



STANDARD BODY PIERCING PRACTICE

DRAFT GUIDELINES

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Contents

Foreword	1
Preamble.....	2
1. Scope of the document	3
2. Objectives	4
3. Target Audience	4
The standards are intended for use by, but not limited to:	4
Exemptions	4
4. Training and Restricted Procedures	5
Body Art Practitioners’ Training and Continuing Education.....	5
Restriction of Certain Body Art Procedures for Minor Client	5
5. Body Art Establishment	6
Workstation.....	6
Chairs	6
Separate Area	6
Wall- Floors- Ceilings.....	6
Light and Ventilation	7
Wash basin	7
Bathroom Requirement	7
Mobile or Remote Body Art Establishment.....	7
6. Instruments, Equipment and Consumables	8
Equipment and Furnishing	8
Sanitation and Sterilization Units.....	8
Rotary Pens	8
Inks- Dyes- Pigments	8
Single use Equipment and Instruments	8
Waste Bin.....	9
Linens.....	9
Prohibited Instruments and Materials	9
7. Essential Requirements	10
Smoking, Eating, and Drinking- Prohibited.....	10
Avoid distractions	10
Reporting of Exposures and Injuries.....	10
Record Maintenance	10
8. Body Art Practitioner	12
Health of Body Art Establishment Employees	12

Hepatitis B Vaccination Status Disclosure	12
Body Art Practitioner- Impairment by Drugs or Alcohol	12
Hygiene	12
Sterile Conditions.....	13
9. Client.....	14
Application and Consent Form for Body Art Procedure- Requirement.....	14
Disclosure of Certain Health Related Information.....	14
Impairment of Drugs or Alcohol.....	14
Aftercare Instructions.....	14
Rash, Lesion or Visible Signs of Infection	14
10. Conduct of Body Art.....	15
Explaining the procedure to the client.....	15
Obtaining the consent and medical disclosure form from the client	15
Workstation preparation.....	16
Instruments, Equipment and Consumables Preparation.....	16
Skin Preparation.....	17
Preparing self	17
The procedure	17
Aftercare	18
Use of Instruments, Supplies and Sharps	18
Multiple Body Art Procedure.....	18
11. Waste handling and cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization of instruments	19
Waste Disposal.....	19
Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization	19
12. Glossary	21
13. Resource Documents.....	24
14. Annexures	25
Annexure 1: Consent and self- disclosure of medical condition form	25
Annexure 2: Parent/ guardian consent	26
Annexure 3: Reporting incidence of exposure/ injury	27
Annexure 4: Aftercare instructions for the client.....	28
Annexure 5: Classification of instruments for disinfection	29
Annexure 6: Color coding for waste segregation and disposal	31
Annexure 7: Equipment and supplies Checklist	32
Annexure 8: Review & Suggestions	33

Foreword

Body piercing, a.k.a body modification, is an ancient art and has been practiced for centuries and has emotional significance as it lasts a lifetime. Tattoo is the most popular amongst other body piercing procedures. In China, there is a saying, “There are only two kinds of people in this World. One has a tattoo and then are the rest”. One out of three aged 25-29 years has a tattoo in the US, and half of the tattooed people comprise women. In India, the average age is 29 years, and we are a young nation, but the people who get tattoos range between 18-65 years. The body piercing market is growing in India and is estimated to be over rupees 20,000 crore.

The pricing varies from less than a hundred rupees on the roadside to a few thousand dollars in an upscale studio based on procedures. It is not about pricing—it is about the lack of safety procedures and following certain basic rules. Piercing includes needles to piercing guns, and the procedures are now becoming more popular and advanced with time. The ink used may reach the bloodstream, and if it has toxic chemicals or metals, it can prove fatal. Besides, many other factors can lead to serious consequences both from the piercing professional and the customer’s decision. Hence it became essential to have a guideline on body piercing.

I have always believed that guidelines and standards should be; Explicit and Comprehensive, Simple and Understandable, Cost-effective and Implementable. At Health Parliament, we took up this initiative, and Dr. Swati Ahluwalia led the efforts to draft this comprehensive guideline. We believe that the guidelines will be used for self-regulation and will help the providers and users of body piercing art. Also, I am tempted to let government intervene and adopt the guidelines. However, my experience is that where ever the government has taken over the regulations, regulations have remained on paper, and the rules have been flouted by providers and exploited by enforcement agencies. Hence, let us encourage body piercing professionals to use these guidelines and follow self-regulation. We need awareness about these guidelines and let us spread the word about it. These are live guidelines, and we will update them regularly based on inputs and advancements in this field. Lastly, I wish this industry to follow safety protocols and create millions of jobs as it grows.

Enjoy and Flaunt your Safe Piercing!



Prof. Rajendra Pratap Gupta
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Preamble

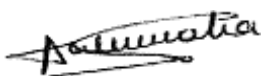
More than health people spend on beauty and aesthetics. This is likely to grow given that India is a young country. We will have to keep ahead of time and find ways to prevent the medical conditions which come with the new lifestyle and changing tastes.

Over time, we made prevention a focus and such sector that remains unrecognised as a potential source of spread of infection is the body art industry including skin piercing and tattooing procedures, as no standards or guidelines are in place to practice this art form in India. The following guidelines were drafted with the vision of making piercing industry an organised as well as a safe sector and to establish the due recognition the artists deserve in the society which still sees tattooing as an act of rebellion. Also, adherence to these guidelines will promote the Sustainable Developmental goas 3 (Good Health & Well Being), 4 (Quality Education), and 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth).

The primary target audience of this document are the piercing artists and their clients, also anyone who wishes to take up body piercing as a career. We expect these standards to be self-regulatory, to be opted by the artist in the best interest of safety of the client and oneself. These standard procedures are applicable but not limited to the body establishments, and mobile body art set-ups. As discussed in this document, there is an agreed set of safe, cost-effective and clinically approved interventions to attain workplace and procedural safety and the methods to curb the transmission of infectious agent. Timely adoption of these standard will help in reducing the latent epidemic of blood borne infectious and skin diseases.

The most important message of this report is that, the Indian tattoo and piercing industry has the chance to build their own community of responsible artists, get the recognition they deserve and curb the stigma associated with this art. It is an opportunity to contribute to the nation's fight against spreading blood borne and other transmissible infections. These are draft guidelines and were prepared after extensive research and consultations with leading body piercing professionals and end users. I would welcome your suggestions on a) key recommendations b) how to increase awareness of these guidelines amongst the end consumers c) how to self-regulate for compliance and safe body piercing practices.

Suggestions are welcomed!



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1. Scope of the document

1. The guideline is based on the epidemiological knowledge about the possible spread of blood borne infection and skin infections at a body art establishment and in the procedures taking place at such establishments. It gives minimal prerequisites and Standard Operational Procedures to be met and followed by any individual performing Body Art procedures on any individual and for any establishment wherein Body Art procedures are to be performed.
2. These standard operating procedures are necessary to safeguard the public health by preventing the transmission of acute and chronic diseases, including, but not limited to, Hepatitis B (HBV), Hepatitis C (HCV) and/ or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
3. This likewise provides a prerequisite for body art practitioners about the necessary steps to be followed before, during, and after the conduction of body art procedure, including, but not limited to preparing for workstation, preparing instruments, usage of Personal Protective Equipment for avoidance of infection transmission, cleansing of the instruments and work environment, garbage removal, post procedure care, adverse effect reporting etc.
4. The accompanying rules have been embraced from different rules recommended for the utilization of sharps and treatment of sharps, all-inclusive safety measures, contamination control and cleanliness prerequisites and waste handling and disposal, regulations for cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization. Due acknowledgement has been given to all the documents that have been used in the drafting of this guideline.

2. Objectives

These standards are designed with the intention to ensure

1. Awareness among the artist performing body art, and the customer receiving the body art.
2. Standardization of the body art procedures.
3. Safety in the body art procedures.

3. Target Audience

The standards are intended for use by, but not limited to:

- Permanent tattoo artists
- Skin piercing artists
- Artists performing tattoo removal using lasers
- Organizations providing training in body piercing
- Clients getting body art/ piercing/ tattoo

Exemptions

- Trained physicians who practice Body Art procedures as a part of patient treatment are exempted from these standards as long as such activities are performed in prescribed clinical settings.

4. Training and Restricted Procedures

Body Art Practitioners' Training and Continuing Education

Body art practitioner should receive Body Art training and be trained in Infection Control Procedures. He/ she should continue the upgradation of knowledge of safe body art practice. A certified course in Body Art training can be obtained from the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Occupational Standards for Beauty and Wellness or any other competent body.

Restriction of Certain Body Art Procedures for Minor Client

No body art practitioner should perform the following activities with or without parental consent:

1. Tattooing a minor client;
2. Brand a minor client;
3. Scar or perform scarification upon a minor client;
4. Perform micropigmentation upon a minor client;
5. Pierce the genitalia of a minor client;
6. Perform any other piercings on a minor client without the written consent of the client's parent or legal guardian
7. Pierce a client under 18 years of age - with the sole exception of ear piercing;

5. Body Art Establishment

Workstation

1. Every workstation should occupy adequate area to allow free movement of the practitioner.
2. Each body art establishment should have at least one workstation.
3. A workstation should be used for no other purpose other than body art related activities.
4. Each workstation should be separated from any other area of the body art facility, including other workstations within such body art facility, by a non- permeable barrier.
5. A Workstation should be maintained in a clean and sterile condition.
6. No web cameras should be installed in the workplace to maintain privacy.

Chairs

The client and the operator chair should be comfortable and wrapped with disposable material while performing the body art. The chair should allow adjustment of height and adequate area for the client to rest his/ her body part to be used for performing the art, if required.

Separate Area

1. Every body art establishment should have a cleaning area with provision for the placement and use of an autoclave or other sterilization unit.
2. Every body art establishment should have an instrument storage area exclusive of the cleaning area. The instrument storage area should be equipped with cabinets for the storage of all Instruments and equipment. The required cabinets should be located at a sufficient distance from the cleaning area so as to prevent contamination of the sterilized instruments and equipment. The storage cabinets should be easy to clean, covered and lockable.
3. Every body art establishment should have a separate client waiting area separated from the workstation as well as the instrument cleaning and storage area with a non-permeable material.

Wall- Floors- Ceilings

1. Every workstation, instrument storage area, toilet room, and cleaning area should be constructed using a durable, smooth, non-absorbent and washable surface, which is easy to clean and maintain.
2. All such floors, walls and ceilings shall be light in colour.

Light and Ventilation

1. Every workstation should be properly ventilated and have adequate lighting maintained at all times during the conduction of body art procedures.
2. Continuous supply of electricity and electricity back-up should be available.
3. Every workstation, cleaning area and every area in a body art establishment where linens, instruments, sharps or other equipment are exposed, sanitized or sterilized shall be equipped exclusively with readily cleanable light fixtures with light bulbs.

Wash basin

A wash basin should be available at each workstation. These are in addition to the required sinks in the bathroom and cleaning room.

Bathroom Requirement

There should be a minimum of one bathroom containing a toilet and sink. The bathroom should be provided with liquid hand soap, paper towels, running water supply and provision to warm water.

Mobile or Remote Body Art Establishment

No person should establish or operate a mobile or temporary body art establishment. Such establishments, if in operation, should follow the basic minimal safety and infection prevention protocols. Basic standard mentioned from point 5.1 to 5.7 should be available if the body art is performed at remote location to ensure safety.

Key Recommendations for Body Art Establishment

1. Adequate space, hygiene, privacy for the client, light and ventilation.
2. Comfortable seating for the artist and the client.
3. Workstations for performing body art, cleaning and storage of instruments.
4. Non- absorbent floor and walls.
5. Provision for hand washing and sanitation.

6. Instruments, Equipment and Consumables

Equipment and Furnishing

The procedure surface and the surface of all furniture and counter tops located in a workstation, instrument storage area and cleaning area should be made of materials that are, smooth, non-absorbent, non-porous, easily cleanable and able to withstand repeated cleaning and disinfecting. Also, each furniture or surface which is subjected to potential contamination should be covered with disposable wraps/ napkins while performing body art procedures. The disposable wraps/ napkins should be changed after each client. The equipment used should be non-re-usable as much as possible. Also, industry/clinical (as applicable) grade quality equipment should be used. Re-usable instruments should be easy to cover with non-absorbent disposable material while performing the procedure and should be designed in a manner that allows proper washing, cleaning and/ or sterilization.

Sanitation and Sterilization Units

1. Every body art establishment should have one or more autoclaves or other sterilization units sold for medical Sterilization purposes, if reusable instruments are used.
2. Every operator and body art practitioner should be trained in the required washing, cleaning and sterilization procedures including the proper operation of the autoclave or other sterilization Unit.

Rotary Pens

The rotary pens, also known as cosmetic machines, used in body art procedure should have detachable, disposable, sterile combo couplers and shall have detachable, disposable casings or casings designed, grips and manufactured to be easily cleaned and sterilized.

Inks- Dyes- Pigments

All inks, dyes and pigments used in the conduct of body art should be specifically designed for that purpose, properly labelled as to their ingredients and should not be adulterated or contaminated in any way. The mixing of such inks, dyes or pigments or the dilution of the same with potable sterile water is acceptable, unless prohibited or not recommended by the product manufacturer.

Single use Equipment and Instruments

1. Equipment, instruments and supplies intended for single-use should not be used more than one time. After use, all single-use sharps should be immediately disposed of in approved sharps containers.

2. All products applied to the skin, such as but not limited to body art stencils, applicators, gauze and razors, should be single use and disposable.
3. Hollow bore needles or needles with cannula should not be reused.

Waste Bin

1. Every workstation should have colour- coded, foot-operated, covered, cleanable, waste bin for segregation and disposal of trash and other debris. (Annexure 6)
2. Every workstation should have an approved sharps container exclusively used for the disposal of contaminated sharps like needles, razors etc.

Linens

Every body art establishment or body art practitioner should maintain an adequate supply of reusable, launderable linens or single-use linens, such as drapes, lap cloths and aprons, to be used in conducting body art activities.

Prohibited Instruments and Materials

No operator, body art practitioner or other person should use or have available in a body art establishment any:

1. Liquid sterilant for the attempted sterilization of any reusable Instrument or component;
2. Multiple-use Instruments or components that are designed in such a manner that restrict or prevent proper washing, cleaning or sterilization;
3. Drugs, chemicals or agents that require a licensed medical practitioner's authorization for use, application or dispensation;
4. Instruments used for or in conjunction with any prohibited body art procedure, and not otherwise properly used for any allowed body art procedure;

Key Recommendations for Instruments, Equipment & Consumables

1. All re-usable instrument covered with disposable wrap.
2. Instruments and equipment made of easily cleanable material.
3. Industry/ clinical (as applicable) grade instruments and equipment.
4. Industry grade inks, dyes, pigments designated for the usage in body art procedures.
5. Single use instruments should be used only once.
6. Color coded waste bins for waste segregation.
7. Adequate supply of aprons, lap clothes etc.
8. Avoid usage of drugs, chemicals.

7. Essential Requirements

Smoking, Eating, and Drinking- Prohibited

No person shall smoke, or otherwise use any form of tobacco and non- tobacco products, or eat or drink at or in a workstation, instrument storage area or cleaning area. Only in the case of medical need may a client consume fluids.

Avoid distractions

Avoid distractions like loud music, disturbing news playing on electronic devices. Usage of phone by the artist as well as the client while conduction of body art procedure should be prohibited.

Reporting of Exposures and Injuries

A written report of any injury, infection complication, exposure or disease as a result of a body art procedure, or complaint of injury, infection complication or disease, shall be forwarded by the operator to the department. A copy of the report should also be forwarded to the injured client. The report should be in a prescribed format (Annexure 3).

Record Maintenance

1. Every operator should have and retain at the body art establishment the following records for future reference:
 - a. Employee records - indicating: name, home address, home phone number, identification photograph, date of birth, type[s] of body art procedures conducted, dates of employment at the body art establishment, Hepatitis B vaccination status or declination notification, medical condition (including allergies) disclosure form;
 - b. Client records - copies of all application, consent forms and disclosure of medical condition (including allergies) for Body Art procedure, lot numbers of any Dye/Ink or Pigment to be used in the Body Art procedure; the date(s) of the Body Art procedure, including a daily estimate of progress for the conduct of Body Art requiring multiple days to complete. It is the sole responsibility of the practitioner to keep the client information confidential.

2. Every operator should have and retain at the body art establishment for future references, all exposure/ injury/ allergy incident reports permanently.

Key Recommendations for Essential Requirements

1. Avoid food, tobacco and non- tobacco products at workplace
2. Avoid usage of electronic gadgets (mobile, tablets etc.), loud music.
3. Report injury or exposure.
4. Maintain employee records.
5. Maintain client records.
6. Maintain records of injury and exposures.

8. Body Art Practitioner

Health of Body Art Establishment Employees

No person affected with boils, infected wounds, open sores, abrasions, weeping dermatological lesions or acute respiratory infection should work in any area of, or in any capacity in, a body art establishment which would create a likelihood that the affected/infected person could contaminate equipment, instruments, supplies, procedure surfaces, workstations or otherwise compromise or could reasonably be expected to compromise the sterility of the body art establishment with bodily substances or pathogenic organisms.

Hepatitis B Vaccination Status Disclosure

An applicant for a Body Art Practitioner License shall provide to the Department, and shall provide to the owner of any Body Art Establishment in which the applicant intends to perform or in which he does perform Body Art procedure, valid documentation of his Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) vaccination status stating:

1. Laboratory evidence of immunity;
2. Signed certificate of vaccination declination of HBV for medical, religious or personal reasons.

Body Art Practitioner- Impairment by Drugs or Alcohol

No Body Art Practitioner shall conduct any form of Body Art procedure while intoxicated with alcohol or drugs.

Hygiene

Each Body Art Practitioner should keep a high level of individual tidiness, adjust to sterile practices and wear clean garments when directing Body Art procedure. If the garments of a Body Art Practitioner are or become soiled, clean clothes should be wore before initiation of any further Body Art procedure.

Sterile Conditions

Body Art Activities should be conducted under sterile conditions only by a Body Art Practitioner.

Key Recommendations for Essential Requirements

1. Avoid performing body art if have open wounds, open sores etc.
2. Should be vaccinated against Hepatitis B virus.
3. Should not be intoxicated while performing body art procedure.
4. Should maintain sanitation.

9. Client

Application and Consent Form for Body Art Procedure- Requirement

Every client shall complete an application and consent form, prior to having any body art procedure performed to their body. (Annexure 1)

Assent form to be filled by guardian in case of minor client (Annexure 2).

Disclosure of Certain Health Related Information

1. A client shall inform the body art practitioner of any known chronic medical or communicable condition, drug allergies or allergies to components of dye/ inks/ pigments etc.
2. The body art practitioner should inform the client, verbally and in writing that the indicated health conditions may increase health risks associated with receiving a body art procedure.
3. The body art practitioner should require the client to sign a release form confirming that the above information was obtained or attempted to be obtained and the client refused to disclose the same.

Impairment of Drugs or Alcohol

No person shall receive any form of body art procedure who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Aftercare Instructions

All clients shall obtain, read and follow Aftercare Instructions appropriate for the form of body art conducted upon such person (Annexure 4).

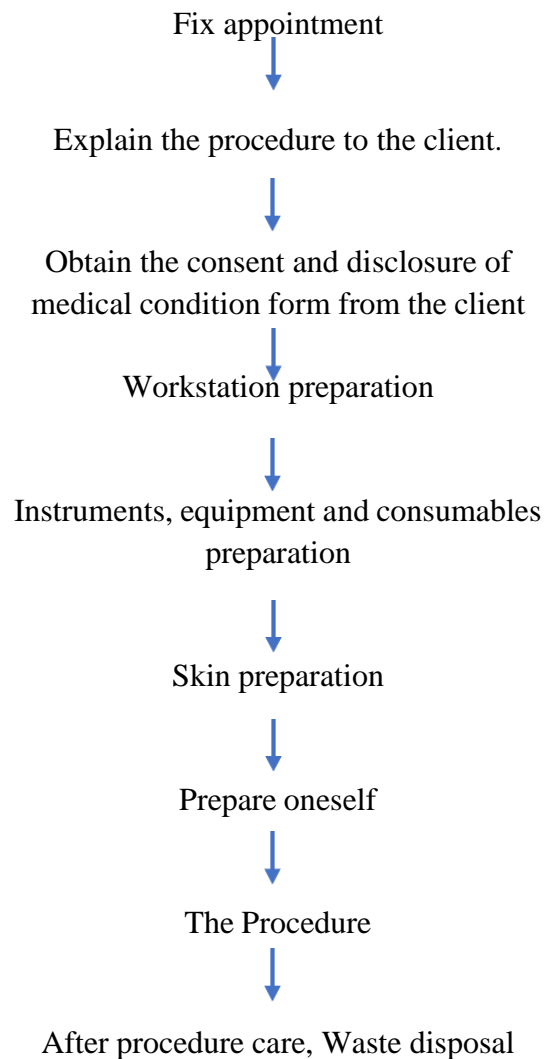
Rash, Lesion or Visible Signs of Infection

The skin area or mucosa of a client to receive any form of body art procedure shall be free of rash, any lesion or from any visible sign of infection.

Key Recommendations for Essential Requirements

1. Should provide consent before the procedure.
2. Should disclose any medical condition (including allergies), if any, before the procedure.
3. Should not be pregnant or lactating during the procedure.
4. Avoid getting procedure done on infected skin area.
5. Should not be intoxicated while getting the procedure done.

10. Conduct of Body Art



Explaining the procedure to the client

The body art practitioner should explain the skin piercing procedure, possible complications post procedure to the client in detail. Also, should address any query or concern by the client.

Obtaining the consent and medical disclosure form from the client

The practitioner should obtain the consent as well as medical condition disclosure form from each client prior to the act of body art.

Workstation preparation

1. All surfaces in a workstation which come in contact with a client or which become contaminated or which may reasonably have become contaminated shall be cleaned with water and soap or other appropriate cleaning before starting the procedure.
2. The workstation, including, but not limited to the client's chair, table, tray, procedure surface and similar surfaces shall be thoroughly sanitized with an approved disinfectant immediately before the conduct of body art upon a client.
3. Wrap everything with disposable sheets that risks being touched during the work.
4. The front of the electric transformer should be well covered with disposable cling wrap. All water bottles or the equivalent should also be covered with disposable sheets leaving only the top open for the bottle.
5. The tabletop should be protected with disposable sheets? or a protective sheet made of decomposable material.
6. The part of the clip cord that is touched when changing machines or when unplugging the machines at the end of the session should be covered with a disposable bag or cling wrap.
7. Each machine must also be covered with an appropriate disposable wrap.
8. The chair or the bunk that the customer sits or lies on must also be covered properly. The parts of the artists' chair that will be touched during the session must also be covered.

Instruments, Equipment and Consumables Preparation

1. Every body art practitioner should use linens, properly cleaned, or new single-use drapes, lap cloths, and aprons for each element of body art conducted upon a client.
2. Every substance used in the conduct of body art shall be dispensed from containers so as to prevent contamination or the possibility of contamination of the unused skin preparation portion. Immediately before the procedure, a sufficient quantity of the ink, dye or pigment/ local aesthetic creams/ lubricants to be used should be transferred from its original bottle or container into sterile, single-use disposable cups, caps or containers.
3. After sanitization of the workstation, the instrument tray should be covered with an uncontaminated single-use paper towel, tray cover or similar material.
4. Every instrument required for the conduct of body art on a client should be placed and arranged on the instrument tray in a manner so as to prevent contamination of sterilized instruments. All sterilized instruments should remain in sterile packages until opened in front of the client.
5. Sharp's containers should be easily accessible to the body art practitioner and located as close as is feasible to the immediate area where the sharps will be used.

Skin Preparation

1. Clean the area to be worked on using antibacterial soap and water.
2. Use fresh sterile razor and blade to shave the area.
3. Do a patch test of lubricants/ inks/ dyes before starting the procedure.

Preparing self

1. A Body Art Practitioner should clean his/her hands and forearms thoroughly by washing with antibacterial soap and warm water and promptly dry the same with single-use paper towels or like material prior to conducting any Body Art procedure.
2. A Body Art Practitioner should wear new, clean, single-use examination gloves while assembling all instruments and other supplies intended for use in the conduct of body art and during the conduct of body art upon a client. New, clean, single-use non-latex examination gloves shall be used during the preparation for and the conduct of any body art procedure upon a client with a known or a suspected latex allergy.
3. A body art practitioner should be wearing clean apron and mask while performing the procedure. Eye gear and face shield can also be used.

The procedure

Do's and don'ts for the provider while performing the body art. (Annexure)

Do's

While performing the body art, the practitioner should:

1. Maintain good hygiene
2. Should be gloved throughout the procedure
3. Change gloves immediately if contaminated or damaged
4. Wear new gloves, if gloves are removed during the procedure
5. Cap the needle, if not in use
6. Maintain good posture
7. Make sure the client is comfortable
8. Stop the procedure immediately if identifies any medical emergency and report the same

Don'ts

While performing the body art, the practitioner should not:

1. Touch contaminated or possibly contaminated area
2. Eat or drink on the workstation
3. Allow third person to be in the work unless demanded by the client
4. Leave the workstation with contaminated gloves and aprons
5. Use mobile/ tablets/ gadgets
6. Distracting music/ news etc.

Aftercare

1. The artist should clean the client's body area and remove all the body fluid, if any.
2. After cleaning, an ointment approved as per the formulary should be applied to the worked area. In case of tattoo, the area should be covered with sterile bandage or disposable wrap.
3. The artist should provide the client with after-care instructions and give an aftercare instruction template. (Annexure 4)

Use of Instruments, Supplies and Sharps

1. All instruments used in the conduct of body art should be without contamination, and shall be properly cleaned, sanitized and sterilized.
2. All instruments and other equipment or supplies used in the conduct of body art that are designed or intended for single-use shall only be used once.
3. All sharps shall be properly disposed of immediately following use in a Sharps container.
4. All products applied to the skin, including body art stencils, shall be single-use and shall be used only once.
5. Products used in the application of body art stencils shall be dispensed and applied to the area of the client upon which the body art procedure is to be performed with sterile gauze or other sterile applicator so as to prevent contamination of the container and contents of the product in use. The gauze or other applicator shall be used only once.
6. Only single-use disposable razors/blades shall be used in the conduct of body art activities and such single-use disposable razors/blades shall not be used more than one time.

Multiple Body Art Procedure

The following shall be deemed to be multiple body art activities on a single client, each requiring proper washing, cleaning, sanitization and sterilization of instruments, workstations and other equipment and areas:

1. Creating two or more tattoos on different areas of the body of a single client;
2. The use of more than one needle during the conduct of body art upon a single client; or
3. Creating one tattoo and the use of one needle on a single client.

11. Waste handling and cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization of instruments

Waste Disposal

1. All waste should be removed from the body art establishment on a daily basis and placed in an approved/dedicated secured colour coded trash can for pickup and removal.
2. Disposable items such as stencils, gloves, wipes, cotton balls, Q-tips, water cups, rinse cups (used alone or in an ultrasonic cleaning unit), drapes, lap cloths, aprons and other single-use items that have come into contact with any person, client, workstation, instrument trays, counters, towels or linens used for the conduct of body art, or have otherwise become contaminated shall be promptly discarded during or upon completion of the conduct of body art into an appropriate colour coded waste receptacle.
3. Sharps should be discarded in appropriate sharp containers and should be capped before disposal.

Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization

Cleaning

Cleaning must occur as a first step before disinfection or sterilization or the process of disinfection or sterilization will be ineffective.

- a. At the end of each session needles must be removed from the needle bar and discarded into a puncture resistant container. Needle bars and tubes should be stored in a suitable container prior to cleaning.
- b. Disposable gloves should be worn when removing the needles from the needle bars. Caution should be taken to avoid needlestick injuries.
- c. Prior to sterilization or disinfection, all items must be cleaned with detergent and warm water to remove organic matter. An ultrasonic cleaner may be used to assist with cleaning.
- d. The ultrasonic cleaning device should be emptied and cleaned daily with detergent and water. (The ultrasonic cleaner will not disinfect or sterilize instruments)

Disinfection

(How the item is used determines the classification and type of disinfectant needed)
(refer to annexure 5)

- a. Single use stencils shall be discarded after one application. Plastic stencils shall be washed in soap and warm water and disinfected with a solution of 70% alcohol before and after use.
- b. All containers used to hold contaminated instruments should be cleaned and disinfected daily using a low-level disinfectant.
- c. The motor frame and clip cord that cannot be sterilized must be damp wiped with an intermediate level disinfectant after each use.
- d. Work surfaces should be disinfected with a low-level disinfectant.

Sterilization

- a. Instruments and equipment including new needles, needle bars, gripped tubes and forceps, etc., should be cleaned and sterilized for each client. Because the grip is grooved metal, a brush should be used during cleaning.
- b. Sterile packages should be stored in clean, designated storage cabinets. Instruments should remain in their sterile packages until used. (Check manufacturer specifications for storage times)

12. Glossary

1. The following terms used in this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the following meaning:
2. **Aftercare Instructions** shall mean written instructions, approved by the Department, given to a person upon whom one or more Body Art activities have been performed, specific to the Body Art procedure(s) rendered or performed, concerning the proper care to be given to the area of the body upon which the Body Art has been performed, and concerning the surrounding area of the body.
3. **Antiseptic** shall mean an agent that destroys disease-causing microorganisms on human skin or mucosa.
4. **Autoclave** shall mean an apparatus for sterilization utilizing steam pressure at specific temperature over a designated period of time.
5. **Autoclaving** shall mean the process which results in the destruction of all forms of microbial life - including highly resistant bacterial spores - by the use of an Autoclave for a minimum of thirty (30) minutes at 17 pounds of pressure (PSI) at a temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.
6. **Body Art** shall mean the practice of physical body adornment, alteration or modification by means including, but not limited to, piercing, tattooing, branding, braiding, beading/implantation or scarification, also known as scarring.
7. **Body Art Establishment** shall mean any facility that has been inspected and approved by the Department for use in conducting Body Art activities and for which a current Permit is issued by the Department in accordance with this Body Art Regulation.
8. **Body Art Practitioner** shall mean a person whom has received a License to perform Body Art activities from the Department pursuant to this Body Art Regulation.
9. **Body Piercing** shall refer to the form of Body Art requiring or consisting of the puncturing or penetration of the skin or of a membrane of a person for the purpose of the temporary or permanent placement or insertion of jewellery or other adornment or device therein.
10. **Cleaning Area** shall mean the area in a Body Art Establishment used in the sterilization, sanitation or other cleaning of instruments or other equipment used for the practice of Body Art.
11. **Contaminated Waste** shall mean any liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious material in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items on which there is dried blood or other potentially infectious material and which are capable of releasing these materials during handling; sharps and any wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.
12. **Customer Waiting Area** shall mean the area in a Body Art Establishment for use and occupation by persons and clients prior to and after the conduct of Body Art.
13. **Disinfectant** shall mean the same as Liquid Chemical Germicide.

14. **Ear Piercing** shall mean the puncturing of the outer perimeter or lobe of the ear using a pre-sterilized single use stud and clasp ear piercing system following manufacturer instructions.
15. **Equipment** shall mean all machinery, fixtures, containers, vessels, tools, devices, implements, furniture, display cases, storage units, sinks, and all other apparatus and appurtenances used in connection with the operation of a Body Art Establishment
16. **Exposure** shall mean an event whereby there is an eye, mouth or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with the blood or bodily fluids of another person or contact of an eye, mouth or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with other potentially infectious matter.
17. **Exposure Incident Report** mean a written report detailing the circumstances of an Exposure.
18. **Hot Water** shall mean water, which is heated to attain and maintain a temperature of between 110- and 130-degrees Fahrenheit.
19. **Infectious Waste** shall mean the same as Contaminated Waste.
20. **Instrument Storage Area** shall mean the area in a Body Art Establishment used for the storage of linens, equipment and instruments used for Body Art.
21. **Instrument** shall mean those hand pieces, needles, needle bars and other instruments that may come in contact with a client's body or possible exposure to bodily fluids during Body Art procedures.
22. **Invasive** shall describe a procedure causing entry into the body either by incision or by the insertion of an instrument into or through the skin or mucosa, or by any other means intended to puncture, break or compromise the skin or mucosa.
23. **License** shall mean a document issued by the Department pursuant to this Body Art Regulation authorizing a person to conduct allowed Body Art procedures in the City of Cambridge.
24. **Minor or Minor Client** shall mean a person of less than 18 years of age as of that person's last birth date.
25. **Mobile Body Art Establishment** shall mean any trailer, truck, car, van, camper or other motorized or non-motorized vehicle, a shed, tent, movable structure, bar, home or other facility wherein, or concert, fair, party or other event whereat one desires to or actually does conduct Body Art procedures, excepting only a Licensed Body Art Establishment.
26. **Operator** shall mean any person alone or jointly with other persons who owns, controls, operates or manages a Body Art Establishment.
27. **Permanent tattoo** shall mean the intradermal application of inks for the purpose of micropigmentation.
28. **Procedure Surface** shall mean any surface of an inanimate object that contacts an unclothed part of a person upon whom body art is to be performed.
29. **Sanitize** shall mean the process of reducing the number of microorganisms on a surface to a safe level using a Liquid Chemical Germicide.

30. **Sanitizer** shall mean the same as Liquid Chemical Germicide.
31. **Sharps** shall mean any object (sterile or not) that may purposefully or accidentally cut or penetrate the skin or mucosa of a person including, but not limited to, needles, scalpel blades, razor blades and lancets.
32. **Sharps Container** shall mean a puncture-resistant, leak-proof container that can be closed for handling, storage, transportation or disposal, and is labelled with the International Biohazard Symbol.
33. **Single Use** shall mean products or items that are intended for one-time, one-person use and are to be disposed of after such use including, but not limited to, cotton swabs or balls, tissues or paper products, paper or plastic cups, gauze and sanitary coverings, razors, piercing needles, scalpel blades, stencils, ink cups and protective gloves.
34. **Sterilization Unit** shall mean a unit designed to and which is effective at killing all microorganisms, including bacterial spores and which is approved by the Department for use for Sterilization in a Body Art Establishment.
35. **Sterilize** shall mean to effectively kill all microorganisms, including bacterial spores.
36. **Tattoo** shall refer to the form of Body Art consisting of the injection of ink, dye or other medium to form or create an indelible mark, figure or decorative design in the subcutaneous portion of the skin.
37. **Tattooing** shall mean the act or process of creating a tattoo.
38. **Tattoo Inks/ Pigments/ Dyes** shall mean the metal or salt-based substance injected into the subcutaneous portion of the skin in the act or process of creating a tattoo.
39. **Temporary Body Art Establishment** shall mean the same as Mobile Body Art Establishment.
40. **Trained Physician-** A doctor; a person who has been educated, trained, and licensed to practice the art and science of medicine.
41. **Ultrasonic Cleaning Unit** shall mean a unit approved by the Department and physically large enough to fully submerge Instruments in liquid that removes all foreign matter from the Instruments by means of high frequency oscillations transmitted through the contained liquid.
42. **Workstation** shall mean an area within a Body Art Facility designated for use in the conducting of Body Art procedures.

13. Resource Documents

- a) NIOSH Alert: Preventing needlestick injuries in health care settings
- b) NIOSH Publication: Selecting, evaluating and using sharps disposal containers
- c) OSHA Regulation: Recording criteria for needlesticks and sharps injuries
- d) NIOSH Alert: Preventing allergic reactions to natural rubber latex in the workplace
- e) Guideline for hand hygiene in health-care setting- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- f) National Guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control in Healthcare Facilities- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
- g) Standard precautions in health care- World Health Organisation
- h) Guidelines for prevention of transmission of human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus to health-care and public-safety workers- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- i) Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- j) Body Art Regulations, Cambridge Public Health Department
- k) Healthy Body Art, pull-out brochure for consumers on healthy tattooing and piercing, Department of Health, Government of Australia.
- l) Health Canada – Infection Control Guidelines: Infection Prevention and Control Practices for Personal Services: Tattooing, Ear/Body Piercing, and Electrolysis, Ottawa: CCDR July 1999: 11-12.

14. Annexures

Annexure 1: Consent and self- disclosure of medical condition form

(To be filled by the client before the start of the procedure)

Consent and Self-disclosure of medical condition form

Please fill in the space provided after reading to show your understanding of each point. Feel free to ask any question regarding the body art.

In consideration of receiving a tattoo from _____

I agree to the following:

I have been fully informed of the risks associated with getting a body artform. Therefore, I fully understand that these risks, known and unknown, can lead to injury including but not limited to: infection, scarring, difficulties in the detection of melanoma and allergic reactions to pigment, latex gloves and/or soap. Having been informed of the potential risks associated with getting a body artform I wish to proceed with the procedure and application and freely accept and expressly assume any and all risks that may arise from it. The Artist has given me the full opportunity to ask any question about the procedure and application of my artform and all of my questions, if any, have been answered to my total satisfaction.

The artist has given me instructions on the care of my artform while the tissue heals. I understand and will follow them. I acknowledge that it is possible that the body tissue can become infected, particularly if I do not follow the instructions given to me.

I declare that:

I am not under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and I am voluntarily submitting to get the body art without force.

I do not suffer from diabetes, epilepsy, haemophilia, heart condition(s), nor do I take blood thinning medication.

I do not have any other medical or skin condition that may interfere with the procedure, application or healing of the body art.

I am not the recipient of an organ or bone marrow transplant or, if I am, I have taken the prescribed preventative regimen of antibiotics that is required by my doctor in advance of any invasive procedure such as tattooing or piercing.

I am not pregnant or nursing. I do not have a mental impairment that may affect my judgement in getting the artform.

I HAVE READ THE AGREEMENT, I UNDERSTAND IT, AND I AGREE TO BE BOUND BY IT.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth: _/ _/ _

City: _____ State: _____

Name of the artist/ establishment: _____

Signature _____

Annexure 2: Parent/ guardian consent

Parent/ guardian consent

I, _____ am the biological parent/ legal guardian of _____. The minor's date of birth is ___/___/___ and is aged ___ years. I have the legal authority to give the consent for this individual's tattoo/ piercing.

I have been fully informed of the risks associated with getting a body artform. Therefore, I fully understand that these risks, known and unknown, can lead to injury including but not limited to: infection, scarring, difficulties in the detection of melanoma and allergic reactions to pigment, latex gloves and/or soap. Having been informed of the potential risks associated with getting a body artform I wish to proceed with the procedure and application and freely accept and expressly assume any and all risks that may arise from it.

The Artist has given me the full opportunity to ask any question about the procedure and application of my artform and all of my questions, if any, have been answered to my total satisfaction.

The artist has given me instructions on the care of the artform while the tissue heals. I understand and will follow them. I acknowledge that it is possible that the body tissue can become infected, particularly if the given instructions are not followed.

I declare that the child:

Is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and is voluntarily submitting to get the body art without force.

Is not suffer from diabetes, epilepsy, haemophilia, heart condition(s), nor does he/she take blood thinning medication.

Is not having any other medical or skin condition that may interfere with the procedure, application or healing of the body art.

Is not the recipient of an organ or bone marrow transplant or, if he/ she is, has taken the prescribed preventative regimen of antibiotics that is required by the doctor in advance of any invasive procedure such as tattooing or piercing.

Is not having a mental impairment that may affect the judgement in getting the artform.

I HAVE READ THE AGREEMENT, I UNDERSTAND IT, AND I AGREE TO BE BOUND BY IT.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth: ___/___/___

City: _____ State: _____

Name of the artist/ establishment: _____

Signature _____

Annexure 3: Reporting incidence of exposure/ injury

Exposure/ injury reporting form

1. Name of the affected client: _____
2. Contact information of the client: _____
3. Name of the artist: _____
4. Location of the body art establishment: _____
5. Nature of the injury:
Skin infection: rash/ scar/ dermatitis
Blood borne disease
Other: _____
6. Referral done: Yes/ No
7. Referred healthcare facility name: _____
8. Referred healthcare facility address: _____
9. Contact information of the healthcare facility
10. Instrument/ equipment detail
11. Contact information of the body art practitioner

Annexure 4: Aftercare instructions for the client

Aftercare instruction

Day 0-3

1. Remove bandage after 24 hours of receiving the artform.
2. Wash the area with distilled or running water to remove all the blood and plasma.
3. Pat dry the area with clean and fresh tissue. Do not rub the area vigorously.
4. Apply a thin layer of lubricant over the area.
5. Do not dehydrate or over hydrate the tissue.
6. Do not bandage the area again.
7. Wash hands before cleaning the area and applying the ointment.
8. Do not soak the area in water
9. Repeat this for 3 days.

Day 4 onwards

1. Do not apply ointment
2. Let the area dry naturally till complete healing.
3. In case of a tattoo, do not peel/ scratch the tattooed surface.
4. Let the scabs come out naturally.
5. Things to remember
6. Do not touch the tattooed/ pierced area with unclean hands.
7. Avoid exposure to hot water.
8. Do not swim till complete healing.
9. Avoid exposure to sun.
10. Do not exercise the tattooed area- stretching causes premature exfoliation of scabs.
11. Moisturise daily after healing.

Annexure 5: Classification of instruments for disinfection

Device Classification	Disinfectants	Method
Non- critical		
<p>Items that may come into contact with intact skin and/or are used for routine housekeeping.</p> <p>Items that are rarely contaminated with blood/body fluid, e.g., client chair and table</p> <p>Items that are often contaminated with blood/body fluid, e.g., lamp handles, clip cord, dirty instrument tray, tattoo motor frame, tattoo chuck or clamp, spray bottle</p>	<p>Low level disinfectants are good for non-critical items. Detergent is adequate.</p> <p>Low level disinfectants, e.g., quaternary ammonium compounds or “Quats”, or a combination of a low-level disinfectant-detergent; 3% hydrogen peroxide compounds</p>	<p>Clean to remove dust or soil from items/equipment and surfaces with a solution of detergent and warm water.</p> <p>Clean and follow with low-level disinfection for reusable items and environmental surfaces that may be contaminated.</p> <p>Wet or spray a paper towel to wipe the clean item/surface with the disinfectant prepared and used according to the manufacturer’s directions, i.e. allow sufficient surface contact time with the disinfectant.</p>
Semi-critical		
<p>Items come into contact with mucous membrane or non-intact skin, or they hold a sterile item.</p> <p>Items that cannot be soaked and hold a sterile item that may have been splattered with blood/body fluids.</p> <p>Items capable of being soaked and hold a sterile item that may have been splattered with blood/body fluids, e.g. needle pusher</p>	<p>Intermediate and high-level disinfectants are good for items that come into contact with mucous membranes or non-intact skin, or that hold a sterile item.</p> <p>Intermediate level disinfectants, e.g. 70% isopropyl alcohol or 1 part 5.25% household bleach and 9 parts water. Bleach may be corrosive to metal.</p> <p>High level disinfectants, e.g. 2% glutaraldehyde or 6% hydrogen peroxide</p>	<p>Clean item is wet wiped with an intermediate level disinfectant level disinfectant and air dried after each client.</p> <p>Clean item is soaked for a number of minutes, as specified by the manufacturer, to achieve a high level of disinfection</p>
Critical		
<p>Items which enter deep in the skin, e.g. tattoo or ear/body piercing needles, hypodermic needle used during electrolysis, jewellery</p>	<p>Sterile items must be used to enter the skin.</p> <p>Metal items to pierce the skin should be purchased sterile or packaged and sterilized by a steam or dry heat method.</p>	<p>Pre-sterilized, single use, packaged needles or earring studs should be used. Items that are not pre-packaged as sterile must be sterilized.</p> <p>Sterile electrolysis needles should never be saved and reused on the same client Chemicals that sterilize are not recommended for critical items as it is difficult to monitor and confirm that sterilization has been achieved and the packaging of items to maintain sterility is not possible</p>

Annexure 6: Color coding for waste segregation and disposal

Color	Waste Description
Yellow	Items contaminated by blood/ body fluids, soiled cotton & dressing etc.
Red	Used gloves, infected plastic trays etc.
Blue	Needles, blades, razors etc.
Green	Non- infected plastic materials, disposables, food waste etc.

*Recommended by CPCB

Annexure 7: Equipment and supplies Checklist

- ✓ Skin antiseptic
- ✓ Disposable razor and blade
- ✓ Cotton, tissues
- ✓ Stencil
- ✓ Disposable capsules/cups for pigment
- ✓ Paper tissues/towels
- ✓ Lubricating gel
- ✓ Drapes, eye gear, mask
- ✓ Disposable gloves
- ✓ Disposable wrap
- ✓ Metal container for used instruments
- ✓ Stir sticks
- ✓ Sterile gauze
- ✓ Sharps disposal container
- ✓ Spray bottles for disinfectant
- ✓ Disposable wraps and bags
- ✓ Ultrasonic cleaning device
- ✓ Disinfectants
- ✓ Sterilizer (autoclave)
- ✓ Packaging for sterilization
- ✓ Indicator tape for sterilization

Annexure 8: Review & Suggestions

Please be specific with regards to your suggestions. Incomplete submissions will not be entertained. Please use the below format

S.No.	Point No./Section No.	Page No.	Recommendation	Technical Reference / remarks

Contact details:

Name:

Organization (if applicable):

Email:

Phone: (optional)

Please note: suggestions can be mailed in the above-mentioned format to: office@parliament.health

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