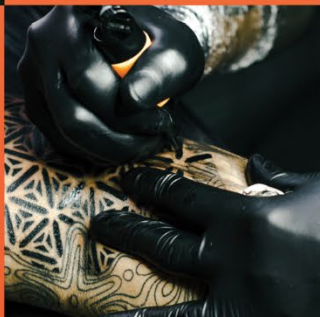




Health Hygiene Assessment Resource Guide



Health Hygiene Assessment – Resource Guide

This guide provides helpful and supportive information on infection prevention and control procedures; suppliers and service providers and useful links for businesses in the hair, beauty, tattooing and skin penetration industries.

- Suppliers and service providers
- Resources available from Council and State and Federal Governments
- Procedures
- Fact sheets and posters

This information is not intended to provide a complete list of suppliers and services, nor is Council recommending any organisation included on this list. The information is simply a guide. You should seek independent confirmation of the work provided by such organisations/individuals. Additional suppliers and service providers may be found via an internet search engine.

Suppliers and service providers

| Training Provider | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Company | Address | Contacts |
| MEC - Mayfield Education | 2-10 Camberwell Road, Hawthorn East VIC 3123 | Phone: 9882 7644 Fax: 9882 7518 www.mayfield.edu.au |

| Supply and Maintenance of Autoclaves | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Company | Address | Contacts |
| Siltex (Australia) Pty Ltd | 18 Ardena Court, East Bentleigh VIC 3204 | Phone: 9570 6222 Email: info@siltex.com.au www.siltex.com.au |

| Equipment Suppliers | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Company | Address | Contacts | Products sold |
| Barney's Salon Supplies | Unit 1, 21 Huntingdale Road Burwood VIC 3125 | Ph: 8520 9540 Email: customercare@barneyssalonsupplies.com.au | Hygiene products, equipment & consumables |
| Professional Hair Care Products | 133 Whitehorse Road Blackburn VIC 3131 | Ph: 9877 3333 Fax: 9878 2401 Email: zarah@prohaircare.com.au | Hairdressing & Beauty Supplies Detergents |
| Leonardos Hairdressing Supplies | 9-11 Kelvin Street Bayswater North VIC 3153 | Ph: 9761 5769 Fax: 9761 5761 www.leonardos.com.au Email: sales@leonardos.com.au | Detergent Disinfectants |

| Sterilisation of Instruments | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Company | Address | Contacts | Products sold |
| Steritech Pty Ltd | 160 South Gippsland Highway, Dandenong VIC 3175 | Ph: (03) 8726 5566 Email: rbryden@steritech.com.au | Sterilisation of instruments |

Other resources available

From Council

- Infection prevention and control guidelines for hair, beauty, tattooing and skin penetration industries
<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/personal-care-body-art-industries/personal-care-body-art-infection-prevention-control-requirements>
- Cleaning schedules

Websites to visit

- Information for businesses, organization's and consumers:
<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/personal-care-body-art-industries>
- Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2019
<https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/statutory-rules/public-health-and-wellbeing-regulations-2019/004>
- Hand hygiene
<https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/infection-prevention-and-control/national-hand-hygiene-initiative>
- First Aid
<https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/first-aid-basics-and-drsabcd>
- Immunisation
<https://www.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/immunisation>

Fact sheets (see back of guide)

- Hand hygiene
https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/patient-safety/how-to-handwash-poster.pdf?sfvrsn=7004a09d_2
- Health information sheets for clients:
 - For ear piercing, body piercing and other skin penetration processes
 - For tattooing including cosmetic tattooing
 - Cosmetic applications including eyelash tinting and spray tanning
 - Hairdressing and barbering<https://www.health.vic.gov.au/infectious-diseases/notices-about-scope-of-registration-and-client-information-sheets>

Procedures

Appendix 1

Hand Hygiene Procedure

Hands can become contaminated with infectious microorganisms through contact with clients, equipment and the environment. Cross contamination can occur from one site to another on the same client; from client to staff; from staff to client; and from the environment to staff and client.

To reduce the risk of cross contamination, practice hand hygiene before all contact with clients, and after any activity or contact that could result in hands becoming contaminated. This includes before and after eating, after going to the toilet, before setting up clean/sterile instruments to use for a procedure and after handling used instruments and equipment.

Method for washing hands

1. Remove hand and wrist jewellery.
2. Wet hands.
3. Apply liquid soap and rub over all surfaces of hands.
4. Wash hands thoroughly, including palms, fingertips, back of hands, thumbs, wrists and between fingers for a minimum of 20 seconds.
5. Rinse hands well with running water.
6. Pat hands dry with a single-use towel.
7. Do not turn off taps directly with hands as this may re-contaminate them. If tap handles are not hands free, use paper towel to turn them off.

Method for using alcohol based hand rub

1. Remove hand and wrist jewellery.
2. Dispense the recommended amount of alcohol-based hand rub (must contain 70-90 percent alcohol) to the palm of one hand.
3. Rub the alcohol-based hand rub over all surfaces of the hands including palms, fingertips, back of hands, thumbs, wrists and between fingers until dry, approximately 20–30 seconds. Do not use a towel to wipe hands.

Appendix 2

Clean up procedures for blood or bodily fluids spills

Blood and body fluid spills need to be cleaned promptly to reduce the potential for contact with other clients, staff or visitors. The table below provides guidance for appropriate management of spills of varying size.

| Size of spill | What to do |
|---|--|
| Spot cleaning | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select appropriate PPE.• Wipe up spot immediately with a damp cloth, tissue or paper towel.• Discard contaminated materials.• Remove PPE and perform hand hygiene. |
| Small spills (up to 10 cm diameter) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select appropriate PPE.• Wipe up spill immediately with absorbent material.• Place contaminated absorbent material into an impervious container or plastic bag for disposal.• Clean the area with warm detergent solution, using disposable cloth or sponge.• Wipe the area with 1,000ppm bleach and allow to dry (rinse off metal surfaces after drying as bleach is corrosive).• Remove PPE and perform hand hygiene. |
| Large spills (larger than 10 cm diameter) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select appropriate PPE.• Cover the area of the spill with an absorbent clumping agent and allow to absorb.• Use disposable scraper and pan to scoop up absorbent material and any unabsorbed blood or body substances.• Place all contaminated items into an impervious container or plastic bag for disposal.• Discard contaminated materials.• Mop the area with detergent solution.• Wipe the area with 1,000ppm bleach and allow to dry (rinse off metal surfaces after drying as bleach is corrosive).• Remove PPE and perform hand hygiene. |

Appendix 3

Incident and first aid procedure

When accidental bleeding occurs during a treatment or procedure, the operator should follow these guidelines.

Intact Skin

1. Wash the area thoroughly with liquid soap and warm water and pat dry with paper towel.

Non-Intact Skin

1. Allow the wound to bleed (if a puncture wound) and wash the area with soap and warm water. There is no need to squeeze a puncture wound to promote bleeding.
2. Thoroughly pat the area dry with paper towel.
3. Cover the wound with a waterproof dressing.
4. Apply firm pressure to control the bleeding if required.

Mucous Membranes (Eyes / Mouth)

1. For eyes, rinse gently with eyes open, using plenty of water or saline solution.
2. For mouth, spit out the blood or body fluid, then rinse mouth thoroughly and repeatedly with warm tap water.

Follow up action

- Report the incident to the proprietor or manager of the business immediately. An appointment should be arranged for the person who suffered the incident to see a general practitioner.
 - A general practitioner should evaluate all exposures as soon as possible for both the source individual and the person exposed.
- You should also write down the incident on your incident record:
 - The name of the individual exposed.
 - The date and time of exposure
 - How the incident occurred.
 - A description of the injury and treatment.
 - The name and contact details of the individual who is the source of the blood or bodily fluid (if known).

Appendix 4

Disposal of Clinical and Related Waste

“Clinical and related waste” (formerly known as infectious waste) has the potential to cause disease, injury or public offence.

Clinical and related waste includes:

- Human blood; body fluids and tissue (excludes hair, nails, urine, faeces);
 - A sharp discarded object or device capable of cutting or penetrating the skin (sharps)
 - Materials or equipment contaminated with, or reasonably suspected of being contaminated with human blood or body fluids (other than urine or faeces)
 - Clinical waste also includes items such as blood stained swabs or cotton wool and gloves.
1. You should place clinical and related waste in a bin lined with a yellow plastic biohazard bag. The bin should have a close-fitting lid marked ‘clinical waste’. You should wash the bin regularly.
 2. Clinical waste should be disposed of according to EPA Victoria legislative requirements. All clinical and related waste in Victoria should be transported by an authorised EPA Victoria contractor.
 3. You can access the Victorian EPA requirements for the management of waste at the EPA Victoria website <https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/manage-industrial-waste>

Appendix 5

Handling and Disposal of Sharps

Sharps include needles, scalpels, razors, needle bars with needles attached, cannula or other sharp instruments that can penetrate the skin. You should always practice safe handling, use and disposal of sharps. This will help to prevent injury and possible transmission of disease to staff and clients.

Safe sharps management

| What to do |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Think about safe disposal before using a sharp. Sharps are best disposed of at the point of use. Strategically placed sharps containers need to be immediately available in all areas where sharps are generated.• Accept responsibility for the safe disposal of sharps. The person who uses the sharp is responsible for its safe disposal.• Dispose of sharps correctly. Ensure that sharps are immediately placed into a sharps container after use, or placed into a dish or suitable container if not disposed of immediately.• Ensure that sharps containers are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Placed out of the reach of children– Properly mounted to prevent falling over– Closed and replaced as appropriate– Compliant with Australian Standards.• Ensure that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– The opening of the sharps container can be clearly seen when disposing of sharps, to avoid accidental injury from protruding sharps– Full sharps containers are stored safely until collected. |
| What not to do |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Never recap, remove or bend used needles. Most sharps injuries occur when attempting to manipulate a used needle.• Do not pass sharps directly from person to person. Use a dish or container to contain the sharp.• Do not overfill sharps containers. The practice of compacting sharps by shaking the container, or forcing more sharps into an already full container can lead to a sharps injury.• Never reopen a full sharps container. Attempting to reopen a full container can lead to a sharps injury. |

Appendix 6

Procedure for dealing with accidental contamination of equipment or instruments

Equipment, instruments and needles can all become contaminated when exposed to blood, other body fluids or skin infections caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi.

Any piece of equipment or instrument, including needles or instruments designed to penetrate the mucous membrane that come into contact with blood or other bodily fluid must be considered “contaminated”. If any of these items cannot be sterilised (see below) then they must be discarded via the Clinical Waste bin or appropriate sharps container.

In the event of accidental contamination:

1. Clean items before disinfection or sterilisation process.
2. Clean items as soon as possible after use to prevent blood drying onto the instruments or equipment. If blood dries on the instrument or equipment, cleaning becomes more difficult and may be less effective.
3. If you cannot clean the item immediately, cover with warm water. Do not leave for longer than 1 hour.
4. Wash hands with soap and hot water and pat dry with single use paper towel.
5. Select appropriate PPE.
6. Thoroughly clean the article by rinsing under warm running water to remove organic matter.
7. Dismantle or fully open items, to ensure all parts are present and can be effectively cleaned.
8. Fill the sink with warm water and low foaming liquid detergent (do not use common household detergents as the residue is difficult to rinse off).
9. Immerse items and scrub with a soft nylon-bristle brush. Keep items low in the water to minimise the risk of splashing and the creation of aerosols.
10. Rinse under hot running water.
11. Dry all the items/ parts with a clean lint-free cloth (unless you are using thermal disinfection).
12. Items contaminated with blood or other body fluids must be sterilised (either on site or sent off site for sterilisation). Items that cannot be sterilised must be discarded in the Clinical Waste bin or appropriate sharps container.
13. Contaminated tubing must be discarded in the Clinical Waste bin as it cannot be effectively sterilised.
14. Items contaminated by exposure to contaminants other than blood or body fluids should undergo Thermal disinfection. Chemical disinfection should only be carried out on equipment for which Thermal disinfection is not suitable or not available.
15. Thermal disinfection is only suitable for items that can be fully immersed in water at high temperatures. All items must be fully immersed for the entire time once the water boils. Additional items must not be added during the boiling stage.

Time/Temperature ratios for thermal disinfection

| Surface temperature (°C) | Minimum disinfection time (minutes) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 90 | 1 |
| 80 | 10 |
| 75 | 30 |
| 70 | 100 (1hr 40 mins) |

16. Chemical disinfection is suitable for items that can be fully immersed for the time specified by the chemical manufacturer. Ensure that you follow the instructions on the label, including any safety precautions. Observe Use By Dates.

Clean, rinse and dry the items with a clean lint-free cloth prior to immersion in disinfectant. Suitable disinfectants include:

- a) 70% w/w ethyl alcohol
 - c) 80% v/v ethyl alcohol
 - d) 60% v/v isopropyl alcohol
17. Items that cannot be immersed must not be used as semi-critical (medium risk) or critical (high risk) instruments as they cannot be appropriately disinfected or sterilised. They may only be used as a non-critical (low risk) instrument.
 18. Items for offsite sterilisation should be cleaned and packaged before being transported. Transport loose instruments in a clean, closed puncture proof container, to ensure they are not damaged in transit.

Appendix 7

Personal Protective Equipment Procedure

You should provide personal protective equipment for all staff who may be at risk of exposure to blood or body fluids at work.

The type of personal protective equipment you chose should be based on a risk assessment of transmission of infection between staff and client and vice versa.

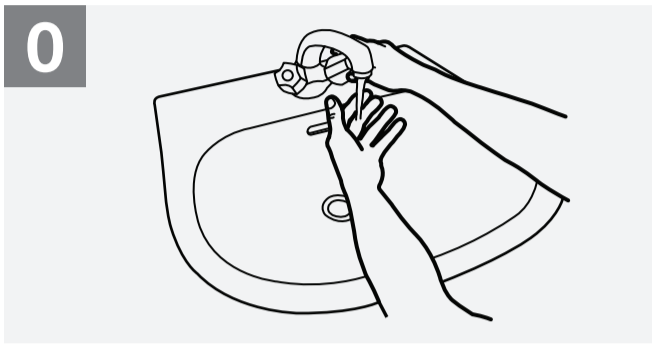
Blood and body fluid exposure risk assessment matrix

| Anticipated level of exposure | Wear disposable gloves | Wear plastic or fluid repellent apron | Wear eye protection and face masks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No exposure to blood/body fluids anticipated | No | No | No |
| Exposure to blood/body fluids anticipated but low risk of splashing | Yes | Yes | No |
| Exposure to blood/body fluids anticipated with high risk of splashing to the face | Yes | Yes | Yes |

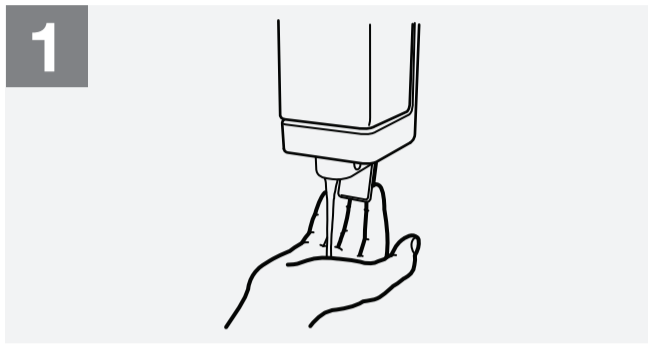
How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HANDRUB

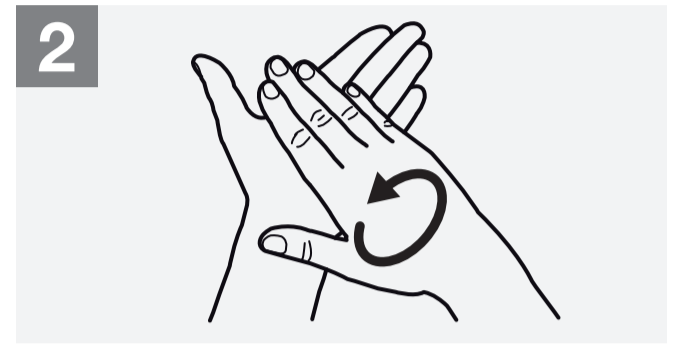
 **Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds**



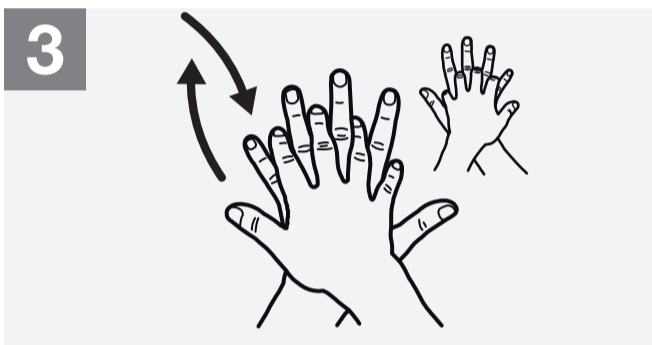
0 Wet hands with water;



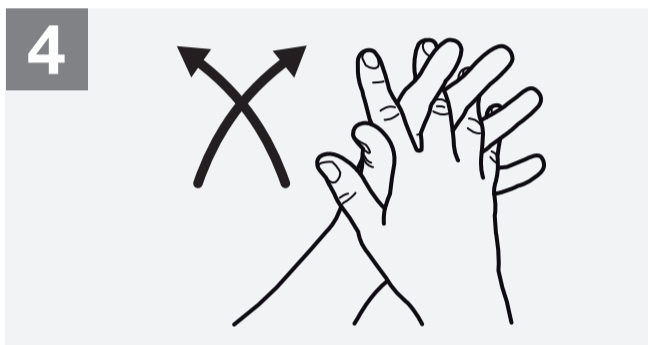
1 Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;



2 Rub hands palm to palm;



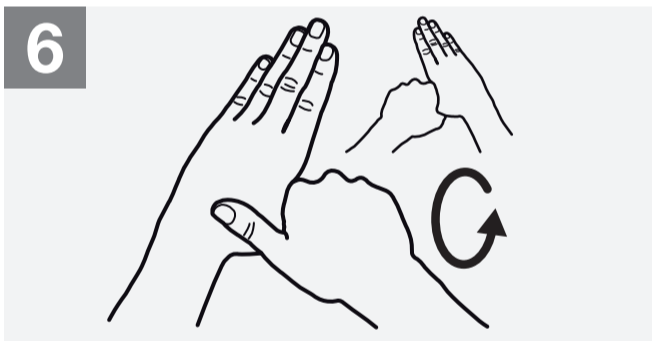
3 Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



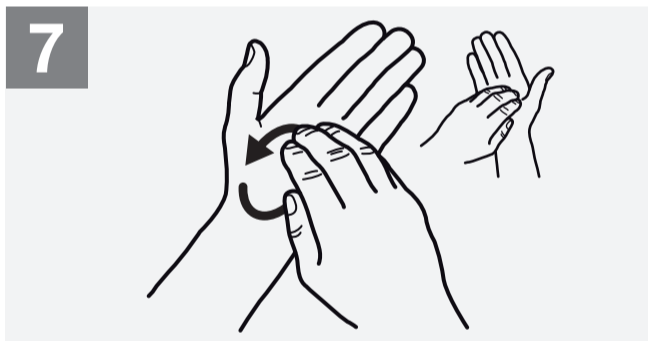
4 Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



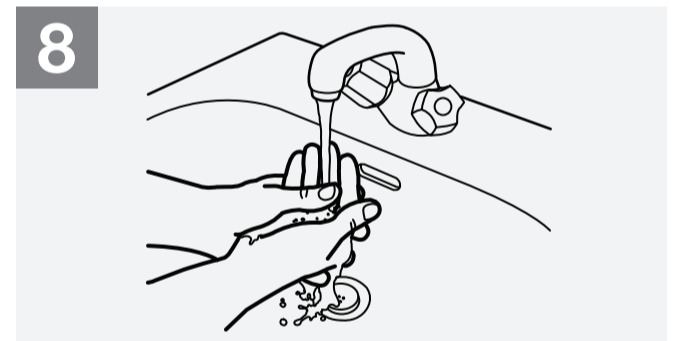
5 Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



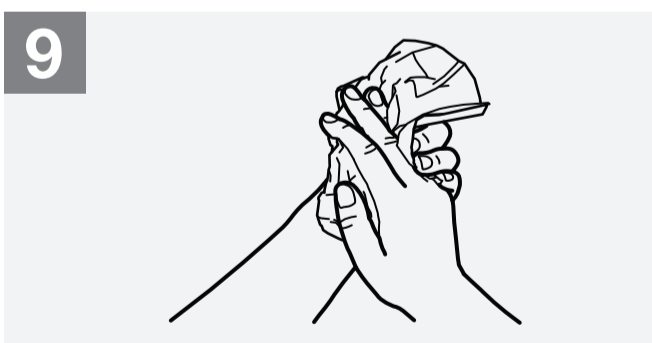
6 Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



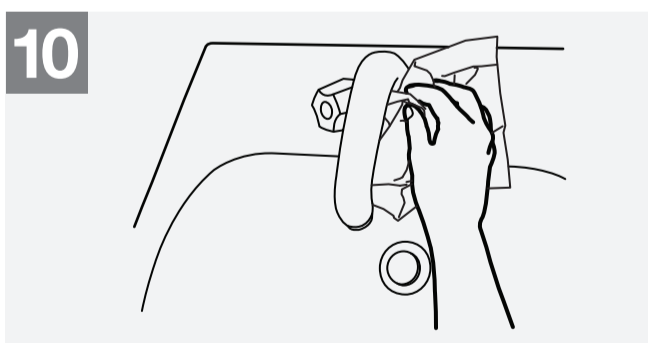
7 Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



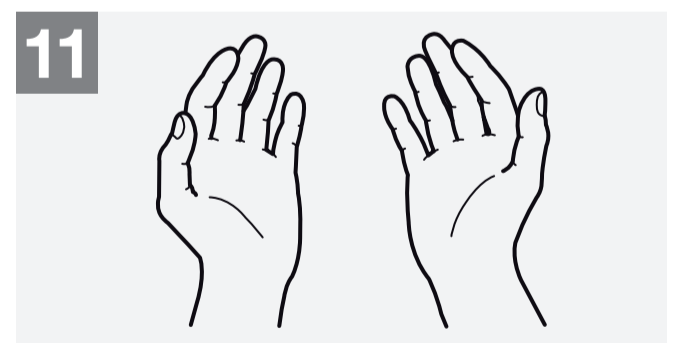
8 Rinse hands with water;



9 Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;



10 Use towel to turn off faucet;



11 Your hands are now safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety

A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

SAVE LIVES
Clean Your Hands

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WHO acknowledges the Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG), in particular the members of the Infection Control Programme, for their active participation in developing this material.

Skin penetration procedures

Client information for ear piercing, body piercing and other skin penetration processes

Key advice

- Choose an experienced practitioner whose premises (shop) is registered with their local council.
- Only sterilised needles, instruments and equipment should be used.
- Care for your piercing or wound while the area heals. Only handle the area when necessary and always wash your hands before doing so. Keep the area clean, dry and protected.
- If you experience pain, swelling, redness or discharge seek medical advice immediately.

Any activity where the skin is pierced or penetrated is classified as skin penetration. In the past these procedures were mostly limited to ear, body or oral piercings, but more recent practices include activities such as beading, branding and scarification. It also includes, but is not limited to, practices such as dry needling, wet cupping, feathering and micro-needling.

If you are thinking about having a skin penetration procedure you should read this fact sheet to find out about the law, the risks, and aftercare.

The law in Victoria

Laws relating to skin penetration and body piercing are different in each state or territory. In Victoria it is illegal for any person to perform scarification, tongue splitting, branding or beading on any person under the age of 18 years.

It is also illegal for a body piercer to perform an intimate body piercing on a person under the age of 18 years, whether or not consent has been given. Intimate body piercing includes piercing of your genitals, anal region, perineum (between anus and genitals) or nipples.

In Victoria, it is also illegal for a body piercer to perform any body piercing on you if you are under 16 years of age, without obtaining written consent from:

- your parent or guardian, **and**
- yourself, if you are over 10 years of age and have the capacity to consent.

Go to a registered premises

Skin penetration businesses must be registered with their local council¹. A certificate of registration should be available for you to see. To comply with health legislation:

- the premises must be kept clean and hygienic
- instruments, needles and jewellery must be sterile at the time of use; the piercer should be able to explain how they have been sterilised
- the practitioner should not have exposed cuts or wounds and their clothes must be clean
- the premises must have accessible handwashing facilities
- the proprietor of the premises must provide you with health information before any procedure is done
- the proprietor of the premises must keep a record of your name, address and telephone number for a period of 12 months after the skin penetration procedure.

Risks

Poor hygiene and lack of care during or after the skin penetration procedure can lead to infection, allergic reactions, nerve damage or transmission of serious infectious diseases.

Complications from any procedure may include:

- infection or an abscess at the site of the piercing
- bloodstream infection, if an infection of a wound/piercing isn't treated early

¹ There are some limited exemptions such as the practice of a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the pharmacy profession (other than as a student).

- problems with healing or scarring (for example, keloid scarring)
- excessive bleeding – this requires prompt medical attention
- rejection and migration – this is more likely if a piercing is not in the right place or the jewellery is made from the wrong metal or is the wrong size
- blood-borne diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or HIV from non-sterilised equipment.

Signs of infection include pain, redness, swelling and thick discharge (yellow or green) from the piercing site.

See your doctor immediately if you have any of these signs. Do not remove the jewellery until you seek further advice.

Some complications can happen with particular piercing sites or procedures. These can include:

- **Oral/facial piercing**
 - Aspiration (choking) is a risk if the ball unscrews from the bar bell and rolls down your throat into your windpipe. The ball can lodge in your lungs. **This is a medical emergency: Call an ambulance on 000.**
 - Difficulty speaking or chewing, mouth irritation or damage to teeth and gums, nerve damage, difficulty breathing due to swelling caused by an infection.
- **Navel piercing** – severe infection if the umbilicus (belly button) is pierced.
- **Nipple piercing** – difficulty breastfeeding, an infected nipple (in women the infection can travel through the milk ducts and into the lymph nodes under the arm) or the growth of a cyst inside the nipple.
- **Genital piercing** – increased risk of sexually transmissible infections due to condom damage and because infection can enter the body at the piercing.
- **Lost stud/retainer** – a stud or retainer can travel under the skin or the gum. If you lose a stud or retainer, seek urgent medical attention.
- **Migration of micro-dermal implant**

Some people are at a higher risk of infection or complications due to medications, chemotherapy, weakened immune system, breast implants, heart valve diseases, rheumatic fever, and skin infections. For further advice about these risks consult your doctor before having a piercing or other skin penetration procedure.

What to look for

When performing a skin penetration procedure, the practitioner should:

- perform hand hygiene at the beginning and end of the procedure and whenever they take a break during the procedure such as when answering the phone

- clean and disinfect your skin thoroughly before and after the procedure
- use single-use disposable needles for each procedure
- use sterile equipment – the piercer should be able to explain how equipment is sterilised
- use only new sterilised jewellery for piercings.

Aftercare

The practitioner should provide you with information about how to care for your wound/piercing after a skin penetration procedure. Some procedures, such as dry needling need little or no aftercare due to the very small risk of infection they pose.

How long your piercing or wound takes to heal depends on where it is, the technique used, the size of the wound, the quality of the jewellery, how you look after it and your body's own ability to heal. Healing time can vary from around two weeks to six or nine months.

Only handle the wound/piercing when necessary and always wash your hands before touching it. Use only fresh disposable paper towel to dry the wound/piercing after a shower or bath. Never use a communal hand/bath towel.

Remember to see your doctor if there are any problems with an area that is pierced that might indicate infection or complications or something is wrong.

Further information

Councils register premises under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* for the purpose of overseeing infection control standards. Registration does not apply to the quality of procedures undertaken or the ability or qualifications of individuals undertaking the business.

If you have concerns about the premises, the services you have received or need information on your rights please contact:

- the council in which the premises is located
- Consumer Affairs Victoria
<<https://www.consumer.vic.gov.au/>>.

To receive this publication in an accessible format phone Communicable Disease Prevention and Control on 1300 651 160, using the National Relay Service 13 36 77 if required, or email infectious.diseases@dhhs.vic.gov.au

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Available at www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/personal-care-body-art-industries

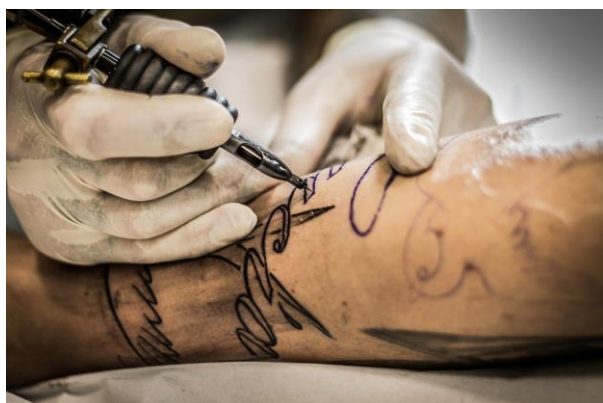
Tattooing (including cosmetic tattooing)

Client information

Key advice

- Choose an experienced tattooist whose premises (shop) is registered with their local council.
- Only sterilised needles, instruments and equipment should be used.
- Care for your tattoo while the site heals. Keep the site clean. Only touch the tattoo when necessary and always wash your hands before doing so.
- If you experience pain, swelling, inflammation or discharge seek medical advice immediately.

Tattooing is a very popular form of body art. It involves injecting ink into the dermal layer of the skin to permanently or semi-permanently colour the skin. Tattooing can be for body art or cosmetic purposes.



Cosmetic tattooing, also called micropigmentation, semi-permanent or permanent make-up, may be a service offered by some beauty therapy clinics. Cosmetic tattoos are used to define lips, eyebrows, and eyes.

Microblading or feathering of eyebrows is another form of cosmetic tattoo, although these usually fade much more quickly than other cosmetic tattoos.

If you are thinking about having a tattoo done you should read this fact sheet to find out about the law, the risks, and aftercare for your tattoo.

The law in Victoria

In Victoria it is against the law to tattoo any person under the age of 18 years.

Go to a registered premises

Tattoo businesses, including those who offer cosmetic tattooing services, must be registered with their local council. A certificate of registration should be available for you to see.

To comply with health legislation:

- the premises must be kept clean and hygienic
- tattoo needles must be sterile at the time of use; the operator should be able to explain how they have been sterilised
- the tattooist should not have exposed cuts or wounds and their clothes must be clean
- the premises must have accessible handwashing facilities
- the tattooist must provide you with health information before any procedure is done.

Risks

The most common complications from tattooing are skin infections and allergic reactions to the ink.

All tattooing procedures, including cosmetic tattoos, if not performed under hygienic conditions can lead to infection or blood-borne diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or HIV.

In recent years, some inks have been recalled due to the presence of dangerous chemicals or contamination with microorganisms (germs). Ask your tattooist for details about the inks they use. They should be able to provide you with a safety data sheet.

Avoid getting tattoos in other countries, particularly in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and South America. The risk for complications and infections, including hepatitis B and C and HIV, is much greater.

People who have tattoos, including cosmetic tattoos, cannot donate blood for four months after getting a tattoo.

What to look for

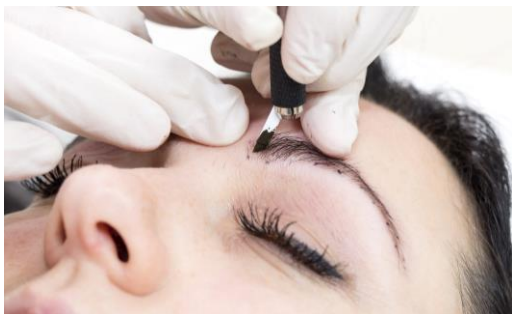
The following are best practice recommendations for tattooists.

The tattooist should wash their hands at the beginning and end of the procedure and whenever they take a break during the procedure such as when answering the phone. They should also wear single-use disposable gloves during the procedure.

The tattooist should clean and disinfect your skin thoroughly before and after the procedure.

Needles or instruments used to pierce the skin must be sterile at the time of use. Tattoo needles should be single-use only and disposed of after each client. Other associated equipment such as the tattoo gun must be cleaned and sterilised or disinfected between each client. The tattooist should be able to explain how their equipment is cleaned and sterilised.

Ink containers should be single-use only or cleaned and sterilised between uses due to the risk of contamination with blood. Only sterile water, not tap water, should be used to dilute inks or to rinse needles while tattooing.



Caring for your tattoo

Your tattooist should provide you with detailed aftercare advice.

Some suggestions for looking after your tattoo include the following:

- Always wash your hands before touching the tattoo while it is healing.
- Do not rub, pick or scratch at the new tattoo.
- Cover the tattoo in the first instance with a non-stick dressing such as gauze. If cling film is used, make sure it is taken straight from the pack.

- Only use creams as advised by your tattooist or a pharmacist. Antibiotic creams should only be used for infections and under the supervision of a doctor.
- Do not wear tight or dirty clothing over the tattoo.
- Avoid sunbathing, but if you do, apply sunscreen.
- Avoid swimming until the tattoo has healed. Use a barrier cream if you have frequent contact with water.



Tattoo removal

Unwanted tattoos can cause distress, especially if they are easily visible. In the past tattoo removal almost always led to extensive scarring. The development of newer treatments, such as laser therapy, means that most tattoos can be safely and effectively removed.

If you are considering removing a tattoo, consult your doctor for advice.

Further information

Councils register premises under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 for the purpose of overseeing infection control standards. Registration does not apply to the quality of procedures undertaken or the abilities or qualifications of individuals undertaking the business.

If you have concerns about the premises, the services you have received or need information on your rights please contact:

- the council in which the premises is located
- Consumer Affairs Victoria
<<https://www.consumer.vic.gov.au/>>.

To receive this publication in an accessible format phone Communicable Disease Prevention and Control on 1300 651 160, using the National Relay Service 13 36 77 if required, or email

infectious.diseases@dhhs.vic.gov.au

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Available at www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/personal-care-body-art-industries



**WHITEHORSE
CITY COUNCIL**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Whitehorse City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Kulin Nation as the traditional owners of the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

CONTACTING COUNCIL

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ABN 39 549 568 822

Telephone: 9262 6333

NRS: 133 677 then quote 9262 6333
(Service for deaf or hearing impaired people)

TIS: 131 450
(Telephone Interpreter Service. Call and ask to be connected to Whitehorse City Council)

Email: customer.service@whitehorse.vic.gov.au
Website: www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au

Service Centres: **Whitehorse Civic Centre**
379–399 Whitehorse Road, Nunawading 3131

Box Hill Town Hall Service Centre
Box Hill Town Hall
1022 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill 3128

Forest Hill Service Centre
Shop 275
Forest Hill Chase Shopping Centre
Canterbury Road, Forest Hill 3131