



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 5 May 2015 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Sandra Rhule

OTHERS PRESENT: Fatima Sheriff, applicant
Peter Osahon, applicant's legal representative

OFFICER SUPPORT: David Swaby, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer
David Welch, legal advisor to the sub-committee

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. PART II OF THE LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991: FANTA'S BEAUTY, (GROUND FLOOR) 194 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 1JJ

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing

officer.

The applicant and their representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The meeting went into closed session at 10.58am.

The meeting resumed at 12.25pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted made by Fatima Sheriff for the grant of a special treatment licence in respect of the premises known as Fanta's Beauty, Ground Floor, 194 Walworth Road, London SE17 1JJ is granted as follows:

Conditions

That the standard conditions and the following additional conditions shall apply:

1. That no micro-pigmentation 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/micro-pigmentate a minor.
2. That only Fatima Sheriff is approved to undertake micro-pigmentation. All relevant staff must be vaccinated against Hepatitis B and vaccination record card should be made available to an authorised officer.
3. That staff should wear protective clothing/ disposable apron and use single disposal gloves whilst carrying out the treatment.
4. That 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.
5. That 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.
6. That 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.
7. That the clinical waste bags shall be yellow and marked as 'Biohazard – clinical waste' and whilst awaiting collection should be stored in a secure area.

8. That 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.
9. That 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.
10. That 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.
11. That 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.
12. That 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.
13. That 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 three 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.
14. That 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 six months.
15. That 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.
16. That needles, pigment caps, razors and wooden spatulas are single use only and must be disposed of as clinical waste after use.

17. That written procedures on disinfection, dealing with needles/ sharps injuries and blood spillages should be available on site.
18. That all equipment that has or may have been contaminated with blood, however small should be disposed of as clinical waste or cleaned and sterilized.
19. That pigments should be purchased from reputable suppliers and supplied with data sheets stating metal impurities and sterility.
20. That a written aftercare leaflet shall be given to each client.
21. That 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.
22. That 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 30).
23. That 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.
24. That products containing Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) shall not be used. Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) is 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).
25. That all products used in the premises should be stored in suitably labelled containers, specifying details of contents, supplier etc.
26. That 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.
27. That floor coverings shall be made of impervious material which can be easily cleaned.
28. That any cotton wool etc which has come into contact with nail liquids should be disposed of in suitably covered receptacles
29. That dispensed nail liquids shall be kept in covered containers at all times when not in use.
30. That 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.

31. That all equipment capable of being effectively disinfected shall be cleaned and disinfected between each client. Equipment that cannot be effectively cleaned and disinfected should be single use and disposed of after each client e.g. emery boards. Alternatively they can be kept in labelled clean container and reused on the same client.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Fatima Sheriff for the grant of a special treatment licence in respect of the premises known as Fanta's Beauty, Ground Floor, 194 Walworth Road, London SE17.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer who advised that both the licensing authority and the health and safety authority had visited the premises and were satisfied that it was compliant with current relevant regulations and thus had no objection to the granting of a licence. The licensing officer advised that the sub-committee should attach appropriate additional conditions for special treatments to the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant and her representative who informed the sub-committee that the applicant had learned her lessons and had undertaken further training to ensure higher standards at the premises. The applicant stated that she was not applying for a licence to include tattooing but she may do so in the future.

Having heard all the evidence before it, the licensing sub-committee were satisfied that Ms Sheriff had learned from past experiences and were assured that she was a fit and proper person to hold this special treatments licence. The licensing sub-committee requires that in this case an inspection takes place within the first three months of operation.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach the above conditions to the licence.

Appeal rights

Any appeal must be made to the Magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the Magistrates' Court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

Meeting ended at 12.30 pm

CHAIR:

DATED: