

SAFE SHOPS PROGRAM: NAIL SALONS



Boston Public Health Commission, Environmental Health Office
617-534-5965

What is the Safe Shops Program?

- When working in a nail salon, you are exposed to many different chemicals and harmful materials
- The Safe Shops Program works with nail salons to
 - Help nail salons comply with Boston Public Health Commission regulations
 - Provide education, training, and other resources to nail salon owners and workers
- The Boston Public Health Commission Nail Salon Regulation:
 - Promote safe and healthy work practices for workers, customers, and the environment
 - Define and enforce proper sanitation and safety practices of nail salons

Required Documents

- A nail salon is required to have the following documentation:
 - Certification or disclosure re: Fair Labor Standards Act, as applicable
 - A copy of the nail salon's use and occupancy permit (from the Boston Inspectional Services Department)
 - A copy of the nail salon's license from the Massachusetts Board of Cosmetology
 - Copies of the professional licenses of every person who will be providing services in your salon.
 - These don't have to be posted, but must be available for review on inspector request
 - BPHC Operations Permit
 - Received yearly following submission of BPHC Nail Salon Permit Application and an inspection
 - BPHC Public Health Notice
 - Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all the chemicals used in the salon

Fair Labor Standards Act

- The City of Boston requires business owners to certify or disclose whether they have been in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, G.L. C149, c151 within the past 3 years prior to their permit application
 - ▣ This includes federal or state criminal or civil judgment, administrative citation, final administrative determination, order or debarment
- If you have been found to be in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act within 3 years of the date of permit application, you must include in your permit application documentation related to the violation
- If you are found to be in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act within the permit year, you must report the violation determination within 5 days
- If you have had a violation, you may be required to provide monthly certified payrolls to the BPHC for all employees and may be required to obtain a wage bond or other insurance in an amount equal to the aggregate of one year's gross wages for all employees
- A salon owner subject to state or federal debarment may not enter into a contract with the City, and the City may terminate the contract following a debarment

Public Health Notice

Every nail salon shall display a public health notice in a manner and location conspicuous to employees, clients, or visitors of the salon upon entry.

You may request the Public Health Notice text or template from the Environmental Health Office at the Boston Public Health Commission by calling 617-534-5965.

Public Health Notice

- The public health notice must be permanently affixed and shall be:
 - ▣ made of durable material;
 - ▣ at least 8.5 inches by 11 inches in size;
 - ▣ printed in 12 point or larger type
 - ▣ in strongly contrasted text on a bright background (for example, black text on a white or yellow background, white text on a dark blue or red background, etc.) to allow for ease of reading; and
- An exact replica of the language included on the Boston Public Health Commission's public health notice template

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

- Formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- Product safety sheets that are provided for free from the beauty supply store or product manufacturer
- You can sometimes find the SDS on the product's company website
- SDS must be available and accessible to salon employees at all times
 - An easy way to make sure that SDS are available and accessible is to keep them in a binder or file folder in an obvious place in your salon



Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

- SDS provide information on:
 - The product
 - Dangerous ingredients
 - Boiling point and flammability
 - How to safely store the chemical
 - How to dispose of the chemical
 - Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - Health risks
 - First aid
 - Other information about how to use the product safely
- Sometimes you can find them on the company website of the product
- If you need help finding them, ask the Safe Nail Salon Project

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification. Names the material and provides a mailing address and telephone number for the manufacturer/distributor (useful in case of an emergency).

Section 3: Hazards Identification. How the chemical enters the body (such as inhaling, swallowing or through the skin) and what health problems it could cause.



SAFETY DATA SHEET FORMALDEHYDE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY:

PRODUCT NAME:	FORMALDEHYDE
PART No.:	RM108
SUPPLIER:	JM Loveridge plc Southbrook Road, Southampton Hampshire SO15 1BH Tel: 023 8022 2008 Fax: 023 8022 2117

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

EU INDEX No.:	605-001-00-5
EEC (EINECS) No.:	200-001-8
CAS No.:	50-00-0
COMPOSITION COMMENTS:	Solution containing formaldehyde @ 35% (w/w) and methanol @ 10% (w/w).

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Causes burns. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Carcinogen Category 3.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

GENERAL:	IN ALL CASES OF DOUBT OR WHEN SYMPTOMS PERSIST, ALWAYS SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION
INHALATION:	Move affected person from exposure. If recovery not rapid or complete seek medical attention. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest.
INGESTION:	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. In case of spontaneous vomiting, be sure that vomit can freely drain because of danger of suffocation. Only when conscious, rinse mouth with plenty of water and give plenty of water to drink - (approx 500ml). Keep patient at rest and obtain medical attention.
SKIN:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before re-use.
EYES:	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention immediately. Continue to rinse.

Salon Requirements

Your salon must have and use the following items:

- Ventilation system compliant with 2009 International Mechanical Code
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Lidded and labeled waste containers and bottles
- Eyewash stations
- Hand-washing sink
- First aid kit
- Flammable storage cabinet
- Dry heat sterilizer or autoclave

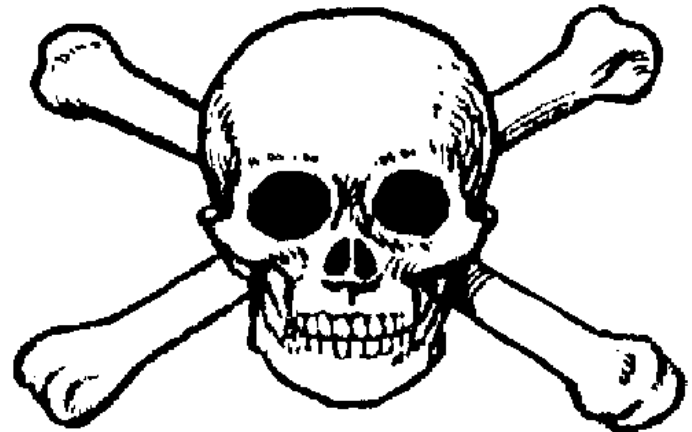
Why is Proper Equipment Important?

- Infections may be spread in nail salons, using tools that aren't clean
- There are a lot of harmful chemicals in nail salon products:
 - ▣ Nail polish
 - ▣ Nail polish remover (acetone)
 - ▣ Fingernail glue
 - ▣ Primer
 - ▣ Acrylic nails
 - ▣ Nail hardener
 - ▣ Nail base
 - ▣ Top coat
 - ▣ Nail thickener

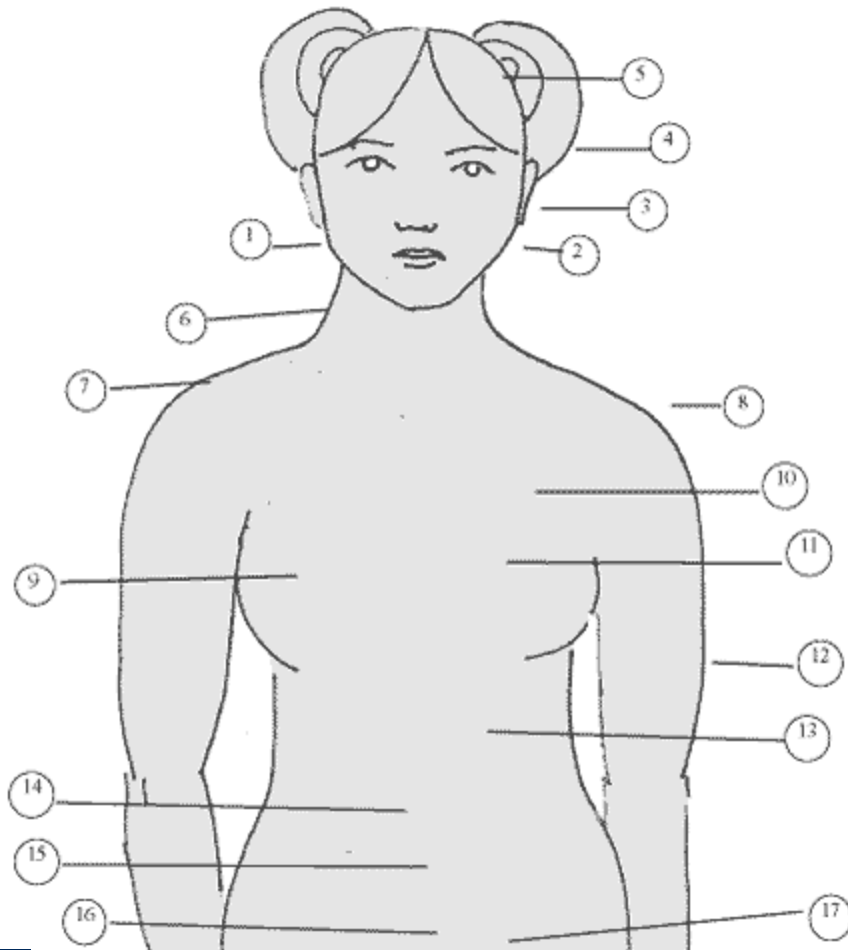


What chemicals are in nail salon products?

- ❑ Alcohol
- ❑ Acetonitrile
- ❑ Benzene
- ❑ Benzyl peroxide
- ❑ n-Butyl acetate
- ❑ sec-Butyl acetate
- ❑ tert-Butyl acetate
- ❑ Butyl methacrylate
- ❑ Camphor
- ❑ Di-n-butyl phthalate
- ❑ Ethyl Acetate
- ❑ Ethyl cyanoacrylate
- ❑ Ethyl ether
- ❑ Formaldehyde
- ❑ Fiberglass
- ❑ Hydroquinone
- ❑ Isobutyl methacrylate
- ❑ Methacrylic acid
- ❑ 4-methoxyphenol
- ❑ Ethyl methacrylate
- ❑ Methyl ethyl ketone
- ❑ Methyl methacrylate
- ❑ Neoprene
- ❑ Nitrocellulose
- ❑ Titanium dioxide
- ❑ Toluene



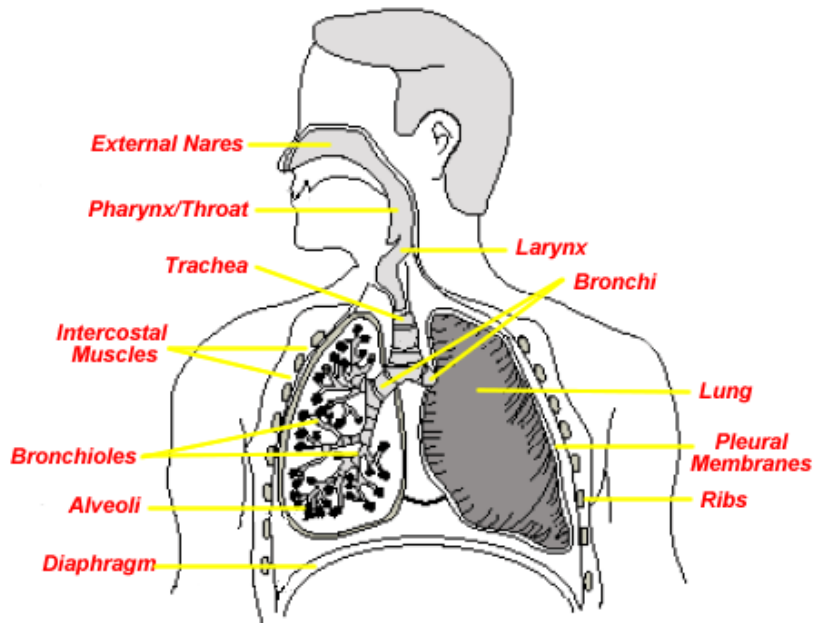
Health Effects



- How chemicals enter the body:
 - ▣ Respiration (breathing)
 - ▣ Eyes
 - ▣ Skin
 - ▣ Ingestion (eating)

Respiratory System/Breathing

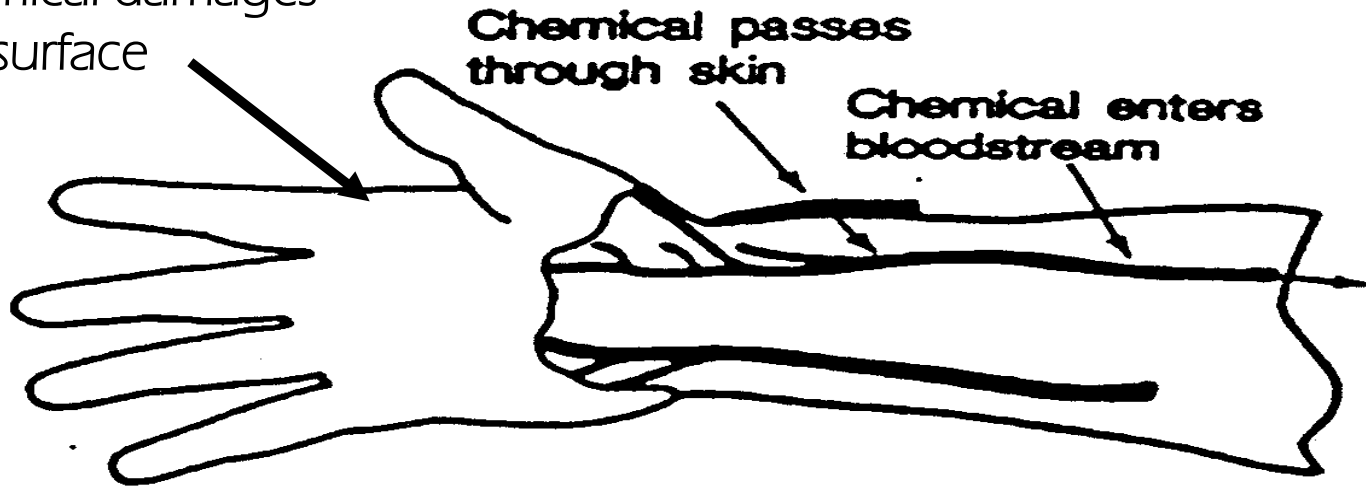
Respiratory System



- Dust from nail filing and buffering can get trapped in your lungs when you breathe
- Vapors from acrylic liquid, solvent products, and disinfectants evaporate into the air you breathe
- Your lungs may become damaged through inhaling chemicals and dust
- Effects: Asthma, bronchitis (chronic), nasal congestion, and lung cancer

Skin Exposure

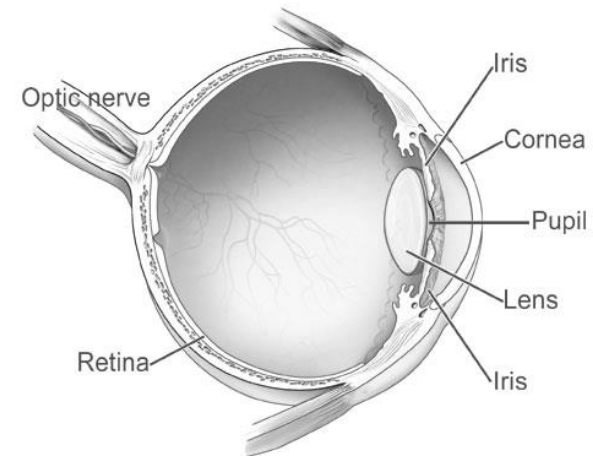
Chemical damages
skin surface



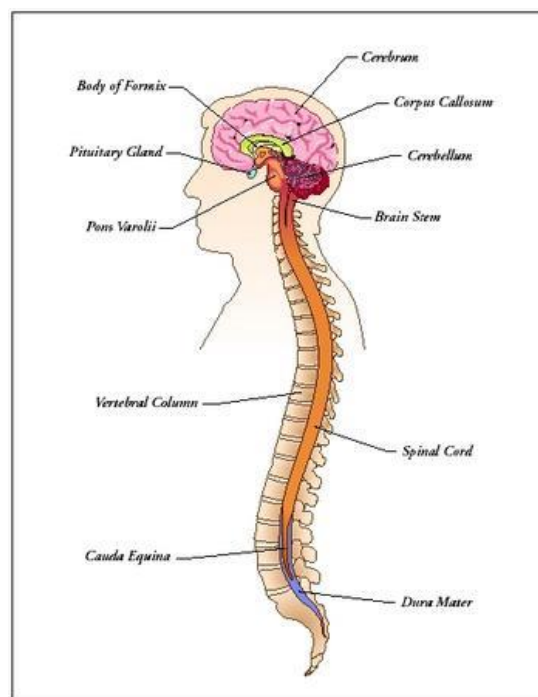
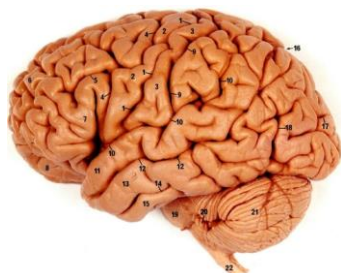
- Salon chemicals can absorb into your skin and enter your bloodstream
- Health effects: Chemical burns, rash, itching, burning, skin damage

Eyes

- ❑ Chemicals may be splashed in eyes
- ❑ Chemical vapors may irritate eyes
- ❑ Acrylic dusts, bacteria, and fungus can hurt the surface of your eye and absorb through your eye into your body
- ❑ Vapors evaporating from products can get trapped behind contact lenses and absorb through the eye into the body



Brain and Central Nervous System

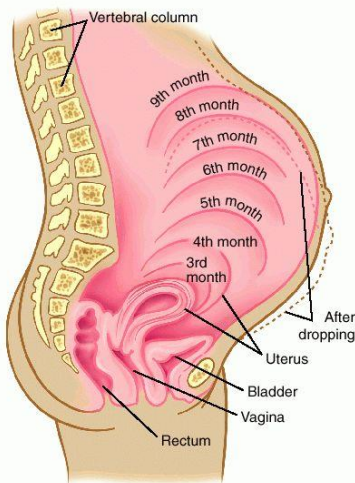


- Some nail salon workers report numbness, weakness, or aches in their arms, wrist, and back
- Others report lack of attention, memory loss, confusion, nervousness, visual or hearing problems, feeling dizzy or drunk
- If you feel this way, you may be overexposed to chemicals
- You may need to make some changes in your salon and in your everyday work practices

Reproductive Health



- It is very important to protect yourself when you are pregnant or planning to have a baby
- Make sure you do not feel ill, dizzy, or “drunk” in your salon. This might mean you are overexposed to chemicals in the air.
- Overexposure to chemicals is not healthy for you or your baby
- Men: Lower sperm counts
- Women: Reproductive health problems (menstrual cycle), challenge becoming pregnant, difficult pregnancy, miscarriage, developmental problems for baby



New Ventilation Requirements

- Any new salon or a salon that applied for the first time after October 17, 2013 must maintain compliance with the minimum ventilation specifications listed in the International Mechanical Code incorporated into the State Building Code at 780 CMR and 271 CMR 6, as amended
- Any salon who has applied for a permit before October 17, 2013 will have 5 years to achieve compliance

What does this mean?

- By October 17, 2018, all nail salons will be required to have mechanical ventilation systems and/or nail tables with a built-in ventilation system
- New salons applying for their first permit after October 17, 2013 must comply immediately, in order to receive a permit
- Salons that received their first permit before October 17, 2013 must comply by October 17, 2018

What are the ventilation requirements?

- The salon's ventilation system must comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code of 2009 (found at <http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/icod/imc/index.htm>) for beauty and nail salons, as incorporated into the Massachusetts Building Code
- The salon's mechanical ventilation system must contain the following elements:
 - Ventilation tables or other systems that capture the contaminants and odors at their source (the point of service – manicure table or pedicure chair) and are capable of exhausting a minimum of 50 CFM per station. (IMC Table 403.3, footnote h)
 - Mechanical ventilation system exhausts fumes and dust directly to the exterior of the building at a rate is 0.6 CFM/FT².
 - Exhaust Fan Capacity: _____
 - Make-up air is present throughout the system at a rate of 0.12 CFM/FT².
 - Intake Fan Capacity: _____
 - Make-up air and exhaust air ducts are separate; there is no mixing, recirculating, or partial make-up air as per Section 403.2.1, Item 3 of the International Mechanical Code.
- You must confirm your salon's:
 - Size (square feet)
 - Exhaust fan capacity (CFM)
 - Intake fan capacity (CFM)
- You must have a mechanical engineer verify this information by completing and stamping the Salon Ventilation Checklist, available from the Environmental Health Office at BPHC, and providing the Environmental Health Office with a drawing/diagram that shows the position and layout of the system produced by your mechanical engineer

Why make ventilation changes?

- Products used in nail salons contain chemicals that are harmful to your health
- Without proper ventilation, workers, customers, and neighbors are exposed to these chemicals
- Chemical exposures “add up,” especially when many products are being used at the same time or when the products are used every day
 - The more chemical exposure you have, the worse it is for your health
- These new regulations will help to decrease the amount of exposure workers, customers, and neighbors face

Fans Are Not Acceptable Forms of Ventilation

- ❑ Fans do not remove vapors or dusts from the air, or bring in fresh air
- ❑ Fans move around the air as it is



Ozone 'Air Purifiers' Are Not Acceptable Forms of Ventilation

- Ozone 'air purifiers' do not remove vapors or dusts from the air, or bring in fresh air
- They create indoor air pollution that can harm people with asthma



BEYOK OZONE OZONE

Air Fresheners Are Not Acceptable Forms of Ventilation

- Air fresheners do not remove vapors or dusts from the air, or bring in fresh air
- They add chemicals to the air in your salon and can irritate people with asthma



No Incense, Candles, or Open Flames

- There are many flammable chemicals in your salon.
- For this reason, the following items are not allowed:
 - Incense
 - Candles
 - Open flames



Personal Protective Equipment

- PPE protects you from nail salon chemical exposure
- It includes:
 - Gloves
 - Masks
 - Goggles/safety glasses
- Nail salon workers have the right to use personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves while at work

Respiratory Protection: Masks

- Surgical masks
 - Do not protect against dust or chemicals
- N-95 paper dust mask
 - Protects against dust, but will not protect against chemicals
- N-95 mask with odor control
 - Protects against dust, and **SOME** chemicals
 - Exhaling valve masks it easier to breathe
- Air purifying respirator
 - Only mask that will protect against all chemicals



Skin Protection: Gloves

- All nail salon workers must use gloves when handling nail salon products
- We recommend you use nitrile gloves
 - Usually blue or purple in color
 - Best protection from chemicals
 - Note: Acetone breaks down nitrile gloves, which may put your skin in contact with acetone. You may wear a second pair of gloves to better protect you from acetone, or consider wearing latex gloves when using acetone.
- You may also use latex gloves
 - These do not protect you from chemicals as well as nitrile gloves
 - Note: Some people (customers and employees) may be allergic to latex
- Cover any cuts that you may have on your hands
 - Cuts make it easier for chemicals, bacteria, viruses, and/or fungus to enter into your body



Ingestion (Eating)

- You can expose yourself to chemicals when you eat or smoke without washing your hands
- Wash your hands before you eat or smoke



Improve the Air in Your Salon

- Salon ventilation – Please review section on new ventilation requirements for salons
- Close the lid on containers when you are not using a chemical
 - ▣ This will prevent the chemical from getting into the air
- Keep all trash in a container with a lid
 - ▣ Lidded containers must be at every manicuring station
 - ▣ Lidded containers must be emptied at least once per day
- Seal all cotton balls that have been saturated with a chemical in a plastic bag or lidded plastic container
 - ▣ This will keep all chemicals out of the air



Protect Your Eyes



- Do not touch your eyes
 - You are working with chemicals all day. Do not touch or rub your eyes.
- Install an emergency eyewash station
 - These could be small personal bottles or larger devices to help flush chemicals or dust from the eyes
- Follow Safety Data Sheets (SDS) instructions
 - An SDS tells you what to do when you are exposed to a product
- Wear safety goggles:
 - These protect your eyes from a splash or dust



Eyewash Stations



□ Acceptable eyewash stations:

- A station connected to the building plumbing and capable of continual operation
- A stand alone station that is designed to be an eyewash station by a manufacturer
 - Nozzles must remain clean and clear
 - Replace water regularly
 - If the liquid is cloudy or odorous, discard it and replace it immediately
 - Pay attention to bottle expiration dates, as well as the manufacturer recommended water or saline replacement schedule
- These must provide tepid (room temperature), sterile water in a continuous flow for at least fifteen minutes
- They cannot be located in a bathroom



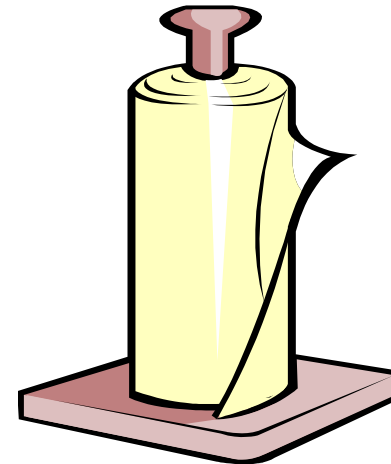
These Are Not Eyewash Stations

- A hand washing sink
- Eyewash stations cannot be located in the bathroom



Hand Washing Sink

- ❑ Wash your hands to prevent chemical exposure
- ❑ A sink is also important to have accessible for clients, to prevent the spread of infection
- ❑ At least one hand washing sink must be located in the salon area
- ❑ This sink is in addition to the sink in the bathroom
- ❑ The hand washing sink must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition
- ❑ Hot and cold water, liquid soap and disposable paper towels must be kept at every hand washing sink



Safety – Flammable Storage & First Aid

- You must have a flammable storage cabinet in your salon
 - You must store flammable chemicals in it, like acetone
- You must label all bottles with the name of their contents
 - For example, a bottle of acetone must be labeled with the word “acetone” and a spray bottle of bleach solution must be labeled with the word “bleach solution”
- You must have a first aid kit in your salon
 - The first aid kit must be easily accessible to salon employees and technicians at all times
 - The first aid kit must contain the following items at all times:
 - One absorbent compress 32 square inches (no side smaller than 4 inches)
 - Four sterile pads (3 inches by 3 inches)
 - One triangular bandage (40 inches by 40 inches by 56 inches)
 - Sixteen adhesive bandages 1 inch by 3 inches
 - Five yards of adhesive tape
 - Antiseptic cream/ointment – at least 10 applications of 0.5g (0.14 fluid oz) each
 - Burn treatment cream/ointment – at least 6 applications of 0.5g (0.14 fluid oz) each
 - Two pairs of medical exam gloves (nitrile preferred)
 - Alcohol prep pads
 - Alcohol hand sanitizer
 - Roll of gauze bandage (2 inches wide)
 - Instant ice pack
 - Bandage scissors
 - Acetaminophen and/or aspirin and/or ibuprofen (at least two of these)
 - Disposable thermometer or fever strip
 - Check your first aid kit regularly to make sure it has all supplies



Tools: Use, Re-use, and Sterilization

- Single use tools must be discarded after use
- Multi-use tools may be reused after proper sanitation
 - Storage: Sanitized tools must be stored in a clean, sanitary drawer, cabinet, or box where tools will be protected from dust, particles or debris

Single Use Tools

□ Include:

- Nail files / emory boards
- Buffers
- Pumice stones
- Sandpaper buffing disks on electric files
- Wood cuticle sticks
- Waxing spatulas
- Toe separators



Never Reuse Pumice Stones!



Single Use Tools

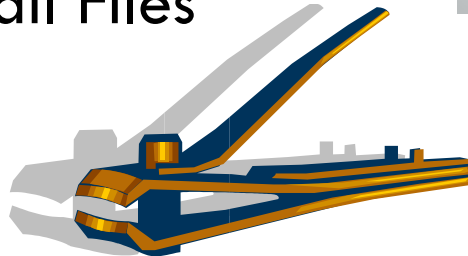
- Single use tools must be discarded after use on a single client
 - Discard them in the same trash can as other trash
 - A separate trash can may lead to the appearance that these items will be reused
- Single use tools cannot be adequately sanitized between clients because they are:
 - Made of porous/permeable material
 - And/or degraded by use on a client
- Customers may not bring their used items into your salon
- You can save money by doing things like cutting buffers in half

Multi-Use Tools

- Multi-use tools are items constructed of hard materials with **smooth** non-porous surfaces such as **metal, glass, or plastic** that can be used on more than one client.

- Examples

- Nail Clippers
- Nail Scissors
- Manicure Bowls
- Metal Nail Files



The New Multi-Use Tool Sterilization Procedure

□ Two Steps:

1. Clean particles of skin, nails, or any other visible debris from the tool using any kind of soap and water along with scrubbing with a brush. The dirty water must be washed down the drain after each cleaning and can not be used on any other tool.
2. Use either an autoclave or dry heat sterilizer according to BPHC instructions, manufacturer's instructions, or US FDA instructions

Regulations for Sterilization of Multi-Use Tools

As of October 17, 2015, all salons must install and correctly use either an **autoclave** or a US FDA-registered **dry heat sterilizer**.

Do NOT use: UV Boxes

- As of October 17, 2013, UV boxes are banned from use in the City of Boston
- UV light boxes do not sanitize tools
- They may not be used as a method of cleaning, sanitizing, or disinfecting multi-use tools



Autoclaves

- Autoclaves use a process that kills all forms of microbial life (including spores, viruses, and bacteria) by using high heat and pressure
- An autoclave must run for at least 30 minutes at a temperature of 270 degrees Fahrenheit
- It must be used and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications



Dry Heat Sterilizers

- Dry heat sterilizers do exactly what they sound like. They kill all forms of microbial life (including spores, viruses, and bacteria) by using dry heat.
- How long a dry heat sterilizers needs to run depends on the temperature. For example:

Celsius	Fahrenheit	Time to Run
170° Celsius	340° Fahrenheit	60 minutes
160° Celsius	320° Fahrenheit	120 minutes
150° Celsius	300° Fahrenheit	150 minutes

- Dry heat sterilizers must be maintained according to manufacturer's specifications
- Ask the Environmental Health Office for directions on how to use a dry heat sterilizer



Sterilization Packs for Autoclaves and Dry Heat Sterilizers

- Multi-use tools may be autoclaved or dry heat sterilized in sterilization packs that contains a sterilized indicator
 - ▣ Make sure the pack was designed for the equipment you are using
 - Autoclave packs do not work in a dry heat sterilizer
 - Dry heat sterilizer packs do not work in an autoclave
 - ▣ The packs have an internal indicator to verify that the tool has been successfully sterilized
- Preferred method since you can store the tools in these packs and open the packs on a clean surface in front of the client immediately before use



Not Sterilized Sterilized

Typical sterilization mark
reaction to processing

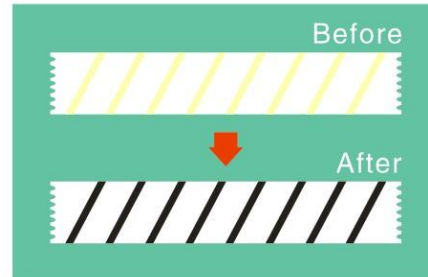
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Individual Sterilization

- Multi-use tools can also be autoclaved or dry heat sterilized individually
 - Include a piece of autoclave tape or a dry heat sterilizer strip with each batch of tools to verify that proper temperature was reached
 - Be sure to use the correct tape or strip for the equipment being used
 - Autoclave tape does not work in a dry heat sterilizer
 - A dry heat sterilizer strip does not work in an autoclave
 - When sterilized, place tools in a clean storage bag or clean plastic container
 - Never place dirty tools in the same container as clean tools



Autoclave Tape



Dry Heat Sterilizer Strip

Proper Documentation of Sterilization

- A salon must verify and document that their autoclave or dry heat sterilizer is working properly
- There are 2 proper ways to document this:
 - Logbook
 - Commercial testing laboratory

Logbook

- At least once per day, an indicator test strip or “autoclave tape” must be sterilized along with any tools being sterilized
- A logbook of the daily tests must be maintained. It should include:
 - Date and time each test was performed
 - Type of treatment method (dry heat vs autoclave)
 - Model and serial number of the device used
 - Brand and product name of the test strip used
 - Printed name and signature of person running test
 - Actual test strip or tape should be included in daily log
- BPHC inspectors will examine this log book during any inspection of the salon
- Notes must be kept for at least 1 year, preferably longer
- Ask the Environmental Health Office for a logbook, if you do not know how to make one yourself

Commercial Testing Laboratory

- An independent commercial testing laboratory contracted by the salon can perform monthly biological spore testing of the autoclave or dry heat sterilizer
- If the device fails the testing, a provision must be in place so that the laboratory notifies BPHC immediately
- BPHC inspectors will review these reports during all inspections
- Salons must keep the monthly reports for at least one year

Manicure Tables & Foot Baths: Cleaning & Disinfecting

- Manicure tables and foot baths must be cleaned and disinfected:
 - ▣ After each client
 - ▣ At the end of the day

Cleaning & Sanitizing a Manicure Table

- All manicure tables and similar surfaces and devices, must be cleaned and disinfected after each client and before use by the next client
- There is a 3-step process to clean & sanitize a manicure table

3 Steps to Cleaning and Disinfecting Manicure Tables

Step 1

- Use a damp disposable paper towel to wipe down the entire surface to remove dust, nail clippings, and other debris
- Dispose of this towel in the trash

Step 2

- Wipe down the entire surface of the table with a damp paper towel and one of the following methods:
 - a mixture of 10% bleach in tap water (prepared fresh each day with no other chemicals added to this mix),
 - OR 100% isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol,
 - OR an EPA-registered disinfectant (use according to manufacturer instructions)
- Dispose of the used paper towel in a lidded trash receptacle

Step 3

- If using 100% alcohol, no other steps are necessary
- For any other disinfectant, wipe down the surface one last time with a disposable paper towel that is damp with tap water to rinse off any disinfectant residue
- Dry with a second paper towel
- Both of these paper towels should be disposed of in a lidded trash receptacle

How to Clean a Foot Bath

- All foot baths must be cleaned after each client and again every night
 - Drain the water from the foot spa basin or bowl and remove any visible debris
 - Clean the surfaces of the foot spa with soap or detergent
 - Rinse with clean water and drain the foot spa
 - Disinfect the surfaces with an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant according to the manufacturer's directions on the label
 - Surfaces must remain wet with the disinfectant for ten minutes or the length of time recommended on the label, whichever is longer
 - A 10% mix of bleach and water (but no other chemical) may be used as an alternative disinfectant

How to Clean a Foot Bath

- For whirlpool foot spas, air-jet basins, “pipe-less” foot spas, and other circulating spas:
 - Fill the basin with water and the appropriate amount of liquid disinfectant (or 10% bleach solution)
 - Turn the unit on to circulate the disinfectant for at least ten minutes
 - Drain the foot bath and rinse with clean, cold water
 - For circulating spas:
 - Refill with clean hot water
 - Turn the unit on to circulate for at least one minute
 - Drain the unit
- For non-circulating foot spas (without a whirlpool or jet):
 - Fill the basin with water and the appropriate amount of liquid disinfectant (or 10% bleach solution)
 - Turn the unit on to circulate the disinfectant for at least ten minutes
 - Drain the foot bath and rinse with clean, cold water

Nightly Cleaning For Non-Circulating Foot Baths

1. Drain the basin and remove any visible debris
2. Scrub the bowl with a clean brush and soap or disinfectant (following cleaning directions)
3. Rinse with hot water and drain
4. Disinfect basin surfaces with an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant according to manufacturer instructions or with 10% bleach solution
5. Surfaces must remain wet with the disinfectant for ten minutes or the length of time recommended on the label, whichever is longer
6. Drain the basin, rinse with clean, hot water, and let the basin air dry

Nightly Cleaning for Whirlpool Foot Baths, Air-Jet Basins, And Other Circulating Spas

Every night, you must clean the removable parts from a whirlpool footbath, air jet basin, circulating spa bath, etc., as well as the basin itself

1. Remove the filter screen, inlet jets, and all other removable parts from the basin and clean out any debris trapped behind or in them
2. Using a brush, scrub these parts with soap or disinfectant (following cleaning directions)
3. Rinse the removed parts with clean water and place them back into the basin apparatus
4. Fill the basin with clean, hot water and add an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant, following label directions
5. Turn the unit on and circulate the system with the disinfectant for ten minutes **or the length of time recommended on the label**, whichever is longer
6. The whirlpool mechanism of the tub must be operating for the entire disinfection period so the piping and internal components that contain hidden bacteria are disinfected
7. Drain, rinse with hot water, and air dry

Reporting An Injury

If a client or a nail technician is injured or obtains an infection, complication, or disease as a result of nail salon services, the nail salon owner must submit a written report to BPHC and the injured person within 5 business days.

Injury Report

- Must include:
 - The name of the affected client or nail technician
 - The name and address of the affected client's or nail technician's health care provider (if any)
 - The name and address of the nail salon involved
 - The nature of the infection, injury, complication or disease
 - Any other relevant information

Enforcement

The Boston Public Health Commission will make sure that salons are in compliance by:

- Inspecting the salon before any permit or renewal is issued
- Investigating complaints from neighbors, customers, and others
- Conducting surprise inspections

Violations

If one or more violations are found, salon owners or managers must:

- immediately correct the violation
- take all reasonable steps to make sure the violation is not repeated
- pay any fine for the violation within 21 days

Violation Fees and Consequences

- Based on the nature of the violation, the salon may be temporarily ordered closed until the violation is corrected
- An owner of a nail salon found to be in violation of any item within the regulation may receive a fine of not more than:
 - a. \$100 for the first violation
 - b. \$200 for a second violation within a 12 month period
 - c. \$300 for a third and all other violations found within a 12 month period

You Have The Right To Appeal

All citations and fines issued pursuant to the Regulation may be appealed in accordance with the Boston Public Health Commission's Administrative Appeal Procedures.

A copy of such procedures is available on the Commission's website at www.bphc.org or at the Office of Environmental Health.

Green & Clean

- Recognizes auto shops, nail salons, and other small industries that go above and beyond basic environmental and sanitary standards to promote and protect worker and client safety, public health, and the environment
- Recognized businesses receive:
 - Green & Clean certificate
 - Green & Clean window decal
 - Recognition on the BPHC website, as well as in other forms of print and electronic media
- Benefits:
 - Business image
 - Free advertising
 - Safer workplace
 - Customer loyalty



Green & Clean

- To become Green & Clean, you must:
 - ▣ Not have any violations with the BPHC
 - ▣ Participate in yearly health and safety trainings that create a safer environment for you and for the community
 - ▣ Have adopted a variety of “green” actions that improve the environment and protect your health
 - ▣ Earn 100+ points from the BPHC Green & Clean checklist
- To learn more, visit the BPHC website and search for “Green and Clean” or contact us at 617-534-5965

Thank You

- Questions?
 - Please contact the Safe Shops Program at the Boston Public Health Commission's Environmental Health Office at 617-534-5965