



**INFECTION PREVENTION CONTROL PLAN**  
Includes but is not limited to;

(a) Decontaminating and disinfecting environmental surfaces;

(b) Decontaminating, packaging, sterilizing, and storing reusable equipment and instruments;

(c) Protecting clean instruments and sterile instruments from contamination during storage;

(d) Ensuring that standard precautions and aseptic techniques are utilized during all body art procedures;

(e) Safe handling and disposal of needles;

(f) Aftercare guidelines

# Body Art Inspections

## Documentation

- **ARTISTS-** Certifications IE- apprenticeship, training courses, resumes, Up to date Blood Borne and First Aid Training
- **FACILITY-** Infection Prevention Control Plan Updated Annually, After Care Instructions, Client Records kept for 2 years, Minor Consent Forms (if applicable)
- **PIERCING -**Body Jewelry Mill Certificates, Autoclave Sterilizer Logs, Weekly Biological Indicator Tests

## Facility

- Sanitary procedure rooms with smooth impervious floors, sufficient lighting, hand sink availability to artists and placement, trashcans with lids, sharps container, privacy options for patrons available,
- Public restrooms available and adequately supplied
- All water supplies, waste water, solid waste, and infectious waste disposal shall meet requirements OEPA or ODH
- No food, drink, vaping, animals etc in procedure areas.

## Body Art Procedure

- Products touching skin are single use and disposable, IE- *stencils, marking instruments, needles, razors, skin cleaning gauze/cotton swabs, ink cups,*
- Commercially manufactured inks for tattooing are not adulterated by artist and not past expiration dates.
- Skin surfaces cleaned with soap and sterilized with antiseptic solution before procedure., Once completed, skin washed with antibacterial solution and sterile and non adherent dressing applied,

## Sterilization and Disinfection

- Equipment that is not single use is properly disinfected and sterilized between patrons. Autoclave and ultrasonic cleaner maintained in accordance with manufacturers instructions.
- Procedure Area surface disinfectants should be EPA registered and comply with OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards.
- Proper hand washing and glove utilization before, during, after procedures and during equipment sterilization.



## STERILIZATION FOR ALL NON-DISPOSABLE EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS

OAC 3701-9-08(A)

1. Soaked in an enzymatic pre-cleaner to remove all gross debris
2. Rinsed and patted dry
3. Disassembled or placed in the open position, if hinged
4. Visually inspected to verify that they are clean and to identify any damage
5. Thoroughly cleaned in tepid water and an appropriate detergent capable of breaking down blood, ink etc
6. Fully submerged in a disinfectant
7. Rinsed and patted dry
8. Placed in an ultrasonic cleaning unit with an appropriate solution
9. Rinsed and air dried
10. Individually packed in sterilization pouches with indicator and labeled with the date of processing
11. Sterilized in a steam sterilizer

## Autoclave Class (European Standard)



- **CLASS B**  
*Recommended*
- **CLASS S**  
*Read manufactures specifications*
- **CLASS N**  
*Not approved*

Effective September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 – OAC Rule 3701-9-08 (D)  
As of the effective date of this rule, all steam sterilizers in new body art establishments or replacement steam sterilizers in existing body art establishments, shall be designed to sterilize hollow instruments and shall be equipped with a mechanical drying cycle.

**Class B** – Defined by a pre-sterilization vacuum cycle that can be used to sterilize all loads including solids, type A /B hollow instruments, porous loads and wrapped instruments. Post sterilization vacuum drying ensures complete drying of all loads.

**Class N** – Does not feature a vacuum cycle, suitable for sterilizing unwrapped solid instruments.

**Class S** - Intermediate class between N and B and the characteristics are not defined. Manufacturer information should be researched to provide details of their performance capabilities.

Revised  
2022



# Autoclave Monitoring

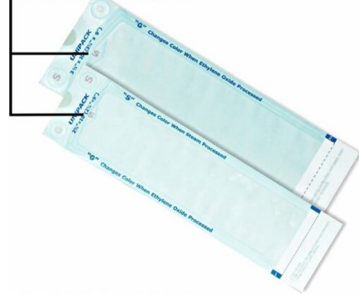
3701-9-08 (B)

## OAC 3701-9-08 (H)(I)

(H) After sterilization, all equipment and instruments used for body art shall remain in the sterilization pouch, handled with newly gloved hands and stored in a clean, dry, closed cabinet, drawer, or other container reserved for such instruments or equipment. Sterilized instruments or equipment shall not be used until reprocessed if the integrity of the pouch has been compromised, is wet or stained, or is otherwise contaminated.

(I) The expiration date for sterilized equipment or instruments is one year from the date of sterilization unless the integrity of the sterilization pouch is compromised.

INTERNAL INDICATOR FOR STEAM PROCESS



1. Sterilization Pouches with color changing process Indicator

2. Sterilization Integrator placed in each load (or digital printout from sterilizer)

3. Biological Indicator Test taken and submitted to a lab Weekly

## AUTOCLAVE LOGS

Records shall be maintained and readily available for each test performed for at least two years including;

- ☐ Date and Time the Sterilizer Load was Run or Biological Test Performed
- ☐ Name of the person who ran the sterilization load or performed the test
- ☐ Results of the Sterilization Integrator or digital printout
- ☐ A copy of the report for the biological indicator test was conducted by an independent laboratory



### WHERE TO GET ONE

Upon request, any company producing jewelry must provide a copy of the certificates obtained from the foundry where their raw material was purchased. If a jewelry manufacturer is unwilling or unable to produce this certification, their jewelry materials **cannot** be presumed to meet ASTM or ISO specifications based on their assertion.

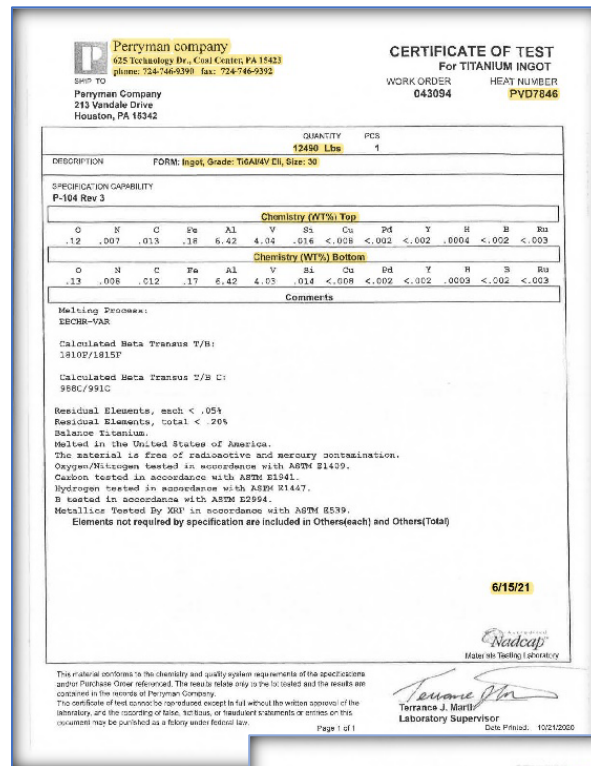
### NEW PIERCING JEWELRY STANDARDS

- ❑ Titanium ASTM F136
- ❑ Steel ASTM F138
- ❑ Gold – Solid 14k, 18k, White or Yellow
- ❑ Niobium
- ❑ Platinum

### DEFENSE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION SUPPLEMENT (DFARS)

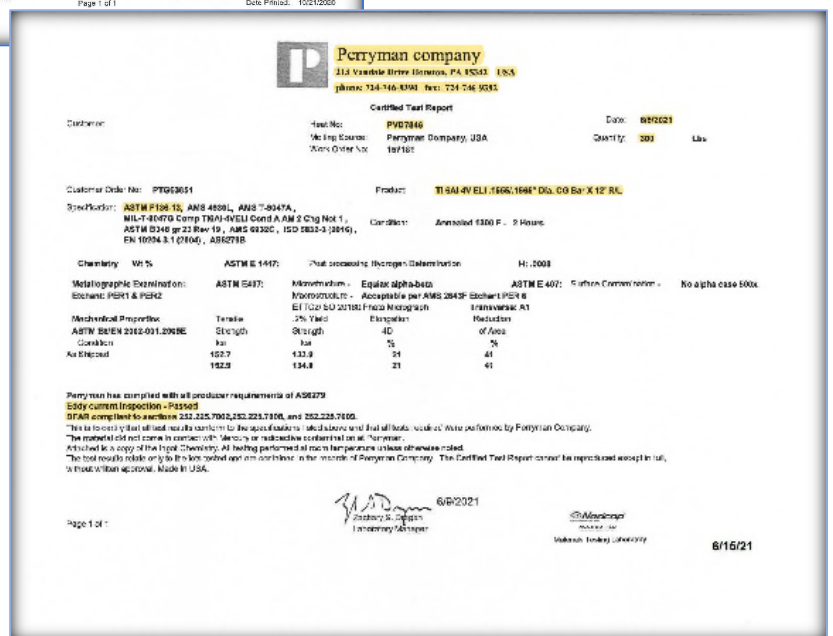
Agree to strict quality control standards and face consequences for violations. Metals from Countries listed on the DFARS list adhere to these strict standards to ensure impurities are not introduced to the materials during forging.

A **mill certificate** is a quality assurance document used in the metals industry to quantify the chemical and physical properties of a material.



### ITEMS TO LOOK FOR

- ❑ Heat Code/Number
- ❑ Contact information for the supplier, tester, and buyer
- ❑ ASTM or ISO standard that relates to human implantation
- ❑ Material dimensions include size (gauge) and form (sheet, bar, wire, etc.)
- ❑ Quantity/Weight
- ❑ Finish
- ❑ Product & Chemical Analysis



❑ **APP** offers a Verified Body Jewelry Certification Program which piercers can refer to for reputable jewelry suppliers that have had Mill Certificates screened and approved by APP. Visit- <https://safepiercing.org/body-jewelry-verification-program/>