

How we Ensure Safe Public Health Between the Body Art Industry and Regulatory Agencies



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OSHA Authorized Industry-Specific Outreach Trainer Since 2003

What are the 5 Types of Body Art ?

- Tattooing is any act of placing ink or other pigment into or under the skin or mucosa.
- Piercing involves securing the skin and inserting a needle to create a hole through which jewelry can be inserted.
- Cosmetics tattooing is a technique of tattooing.
- Scarification is the process in which a mark or marks are cut into human skin tissue to leave a permanent mark.
- Branding is the process in which a mark or marks are burned into human skin tissue to leave a permanent mark.

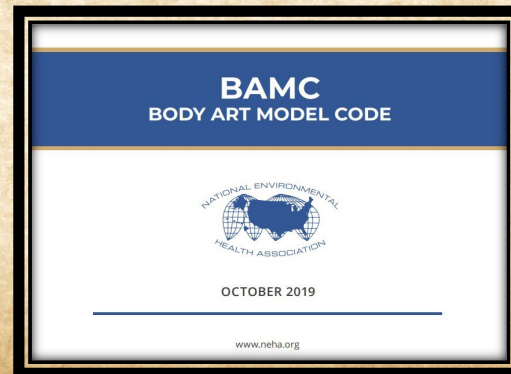
These procedures use different tools but, what is the one thing they have in common?

Exposure to **Bloodborne** Pathogens!



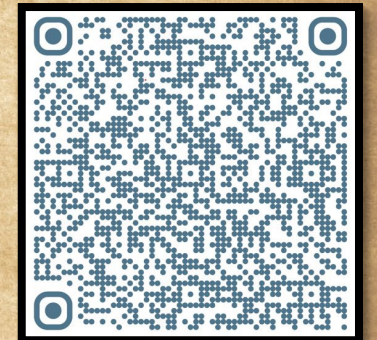
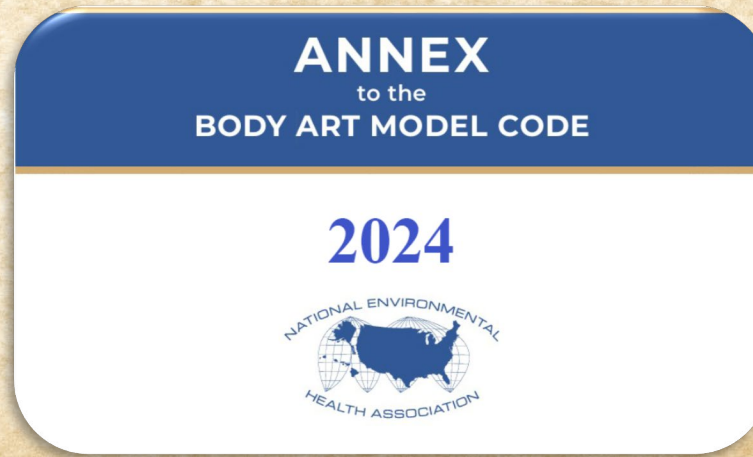
NEHA's Body Art Model Code - BAMC -

- The National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) developed the BAMC which is a comprehensive guide to protect public health in the body art industry.
- It's a resource for jurisdictions when developing or updating their body art regulations ensuring to address public health risks.
- BAMC is the only model code that addresses body art issues and public health risks making it the best resource for jurisdictions to create and update their code.



BAMC Annex

- The BAMC Annex serves as a resource that supports and provides justification, rational, and best practice requirements for the body art industry.
- The BAMC and Annex are updated together in the latest version of the 2024 code.



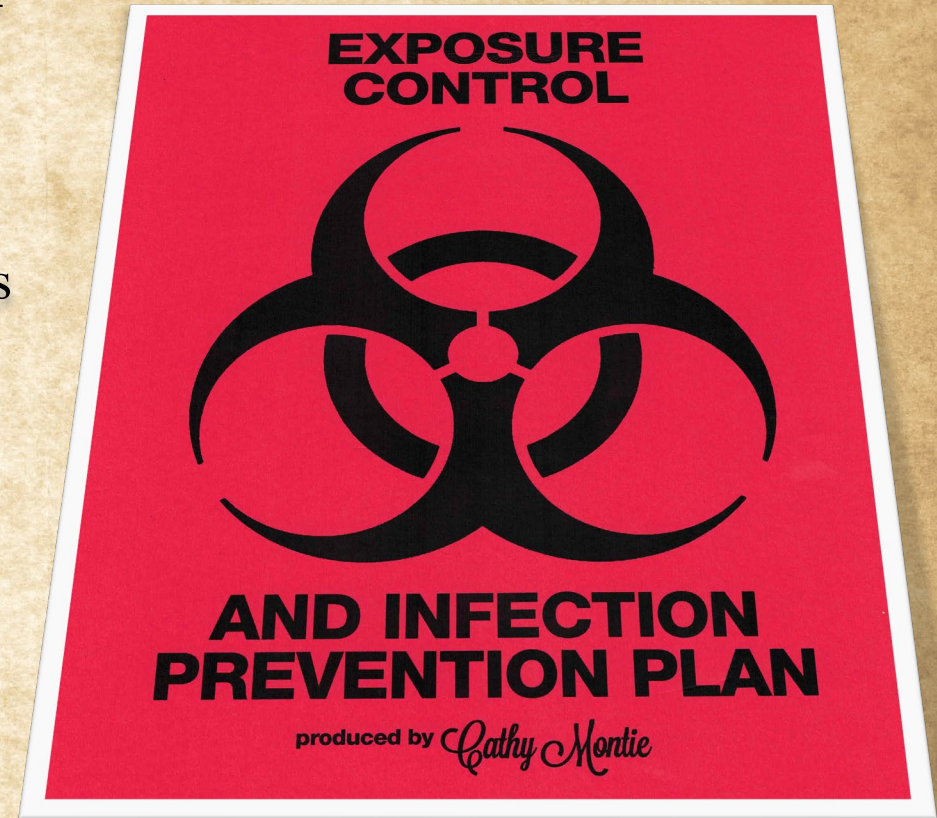
Occupational Health and Safety Administration

- OSHA is the U.S. Department of Labor agency responsible for ensuring employees' safe and healthy working conditions.
- OSHA sets and enforces workplace safety standards, provides educational training and conducts inspections to ensure compliance.
- OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030) is the federal regulation to protect employees from occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens like HIV and Hepatitis B.
- Facilities implement safeguards including:
 - Exposure Control and Infection Prevention Plans.
 - Universal precautions.
 - Recommending Vaccinations.
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - Yearly employee training.



Exposure Control and Infection Prevention Plan ECIPP

- OSHA and NEHA's BAMC require an ECIPP.
- The ECIPP contains the Standard Operating Procedures and the forms needed to document information for body art facilities.
- ECIPP's helps to ensure a safe working environment for everybody.



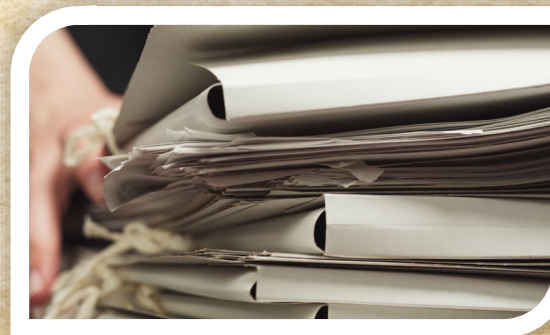
“Say What You Do – Do What You Say – And Prove It!

Emergency Plan Requirements

- OSHA and NEHA require a plan for exposures.
- Define the type of hazards.
- Establish a Standard Operating Procedure.
- Reporting adverse events.
- Document the exposure and retain the report.



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES			
1	Exposure Determinations	13	Informed Consent and Release
2	Fire Plan	14	Aftercare
3	Hepatitis B Vaccination	15	Station Set Up
4	Training	16	Client: Preparation
5	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	17	Client: Closing Steps
6	Handwashing	18	Station Teardown
7	Gloves	19	Facility Cleaning
8	Sharps Containers	20	Facility Maintenance
9	Hazardous Waste	21	Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure
10	Disposable Sterile Supplies	22	Emergency Plan
11	Sterilization	23	Recordkeeping
12	Spore Test	24	Safety Data Sheets & Mil Specs



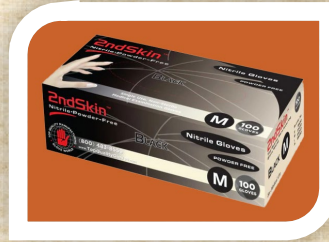
Universal Precautions

- Universal precautions are a set of infection control practices designed to prevent the transmission of bloodborne pathogens, such as HIV, Hepatitis B, and syphilis.
- The facility owners must make Hepatitis B vaccination available to all their employees.
- The health department requires the Hepatitis B vaccination or a Hepatitis B Declination Form.

A document titled "Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination" from Absolute Tattoo, Inc. The form includes a header with the company name and address: "Absolute Tattoo, Inc. 8055 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, #106 San Diego, CA 92111 (619) 303-5893". The main body of the form contains several paragraphs of text for the individual to read and sign, including a statement of understanding about occupational exposure to blood and the option to decline vaccination. It includes fields for "Print Name:", "Signature:", and "Date: ____/____/20____". There is also a section for a "Witness" with similar fields. At the bottom, it cites the source as "OSHA Section 1910, Standard Number: 1910.1039 App A - Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination (Mandatory), Part Number: 1910, Part Number Title: Occupational Safety and Health Standards" and includes a copyright notice: "© Copyright Cally Mantis Body Art Training Company 2020 - All Rights Reserved F-1003 Version 1.0 Page 1 of 1".

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

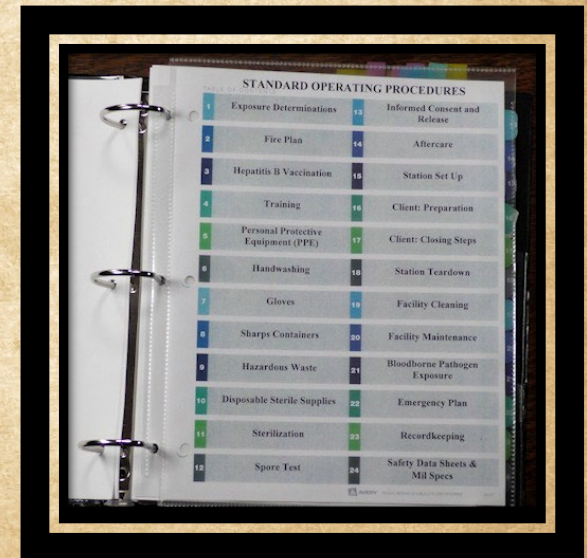
- Gloves.
- Aprons.
- Safety Glasses – Shields.
- Masks.
- Sleeve Guards.



When We Protect Ourselves, We Protect Others!

Training Required by OSHA & Health Departments

- Annual employee Bloodborne Pathogen Training.
- Initial, Revised and Annual Standard Operating Procedures training.
- In some areas, the following training may be required by a few health departments around the country:
 - First Aid.
 - CPR.



We are never too old to learn!

Handwashing Requirements

The Body Art facility is required to have an SOP in its ECIPP for handwashing.

Procedure areas must be equipped with a handwashing station.

- Sink, faucet, and warm water.
- Access to soap.
- Disposable paper towels dispenser.



What's the difference between Antiseptic – Antibacterial.

- Antiseptic products can be harsh on skin.
- Antibacterial products are best and used.



If not working with blood, the use of antibacterial hand gel/sanitizer is fine.

Sharps Container & Hazardous Waste

Sharps Containers requirements.

- Handling.
- Labeling.
- Storage.
- Disposal/Transportation.
- Documentation.



Remember if it's not documented, it didn't happen!

Disposable Sterile Supplies

Purchased, pre-packaged, disposable, sterile, and single-use.

- Document purchasing information.
- Storage.
- Handling.
- Disposing of the Sharps immediately after use.



Sterilizing In-house

- Requires a separate room with a Biohazard Warning Sign.
Required to be trained on the sterilization process.
Designate separate storage for products and equipment.
- Sterilization Log to document the autoclave process including:
Class 5 Chemical Indicators.
Spore Testing Process Vendor.
- We do not sanitize! We use Tuberculocidal Disinfectant.

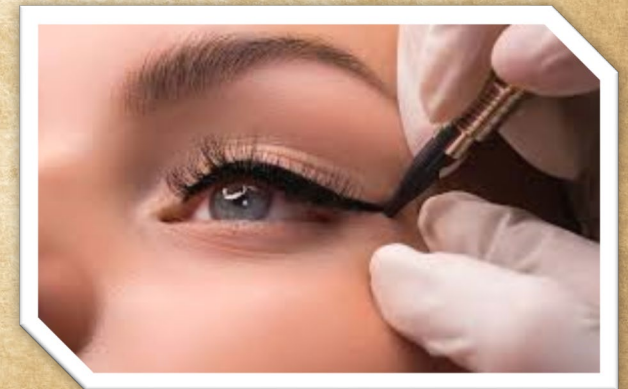
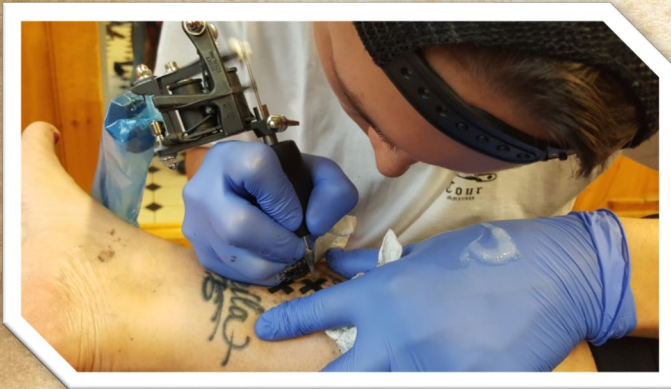


- Body art facilities are required to have an IC&RF.
- Body art facilities are required to retain IC&RF either digital or written.
- Body art facilities are required to give Aftercare instructions.
- The IC&RF is the last step to complete the circle of Sterilization.



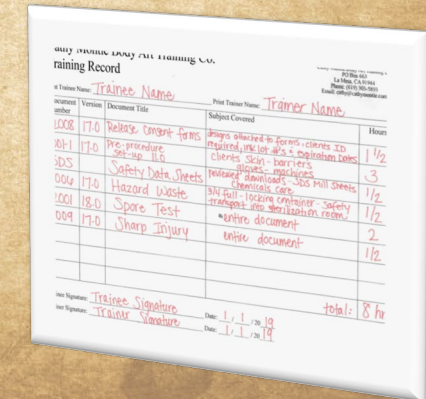
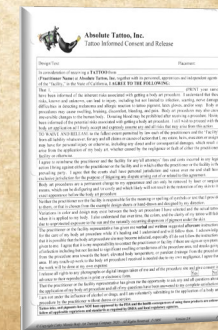
Cosmetic Tattooing Inks

As of 2022, the Modernization of Cosmetic Regulations Act MoCRA granted the FDA new authorities and imposed a series of new requirements on the cosmetic tattoo ink industry.



Recordkeeping Health Department Requirements

- Federal, State, County, City Licenses and Permits.
- Employment Application.
- Training Records.
- Exposure Control and Infection Prevention Plan.
- Safety Data Sheets.
- Waste Management.
- Informed Consent & Release Forms.





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Body Art Newsletter Sign-Up

