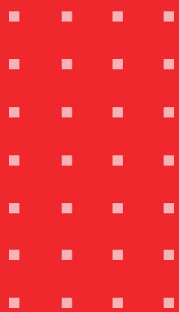


ProTrainings

Because Life Matters



CA Bloodborne for Body Art

**in accordance with OSHA Standards -
29CFR-1910.1030**

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Update 5/9/16

- General explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases
- An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
- An explanation of how to obtain a copy of the employer's exposure control plan
- An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials
- An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment
- Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of personal protective equipment
- An explanation of the basis for selection of personal protective equipment
- Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge
- Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials
- An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available
- Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident
- An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required
- An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a source for review and assistance with the ProBloodBorne curriculum.

Basic Terms:

Blood means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

Bloodborne Pathogens means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Contaminated means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

Contaminated Laundry means laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps.

Contaminated Sharps means any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires.

Decontamination means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Engineering Controls means controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, safer medical devices, such as sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and needleless systems) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

Exposure Incident means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

Handwashing Facilities means a facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines.

HBV means hepatitis B virus.

HIV means human immunodeficiency virus.

Occupational Exposure means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

Other Potentially Infectious Materials means (1) The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; (2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and (3) HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

Parenteral means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

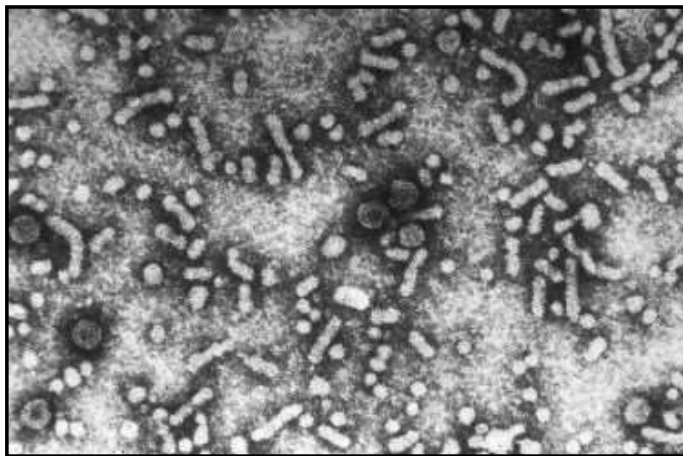
Personal Protective Equipment is specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

Regulated Waste means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Sterilize means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

Universal Precautions is an approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

Work Practice Controls means controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique).



Hepatitis B Virus

Bloodborne Pathogens are microorganisms (such as viruses) that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

How Are Bloodborne Pathogens and Infections Spread?

The Chain of Infection

For disease to be spread, it requires that all of the following conditions be present:

- An adequate number of pathogens, or disease-causing organisms.
- A reservoir or source that allows the pathogen to survive and multiply (e.g., blood).
- A mode of transmission from the source to the host.
- An entrance through which the pathogen may enter the host.
- A susceptible host (i.e., one who is not immune).

Effective infection control strategies prevent disease transmission by interrupting one or more links in the chain of infection.

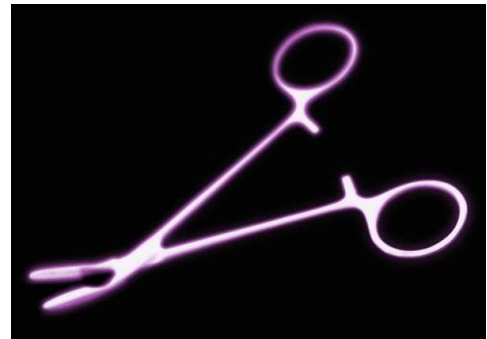


Modes of Transmission



- **Direct contact** -occurs when microorganisms are transferred from one infected person directly to another person. For example, infected blood from one person enters a care giver's body through an open cut.

- **Indirect contact**- involves the transfer of an infectious agent through a contaminated object or person. For example, a caregiver doesn't wash hands in-between caring for someone with infected body fluids and other patients. For Example, Parenteral contact with a needle stick.



- **Airborne transmission**– occurs when droplets or small particles contain infectious agents that remain effective over time and distance in the air. Tuberculosis is a common disease spread this way. Bloodborne pathogens are not typically spread this way.

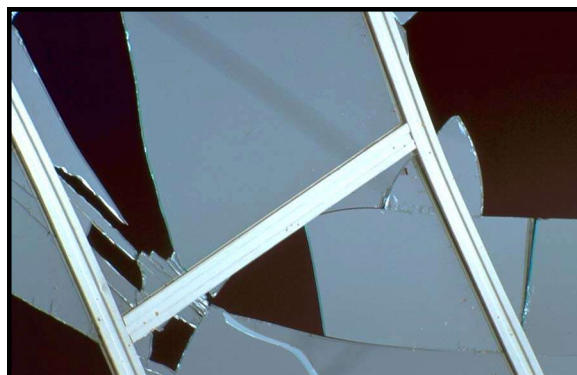
How Are Bloodborne Pathogens Spread?

- Bodily fluids, especially those visibly contaminated with blood, have the potential to transmit disease
 - ♦ cerebrospinal fluid (Brain)
 - ♦ synovial fluid (Joints)
 - ♦ pleural fluid (Lungs)
 - ♦ amniotic fluid (Uterus)
 - ♦ pericardial fluid (Heart)
 - ♦ peritoneal fluid (Abdomen)
 - ♦ semen
 - ♦ vaginal secretions
 - ♦ blood
 - ♦ any body fluid contaminated with blood
 - ♦ body fluids that cannot be recognized
- Sexual contact is the primary mode of transmission for Bloodborne Pathogens, however the risk of exposure does exist while providing medical or first aid care
- When a contaminated sharp object cuts or punctures the skin.
(Parenteral examples: needle stick, illegal drug usage, cut from broken glass, bite)
- When an infected body fluid gets into an open cut or mucous membrane (inside eyes, mouth, ears or nose)
- When a contaminated object touches inflamed skin, acne, or skin abrasion

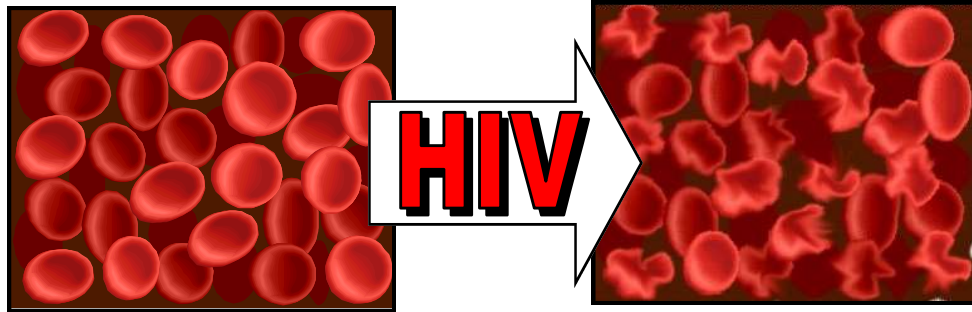
How Are Bloodborne Pathogens NOT spread?

- Intact skin is wonderfully created as our first defense against disease. Bloodborne Pathogens cannot “soak” through normal intact skin
- Casual contact like handshakes, hugging, sharing food, doorknobs, sneezing, toilet seats, swimming pools, etc...

Which pictures identify the potential ways Bloodborne Pathogens could be spread?



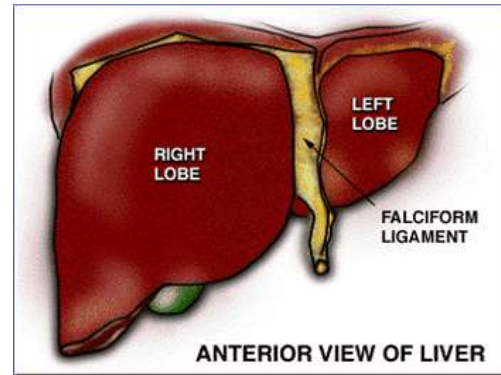
HIV and AIDS



- HIV attacks your body's ability to protect itself against disease and it causes AIDS.
- Approximately 1.1 million people in the US are living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 50,000 people become infected with HIV each year. About 14,000 people every year in the USA die from AIDS.
- Symptoms may or may not be present. You may be infected for years and not know it. Only a blood test can determine the infection, not symptoms:
 - ♦ Fever
 - ♦ Fatigue
 - ♦ Weight loss
 - ♦ Rash
- The HIV virus is fragile and dies within seconds outside the body. The amount of HIV present in the body fluid and the conditions will determine how long the virus lives.
- HIV is primarily spread by sexual contact with an infected person or by sharing needles and/or syringes (primarily for drug injection). Babies may become infected before/during birth or through breast-feeding. Only a fraction of less than 1% of the people contract the virus from providing medical care.
- HIV it is not spread by casual contact like handshakes, sharing food, doorknobs, sneezing, toilet seats, swimming pools, etc...
- There is no vaccination

Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B virus reproduces in the liver causing inflammation and possibly cirrhosis or liver cancer.
- HBV affects over 1.25 million people in the US. About 70,000 people/year become infected with HBV. Each year, about 5,000 people die as a result of liver disease caused by HBV. Infections have decreased since 1982 because of the HBV vaccine.
- Symptoms may or may not be present. The older, the more apt to have symptoms. Only a blood test can determine the infection. Symptoms may include:
 - ♦ yellow skin (jaundice)
 - ♦ yellowing eyes
 - ♦ tiredness
 - ♦ loss of appetite, nausea
 - ♦ dark urine
 - ♦ clay-colored bowel movements
 - ♦ joint pain
 - ♦ abdominal discomfort
- Up to 100 times easier to catch than HIV. HBV can live outside of body for at least 7 days and longer.
- 90% adults who contract hepatitis B clear the virus from their systems within a few months and develop immunity. About 10% become chronic-the virus stays in the blood, infecting liver cells damaging them over time.
- HBV is primarily spread by sexual contact with an infected person, sharing needles and/or syringes (primarily for drug injection), from an infected mother to her baby during birth, or sharps exposures on the job
- However, still like HIV it is not spread by casual contact like handshakes, sharing food, doorknobs, sneezing, toilet seats, swimming pools, etc...





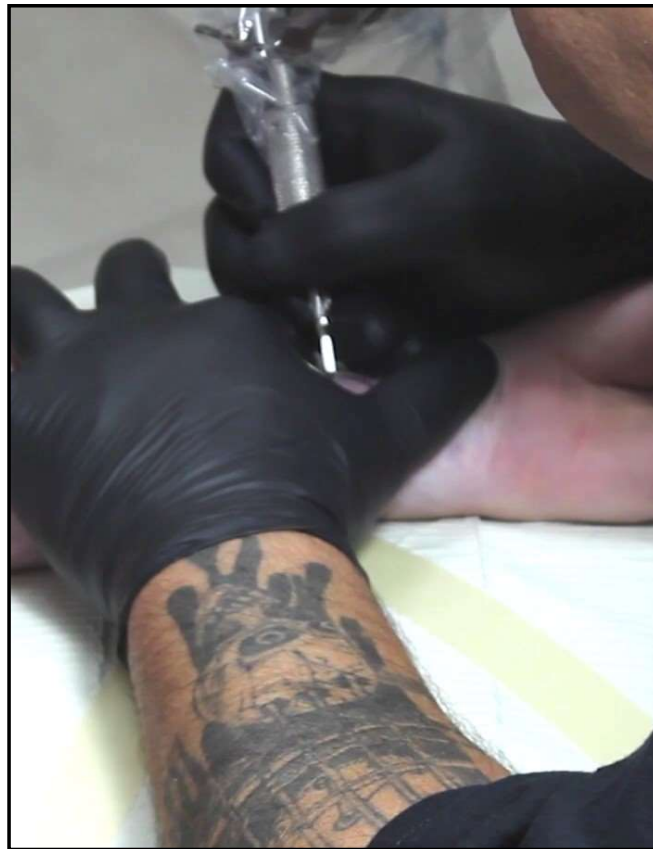
- There is a vaccine available given in 3 doses over a period of 6 months. It is safe and effective.
- Booster doses of hepatitis B vaccine are not recommended. Immune memory remains indefinitely following immunization.
- The HBV vaccine must be offered free to employees who face occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Occupationally exposed employees include those who:
 - ♦ Administer first aid
 - ♦ Provide medical aid to students
 - ♦ Assist in bathroom care
 - ♦ Work in medical or dental offices
 - ♦ Perform custodial duties involving the cleaning and decontamination of surfaces that may be contaminated with blood and or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).
 - ♦ Handle Regulated medical waste
- If an employee does not want the vaccine a declination statement must be signed.

Sample HBV Vaccine Declination Statement

I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials I may be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline hepatitis B vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B, a serious disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and I want to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me.

Hepatitis C

- HCV reproduces in the liver causing inflammation and possibly cirrhosis or liver cancer. Disease can incubate for decades
- 4.1 million carriers in the USA. About 26,000 new cases each year. Deaths from chronic disease each year: 8,000-10,000
- About 80% of exposed people develop a chronic infection. 20% are able to clear the virus by naturally building immunity.
- Symptoms are not a reliable way to detect HCV. A blood test is needed. Symptoms may look the same as HBV.
- Unlike HIV or HBV, HCV is spread primarily through parenteral contact:
 - ◆ Illegal injection drug use
 - ◆ Transfusion or transplant from infected donor
 - ◆ Tattoos
- Occupational exposure to blood mostly through needle sticks
- It is also spread through:
 - ◆ Birth to HCV-infected mother
 - ◆ Multiple sex partners
- There is no cure or vaccination



STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



- Treat all body fluids from every person as potentially infectious
- Follow the recommendations in the employer's Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
- An employer's Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan should include:
 - ◆ Various levels of risk of employees that may have occupational exposure
 - ◆ Training requirements
 - ◆ Work practice controls
 - ◆ Engineering controls
 - ◆ Procedure for an exposure incident

USE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

(PPE is provided by your employer)



- Gloves, CPR shields, masks, gowns, eye protection
- Know where PPE is at your workplace
- Know what PPE is available and how to use it
- Make sure first-aid kits and emergency supplies include disposable gloves and CPR face shields or rescue masks

- Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics or handle contact lenses in areas where there is the possibility of exposure to BBP.



- When emptying trash containers, do not use your hands to compress the trash in the bag.
- Lift and carry the trash bag away from your body

- Follow your facility's procedures for handling laundry
General Laundry procedures:

- ◆ Wear PPE
- ◆ Keep contaminated laundry separate from other laundry
- ◆ Bag potentially contaminated laundry where it is used
- ◆ Use leak-proof bags for wet laundry
- ◆ Transport in properly labeled bags



- The Needlestick Prevention Act requires appropriate, commercially available, and effective safer medical devices designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure
- Needles and other sharps must be discarded in rigid, leak-proof, puncture resistance containers
- Do not bend, shear, break or recap needles. If you must recap, use one-handed method.



- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)
- Contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed
- Dispose of in a properly labeled biohazard container: either a red bag or container labeled in orange or orange-red with the Bio-Hazard symbol.
- Properly labeled and bundled waste needs to be handled according to your facility's disposal procedures.

Cleanup Procedures

- Use a solution of 1 part household bleach mixed with 9 parts water (a 1:10 solution).
- Other commercial disinfectants registered with the EPA as effective against HIV/HBV may be used. Check the label.
- Use Personal Protective Equipment.
- If a Body Fluid Spill Kit is available, use according to manufacture's directions
- First, put on Personal Protective Equipment
- Remove visible material with absorbent towels
- If any sharp object or broken glass is visible, remove with tongs or dust pan and place in a ridged sealable container. Never use bare hands.
- Spray disinfectant on contaminated area and let stand for several minutes
- Once the area has been disinfected, dry area with absorbent towels and dispose of towels in regular trash



- Grip one glove near the cuff and peel it down until it comes off inside out. Cup it in the palm of your gloved hand
- Place two fingers of your bare hand inside the cuff of the remaining glove
- Peel that glove down so that it also comes off inside out and over the first glove.
- Properly dispose of the gloves.
- Remember, only touch glove to glove and skin to skin.

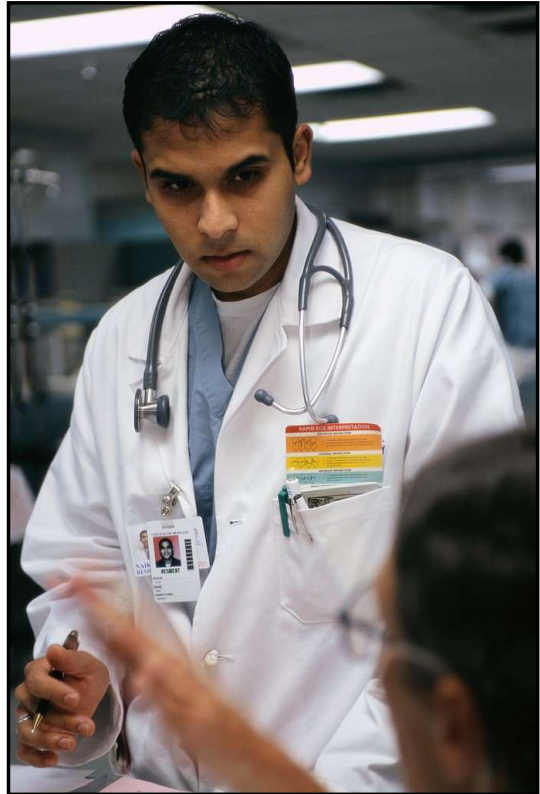




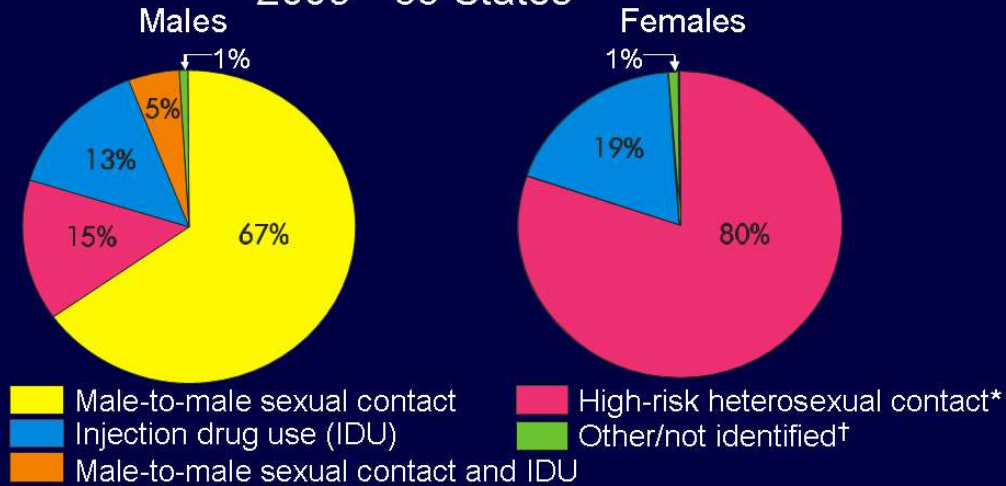
Wash hands well:

- Wet your hands and apply liquid, bar, or powder soap.
- Rub hands together vigorously to make a lather and scrub all surfaces.
- Continue for 20-30 seconds! It takes that long for the soap and scrubbing action to dislodge and remove stubborn germs. Need a timer? Imagine singing “Happy Birthday” all the way through— twice!
- Rinse hands well under running water.
- Dry your hands using a paper towel or air dryer.
- If possible, use your paper towel to turn off the faucet.

- An exposure incident is defined as a specific mucous membrane, broken skin, or puncture contact with blood or OPIM that results from the performance of an employee's duties.
- If you think you've been exposed, decontaminate, report to supervisor, and seek medical treatment. An immediate confidential medical evaluation and follow-up needs to be conducted by a physician.
- Complete forms as soon as possible after incident. Don't delay medical treatment to fill out paperwork. Forms and continued action will proceed according to employer's policies and procedures.



Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Transmission Category 2005—33 States



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and cases without risk factor information were proportionally redistributed.

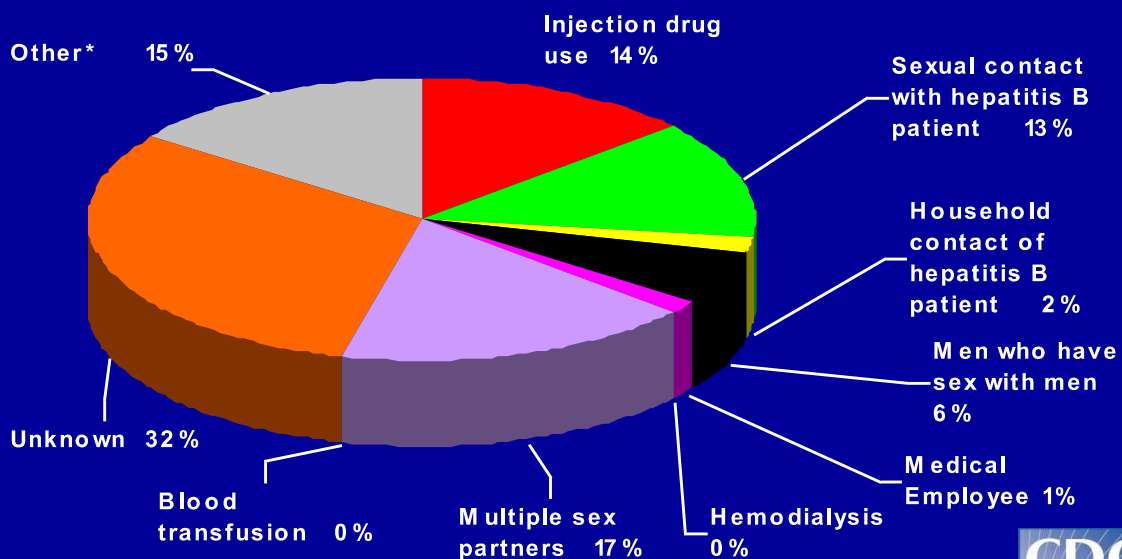
* Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
 † Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

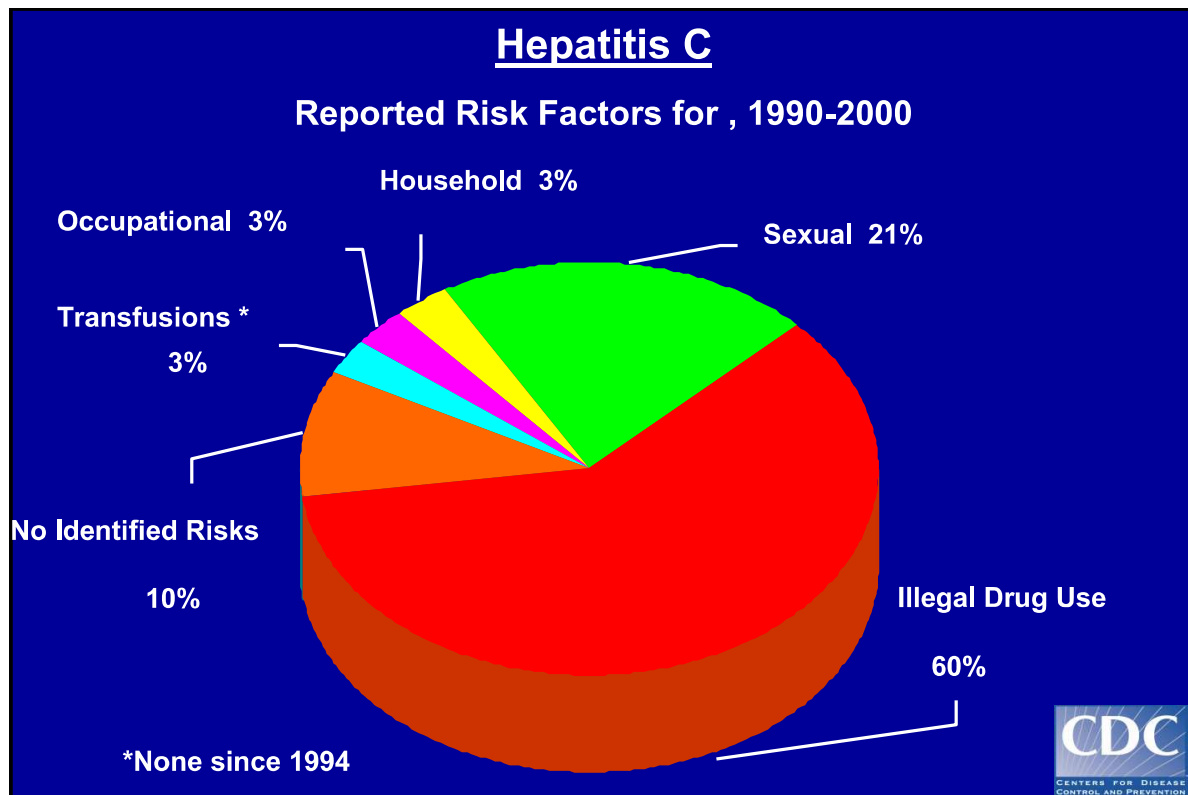


Revised June 2007

Hepatitis B

Reported Risk Factors for , 1990-2000





Bloodborne Pathogens information on the web:

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/index.html>

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/bp.html>



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Because Life Matters

1-888-406-7487
support@protrainings.com

www.protrainings.com



STERILE WATER USE IN TATTOOING

www.sdcountybodyart.org

The use of non-sterile water in tattooing activities has been associated with a number of water-borne skin infections caused by bacteria such as Legionella, Pseudomonas and Mycobacteria. These infections can result in severe illness and when left untreated, they may be fatal. Even mild infections can commonly result in skin scarring and damage to the tattoo.

Water that is not sterile, including tap, bottled, "spring", reverse osmosis filtered, and distilled water, may not be safe to cleanse the skin, rinse needles and to dilute inks that are injected into the skin. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend the use of sterile water when tattooing. Another safe option is the use of sterile saline solution.

While there are no current regulations that require this practice, artists concerned with the health and safety of their customers have incorporated the use of sterile water or sterile saline for ink dilution, rinsing of needles, and rinsing of skin during their tattoo procedures.

The use of sterile water or sterile saline solution can help protect your customers from water-borne skin infections that can hurt their health and damage the body art you created for them.



Here are a number of ways to obtain sterile water or sterile saline

- ☒ Online retailer
- ☒ Retail store (sterile saline)
- ☒ *Ultraviolet device (UV)
- ☒ *Filtration device
- ☒ In-shop -using your autoclave to process single-use volumes of water



**Must be certified according to US EPA Microbiological Water Purifier Standard.*

Sharing this information with your customers will make them more knowledgeable, more comfortable with the process and more trusting in you as an artist.

Make the change to protect your customers!

Article 1. General Provisions

119300. (a) This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Safe Body Art Act.

(b) The purpose of this chapter is to provide minimum statewide standards for the regulation of persons engaged in the business or performance of tattooing, body piercing, branding and the application of permanent cosmetics in California. These requirements are intended to protect both the practitioner and the client from transmission of infectious diseases through the application of proper body art procedures and the control of cross-contamination of instruments and supplies.

119301. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Antiseptic solution" means a liquid or semiliquid substance that is approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration to reduce the number of microorganisms present on the skin and on mucosal surfaces.

(b) "Bloodborne pathogen" means a disease-causing microorganism that, when present in the blood, can be transmitted to humans, including, but not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

(c) "Body art" means body piercing, tattooing, branding, or application of permanent cosmetics.

(d) "Body art facility" means the specified building, section of a building, or vehicle in which a practitioner performs or demonstrates for the purpose of instruction, body art, including reception areas, the procedure area, and the decontamination and sterilization area. "Body art facility" does not include a facility that only pierces the ear with a disposable, single-use, presterilized clasp and stud or solid needle that is applied using a mechanical device to force the needle or stud through the ear.

(e) "Body piercing" means the creation of an opening in a human body for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration. "Body piercing" includes, but is not limited to, the piercing of an ear, including the tragus, lip, tongue, nose, or eyebrow. "Body piercing" does not include the piercing of an ear, except for the tragus, with a disposable, single-use, presterilized stud and clasp or solid needle that is applied using a mechanical device to force the needle or stud through the ear.

(f) "Branding" means the process in which a mark or marks are burned into human skin tissue with a hot iron or other instrument, with the intention of leaving a permanent scar.

(g) "Client" means an individual upon whom a practitioner performs body art.

(h) "Decontamination and sterilization area" means a room, or specific section of a room, that is set apart and used only to decontaminate and sterilize instruments.

(i) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.

(j) "Decontamination" means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where the pathogens are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

(k) "Disinfectant" means a product that is registered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Pesticide Regulation, as indicated on the label, to reduce or eliminate the presence of disease-causing microorganisms, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV) for use in decontaminating work surfaces.

(l) "Enforcement officer" means all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees.

(m) "Hand hygiene" means either of the following:

(1) Thoroughly washing all surfaces of the hands and under the fingernails with soap and warm water.

(2) In the absence of contamination with blood or other bodily fluids, or obvious soiling, applying an antiseptic solution to all the surfaces of the hands and underneath the fingernails.

(n) "Instrument" means a nonmedical application device used in performing body art, including, but not limited to, needles, needle bars, needle tubes, forceps, hemostats, tweezers, razors, or razor blades.

(o) "Local enforcement agency" means the local health agency of the county, city, or city and county. In jurisdictions where the local health agency and the environmental health agency are separate departments, the jurisdiction shall specify which entity will be the local enforcement agency for purposes of this chapter.

(p) "Mucosal surface" means the moisture-secreting membrane lining of all body cavities or passages that communicates with the exterior, including, but not limited to, the nose, mouth, vagina, and urethra.

(q) "Owner" means either of the following:

(1) The person or persons whose name or names appear on the health permit, business license, property deed, or rental agreement of the body art facility.

(2) A person, acting as a principal of a corporation or partnership, who employs practitioners to perform body art or other activity regulated by this chapter.

(r) "Permanent cosmetics" means the application of pigments in human skin tissue for the purpose of permanently changing the color or other appearance of the skin. This includes, but is not limited to, permanent eyeliner, eyebrow, or lip color.

(s) "Potable water" means water that complies with the standards for transient noncommunity water systems pursuant to the California

Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12).

(t) "Practitioner" means a person who performs body art on a client.

(u) "Procedure area" means a room, or designated portion of a room, that is set apart and only used to perform body art.

(v) "Procedure site" means the area or location on the human body selected for the placement of body art.

(w) "Sharps waste" means a device or instrument having acute, rigid corners, edges or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing the skin, that has been used in the performance of body art and has not been disinfected or sterilized following use, including but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Tattooing needles and needle bars.

(2) Disposable piercing needles.

(3) Disposable razors.

(x) "Sharps waste container" means a rigid, puncture resistant, commercial container that, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty. Such containers shall be designed and constructed specifically for the proper containment of sharps waste.

(y) "Sponsor" means an individual or business entity, including an event coordinator or manager, responsible for the organization of a convention, trade show, or other temporary event that includes a body art demonstration booth. A sponsor may also be a body art practitioner.

(z) "Sterilization" means the complete destruction of all microbial life forms, including spores.

(aa) "Tattooing" means the insertion of pigment in human skin tissue by piercing with a needle.

(ab) "Vehicle" means a vehicle that has been fitted or designed to perform body art.

(ac) "Warm water" means water that is supplied through a mixing valve or combination faucet at a temperature of at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(ad) "Workstation" means the area within a procedure area where a practitioner performs body art. The workstation includes, but is not limited to, the client chair or table, counter, mayo stand, instrument tray, storage drawer, and practitioner's chair.

Article 2. Restrictions on the Performance of Body Art

119302. (a) Pursuant to Section 653 of the Penal Code, a client shall be at least 18 years of age to be offered or to receive a tattoo or permanent cosmetics application, regardless of parental consent.

(b) Pursuant to Section 652 of the Penal Code, persons under 18 years of age shall not be offered or receive a body piercing unless the piercing is performed in the presence of his or her parent or guardian.

(c) A client shall be at least 18 years of age to be offered or to receive a branding, regardless of parental consent.

(d) The piercing or application of permanent cosmetics to the nipples or genitals of a minor is prohibited. The application of permanent cosmetics to the nipples of a minor is authorized when applied by a registered permanent cosmetic technician with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian and as directed by a physician.

(e) A body art facility may refuse to perform body piercing on a minor, regardless of parental or guardian consent.

119303. (a) Prior to the performance of body art, the client shall read, complete, and sign an informed consent form that shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:

(1) A description of the procedure.

(2) A description of what the client should expect following the procedure, including suggested care and any medical complications that may occur as a result of the procedure.

(3) A statement regarding the permanent nature of body art.

(4) Notice that tattoo inks, dyes, and pigments have not been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration and that the health consequences of using these products are unknown.

(5) Postprocedure instructions that include all of the following:

(A) Information on the care of the procedure site.

(B) Restrictions on physical activities such as bathing, recreational water activities, gardening, or contact with animals, and the duration of the restrictions.

(C) Signs and symptoms of infection, including, but not limited to, redness, swelling, tenderness of the procedure site, red streaks going from the procedure site towards the heart, elevated body temperature, or purulent drainage from the procedure site.

(D) Signs and symptoms that indicate the need to seek medical care.

(b) Prior to the performance of body art, the client shall receive, complete, and sign a questionnaire that includes all of the following information:

(1) Whether the client may be pregnant.

(2) Whether the client has a history of herpes infection at the proposed procedure site, diabetes, allergic reactions to latex or antibiotics, hemophilia or other bleeding disorder, or cardiac valve disease.

(3) Whether the client has a history of medication use or is currently using medication, including being prescribed antibiotics prior to dental or surgical procedures.

(4) Other risk factors for bloodborne pathogen exposure.

(c) All information gathered from the client that is personal medical information and that is subject to the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) or similar state laws shall be maintained or disposed of in compliance with those provisions.

119304. This chapter does not restrict the activities of a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code. Nothing in this chapter authorizes a practitioner to perform activities that are restricted under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

Article 3. Practitioner Registration

119306. (a) A person shall not perform body art at any location other than a permitted permanent or temporary body art facility.

(b) A person shall not perform body art if he or she is not registered with the local enforcement agency.

(c) As a condition of registration, the applicant shall provide all of the following:

(1) Evidence of current hepatitis B vaccination, including applicable boosters, unless the practitioner can demonstrate hepatitis B immunity or has complied with current federal OSHA hepatitis B vaccination declination requirements.

(2) Evidence of completion of OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Training consistent with Section 119307 and pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations or its successor.

(3) Proof that he or she is 18 years of age or older.

(4) Self-certification of, knowledge of, and commitment to meet state law and relevant local regulations pertaining to body art safety.

(5) His or her business address and the address at which he or she will perform any activity regulated by this chapter.

(6) Payment of a registration fee directly to the local enforcement agency. The local enforcement agency shall set the fee at an amount not to exceed the amount necessary but that is sufficient to cover the actual costs of administering the program.

(d) A practitioner shall display, in a place readily visible to the public at the body art facility where the practitioner is performing body art, the certificate confirming registration with the local enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which that practice is conducted.

(e) A valid and current registration issued by a local enforcement agency shall be valid in any other jurisdiction for no more than five consecutive days, or 15 days total, in any one calendar year.

(f) Practitioner registration shall be renewed annually by a process to be determined by the local enforcement agency.

(g) A practitioner shall obtain all necessary permits to conduct business, including, but not limited to, being registered with the local enforcement agency. In addition to the penalties available pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 119320), a

practitioner who violates this subdivision shall be subject to suspension and a penalty not to exceed three times the cost of registration.

119307. (a) Prior to registering with the local enforcement agency, a practitioner shall complete a Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Training program that is specific to his or her practice.

(b) An owner shall provide Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Training pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, or its successor, for all employees, practitioners, and volunteers who perform duties within the decontamination and sterilization area or procedure area.

(c) The Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Training shall meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Training shall be conducted by a person or persons who are knowledgeable in exposure control and infection prevention in the body art setting and who are approved by the local enforcement agency in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Training and training materials shall be specific to performing body art.

(3) Training shall consist of not less than two hours of instruction that includes all of the following:

(A) A copy and explanation of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, contained in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, or its successor.

(B) A copy and explanation of applicable county, city, or city and county ordinances that pertain to bloodborne pathogen transmission control in body art.

(C) Discussion of transmission, control, and symptoms of the diseases caused by bloodborne pathogens.

(D) Discussion of tasks involved in performing body art and how those tasks may lead to exposure to bloodborne pathogens for the client or practitioner.

(E) Discussion of the types and uses of personal protective equipment, such as disposable gloves, including an explanation of the limitations of the equipment.

(F) Discussion of the types of tasks, proper task technique, and order of tasks before and after putting on and removing personal protective equipment, to avoid contamination.

(G) Discussion of the importance of hand hygiene and a demonstration of proper hand hygiene techniques.

(H) Discussion of choice, use, and storage of disinfectants and antiseptics.

(I) Information on the signage required for biohazard materials and the importance of properly labeling chemicals and supplies.

(J) Information on hepatitis B vaccine, including safety and accessibility.

(K) Discussion of what constitutes a bloodborne pathogen exposure incident, including all of the following:

(i) Examples of bloodborne pathogen exposure, how the exposure occurred, and what actions to take to prevent or minimize future exposures.

(ii) Risk of infection following a bloodborne pathogen exposure incident.

(iii) Procedures to be followed after an exposure incident, including medical followup.

(L) Opportunities for interactive questions and answers with the instructor.

(d) Each person required to complete a Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Training program pursuant to this section shall annually complete a minimum of two hours of Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Training update presented by a trainer eligible pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c).

(e) Records of training required pursuant to this section shall be maintained for three years and shall be available for inspection upon request of the enforcement officer.

119308. (a) Before performing body art, the practitioner shall do all of the following:

(1) Wash and dry his or her hands consistent with sound hygienic practices.

(2) Put on a clean apron, bib, or lap pad over clean, dry clothing.

(3) Put on personal protective equipment that is appropriate for the task.

(4) Don clean, previously unused, disposable examination gloves on both hands just prior to the procedure. Gloves shall be worn throughout the procedure. If gloves come into contact with an object or surface other than the client's prepared skin or material to be used for the procedure, or if a glove is torn or punctured, both gloves shall be removed, hand hygiene performed, and new, clean, previously unused, disposable examination gloves shall be donned. If gloves are removed for any reason during a procedure, hand hygiene shall be performed prior to donning new, clean, previously unused, disposable examination gloves.

(5) If the skin at the procedure site is to be shaved, the skin shall be first washed with soap and water. A single-use, disposable razor shall be used to shave the procedure site and then discarded into a sharps container.

(6) Immediately prior to performing the body art, the client's skin shall be prepared with an antiseptic solution, antimicrobial, or microbicide, according to manufacturer's instructions. The item used for application shall be discarded after use.

(b) At the completion of the procedure, the practitioner shall do all of the following:

(1) Answer questions regarding the procedure site.

(2) Provide postprocedure instructions.

(3) When covering a procedure site, use a sterile dressing.

(4) Place all used or discarded sharps waste in a sharps waste container.

(5) Wash and disinfect reusable instruments as provided in subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 119309.

(6) Package and sterilize reusable instruments that may have come in contact with nonintact skin or mucosal surfaces.

(7) Clean and decontaminate the workstation and procedure area.

119309. (a) The practitioner shall maintain a clean and sanitary environment.

(b) All solid surfaces and objects in the procedure area and the decontamination and sterilization area that have come into contact with the client or the materials used in performing the body art, including, but not limited to, chairs, armrests, tables, countertops, and trays, shall be immediately cleaned and decontaminated after each use by application of a disinfectant, used according to manufacturer's directions.

(c) The surfaces and objects in the procedure area shall be disinfected again before use if the area has been used for any activity following its previous disinfection.

(d) The practitioner shall wear disposable gloves on both hands when touching, decontaminating, or handling a surface, object, instrument, or jewelry that is soiled or that is potentially soiled with human blood.

(e) An instrument or other reusable item that comes into contact with nonintact skin or mucosal surfaces shall either be single use or be cleaned, decontaminated, packaged, and sterilized after each procedure. Sterilization shall be accomplished pursuant to the procedures established in Section 119315 by steam autoclave.

(f) An instrument or reusable item that does not come into contact with nonintact skin or mucosal surfaces shall be washed with a solution of soap and water, using a brush that is small enough to clean the interior surfaces, and decontaminated after each procedure.

(g) A reusable item that cannot be immediately washed, disinfected, and sterilized following completion of the body art procedure shall be placed in a basin of water with or without detergent.

(h) Sterile instrument packs shall be evaluated before use, and if the integrity of a pack is compromised in any way, including, but not limited to, being torn, punctured, wet, or having evidence of potential moisture contamination, the instrument pack shall be discarded or reprocessed before use.

(i) No food, drink, tobacco product, or personal effects are permitted in the procedure area. The practitioner shall not eat, drink, or smoke while performing a procedure. If a client requests to eat, drink, or smoke, the procedure shall be stopped and the procedure site shall be protected from possible contamination while the client leaves the procedure area to eat, drink, or smoke.

(j) Branding shall not be done with another client in the procedure area. During the procedure, the practitioner and the client shall wear appropriate protective face filter masks.

119310. (a) Jewelry placed in newly pierced skin shall be sterilized prior to piercing as specified in Section 119315 or shall be purchased presterilized. Sterile jewelry packs shall be evaluated before use and, if the integrity of a pack is compromised, including, but not limited to, being torn, wet, or punctured, the pack shall be discarded or reprocessed before use.

(b) Only jewelry made of ASTM F138, ISO 5832-1, and AISI 316L or AISI 316LVM implant grade stainless steel, solid 14-karat through 18-karat yellow or white gold, niobium, ASTM F 136 6A4V titanium, platinum, or other materials found to be equally biocompatible shall be placed in newly pierced skin.

(c) Ear piercing equipment with a disposable, single-use, presterilized stud and clasp may be used only for piercing the ear pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 119325).

(d) If measuring the body piercing site is necessary, clean calipers shall be used and the skin marked using clean toothpicks and ink or a single-use marking pen.

119311. (a) A product applied to the skin prior to tattooing or application of permanent cosmetics, including, but not limited to, stencils and marking and transfer agents, including pens, shall be single use and discarded into a waste container at the end of the procedure unless the product can be disinfected for reuse.

(b) Only commercially manufactured inks, dyes, and pigments shall be used.

(c) Inks, pigments, soaps, and other products in multiple-use containers shall be dispensed in a manner to prevent contamination of the storage container and its remaining contents through the use of a single-use receptacle.

(d) Inks and pigments shall be placed into a clean, single-use receptacle. The inks and pigments remaining in the receptacle shall be discarded immediately upon completion of the procedure.

(e) If a tray is used for inks or pigments, it shall be decontaminated after each procedure.

(f) Only single-use needles and needle bars shall be used in tattooing and the application of permanent cosmetics. Needles and needle bars that are purchased in a nonsterilized state, shall be sterilized, pursuant to the process required by Section 119315.

(g) Needles, needle bars, grommets, and razors shall be discarded into a sharps waste container immediately upon completion of the procedure.

(h) Any part of a tattooing machine that may be touched by the practitioner during the procedure shall be covered with a disposable plastic sheath that is discarded upon completion of the procedure, and the machine shall be decontaminated upon completion of the procedure.

(i) A machine used to insert pigments shall be designed with removable tip parts between the tip and motor housing, and in a manner that will prevent backflow into enclosed parts of the motor housing.

(j) A hand tool used to insert pigment shall be disposed of in a sharps container, with the sharps intact, unless the needle can be mechanically ejected from the hand tool.

Article 4. Permanent Body Art Facilities

119312. (a) A body art facility shall not conduct business without a valid health permit.

(b) No body art facility shall allow a practitioner who does not possess a valid practitioner registration to perform body art procedures at the facility.

(c) An owner of a body art facility shall notify the local enforcement agency in writing within 30 days of the resignation, termination, or new hire of a body art practitioner at the body art facility.

(d) The application for a health permit for a body art facility shall include all of the following:

(1) A copy of the facility's infection prevention control plan, as required by Section 119313.

(2) A fee, as set by the local enforcement agency at an amount not to exceed the amount necessary but that is sufficient to cover the actual costs of administration of the program. Fees established by this section shall be used exclusively in support of activities pursuant to this chapter.

(e) The local enforcement agency shall issue a health permit after an investigation has determined that the proposed body art facility and its method of operation meets the specifications of the approved plans or conforms to the requirements of this article.

(f) A health permit is valid only for the location of the facility and the time period indicated on the permit and may not be transferred to another owner or facility.

(g) The health permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the body art facility. Certificates of registration for all practitioners performing body art in that facility shall also be prominently displayed either near the health permit or at the individual practitioner's procedure area if each practitioner has a designated area.

(h) A person proposing to construct a practice site or mobile practice site, other than a temporary body art event booth, shall submit plans to the Plan Review Unit of the local enforcement agency. The plans shall be approved in advance of the issuance of a building, plumbing, or electrical permit. All required corrections must be made and the body art facility approved to open before body art can be performed in the facility.

(i) Health permits shall be renewed annually through a process to be determined by the local enforcement agency.

(j) The county may suspend or revoke the permit of a body art facility if a person who does not possess a valid practitioner registration is allowed to perform body art.

(k) An owner who operates a body art facility shall obtain all necessary permits to conduct business, including, but not limited to, a permit issued by a local enforcement agency. In addition to the penalties available pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 119320), an owner who violates this subdivision shall be subject to the closure of the facility and a penalty not to exceed three times the cost of the permit.

119313. (a) A body art facility shall maintain and follow a written Infection Prevention and Control Plan, provided by the owner or established by the practitioners, specifying the procedures to achieve compliance with each applicable requirement of this chapter.

(b) The Infection Prevention and Control Plan shall include all of the following:

(1) Procedures for cleaning and decontaminating environmental surfaces.

(2) Procedures for cleaning, decontaminating, packaging, sterilizing, and storing reusable instruments.

(3) Procedures for protecting clean instruments and sterile instrument packs from exposure to dust and moisture during storage.

(4) A setup and teardown procedure for any form of body art performed at the body art facility.

(5) Techniques to prevent the contamination of instruments or the procedure site during the performance of body art.

(6) Procedures for safe handling and disposal of sharps waste.

(c) The Infection Prevention and Control Plan shall be revised when changes are made in infection prevention practices, procedures, or tasks.

(d) Onsite training on the facility's Infection Prevention and Control Plan shall take place when tasks where occupational exposure may occur are initially assigned, any time there are changes in the procedures or tasks, and when new technology is adopted for use in the facility, but not less than once each year.

(e) Records of training required pursuant to this section shall be maintained for three years and shall be available for inspection upon request of the enforcement officer.

119314. (a) With the exception of a temporary demonstration booth, as specified in Sections 119317 and 119318, a body art facility shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Have floors, walls, and ceilings.

(2) Have floors and walls that are smooth, nonabsorbent, free of open holes, and washable.

(3) Be free of insect and rodent infestation.

(4) Be separate from any residential areas used for sleeping, bathing, or meal preparation. A body art facility associated with a residential dwelling shall have a separate entrance and toilet facility, and shall not have a door allowing direct access between the body art facility and the residential dwelling.

(5) Have adequate toilet facilities, in accordance with the specifications of the State Building Standards Code, local building standard codes, and any other local ordinance. The sink shall be supplied with hot and cold running water, containerized liquid soap, and single-use paper towels that are dispensed from a wall-mounted, touchless dispenser.

(b) Procedure areas in a body art facility shall meet all of the following standards:

(1) Be equipped with a light source that provides adequate light at the procedure area.

(2) Be separated, by a wall or ceiling-to-floor partition, from nail and hair activities.

(3) Be separated from all business not related to body art, at the discretion of the local enforcement agency.

(4) Be equipped with a sink supplied with hot and cold running water, containerized liquid soap, and single-use paper towels that are dispensed from a wall-mounted, touchless dispenser that is accessible to the practitioner.

(5) All sinks shall be permanently plumbed and meet local building and plumbing codes. Facilities that were issued a permit prior to January 1, 2014, shall have until July 1, 2014, to comply with this section.

(6) All counter surfaces and service trays shall have a smooth, durable, and nonabsorbent finish.

(c) Decontamination and sterilization areas within a body art facility shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Be separated from procedure areas by a space of at least five feet or by a cleanable barrier.

(2) Be equipped with a sink, hot and cold running water, containerized liquid soap, and single-use paper towels dispensed from a wall-mounted, touchless dispenser that is readily accessible to the practitioner.

(d) Each procedure area shall have lined waste containers.

(e) Each procedure area shall have a sharps waste container that meets the following requirements:

(1) The sharps waste container shall be portable, if portability is necessary to ensure that the sharps waste container is within arm's reach of the practitioner.

(2) The sharps waste container shall be labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD."

(3) All sharps waste produced during the process of tattooing, body piercing, or the application of permanent cosmetics shall be disposed by either of the following methods:

(A) Removal and disposal by a licensed waste hauler. Materials shall be disposed of at a licensed treatment facility or removed and transported through a mail-back system authorized by the State Department of Public Health.

(B) As solid waste, after being disinfected by a method approved by the department pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215.

(4) Documentation of proper disposal of sharps waste shall be maintained for three years and shall be available for inspection at the request of the enforcement officer.

(f) No animals shall be allowed in the procedure area or the decontamination and sterilization area except service animals, as defined by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

119315. A body art facility shall conform to the following sterilization procedures:

(a) Clean instruments to be sterilized shall first be sealed in sterilization packaging that contain either a sterilizer indicator or process indicator, unless instruments are being processed for immediate use. The outside of the pack shall be labeled with the name of the instrument if not immediately identifiable, the date sterilized, and the initials of the person operating the sterilizing equipment unless instruments are being sterilized for immediate use.

(b) Sterilizers shall be loaded, operated, decontaminated, and maintained according to manufacturer's directions, and shall meet all of the following standards:

(1) Only equipment manufactured for the sterilization of medical instruments shall be used.

(2) Sterilization equipment shall be tested using a commercial biological indicator monitoring system after the initial installation, after any major repair, and at least once per month. The expiration date of the monitor shall be checked prior to each use.

(3) Each sterilization load shall be monitored with mechanical indicators for time, temperature, and pressure. Each sterilization load shall include, at a minimum, a Class V integrator.

(4) Biological indicator monitoring test results shall be recorded in a log that shall be kept on site for three years after the date of the results.

(5) A written log of each sterilization cycle shall be maintained for three years, shall be available for inspection by the enforcement officer, and shall include all of the following information:

(A) The date of the load.

(B) A list of the contents of the load.

(C) The exposure time and temperature.

(D) The results of the Class V integrator.

(E) For cycles where the results of the biological indicator monitoring test are positive, how the items were cleaned, and proof of a negative test before reuse.

(c) Clean instruments and sterilized instrument packs shall be placed in clean, dry, labeled containers, or stored in a labeled cabinet that is protected from dust and moisture.

(d) Sterilized instruments shall be stored in the intact sterilization packaging or in the sterilization equipment cartridge until time of use.

(e) Sterile instrument packs shall be evaluated at the time of storage and before use. If the integrity of a pack is compromised, including, but not limited to, cases where the pack is torn, punctured, wet, or displaying any evidence of moisture contamination, the pack shall be discarded or reprocessed before use.

(f) A body art facility that does not afford access to a decontamination and sterilization area that meets the standards of subdivision (c) of Section 119314 or that does not have sterilization equipment shall use only purchased disposable, single-use, presterilized instruments. In place of the requirements for maintaining sterilization records, the following records shall be kept and maintained for a minimum of 90 days following the use of the instruments at the site of practice for the purpose of verifying the use of disposable, single-use, presterilized instruments:

(1) A record of purchase and use of all single-use instruments.

(2) A log of all procedures, including the names of the practitioner and client and the date of the procedure.

(3) Written proof on company or laboratory letterhead showing that the presterilized instruments have undergone a sterilization process. Written proof shall clearly identify the instruments sterilized by name or item number and shall identify the lot or batch number of the sterilizer run.

Article 4.5 Mobile Body Art Facilities

119316. (a) A mobile body art facility shall meet all the applicable requirements in Article 1 (commencing with Section 119300) to Article 4 (commencing with Section 119312), inclusive and Article 6 (commencing with Section 119319), unless specifically exempted by this article.

(b) A mobile body art facility that is either a special purpose commercial modular and coach, as defined by Section 18012.5, or a commercial modular coach, as defined by Section 18001.8, shall be certified by the Department of Housing and Community Development, consistent with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 18025) of Part 2 of Division 13, and regulations promulgated pursuant to that chapter.

(c) The Department of Motor Vehicles occupational licensing requirements, Division 5 (commencing with Section 11100) of the Vehicle Code, shall also apply to these mobile body art facilities.

(d) The local enforcement agency shall approve all equipment installation prior to operation.

119316.1. A mobile body art facility shall have all of the following:

(a) A fixed hand wash sink in the procedure area for the exclusive use of the practitioner that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Availability of containerized liquid soap and single-use paper towels that are dispensed from a wall-mounted, touchless dispenser.

(2) A pressurized supply of at least five gallons of potable water.

- (3) Warm water.
- (4) The sink measures at least nine inches wide, nine inches long, and five inches deep.
- (b) All counter surfaces and service trays shall have a smooth, durable, and nonabsorbent finish.
- (c) A waste water tank that shall be sized to be a minimum of 1.5 times the size of the potable water tank.

119316.2. (a) All body art procedures shall be completed inside the mobile body art facility.

(b) The mobile body art facility's doors and windows shall remain closed during procedures.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a mobile body art facility may keep doors or windows open during a procedure only if the openings are covered by a screen constructed to cover the entirety of the opening that is the equivalent of a 16 mesh per square inch screen or better.

119316.3. A mobile body art facility shall use only purchased disposable, single-use, presterilized instruments.

119316.4. A mobile body art facility shall only be operated within 200 feet of an accessible restroom.

119316.5. A mobile body art facility shall be used exclusively for performing body art and shall not be used as a living space or residence.

Article 5. Temporary Body Art Facilities

119317. A practitioner may, in the local jurisdiction of registration, practice in a temporary demonstration booth for no more than seven days in a 90-day period. The demonstration booth shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be located within a building that has hand washing facilities with hot and cold running water, soap, and single-use paper towels to which practitioners have direct access.

(b) Constructed with a partition of at least three feet in height separating the procedure area from the public.

(c) Have floor space of at least 50 square feet for each practitioner.

(d) Be free of insect or rodent infestation.

(e) Used exclusively for performing body art.

(f) Equipped with adequate light available at the level where the practitioner is performing body art.

(g) (1) For temporary body art events consisting of one demonstration booth, the booth shall be equipped with hand washing equipment that, at a minimum, consists of containerized liquid soap, single-use paper towels, a five-gallon or larger container of potable water accessible via spigot, and a wastewater collection and holding tank of corresponding size. Potable water shall be refilled and the

holding tank evacuated frequently to provide uninterrupted use, or as determined by the local enforcement agency.

(2) For temporary body art events consisting of two or more demonstration booths, practitioner hand wash areas shall be provided throughout the event. The hand wash areas shall be located within a booth with partitions at least three feet in height separating the hand wash area from the public. The area shall be equipped with a commercial, self-contained hand wash station that consists of containerized liquid soap, single-use paper towels, a storage capacity of five gallons or more of potable water, and a trash receptacle. The sponsor shall provide one hand wash area for every two demonstration booths at the event.

(h) Have smooth, cleanable flooring.

(i) No food, drink, or tobacco products are permitted in the demonstration booth.

(j) Not allow animals within the confines of the demonstration booth.

(k) Be operating with all necessary permits to conduct business. In addition to the penalties available pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 119320), a sponsor or practitioner who violates this subdivision shall be subject to closure of the temporary body art event or a penalty not to exceed three times the cost of the permit or both closure and the penalty.

119317.5. A local enforcement agency may establish a fee not to exceed the amount necessary, but that is sufficient to cover, the actual costs of the administration of Section 119317.

119318. (a) The sponsor of a temporary body art event shall obtain all necessary permits to conduct business in the jurisdiction where the event will be held. The sponsor shall submit a complete temporary facility permit application to the local enforcement agency a minimum of 30 days prior to the date of the scheduled event. A local enforcement agency may establish a fee not to exceed the amount necessary, but that is sufficient to cover, the actual costs of the administration of this section. In addition to the penalties available pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 119320), a sponsor who violates this subdivision shall be subject to closure of the temporary body art event and a penalty not to exceed three times the cost of the permit.

(b) The sponsor shall not allow a person to perform body art procedures at the event unless the person has a valid body art practitioner registration.

(c) The sponsor of a temporary body art event shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of support facilities and supplies for practitioners and vendors, including, but not limited to:

(1) A demonstration booth that meets the requirements of subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, of Section 119317.

(2) Restrooms that have flush toilets supplied with toilet paper, and hand wash sinks supplied with hot and cold potable running water,

soap, and single-use paper towels to which practitioners have direct access.

(3) Sharps waste containers for each demonstration booth.

(4) The use of a licensed medical waste disposal company for removal of all sharps waste containers used during the body art event.

(5) Frequent trash pickup from demonstration booths.

(6) Wastewater removal and potable water recharge for hand wash areas at a frequency that will provide uninterrupted use, or as determined by the local enforcement agency.

(7) When applicable, decontamination and sterilization area that is separated from a procedure area by at least five feet or by a cleanable barrier.

(8) Adequate backup supplies that have been stored in compliance with subdivision (d) of Section 119315 and that can be purchased by practitioners, including, but not limited to:

(A) Presterilized tattoo needles.

(B) Presterilized needle tubes.

(C) Presterilized piercing instruments, including, but not limited to, needles, receiving tubes, corks, marking tools, and forceps.

(D) Plastic bags, barrier film, clip cord covers, and plastic wrap.

(E) Ink cups.

(F) Nitrile and latex gloves.

(G) Single-use tubes of water-based and petroleum-based lubricants.

(H) Absorbent dressing materials.

(I) All forms and documents required to perform body art, including, but not limited to, client consent forms, medical history forms, aftercare instructions, and single-use instrument logs.

(d) The name, telephone number, and directions to an emergency room near the temporary body art event shall be posted in a conspicuous location.

(e) Each practitioner working in a booth at a temporary body art event shall display his or her certificate of registration, or keep the certificate in a folder that is available for inspection upon request of the enforcement officer or a client.

Article 6. Enforcement

119319. (a) An enforcement officer may enter a body art facility during the facility's hours of operation and other reasonable times to do any of the following:

(1) Conduct inspections, issue citations, and secure samples, photographs, or other evidence from a body art facility, or any facility suspected of being a body art facility.

(2) Check the Infection Prevention and Control Plan, required pursuant to Section 119313, to determine if persons working in the facility are following the plan, and to determine if the plan is in compliance with this chapter.

(3) Secure as evidence documents, or copies of documents, including the Infection Prevention and Control Plan, or any record, file, paper,

process, invoice, or receipt for the purpose of determining compliance with this chapter.

(b) A written report shall be made and a copy shall be supplied or mailed to the owner or practitioner at the completion of an inspection or investigation.

(c) Based upon inspection findings or other evidence, an enforcement officer may impound instruments that are found to be unsafe to use, used in an unapproved manner, or used in an unapproved location. Within 30 days, the local enforcement agency that has impounded the equipment shall commence proceedings to release the instrument or to seek administrative or legal remedy for its disposal.

(d) It is a violation of this chapter for the owner or a person working in a body art facility to do any of the following:

(1) Conceal records or evidence, or to withhold evidence.

(2) Interfere with the performance of the duties of an enforcement officer.

(3) Make a false statement, representation, certification, record, report, or otherwise falsify information required to be submitted or maintained pursuant to this chapter.

119320. (a) A certificate of registration or a health permit may be suspended by a local enforcement agency for a violation of this chapter.

(b) A body art facility or practitioner whose certificate of registration or health permit has been suspended shall cease doing business until the certificate or permit has been reinstated. Suspension of the registration of one practitioner in a body art facility does not affect the status of other practitioners in the facility unless the violation or violations are for conditions or equipment that affects the ability of all the practitioners in the facility to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(c) A body art facility for which the health permit has been revoked shall close and remain closed until a new health permit has been issued.

(d) Whenever an enforcement officer finds that a practitioner or body art facility is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the enforcement officer shall issue a notice to comply or a notice of violation to the registrant or permitholder setting forth the acts or omissions with which the registrant or permitholder is charged, and informing him or her of a right to a hearing, if requested, to show cause why the registration or permit should not be suspended or revoked.

(e) (1) A written request for a hearing shall be made by the registrant or permitholder within 15 calendar days after receipt of the notice.

(2) The hearing shall be held within 15 calendar days of the receipt of a request for a hearing. Upon written request of the registrant or permitholder, the hearing officer may postpone a hearing date, if circumstances warrant the action.

(f) A failure to request a hearing within 15 calendar days after receipt of the notice shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing.

(g) The hearing officer shall issue a written notice of decision to the registrant or permitholder within five working days following the hearing. In the event of a suspension or revocation, the notice shall specify the acts or omissions with which the registrant or permitholder is charged, and shall state the terms of the suspension or that the registration or health permit has been revoked.

(h) A certificate of registration or health permit may be reinstated or a new certificate of registration or health permit issued if the local enforcement agency determines that the conditions that prompted the suspension or revocation no longer exist.

119321. If an imminent health hazard is found, the enforcement officer may suspend a registration temporarily and order the practitioner to cease operation if the hazard is not corrected. If the hazard affects the entire body art facility, then the entire facility may be closed immediately. Whenever a registration or health permit is suspended as the result of an imminent health hazard, the enforcement officer shall issue to the registrant or permitholder a notice setting forth the acts or omissions being charged, specifying the pertinent code section, and informing the registrant or permitholder of the right to a hearing.

119322. The local enforcement agency may, after providing opportunity for a hearing, modify, suspend, or revoke a certificate of registration or a health permit for serious or repeated violations of any requirement of this chapter or for interference in the performance of the duty of the enforcement officer.

119323. Performing body art without being registered, performing body art at an unpermitted location, operating a body art facility without a health permit, or operating a temporary body art event without a permit shall be a misdemeanor. The local enforcement agency may also assess an administrative penalty in an amount not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for violation of any provision of this chapter. All fines are to be retained by the local enforcement agency for enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

119324. A city, county, or city and county may adopt regulations or ordinances that do not conflict with, or are more stringent than, the provisions of this chapter as they relate to body art.

119324.5. The local fees imposed pursuant to this chapter shall not exceed the reasonable costs to a local government for issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections, and audits, enforcing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof.

Article 7. Mechanical Stud and Clasp Ear Piercing

119325. (a) The piercing of the ear with a mechanical stud and clasp device does not constitute body art or body piercing as defined in this chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this article, to provide uniform and statewide requirements for the performance of ear piercing with a mechanical stud and clasp device. The piercing of an ear with a mechanical stud and clasp device shall only be subject to the requirements in this article.

(b) The area within a facility where mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing is conducted shall be safe and sanitary and shall not constitute a threat to the public health and safety, as reasonably determined by the local enforcement agency.

(c) The mechanical stud and clasp device that is used to pierce an ear pursuant to this article shall be single-use, presterilized, stud and clasp only.

(d) The single-use mechanical stud and clasp device used to pierce an ear pursuant to this article shall meet the jewelry requirements in subdivision (e).

(e) Only jewelry made of ASTM F138, ISO 5832-1, and AISI 316L or AISI 316LVM implant grade stainless steel, solid 14-karat through 18-karat yellow or white gold, niobium, ASTM F136 6A4V titanium, platinum, or other materials found to be equally biocompatible shall be placed in newly pierced skin.

119326. (a) The local enforcement agency may require a facility that provides mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing services to submit a notification form, which shall be provided by the local enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the facility is located. If the local enforcement agency requires this notification form, the form shall include all of the following information:

(1) The address of all facilities within the jurisdiction where mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing will be performed.

(2) A statement that the mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of this article.

(3) The contact information for the person responsible for compliance with this article and who the local enforcement agency should contact regarding complaints from the public regarding mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing at a facility listed in paragraph (1).

(b) Information for more than one location within a single jurisdiction with the same owner or operator may be included on a single notification form. If the local enforcement agency requires notification, it shall provide a notification form that allows the owner or operator of more than one facility in the jurisdiction to provide the required notification for all of its facilities in a single form designed for that purpose.

(c) No person shall be required to provide notification until and unless the local enforcement agency makes a form for this purpose

available. Facilities performing mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing on the date the local enforcement agency makes the form available shall have five months from that date in which to complete and submit the form. Facilities that begin performing mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing after the form is made available shall be required to submit the form prior to offering services.

119327. (a) A person piercing an ear with a mechanical stud and clasp piercing device shall meet the following requirements before providing mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing services:

(1) Is at least 18 years of age.

(2) Received one hour of training that covers all of the following topics:

(A) Proper use of the mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing device.

(B) Types of bloodborne pathogens and the prevention of the transmission of bloodborne communicable diseases.

(C) Proper hand hygiene.

(D) The safe and sanitary use of single-use equipment, including, but not limited to, gloves, towels, and disinfectant wipes.

(3) If the person will also be piercing the cartilage of the upper ear, that person shall also receive training on proper techniques for this type of piercing.

(b) The training requirements of subdivision (a) shall not apply to an individual who was employed to perform mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing prior to the effective date of this article.

119328. (a) A local enforcement agency may charge a one-time facility notification fee in an amount between twenty-five dollars (\$25) and forty-five dollars (\$45) for each facility operating pursuant to this article. The fee charged shall not exceed the amount reasonably necessary to cover the actual costs of administering and enforcing the provisions of this article.

(b) After December 31, 2015, a county may charge a different fee, set by local ordinance, provided that the increased fee is necessary to cover the actual costs of administering and enforcing the provisions of this article.

(c) The local enforcement agency may not charge a different fee for facilities based on what part of the ear is being pierced.