

ing serious infection is low. Even so, there is a risk of spreading certain types of infections to nail clients; therefore, it is important to always clean and disinfect correctly. Fortunately, any EPA-registered liquid hospital disinfectant will be effective enough for salons. For this reason, when salon implements accidentally come into contact with blood, body fluids, or unhealthy conditions, they should be cleaned and then completely immersed in a liquid EPA-registered hospital disinfectant solution that shows effectiveness against HIV, hepatitis, or tuberculosis. Of course, you should wear gloves and follow the proper Standard Precautions protocol for cleaning exposure incidents (described later in this chapter).

Disinfectants for Large Surfaces

Some surfaces are too large to completely immerse in an EPA-registered disinfectant. A wide range of disinfecting surface cleaners is available for use on countertops, arm/foot rest, door handles, etc. Always follow the manufacturer's directions and heed all precautions when using any disinfectant, including those designed for cleaning and disinfecting large surfaces. Typically, instructions may be to spray the surface and wipe the surface clean, spray again and allow the surface to remain wet for the time specified by the product's label,

and wipe dry. It is important to note that none of these work instantly and typically require five to ten minutes to be effective.



▲ **Figure 5-13** Completely immerse tools in disinfectant.

Proper Use of Disinfectants

All implements must be thoroughly cleaned of all visible matter or residue before soaking in disinfectant solution, because residue can interfere with the disinfectant and prevent proper disinfection. Properly cleaned implements and tools, free from all visible debris, must be completely immersed in disinfectant solution. Complete immersion means there is enough liquid in the container to cover all surfaces of the item being disinfected, including the handles, for at least 10 minutes or according to the manufacturer's directions (**Figure 5-13**).

Disinfectant Tips

1. Use only on pre-cleaned, hard, nonporous surfaces—not disposable single use abrasive files or buffers. May be used on implements such as abrasive files made of metal, glass and ceramic, or indicated in the manufacturer's directions that the file is designed for multiple uses. Read the manufacturer's directions and follow them carefully.
2. Always wear gloves and safety glasses when handling disinfectant solutions.
3. Always dilute products according to the instructions on the label.
4. A contact time of 10 minutes is required unless the product label specifies differently.
5. To disinfect large surfaces such as tabletops, carefully apply disinfectant onto the pre-cleaned surface and allow it to remain wet for 10 minutes (unless the product label specifies differently).

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Not all household bleaches are as effective as EPA-registered disinfectants. To be effective, the bleach must contain at least 5 percent sodium hypochlorite and be diluted properly to a 10 percent solution consisting of nine parts water to one part bleach. "Low odor" or "scented" bleaches are often diluted to contain less than 5 percent sodium hypochlorite and therefore are not considered effective as disinfectants.

CAUTION:

Disinfectants must be registered with the EPA. Look for an EPA registration number on the label.

6. The entire implement, including the handles, must be completely immersed in the solution.
7. Change the disinfectant according to the instructions on the label. If the disinfectant is not changed as instructed, it will no longer be effective and may begin to promote the growth of pathogens.
8. Proper disinfection of a whirlpool, pipe-less or air-jet pedicure spa requires that the disinfecting solution circulate for 10 minutes (unless the product label specifies otherwise).

CAUTION:

Improperly mixing disinfectants to be weaker or more concentrated than the manufacturer's instructions can dramatically reduce their effectiveness. Always add the disinfectant concentrate to the water when mixing and always follow the manufacturer's instructions for proper dilution. Safety glasses and gloves are recommended to protect against accidental splashes and skin contact.

CAUTION:

Bleach and other disinfectants are not a magic potion! All disinfectants, including bleach, are inactivated (made less effective) in the presence of oils, lotions, creams, hair, skin, nail dusts and filings, etc. If bleach is used to disinfect pedicure equipment, it is critical to use a detergent first to clean away residues left by pedicure products.

Types of Disinfectants

Disinfectants are not all the same. Some are appropriate for use in the salon, and some are not. You should be aware of the different types of disinfectants and those that are recommended for salon use.

Quats

Quaternary ammonium compounds (KWAT-ur-nayr-ree uh-MOH-neeum), also known as quats (KWATZ), are disinfectants that are very effective when used properly in the salon. The most advanced type of these formulations are called multiple quats: They contain sophisticated blends of quats that work together to dramatically increase the effectiveness of these disinfectants. Multiple-quat solutions usually disinfect implements in 10 minutes. These formulas may contain antirust ingredients; however, leaving tools in the solution for prolonged periods can cause dulling or damage. They should be removed from the solution after the specified period, rinsed (if required), dried, and stored in a clean, covered container.

Phenolics

Phenolic (fi-NOH-lik) disinfectants are powerful tuberculocidal disinfectants. Phenolics have a very high pH and can cause damage to the skin and eyes. Some can be harmful to the environment if put down the drain. Phenolic disinfectants have been used reliably over the years to disinfect salon tools; however, they do have other drawbacks. Phenol can damage plastic and rubber and can cause certain metals to rust. Phenolic disinfectants should never be used to disinfect pedicure tubs or equipment. Extra care should be taken to avoid skin contact with phenolic disinfectants.

Bleach

Household bleach, 5.25 percent **sodium hypochlorite** (SOH-dee-um hy-puh-KLOR-ite), is an effective disinfectant for all uses in the salon. Bleach has been used extensively as a disinfectant. Using too much bleach can damage some metals and plastics, so be sure to read the label for safe use. Bleach can be corrosive to metals and plastics and can cause skin irritation and eye damage. To mix bleach solution, always follow the manufacturer's directions. Disinfectants should be mixed fresh daily, not stored. **LO5**

Disinfectant Safety

Disinfectants are classified by the EPA as pesticides (poison) for pathogens and may cause serious skin and eye damage. Some disinfectants appear clear, while

others are a little cloudy, especially phenolic disinfectants. Always use caution when handling disinfectants, avoid skin and eye contact, and follow the following safety tips.

Safety Tips for Disinfectants

ALWAYS

- Always refer to the disinfectant's SDS and instruction label before use to ensure safe handling and correct use.
- Always wear gloves and safety glasses when mixing disinfectants (**Figure 5-14**).
- Always avoid skin and eye contact.
- Always add a disinfectant to water (not water to a disinfectant) to prevent foaming, which can result in an incorrect mixing ratio. Water should be room temperature or cool, never hot.
- Always use tongs or gloves to remove implements from disinfectants and use a draining basket for rinsing multiple items at the same time.
- Always keep disinfectants out of reach of children.
- Always carefully measure and use disinfectant products according to label instructions.
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for mixing, using, and properly disposing of disinfectants.
- Always carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding when to replace the disinfectant solution in order to ensure the healthiest conditions for you and your client. Replace the disinfectant solution every day—and more often if the solution becomes soiled or contaminated.

NEVER

- Never pre-mix large amounts of disinfectants; mixing them freshly on a daily basis is best.
- Never guess or estimate the amount of disinfectant to mix. Always carefully measure before mixing.
- Never let quats, phenols, bleach, or any other disinfectant come into contact with your skin. If you do get disinfectants on your skin, immediately wash your hands with liquid soap and warm water. Then rinse the area and dry thoroughly.
- Never place any disinfectant or other product in an unmarked container (**Figure 5-15**).

Jars or containers used to disinfect implements are often incorrectly called wet sanitizers. The purpose of these containers is to hold a disinfectant solution—not to clean. Disinfectant containers must be covered but not airtight. Remember to clean the container every day and to wear gloves. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for disinfecting products.



▲ **Figure 5-14** Wear gloves and safety glasses while handling disinfectants.

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CAUTION:

Disinfectants Not Appropriate for Salon Use

Years ago, paraformaldehyde (incorrectly called formalin tablets) was used as a fumigant (a gaseous substance capable of destroying pathogenic bacteria). These tablets are not effective and should never be relied upon to disinfect implements or other equipment. Glutaraldehyde is another example of a disinfectant that is not safe for salon use. The only effective methods of controlling pathogens in the salon is by complete immersion in an EPA-registered disinfectant, or sterilization in an autoclave.

▼ **Figure 5-15** All containers should be labeled.



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Multiuse, reusable or disinfectable are words used in marketing and sales copy to tell the user that the item can be disinfected.

fyi

Absorbent nail files must be properly disposed of if the skin is accidentally cut or comes into contact with unhealthy skin or nails. If nail files cannot be disinfected or autoclaved, they are considered disposable items that must be thrown away after a single use.

CAUTION:

Ultraviolet (UV) sanitizers actually do not sanitize, nor do they clean or disinfect. These devices may be useful storage containers; however, *never* rely on them for anything other than a dust-free storage space (i.e., for properly cleaned and disinfected implements).

Disinfect or Dispose?

How can you tell which items in the salon can be disinfected and used more than once? There are two types of items used in salons: multiuse, or reusable, and single-use, or disposable. If the process of cleaning and disinfecting damages the item or changes its condition, it is a single-use item.

Multiuse, or reusable, items can be cleaned, disinfected, and used on more than one person, even if the item is accidentally exposed to blood or body fluid. Examples of multiuse items are towels, nippers, shears, pushers, some types of nail files, bits, and buffers. Always check with the product manufacturer if you are unsure if an item can be properly disinfected.

Porous describes an item that is made or constructed of a material that has pores or openings that allow liquids to be absorbed. Some porous items can be safely cleaned, disinfected, and used on more than one client. Examples are towels, linens, and some nail files and buffers. An example of a porous item that cannot be properly disinfected is a pumice-type abrasive for calluses. This should not be used in salons since it cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected between clients.

If a porous item contacts broken skin, blood, body fluid, or any unhealthy condition, it must be discarded immediately. Do not try to disinfect it. If you are not sure whether an item can be safely cleaned, disinfected, and used again, throw it out. Remember: *When in doubt, throw it out!*

Single-use, or **disposable**, items cannot be used more than once, either because they cannot be properly cleaned so that all visible residue is removed—such as pumice stones used for pedicures—or because cleaning and disinfecting damages or contaminates them. Examples of disposable items are wooden sticks, cotton balls, sponges, gauze, tissues, paper towels, pumice stones and some nail files and buffers. Single-use, or disposable, items must be thrown out after use.

Keep a Logbook

Salons should always follow the manufacturer's recommended schedule for cleaning and disinfecting tools and implements, disinfecting foot spas and basins, scheduling regular service visits for equipment, and replacing parts when needed. Although your state may not require that you keep a logbook of all equipment usage, cleaning, disinfecting, testing, and maintenance, it may be advisable to keep one. Showing your logbook to clients provides them with peace of mind and confidence in your ability to protect them from infection and disease.

Disinfection Procedures

Tools and Implements. Tools and implements must be cleaned and disinfected after each time they are used and before they may be used on another client. Be certain to dilute and mix disinfectants according to the label on the product that you choose. Mix disinfectants according to the manufacturer's directions, always adding disinfectant to the water (**Figure 5-16**).



▲ **Figure 5-16** Carefully pour the disinfectant into the water when preparing disinfectant solution.

Go to Procedure 5-1

Cleaning and Disinfecting Nonelectrical Tools and Equipment page 88

Towels and Linens. Clean towels and linens must be used for each client. After a towel or linen has been used on a client, it must not be used again until it has been properly laundered. Store soiled linens and towels separately from clean linens and towels in covered or closed containers. You should store clean towels in covered or closed containers, even if your state regulatory agency does not require it. Whenever possible, use disposable paper towels, especially in rest rooms.

Work Surfaces. Before beginning a service for each client, all work surfaces must be cleaned and disinfected. It is not necessary to disinfect tables and chairs unless the customers touch them with their skin, but they certainly need to be cleaned regularly (**Figure 5-17**). Clean doorknobs, phone receivers, and other handles that are used on a regular basis daily to reduce transferring germs to your hands.

Individual Client Packs for Nail Services

Some states do not allow technicians to save a client pack with items such as nail files and buffers. This is because clients can become infected by their own implements. For example, bacteria commonly found on the skin in low concentrations can multiply to high concentrations during storage and could cause an infection during the next service. Therefore, you must follow these steps to protect clients if your state allows client packs:

1. Each item must be properly cleaned, disinfected, and dried *before* use, even if it is being used on the same client. If clients bring their own implements to the salon, they must be cleaned and disinfected before they can be used in order to prevent pathogens from contaminating other items in the salon.

Each item must be properly cleaned, disinfected, and dried *before* being placed in the client pack in order to prevent contamination of the storage pack. Never store single-use items in client packs between services. Instead, use new single-use items during the service and then dispose of them.

2. Never use bags or containers with an airtight seal to store tools or implements. These provide an environment that encourages the growth of bacteria or other pathogens if the item is not properly cleaned, disinfected, and dried thoroughly before being stored.
3. Remember, state rules require that *all* tools and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before each use—even if they're used on the same person!

Even if a client insists on bringing his or her tools to the salon, you must clean and disinfect the item for 10 minutes or as specified by the disinfectant manufacturer's label before you use them. For this reason, it is not recommended that clients be allowed to bring their own implements. Home implements could be harboring infectious organisms and contaminate other items in the salon, especially since some clients use these same implements on their entire family, and sometimes even on pets. Remember, it is your license that is at risk if there is a problem, even if your client brings her tools with her. This very risky practice should be discouraged for the safety of all who visit the salon.

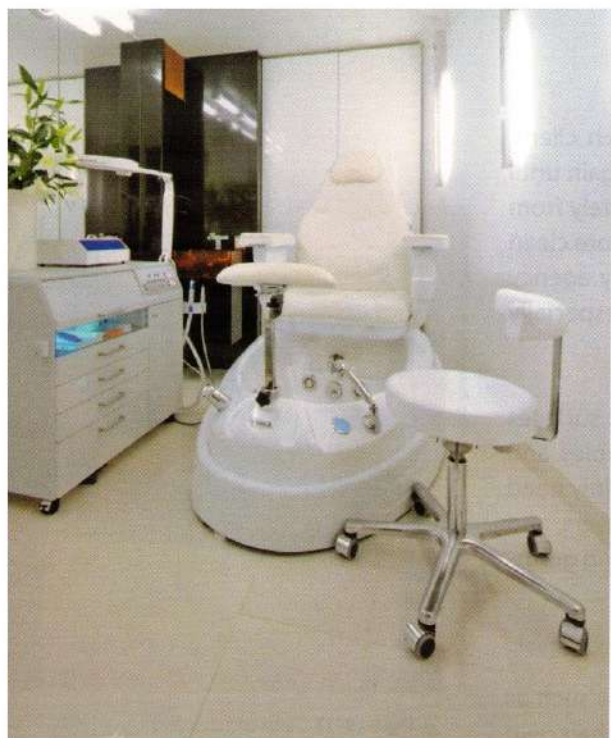
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▲ **Figure 5-17** Clean and disinfect manicure tables.

CAUTION:

Products and equipment that have the word "sanitizer" on the label are merely cleaners and not disinfectants—pedicure sanitizers have no ability to disinfect a pedicure basin and should never be used for this purpose. Items must be both properly cleaned and disinfected after each and every use or before they are used on another client. Take time to understand the definitions of words such as clean/sanitize, disinfect, and sterilize. If you don't understand the differences among these words, you risk not passing your licensure exam and you're not likely to be able to properly protect your clients from the risk of infection.



Disinfecting Foot Spas and Pedicure Equipment

All equipment that contains water for pedicures, including whirlpool spas, pipeless units, foot baths, basins, tubs, sinks, and bowls must be cleaned and disinfected after every pedicure, and the information must be entered into a logbook. Inspectors may issue fines if there is no logbook, and potential new clients may leave the salon.

Detergents and Soaps. **Chelating soaps** or **chelating detergents** are specially designed to break down stubborn films and are very important for removing the residue of pedicure products, such as scrubs, salts, and masks. The chelating agents in these detergents work in all types of water, are low sudsing, and are specially formulated to work in areas with hard tap water, which reduces the effectiveness of cleaners and disinfectants. Hard water is more likely to create difficult-to-remove residues on surfaces and inside pipes. Check with your local distributor for pedicure cleaners that are effective in hard water. This will be stated on the label.

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CAUTION:

Most pedicure spas hold 5 gallons of water; check with the manufacturer so that you use the correct amount of disinfectant.

Remember:

1 gallon = 128 ounces
5 gallons = 640 ounces

So, if you are working with a pedicure spa that holds 5 gallons of water, you will have to measure the correct amount of water needed to cover the jets and then add the correct amount of disinfectant.

Additives, Powders, and Tablets. There is no additive, powder, or tablet that eliminates the need for you to clean and disinfect. There is no shortcut to proper cleaning and disinfection and no replacement for EPA-registered liquid disinfectant solutions. Water sanitizers (e.g., sanitizing tablets or other similar additives) do not properly clean or disinfect equipment. They are designed for Jacuzzis and hydrotherapy tubs where no oils, lotions, etc., are used, so they don't work properly with salon equipment. Never rely solely on water sanitizer additives to protect your clients.

Products that contain Chloramine T, for example, are not effective disinfectants for any type of salon equipment. These products do not replace proper cleaning and disinfection and provide little to no protection for clients.

Go to Procedure 5-2 **Cleaning and Disinfecting Foot Spas or Basins** page 90

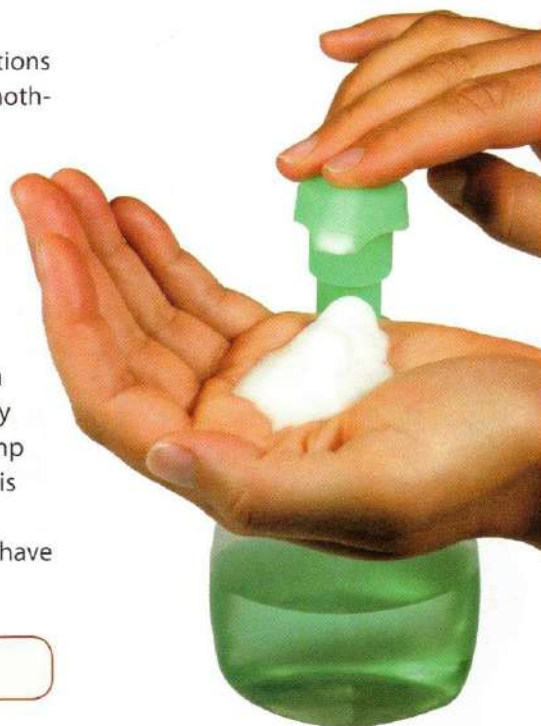
Dispensary. The dispensary must be kept clean and orderly, with the contents of all containers clearly marked. Always store products according to the manufacturer's instructions, away from heat, and out of direct sunlight. Federal law requires that the salon keep SDSs for all products used in the salon.

Handling Disposable Supplies. All disposable supplies (single use), such as wooden sticks, cotton, gauze, nail wipes, single-use nail files, and paper towels should be stored in a manner to prevent preservice contamination and thrown away after one use. Anything exposed to blood must be placed in a plastic bag and marked with a biohazard sticker or disposed of according to OSHA standards (separated from other waste and disposed of according to federal, state, and local regulations).

Hand Washing. Washing your hands is one of the most important actions you can take to prevent the spread of pathogens from one person to another. Hand washing removes pathogens from the folds and grooves of the skin and from under the free edge of the nail plate by lifting and rinsing them from the surface. In the salon, both your hands and your clients' hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water before each service. Never perform a service without asking clients to first wash their hands and be sure to provide them with a clean and disinfected nail brush. Medical studies suggest that antimicrobial and antibacterial soaps are no more effective than regular soaps or detergents. Using a moisturizing hand lotion can help prevent dry skin, which can be caused by repeated hand washing. When washing hands, use a liquid soap in a pump container. Bar soaps can grow bacteria. Avoid using very hot water, since this can damage the skin.

For your protection, be sure to wash your hands thoroughly after you have completed the service.

Go to Procedure 5-3 Proper Hand Washing page 98



Waterless Hand Sanitizers. **Antiseptics** (ant-ih-SEP-tiks) are chemical germicides registered and regulated by the FDA that are formulated for use on skin. Antiseptics can contain either alcohol or benzalkonium chloride (less drying to the skin than alcohol). Neither type can clean the hands of dirt and debris; this can only be accomplished with liquid soap, a soft bristle brush, and water. When washing hands, use liquid soaps in pump containers. Bar soaps can grow bacteria. Use hand sanitizers only after properly cleaning your hands and never use an antiseptic to disinfect instruments or other surfaces, since they are ineffective for that purpose.

■ STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has published guidelines called **Standard Precautions** that require the employer and the employee to assume that all human blood and body fluids are infectious for bloodborne pathogens. Because it is impossible to identify many clients with infectious diseases, the same infection-control practices should be used with all clients. In most instances, clients who are infected with the hepatitis B virus or other bloodborne pathogens are **asymptomatic**, which means that they show no symptoms or signs of infection. Bloodborne pathogens are more difficult to kill than those that live outside the body.

OSHA sets safety standards and precautions that protect employees when they are potentially exposed to bloodborne pathogens. Exposure to bloodborne and other pathogens can occur in the salon. Nail technicians may:

1. Potentially be exposed to bloodborne pathogens when exposed to blood or body fluid;
2. Potentially be exposed to airborne pathogens through the illness of the client or coworker, or pathogens that may potentially be released if filing infected nails;

3. Potentially expose their eyes to debris during filing or trimming of the nails. For these reasons, nail technicians must wear gloves when working with clients, dust masks when filing (electronic or hand filing), and protective eyewear when filing (electronic or hand filing).

Precautions include washing hands, wearing gloves whenever there is a potential for blood exposure, and proper handling and disposal of sharp instruments and items that have been contaminated by blood or other body fluids. It is important that specific procedures are followed if blood or body fluid is present.

An Exposure Incident: Contact with Blood or Body Fluid

Accidents happen. An **exposure incident** (previously called blood spill) is contact with nonintact skin, blood, body fluid, or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties. Should this occur, follow the steps outlined in Procedure 5-4. **LOG**

THE PROFESSIONAL SALON IMAGE

Infection-control practices should be a part of your normal routine as well as for those who work with you. This way, you and your coworkers can project a steadfast professional image. The following are some simple guidelines that will keep the salon looking its best.

1. Keep floors and workstations dust-free. Mop floors and vacuum carpets every day.
2. Keep trash in a covered waste receptacle to reduce chemical odors and fires.
3. Clean fans and humidifiers at least once each week. Keep the ceiling and wall vents clean and free from dust, which can blow from dirty vents and escape into the salon. Ventilation ducts should be thoroughly cleaned on a yearly basis.
4. Keep all work areas well lit.
5. Keep rest rooms, including door handles, clean.
6. Provide toilet tissue, paper towels, liquid soap, properly disinfected soft-bristle nail brushes, and a container for used brushes in the restroom.
7. Do not allow the salon to be used for cooking or living quarters.
8. Never place food in the same refrigerator used to store salon products.
9. Prohibit eating, drinking, and smoking in areas where services are performed or where product mixing occurs (i.e., a back bar area).
10. Empty waste receptacles regularly throughout the day. A metal waste receptacle with a self-closing lid works best to help control vapors and prevent accidental fires.

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11. Make sure all containers are properly marked and stored.
12. Never place any tools or implements in your mouth or pockets.
13. Properly clean and disinfect all tools before reuse, including any implements brought into the salon by a client.
14. Store clean and disinfected tools in a clean, covered container. Clean drawers may be used for storage if only clean items are stored in them. Always isolate used/dirty implements from disinfected implements.
15. Avoid touching your face, mouth, or eye areas during services.
16. Clean and disinfect all work surfaces after every client. This includes manicure tables, workstations, and pedicure foot spas and basins.
17. Have clean, disposable paper towels available for each client.
18. Always properly wash your hands before and after each service.
19. Never provide a nail service to clients who have not properly washed their hands and carefully scrubbed under their nails with a disinfected nail brush.

Use effective exhaust systems in the salon. Replacing the air in the salon with fresh air at least four times every hour is the recommended minimum, not maximum. This will help ensure proper air quality in the salon.

Your Professional Responsibility

You have many responsibilities as a salon professional, but none is more important than protecting your clients' health and safety. Never take shortcuts for cleaning and disinfection. You cannot afford to skip steps or save money when it comes to safety.

- Remember, *it is your professional and legal responsibility to follow state laws and rules.*
- Keep your license current and notify the licensing agency if you move or change your name.
- Check the state website regularly (monthly, for example) for any changes to the rules.  **LO7**

Procedure 5-1

Cleaning and Disinfecting Nonelectrical Tools and Equipment

Nonelectrical tools and equipment include pushers, nippers, tweezers, nail clippers, and multiuse abrasive nail files.

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

- Disposable gloves
- Safety glasses
- Timer
- Scrub brush
- Liquid disinfectant
- Disinfectant container
- Liquid soap
- Disposable towels
- Tongs
- Covered storage container

1 Put on gloves and safety glasses.



2 Rinse all implements with warm running water and then scrub them thoroughly with soap or detergent, a properly disinfected nail brush, and warm water. If necessary, brush grooved items and open-hinged implements to scrub the hinged area.



3 Rinse away all traces of soap or detergent from the implements with warm running water. The presence of soap in most disinfectants can cause them to become ineffective. Soap is most easily rinsed off in warm, but not hot, water. Hotter water will not work any better.



4 Dry implements thoroughly with a clean or disposable towel or allow them to air-dry on a clean towel. Your implements are now properly cleaned and ready to be disinfected.

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- 6** After the required disinfection time has passed, remove tools and implements from the disinfection solution with tongs, or gloved hands, rinse them well, and pat them dry.

- 5** If the disinfection solution is dirty, or if the solution has been contaminated, it must be replaced. Completely immerse the cleaned implements in an appropriate disinfection container holding an EPA-registered disinfectant for the required time (usually 10 minutes) and set a timer. Make sure any hinged implements are in the open position before placing them in the solution.



- 7** Store dry, disinfected implements in a clean, covered container until needed.

- 8** Remove gloves and thoroughly wash your hands with liquid soap, then rinse and dry them with a clean cloth or disposable towel.

LO8

Procedure 5-2

Cleaning and Disinfecting Foot Spas or Basins

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING WHIRLPOOL FOOT SPAS AND AIR-JET BASINS

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

- Disposable gloves
- Safety glasses
- Timer
- Scrub brush
- Liquid soap
- Chelating detergent
- Liquid disinfectant
- Paper towel
- Cleaning logbook

After every client:



1 Put on gloves and safety glasses.



2 Drain all water from the basin.



3 Scrub all visible residue from the inside walls of the basin with a brush and liquid soap and water. Use a clean and disinfected brush with a handle. Brushes must be cleaned and disinfected after each use; otherwise they can transfer pathogens to other foot spas.



4 Rinse the basin with clean water and drain.



5 Refill the basin with clean water to cover the jets. Measure the correct amount of disinfectant and add it to the water in the basin.

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- 6** Set the timer and circulate the correct amount (read the product label for mixing instructions) of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant through the basin for the amount of time indicated on the disinfectant label (usually 10 minutes).



- 7** Clean and disinfect all external parts and surfaces.



- 8** Drain, rinse, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.



- 9** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.

In addition to the procedures performed after each client, these are performed at the end of every day:



- 10** Put on gloves and safety glasses.



- 11** Remove the screen and any other removable parts. (A screwdriver may be necessary.)



- 12** Clean the screen and other removable parts and the area behind these with a clean, disinfected brush and liquid soap and water to remove all visible residue. Replace the properly cleaned screen and other removable parts.

- 13** Fill the basin with warm water and chelating detergent (cleansers designed for use in hard water).

- 14** Circulate the chelating detergent through the system for 5 to 10 minutes, following the manufacturer's instructions. If excessive foaming occurs, discontinue circulation and let soak for the remainder of the time, as instructed.

- 15** Drain the soapy solution and rinse the basin.

Procedure 5-2 continued

Cleaning and Disinfecting Foot Spas or Basins (continued)



- 16** Refill the basin with clean water, set the timer, and circulate the correct amount (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label) of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant through the basin for the amount of time indicated on the disinfectant label (usually 10 minutes).



- 17** Drain, rinse with clean water, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.

- 18** Allow the basin to dry completely.



- 19** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.

In addition to the procedures performed after each client and at the end of each day, these are performed at least once each week:



- 20** Put on gloves.



- 21** Drain all water from the basin.



- 22** Remove the screen and any other removable parts. (A screwdriver may be necessary.)

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- 23** Clean the screen and other removable parts and the area behind these with a brush and liquid soap and water to remove all visible residue. Replace the properly cleaned screen and other removable parts.



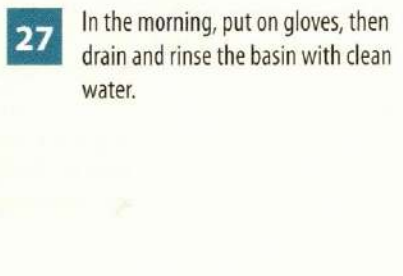
- 24** Scrub all visible residue from the inside walls of the basin with a brush and liquid soap and water. Use a clean and disinfected brush with a handle. Brushes must be cleaned and disinfected after each use.



- 25** Fill the basin with clean water, set the timer, and circulate the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label) through the basin for 10 minutes or for the time recommended by the manufacturer.



- 26** Do *not* drain the disinfectant solution. Instead, turn the unit off and leave the disinfecting solution in the unit overnight.



- 27** In the morning, put on gloves, then drain and rinse the basin with clean water.



- 28** Refill the basin with clean water and flush the system.



- 29** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.

Procedure 5-2 continued

Pipeless Foot Spas

For units with footplates, impellers, impeller assemblies, and propellers.

After every client:

- 30** Put on gloves and safety glasses. Drain all water from the foot basin or tub.
- 31** Remove impeller, footplate, and any other removable components according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 32** Thoroughly scrub impeller, footplate, and/or other components and the areas behind each with liquid soap and a clean, disinfected brush to remove all visible residue. Reinsert impeller, footplate, and/or other components or completely immerse the removable parts in disinfectant for the required time as instructed on the disinfectant label.
- 33** Refill the basin with water, set the timer, and circulate the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label) through the basin for 10 minutes or for the time recommended by the manufacturer.
- 34** Drain, rinse with clean water, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.

- 35** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.
-

In addition to procedures performed after each client, these procedures are performed at the end of every day:

- 36** Put on gloves and safety glasses. Fill the basin with warm water and chelating detergent.
- 37** Circulate the chelating detergent through the system for 5 to 10 minutes (follow manufacturer's instructions). If excessive foaming occurs, discontinue circulation and let soak for the remainder of the time, as instructed.
- 38** Drain the soapy solution.
- 39** Rinse the basin with clean water.
- 40** Refill the basin with clean water, set the timer, and circulate the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label) through the basin for 10 minutes or for the time recommended by the manufacturer.
- 41** Drain, rinse with clean water, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.
- 42** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.
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Procedure 5-2 continued

Pipeless Foot Spas (continued)

In addition to procedures performed after each client and at the end of each day, these procedures are performed at least once each week:

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| 43 Put on gloves and safety glasses. Drain all water from the basin. | 44 Remove impeller, footplate, and any other removable components according to the manufacturer's instructions. | 45 Thoroughly scrub impeller, footplate, and/or other components and the areas behind each with liquid soap and a clean, disinfected brush to remove all visible residue. Reinsert impeller, footplate, and/or other components. |
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| 46 Refill the basin with water, set the timer, and circulate the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label) through the basin for 10 minutes or for the time recommended by the manufacturer. | 47 Do <i>not</i> drain the disinfectant solution. Instead, turn the unit off and leave the disinfecting solution in the unit overnight. | 48 In the morning, put on gloves, then drain and rinse the basin with clean water. |
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| 49 Refill the basin with clean water and flush the system. | 50 Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy. |
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Non-Whirlpool Foot Basins or Tubs

This includes basins, tubs, footbaths, sinks, and bowls—all nonelectrical equipment that holds water for a client's feet during a pedicure service unless they are considered disposable.

After every client:

- 1** Put on gloves and safety glasses. Drain all water from the foot basin or tub.
- 2** Clean all inside surfaces of the foot basin or tub to remove all visible residue with a clean, disinfected brush and liquid soap and water.
- 3** Rinse the basin or tub with clean water and drain.
- 4** Refill the basin with clean water and the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label). Set the timer and leave the disinfectant solution in the basin for 10 minutes or the time recommended by the manufacturer.
- 5** Drain, rinse with clean water, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.
- 6** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.

In addition to procedures performed after each client, these procedures are performed at the end of every day:

- 1** Put on gloves and safety glasses. Drain all water from the foot basin or tub.
- 2** Clean all inside surfaces of the foot basin or tub to remove all visible residue with a clean, disinfected brush and liquid soap and water.
- 3** Fill the basin or tub with water and the correct amount of the EPA-registered hospital disinfectant (as indicated in mixing instructions on the label). Set the timer and leave the disinfectant solution in the basin for 10 minutes or for the time recommended by the manufacturer.
- 4** Drain, rinse with clean water, and wipe dry with a clean paper towel.
- 5** Enter the disinfection information into the salon's logbook, if required by state law or by salon policy.

Procedure 5-3

Proper Hand Washing

Hand washing is one of the most important procedures in your infection-control efforts and is required in every state before beginning any service.

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

- Liquid soap in a pump container
- Nail brush
- Disposable paper towels



- 1** Turn the water on. The water should be warm, not hot. Wet your hands, and pump soap from a pump container onto the palm of your hand. Vigorously rub your hands together until a lather forms. Wash past your wrists and a minimum of 20 seconds.



- 2** Wet and pump soap on a clean, disinfected nail brush. Brush your nails horizontally back and forth under the free edges and then vertically up and down along the nail folds of the fingernails. The process for brushing both hands should take about 60 seconds total. Rinse hands in running water.



- 3** Use a clean cloth or a paper towel for drying your hands, according to the salon policies or state rules/regulations.



- 4** After drying your hands, use the towel to turn off the water and open the washroom door, and then dispose of the towel. Touching a doorknob with your bare fingers can recontaminate your hands.

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