shall comply with the British Standard BS7320 and UN3291 and carry the 'kitemark'. Sharps containers should be sited above floor level and below shoulder level.
- s) An accessible wash hand basin should be fitted within the operating area provided with hot and cold running water, preferably by mixer taps. Liquid soap and a paper towel dispenser should also be fitted in this area.
- t) In addition to the wash hand basin, a deep sink with hot and cold running water should be provided exclusively for washing used equipment, this should be fitted in a separate 'dirty' area away from the clean operating area.
- u) Used instruments should be manually cleaned in the sink before undergoing the ultrasonic process, cleaning should occur below water level rather than under running water. Staff should wear suitable aprons etc during this process if there is a risk of splashing.
- v) Following the manual washing, the instruments should be put through a cycle in the ultrasonic cleaner, the lid should remain closed whilst the machine is in operation. Items should be rinsed thoroughly on completion of the cycle. The detergent solution should be renewed at least weekly.
- w) Instruments should then be sterilised in a bench top autoclave, if using a non vacuum type then the instruments should be placed **UNWRAPPED** in the autoclave. On completion of the cycle the instruments should be placed in an airtight plastic container and if not used within 3 hours they must be re-sterilised.

If a vacuum type autoclave is used then instruments should be wrapped/pouched prior to sterilisation. A drying cycle is required to ensure that the pouches etc are not left in a damp condition. The pouches remain sterile for up to 6 months.

x) Autoclaves should be run daily on a test cycle to ensure the machine is working correctly, door seals etc should be checked weekly. The autoclave should be maintained/serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and written evidence should be available on site.

y) Needles, gloves etc are single use only and must be disposed of as clinical waste after use.

z) Any jewellery which contains more than 0.05% nickel shall not be used, as this may cause an allergic reaction.

aa) All jewellery shall be sterilised in the autoclave prior to use in the piercing.

Artificial Nails

a) The condition of the client's nails should be examined prior to any treatment and if there is any presence or suspicion of any infection etc they should be referred for medical treatment.

b) All operatives shall be qualified to a minimum requirement of S/NVQ VRQ and BTEC, Level 2 and/or 3 standard or an acceptable equivalent which is approved by the Council. Copies of qualifications shall be available for inspection at the premises. Also see j).

c) An assessment shall be carried out of all products used in connection with the treatment e.g. Acetone, Ethyl Methacrylate etc under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. Copies of safety data sheets for all products used shall be available on the premises.

d) Products containing Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) are subject to an occupational exposure limit and research has shown that regular exposure to them can cause respiratory etc sensitisation. The use of a suitable alternative product should be considered e.g. Ethyl Methacrylate (EMA).

e) All products used in the premises should be stored in suitably labelled containers, specifying details of contents, supplier etc.

f) The premises should be suitably ventilated to minimise the exposure of chemicals by the operative and public. Suitably ventilated treatment tables or other local exhaust ventilation which removes the fumes from the source are the best way of achieving this. The local exhaust ventilation should be fitted with a filter which will trap the dust or alternatively if there is a very strong smell of monomer or solvent then a carbon filter could be used for dust and smell.

g) Floor coverings shall be made of impervious material which can be easily cleaned.

h) Any cotton wool etc which has come into contact with nail liquids should be disposed of in suitably covered receptacles

i) Dispensed nail liquids shall be kept in covered containers at all times when not in use.

j) Electric drills may only be used by suitably trained operatives, written evidence of training should be available on site. Electric drills should only be used on the artificial nail and not on the clients nail. Drill bits etc shall be cleaned between use on each client.

k) Disposable equipment such as nail files may not be used on more than on client.

Moles

Moles shall be treated only in accordance with directions given by a registered medical practitioner with reference to each person to whom treatment is given. A record shall be kept by the licensee of every instance of treatment of moles, such record shall include the name and address of the medical practitioner by whom such treatment was prescribed, the names of the persons giving and receiving such treatment and the date of such treatment; such record shall be produced on demand of an inspector appointed by the Council.

Sauna

a) A thermometer shall be provided indicating the temperature inside the sauna.

b) An emergency button shall be provided on the sauna, which is connected to a reception or other staffed area.

c) A clock shall be visible to users, from inside the sauna.

d) The temperature control device shall not be accessible to users of the sauna.

e) The hot coals in the sauna shall be protected by a guard rail or barrier.

f) Shower facilities shall be provided close to the sauna.

g) A supply of fresh drinking water shall be available close to the sauna.

h) Safety guidelines on the use of the sauna shall be displayed nearby.

Heated Spa Baths

a) Children under 15 are prohibited from a spa bath.

b) The Spa Water should be suitably managed to prevent the growth of legionella bacteria in accordance with Approved Code of Practice L8 'The control of Legionella bacteria in Water systems.

c) Water tests shall be carried out at 2 hourly intervals to ascertain the chlorine or bromine, pH etc levels of the water. A written scheme for controlling the risk from disease causing micro-organisms should be in place, including measures to take in the event of unsatisfactory water tests and microbiological levels. The maximum bather load of the spa should be determined and a procedure in place to ensure it is not exceeded.

d) The spa shall be fitted with an automatic close down device, which operates approx every 15 minutes for a period of 5 minutes.

e) Safety guidelines on the use of the spa shall be displayed nearby. Microbiological analysis should also be carried out by a UKAS accredited laboratory every month and legionella samples taken every quarter.

f) An emergency button shall be provided on the spa, which is connected to a reception or other staffed area. The person with day to day responsibility for the pool management must have suitable training e.g. ISRM pool plant management qualification.

g) Shower facilities shall be provided close to the spa and clients should be encouraged to shower before entering the spa bath

h) A supply of fresh drinking water shall be available close to the spa.

Floatation Tank

a) Shower facilities shall be provided close by the equipment.

b) A supply of fresh drinking water shall be provided near to the equipment.

c) The water shall be filtered and purified between clients.