

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR BODY PIERCING

Health Protection













INFECTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Y N N/A		Y N N/A		
	Hands are washed before and after each client/treatment		Jewelry used is non-allergenic (i.e. stainless steel, 14 or 18 carat gold, niobium or titanium)	
	Gloves used and changed between clients or as		Autoclave is used	
	needed; frequent hand-washing New sterilized, single use, stainless steel needles		Regular spore testing is conducted and records are maintained	
	used for each client and discarded after use		Sterilized equipment stored in plastic peel packs	
	Clean outer garments worn by operator		(scissors, pliers, etc.)	
	Personal service operator protects eyes, nose, mouth and uncovered skin when contact from		Sharps container used for disposal of needles or other sharps	
	blood and body fluids is a possibility Disposable products are stored in closeable clean		Clients provided with written and verbal aftercare instructions after piercing	
	containers and removed with sterile forceps or a fresh pair of gloves only		General precautions taken to prevent contact with blood or body fluids (see HealthLink BC File #97)	
	Skin cleansed with soap and swabbed with an antiseptic before piercing		Operators immunized against Hepatitis B & Tetanus (recommended)	
SANITATION & MAINTENANCE				
Y N N/A		Y N N/A		
	Work area is clean, tidy, free of clutter and well lit		Work surfaces low level disinfected (e.g. 1:500 dilution bleach to water)	
	Floors, walls, counters, and equipment clean, sanitary, pest-free, and in good repair		Ultrasonic cleaner used and solution discarded	
	Equipment protected from blood splatter by plastic bags or plastic wrap and replaced after each client		after each client Chemical bottles and other supplies are labeled	
	bags of plastic wrap and replaced after each client		Chemical bottles and other supplies are labeled	
GENERAL	REQUIREMENTS			
Y N N/A		Y N N/A		
	All surfaces are constructed of smooth, non-absorbent and non-porous material		Separate areas provided away from procedure areas and washroom facilities for cleaning and	
	Required supplies for service are available and within easy reach		disinfecting instruments/equipment Backflow prevention devices installed where	
	Handwash sink(s) located near the work area(s)		needed, no cross-connections	
	Handwash sink(s) supplied with hot and cold		Informed Consent form provided to clients	
	running water, liquid soap in a dispenser and single-use hand towels		Informed Consent form for minors should be signed in the presence of piercing facility operator and a	
	Premises equipped with sink(s) for cleaning of equipment/instruments		copy provided to parent	

Table 1: List of Disinfectants Used					
	Low Level Disinfectant	Intermediate Level Disinfectant	High Level Disinfectant	Sterilization Method	
Trade Name					
Active Ingredient					
Minimum Contact Time					
Trade Name					
Active Ingredient					
Minimum Contact Time					

Table 2: Disinfection Levels & Examples of Commonly Used Product Trade Names			
Level of Sterilization or Disinfection	Examples of Trade Names		
Sterilization	Statim Autoclave, Prestige Autoclave, Pelton and Crane Autoclave, MDT Chemiclave		
High-Level Disinfection	Cidex OPA, MetriCide, Accel CS 20 7%, Rapicide PA, Steris 20, Steris Resert, HLD 5, Optim CS 20, Sporox, 6.15% Ultra Clorox Professional bleach (5000 ppm)		
Intermediate-Level Disinfection	BioMERS, BioSURF, BM-6400,Instrubex-E, SEPTeFX, tbMinuteman, T36 Disinfex, AccelTB 5.25-6.15% household bleach (1000ppm)		
Low-Level Disinfection	Barbicide, Marvicide, Zepamine-A, Environ™ LpH™, Lysol chemicals, Virox 5 concentrate, Carpe Diem, Supergermiphene, Quat based antiseptic towelettes, Virox 5, Accel Surface cleaner, Germicide-3 Disinfectant Cleaner, Cavicide, BioTEXT, Gamut Plus, 7D TEXT, 5.25-6.15% household bleach (100ppm)		

Source: Guidelines for Personal Service Establishments – July 2012 Health Protection Branch, Ministry of Health

Table 3: Preparing Household Bleach as a Disinfectant					
Disinfection Level Required	When to Use	*How to Mix Bleach Solution			
HIGH LEVEL 1:10 dilution of bleach** (1 part bleach: 9 parts water) ≥ 5000 ppm	SEMI-CRITICAL Instrument/equipment that comes into contact with non-intact skin or mucous membrane but ordinarily does not penetrate it	100 ml bleach with 900 ml water; makes one liter of solution Or			
Must have DIN and indicate HLD on label.	Note: Also used to clean surfaces following contact with blood or body fluids or where sterilization is not possible.	½ cup. bleach with 4 cups water			
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 1:50 dilution of bleach** (1 part bleach: 49 parts water) ≥ 1000 ppm	SOME NON-CRITICAL Instrument/equipment that, during routine use, only contact intact skin, but may accidentally contact non-intact skin or receive blood or bodily fluid splatter	20 ml bleach with 980 ml water makes one liter of solution Or 4 tsp. bleach with 4 cups water			
LOW LEVEL 1:500 dilution of bleach** (1 part bleach: 499 parts water) ≥ 100 ppm	NON-CRITICAL Instrument/equipment that does not directly contact the client or that contacts only intact skin during routine use Note: These items do not contact blood or body fluids. May be used for routine housekeeping.	5 ml bleach with 2 ½ L water Or 1 tsp. bleach with 10 cups water			

Source: Guidelines for Personal Service Establishments – July 2012 Health Protection Branch, Ministry of Health

Table 4: Disinfection/Sterilization Levels For Common Tanning Salon Instruments/Equipment					
*Single-Use Disposable Items Discard after Use	Low-Level Disinfection for Non-critical Item(s)	Intermediate- Level Disinfection for Non-critical Item(s)	High-Level Disinfection for Semi-critical Item(s)	Sterilization for Critical Item(s)	
Gloves; razors; pre- sterilized piercing needles; elastic bands; corks; toothpicks & marking ink; swabs/gauze for cleaning & aftercare	Treatment beds; client chairs; benches; table; neck & arm rests; equipment trays & surfaces; light & drawer handles; buttons/knobs; metal containers	Ear-piercing device (e.g. guns designed to hold a pre- packaged sterile stud)	Tongs; clamps; forceps (if not touching the portion of the sterile item penetrating the skin or the piercing site)	Piercing needles; piercing jewellery; implants; needle receiving tubes (if diameter is sufficient to allow proper cleaning); insertion needles/ tapers; needle pushers; connectors; tongs; clamps; forceps; ring-opening pliers; body-piercing calipers	

Source: Guidelines for Personal Service Establishments – July 2012 Health Protection Branch, Ministry of Health

Additional Notes:			