#### **Sterilisation**

 Reusable instruments/equipment used to penetrate a person's skin MUST be sterilised using a bench-top steriliser that is maintained in accordance with AS 2182-1998



- There MUST be at least one person present during sterilising who is adequately trained in the operation of the steriliser
- 3. Instruments/equipment MUST:
- Be thoroughly cleaned before they are sterilised
- Be dry when they are removed from the steriliser
- Remain packaged until needed for use
- The steriliser MUST be serviced annually, otherwise a Class 5 or 6 indicator must be placed in every load
- Sterilisation records (e.g. time, temperature, pressure, the number and type of items sterilised, operator and date) MUST be kept for at least 12 months

# **Council requirements**

- Contact your local council to ensure you can meet their planning and building requirements
- Councils require walls, floors and ceilings to be smooth and impervious for easy cleaning
- Your skin penetration practice MUST be registered with the local council

## Warning

Failure to meet the requirements of the Public Health Regulation 2012 may result in an on-the-spot fine, closure of some or all of your business or prosecution

#### **Further information**

Contact your local council or public health unit (1300 066 055) for additional information on the health requirements of the beauty industry.

NSW Health information:

www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/skinpenetration/Pages/default.aspx

# Requirements for the Beauty Industry





#### What are the health requirements for beauty premises?

- 1. If a beautician conducts a procedure that involves skin penetration then the beautician and the premises MUST comply with the Public Health Regulation 2012
- 2. Procedures that involve 'Skin Penetration' include:
- Removal of skin (e.g. microdermabrasion, razor scraping)
- Cuticle cutting
- Hair removal (not threading or hair removal using tweezers or a laser)
- Cosmetic tattooing (where ink is placed in the skin using a needle to add colour usually to the eyebrows or lips)
- Drilling and filing for artificial nails
- Removal of corns (lancing)

### Use of inks and other liquids/creams

Inks and other liquids/creams MUST be placed in single-use containers or applicators for use on one person, then placed in the waste bin.

#### Wax for hair removal

Wax (and any instrument used to apply the wax, such as a spatula) MUST be placed in the waste bin after completing the procedure (No double dipping!)

#### **Hygiene requirements**

#### Premises MUST

- 1. Be clean, hygienic and have a waste bin
- 2. Have a hand-wash basin with:
- Clean, warm, potable water
- Liquid soap (or an alcohol based hand cleaner)
- Single-use towels (or an automatic hand dryer)
- 3. Have a separate sink with warm water for cleaning equipment
- 4. Have available
- Disposable gloves
- Clean gowns (or aprons)
- Clean linen

#### **Beauticians MUST**

- 1. Wear protective equipment
- Gloves MUST be worn once, then placed in the waste bin immediately after completing the procedure
- A clean gown or apron MUST be worn

#### Sterile instruments/equipment

All reusable instruments/equipment used to penetrate a person's skin (such as cuticle cutters, drill bits, microdermabrasion heads, and razor scrapers) MUST be sterilised

#### Sterile needles

- 1. If needles are used, there MUST be an adequate supply of sterile disposable needles
- 2. All needles MUST only be used once, then immediately disposed of into a sharps container that complies with AS4031-1992



#### Beware of what you share

Infectious diseases such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C can be spread when instruments/equipment have not been correctly sterilised and re-used.

Needles are difficult to sterilise, which is why they MUST be used only once then immediately placed in an appropriate sharps container.

Beauticians should be immunised against hepatitis B.