

# MANUKAU CITY CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008

## CHAPTER 18

### TATTOOING, BEAUTY THERAPY, SKIN PENETRATION AND PIERCING

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

<i>Bylaw made using powers of</i>		<i>Local Government Act 2002 Health Act 1956</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Made</b>	<b>Council Minute</b>	<b>Commencement</b>
<i>Bylaw first adopted by Council with updated chapter and bylaw references.</i>	<i>26 Jun 2008</i>	<i>CL/JUN/736/08 CL/JUN/745/08</i>	<i>01 Oct 2008</i>
<i>Minor corrections</i>	<i>28 Aug 2008</i>	<i>CL/AUG/994/08</i>	<i>01 Oct 2008</i>

*The purpose of this Bylaw is to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases (particularly hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV) by processes collectively known as skin piercing.*

*Skin piercing in this context includes any practice that pierces, breaks or enters or removes skin or hair of a living human being by a Beauty Therapist, Body Piercer, Cultural Tattoo Artist or Tattoo Artist.*

*The Bylaw aims to prevent the transmission of these diseases by applying standards to those persons who practise skin piercing and the premises from which they operate. This Chapter requires that all persons performing such practices are to hold a permit. In order to obtain a permit the premises must be constructed, equipped and operated in an appropriate manner, suitable sterilisation equipment must be used and applicants must exhibit their knowledge of this Chapter of the Bylaw.*

*Medical practitioners, dentists, nurses, physiotherapists, podiatrists, acupuncturists, and pharmacists are exempted because of their statutory recognition and the training standards of their associated professional bodies.*

*This Bylaw should be read in conjunction with the entire Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 and other regulations affecting Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing control that are not necessarily repeated within this Bylaw, including (but not limited to) the Health Act 1956, Health (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases) Regulations 1966, Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980.*

*This Explanatory Note is for information purposes only and does not form part of this Bylaw.*

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## 1. Interpretation

1.1 In this Chapter, unless inconsistent with the context:

**BEAUTY THERAPY PROCEDURE** means any procedure intended to beautify, improve, protect, alter or cleanse a person's hair, skin or complexion that does not intentionally involve penetration of the skin or draw blood, including waxing, hair removal, any manicure or pedicure procedure, or any redvein treatment, but does not include any beauty therapy procedure undertaken in premises used solely for the purposes of hairdressing as defined in the Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980.

**CULTURAL TATTOO ARTIST** means any person undertaking kaitaamoko, tatau, uhi, or other traditional and culturally significant tattooing practice.

**MOBILE SKIN PIERCING OPERATION** means any prescribed process undertaken on an ongoing and regular basis by any person, in any location other than a skin piercing premise.

**PRESCRIBED PROCESS** means any process which pierces, breaks or enters or removes skin or hair, and for the avoidance of doubt includes any tattooing or beauty therapy procedure; the placement of dyes, inks, stains or other such pigments on to or into skin, or any procedure to provide for the placement of jewellery or other articles into or through the skin.

**SKIN PIERCING OPERATION** means any operation where any prescribed process is undertaken, and for the avoidance of doubt includes any mobile skin piercing operation, operation of a cultural tattoo artist, skin piercing premise, or temporary venue used for skin piercing.

**SKIN PIERCING PREMISE** means any premise where any prescribed process is undertaken on an ongoing and regular basis.

**TEMPORARY VENUE USED FOR SKIN PIERCING** means a place where any prescribed process is undertaken intermittently or otherwise than on an ongoing and regular basis.

## 2. Permit Required to Undertake any Prescribed Process

2.1 The owner or operator of any skin piercing operation must:

- (a) Hold a permit for that purpose issued by the Council; and
- (b) Ensure compliance with any standards made by the Council under clause 4.2; and
- (c) For any skin piercing premise or temporary venue used for skin piercing, ensure the current permit is conspicuously displayed in a public part of the skin piercing premise or temporary venue to which it relates, so as to be readily visible to members of the public visiting the premises; and
- (d) For any mobile skin piercing operation, ensure the current permit is available for inspection at any time by any person.

## 3. Exemptions

3.1 This bylaw does not apply to any skin piercing operation exempted by the Council under clause 4.1.

## 4. Powers of the Council

4.1 The Council may from time to time by resolution exempt any skin piercing operation and any cultural tattoo artist from the requirement to hold a permit under this bylaw where the Council is satisfied, through existing regulatory mechanisms, or other bodies, that suitable controls are already in place to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases.

4.2 The Council may from time to time by resolution make standards pertaining to:

- (a) The construction, equipping and operation of skin piercing premises; and
- (b) The operation of mobile skin piercing operations; and
- (c) Cultural tattoo artist; and
- (d) Temporary venues used for skin piercing.

# ATTACHMENTS TO CHAPTER 18 TATTOOING, BEAUTY THERAPY, SKIN PENETRATION AND PIERCING

## OF THE MANUKAU CITY CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008

### FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

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#### HISTORY OF THE ATTACHMENT

Description	Date Made	Council Minute	Commencement
Attachment first adopted under 2008 consolidated bylaw	25 Sep 2008	CL/SEP/1083/08	01 Oct 2008

#### INTRODUCTION

Clause 4.1 of Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing Bylaw of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 provides that the Council may by resolution exempt operators from having to comply with the licensing requirements of the bylaw where the Council is satisfied through existing regulatory mechanisms, or other bodies, that suitable controls are already in place to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases.

The Bylaw also provides for the Council by resolution to set standards for the:

- (a) The construction, equipping and operation of skin piercing premises; and
- (b) The operation of mobile skin piercing operations; and
- (c) The operations of cultural tattooists; and
- (d) Temporary venues used for skin piecing.

Chapter 1 of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 contains provisions in relation to permits. This document consolidates, for information purposes only, the resolutions of the Council associated with Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy and Skin Penetration and Piercing of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008.

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**ATTACHMENT 1  
EXEMPTIONS TO BYLAW**

**1. Exemptions to Bylaw**

- 1.1 In accordance with Clause 4.1 of Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy and Skin Penetration and Piercing Bylaw of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, the Council resolves to exempt the following practitioners and premises from the requirement for a permit to be held under this bylaw:
- (a) A medical practitioner, or any person acting under the direction or supervision of any medical practitioner, registered under the Medical Practitioners Act 1995; a dentist registered under the New Zealand Dental Act 1988; a nurse registered under the Nurses Act 1977; a physiotherapist registered under the Physiotherapists Act 1949; a podiatrist registered under the Medical and Dental Auxiliaries Act 1966 where the process is carried out in the practice of medicine, dentistry, nursing, physiotherapy or podiatry respectively; and an acupuncturist who is a registered member of the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists Inc.
  - (b) A pharmacist registered under the Pharmacy Act 1970, but only for the piercing of ears.

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**STANDARDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPPING AND  
OPERATION OF SKIN PIERCING PREMISES**

**1. Standards for the construction, equipping and operation of skin piercing premises**

In accordance with Clause 4.2(a) of the Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, the Council resolves to set the following standards for the construction, equipping and operation of skin piercing premises.

For the purposes of this section, the term "client" refers to the person who wishes to undergo a proscribed process.

Standard 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 does not apply to beauty therapy procedures or cultural tattoo artists.

**1.1 Premise Design**

This standard does not apply to beauty therapy procedures or cultural tattoo artists.

- (a) All premise surfaces, walls, fixtures, fittings or floor areas that come in contact with a client, or equipment used during any prescribed process, must have a smooth impervious to water surface, and be suitable for that use so as to be easily cleaned and maintained. For the avoidance of doubt this does not include any reception or waiting areas.
- (b) All premises must have a wash-hand basin supplied with a constant supply of hot and cold water or tempered running water at a temperature of not less than 38 degrees Celsius, anti-bacterial soap, and approved hand-drying facilities in a readily accessible position within the treatment or procedure room where any person carries out any prescribed process.
- (c) The place where the wash-hand basin is required in standard 1.1 (b) must be situated so that it cannot become directly contaminated by any prescribed process or equipment used during a prescribed process, or during any cleaning process, or by the placement of waste in any waste receptacle.
- (d) All premises must have suitable sinks in addition to the wash-hand basin in standard 1.1 (b) for the cleaning of skin piercing equipment, and for cleaning purposes, supplied with water at a temperature of not less than 63 degrees celcius.
- (e) All premises must be maintained in a state of good repair and in a clean and tidy condition.
- (f) All premises must be supplied with potable running water.
- (g) All premises must provide a separate area or room for the purposes of cleaning and sterilising of equipment.

## 1.2 Equipment

This standard does not apply to beauty therapy procedures or cultural tattoo artists.

- (a) In all premises, all equipment, including towels, linen or other such materials, used for any prescribed process, or used in association with any prescribed process, or for the cleaning of any premises must be appropriately stored to ensure that the equipment is kept clean, and where necessary, sterile.
- (b) All premises must have appropriately sized sharps containers, waste bins (fitted with plastic liner and lid), and bio hazard waste bins where appropriate, within each treatment or procedure room where any person carries out any prescribed process and sharps are generated.
- (c) In all premises, all sharps containers and bio hazard waste bins must comply with ANZS4031:1992, and all premises must demonstrate that they have made appropriate arrangements to dispose of their sharps and bio hazard wastes.

## 1.3 Operations

This standard does not apply to beauty therapy procedures or cultural tattoo artists.

- (a) In all premises, prior to the commencement of any prescribed process, the person who will be carrying out the prescribed process must advise the client of the risks associated with the process and of the potential for infection to occur during and after the process.
- (b) In all premises, the person carrying out the prescribed process must give suitable written and verbal instructions to the client on the precautions being taken, and the care of the area subject to the prescribed process and other information as appropriate to lessen the chance of infection.
- (c) In all premises, any person who undertakes a prescribed process must:
  - (i) At all times keep his or her clothing, hands, and fingernails clean and cover with an impermeable dressing any infected, damaged or inflamed skin; and
  - (ii) Thoroughly cleanse his or her hands by washing with soap or antibacterial cleansing agent including brushing his/her hands and nails when necessary using a single use sterile brush and then drying them with a single service towel or with an approved hand-dryer immediately:
    - i. Before putting on protective disposable gloves and commencing any process which involves the piercing of skin; and
    - ii. After removing protective disposable gloves on the completion of any process which involved the piercing of skin; and
    - iii. After using a sanitary convenience, using any handkerchief or nasal tissue, smoking, eating or drinking; and
    - iv. Immediately after handling or touching with bare hands soiled towels, linen or similar materials, biological matter or waste materials used or produced in connection with a process of skin penetration.
  - (iii) Before commencing any prescribed process, cover his/her hands with new unused protective disposable gloves. Sterile gloves must be worn when the operator is handling sterile items that must remain sterile prior to use.

- (iv) Discard protective disposable gloves:
  - i. After carrying out any prescribed process on any person and before carrying out any prescribed process on any other person;
  - ii. After touching any object including surfaces and equipment which may have become contaminated with the blood or serum of any person other than the person on whom the prescribed process is being undertaken or after touching any object which has not been subject to a process of cleansing and sterilisation.
  
- (d) In all premises, an operator must not use a towel, sheet, cloth or any other protective garment or cover, on, or immediately under or over, a client unless:
  - (i) It has not been previously used; or
  - (ii) Where it has been previously used, it has been laundered to render it clean and hygienic since last having been used.
  
- (e) In all premises all towels, sheeting, clothes or other protective garments, disposable gloves or covers must be placed into an appropriate lidded container after use for cleaning or disposal.
  
- (f) In all premises, all equipment shall be deemed to have been sterilised if the equipment has been:
  - (i) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in warm water and detergent or within an ultrasonic cleaner and exposed to steam in accordance with the following requirements:
    - i Exposure to steam must occur within a steriliser (autoclave) under the pressure indicated below:
      - 103 KPa (15psi) – For at least 15 minutes at not less than 121<sup>0</sup>C; or
      - 138KPa (20psi) – For at least 10 minutes at not less than 126<sup>0</sup>C; or
      - 206KPa (30psi) – For at least 4 minutes at not less than 134<sup>0</sup>C.

Note: The times quoted above are holding times and do not include the time taken for the autoclave contents to reach the required temperature.
    - ii Every steriliser (autoclave) must be fitted with time, temperature and pressure gauges.
    - iii Every time the autoclave is used chemical indicator strips must be inserted to show that the temperatures as set out above have been attained during the autoclaving procedure.
    - iv During each use the gauges must be viewed to ensure that the correct times, temperatures and pressures are reached.
    - v Time, temperature and pressure readings must be recorded and noted after each usage.
    - vi Regular spore testing must be undertaken and the results recorded.
    - vii The autoclave must be serviced at no less than 6 monthly intervals, and the results recorded. These records must be maintained for a minimum of 3 years. The records must be made available to an Environmental Health Officer or a Medical Officer of Health on request.
  - or
  - (ii) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in warm water and detergent and exposed to dry heat for at least 60 minutes at not less than 170<sup>0</sup>C; or

- (iii) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in cold water and detergent and then totally immersed in a glass bead steriliser operating at 250<sup>0</sup>C for a minimum of 5 minutes; or
  - (iv) Thoroughly cleansed by a method appropriate to the nature of the article concerned and then submitted to a process of sterilisation approved by an authorised officer. Note: This may include ethylene oxide treatment and gamma irradiation; or
  - (v) The equipment is a sterile product which must be individually packaged and marked "sterile" or displays an indicator tape (or similar indicator) indicating sterility, be intact and stored in such a manner as to preserve the sterility of the equipment.
- (g) In all premises, all disposable materials used during a prescribed process must be disposed of immediately on completion of the prescribed process into an appropriate biohazard or sharps container.
  - (h) In all premises, all equipment that does not need to be sterile must be cleaned and then disinfected by a thermal or chemical disinfection procedure appropriate to the level of disinfection required and the item being disinfected, to the satisfaction of an authorised officer.
  - (i) All premises must have a separate location or cupboard for the safe storage of all chemicals held on the premises, away from treatment areas and items used when performing a prescribed process.
  - (j) No animals must be allowed onto any premises, except any disability assist dog as provided for in the Dog Control Act 1996.
  - (k) All operators must a protective garment or cover for every procedure of a suitable nature to prevent the operator's clothing from becoming contaminated during any proscribed process.

#### **1.4 Operations - Tattoo Artists and Body Piercing**

- (a) No tattoo artist or skin piercer must undertake any tattooing or skin piercing on any person under the age of 16 years without the written consent of their parent or guardian.
- (b) Any person who wishes to undergo a prescribed process must sign a consent form stating to the best of their knowledge and declaring whether they:
  - (i) Suffer from a communicable disease or skin disease; or
  - (ii) Suffer from a bleeding disorder; or
  - (iii) Take medication such as anticoagulants which thin the blood or interfere with blood clotting; or
  - (iv) Have a history of allergies or adverse reactions to pigments, dyes or other skin sensitivities;

before any prescribed process is undertaken.

- (c) The owner or operator of every skin piercing premise must ensure that the following records are kept for a period of 5 years for any person undergoing a prescribed process:
  - (i) Their name;
  - (ii) Their address;
  - (iii) The details of the procedure and location on the body where the procedure was undertaken; and
  - (iv) The date of the procedure
- (d) No person who knows or suspects that he or she is suffering from or is a carrier of a skin infection or a communicable disease, or associated condition must carry out any prescribed process, without taking adequate precautions to prevent the transmittance of such infection, disease or condition.
- (e) Prior to commencing any skin penetration process the tattoo artist or skin piercer must cleanse the client's skin by swabbing with either:
  - (i) 80 per cent dilution of ethyl alcohol in water; or
  - (ii) 60 per cent dilution of isopropyl alcohol in water; or
  - (iii) Alcoholic (isopropyl and ethyl) formulations of 0.5 to 4 per cent weight/volume chlorhexidine; or
  - (iv) Aqueous or alcoholic povidone-iodine (1 per cent weight/volume available iodine); or
  - (v) Other cleansing agents approved by the Council;
- (f) Substances applied to the client's skin to transfer designs from a stencil or paper must be dispensed from containers in a manner to prevent contamination of the unused portion. Use of a spray bottle to apply liquid to the skin is acceptable. All creams and other semi-solid substances must be removed from containers with a clean, sanitized spatula. Spatulas made of a washable, nonabsorbent material may be sanitized and used again. Spatulas made of wood must be discarded after use. Single-use tubes or containers must be discarded following the tattoo procedure.
- (g) All dyes, pigments or solution used during a tattoo process must be decanted into a clean sterilised container holding sufficient of the liquid for carrying out that tattoo on that customer only and any remaining unused dye or pigment must be discarded immediately following service.
- (h) Single-use items must not be reused for any reason. Tattoo needles are not reusable under any circumstances. After use, all needles, razors and other sharps must be immediately disposed of in sharps containers.
- (i) The body area surrounding the skin to be tattooed must be draped with a single-use disposable paper product or clean linen.
- (j) Clean linen must be used for each patron and a common towel is prohibited.
- (k) Clean linen, tissue or single-use paper products must be stored in a clean, enclosed storage area until needed for immediate use.
- (l) Used linen must be stored in a closed or covered container until laundered.

- (m) Soiled linen may be laundered in a washing machine with laundry detergent and chlorine bleach or by a regular commercial laundry service.
- (n) No prescribed process may be undertaken on any person whom the skin piercer believes to be under the influence of alcohol or any drug or mind altering substance.
- (o) No surgical marker pen or similar device used to mark any mucous membrane of any person must be used to mark any mucous membrane of any other person.
- (p) Prior to the start of any prescribed process all reusable equipment for skin piercing must be sterilised, and maintained in a sterile state until such time it is used.
- (q) The sterilisation of equipment used in tattooing must include but not be limited to the sterilisation of needles, needle bars, tubes and tube tips.
- (r) Stencils used to transfer a pattern to the skin must be disposed of after use and not re-used on any other person.
- (s) Every person who carries out tattooing must ensure that on completion of the tattoo, any dye, pigment or solution residue is discarded and disposed of to waste, and the container is either sterilised or discarded. Any dye, pigment or solution residue remaining on the completion of a tattoo must not be used in connection with the tattooing of any other person.
- (t) All dyes, pigments, or solutions used for tattooing must be prepared, stored and dispensed in such a manner as to prevent any likelihood of any infection to any client or other person.

#### **1.5 Operations - Beauty therapists**

- (a) Clean linen must be used for each patron and the use of a common towel is prohibited.
- (b) Clean linen, tissue or single-use paper products must be stored in a clean, enclosed storage area until needed for immediate use.
- (c) Used linen must be stored in a closed or covered container until laundered.
- (d) Soiled linen may be laundered in a washing machine with laundry detergent and chlorine bleach or by a regular commercial laundry service.
- (e) All premises must be maintained in a state of good repair and in a clean and tidy condition.
- (f) All premises must be supplied with potable running water.
- (g) All premises must provide a separate area or room for the purposes of cleaning and sterilising of equipment.
- (h) All premises must have appropriately sized sharps containers, waste bins (fitted with plastic liner and lid), and bio hazard waste bins where appropriate, within each treatment or procedure room where any person carries out any prescribed process and sharps are generated.
- (i) In all premises, all sharps containers and bio hazard waste bins must comply with ANZS4031:1992, and all premises must demonstrate that they have made appropriate arrangements to dispose of their sharps and bio hazard wastes.
- (j) All equipment used shall be single use or shall be sterilised after use on each client

(k) In all premises, all equipment shall be deemed to have been sterilised if the equipment has been:

(i) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in warm water and detergent or within an ultrasonic cleaner and exposed to steam in accordance with the following requirements:

- i. Exposure to steam must occur within a steriliser (autoclave) under the pressure indicated below:
  - 103 KPa (15psi) – For at least 15 minutes at not less than 121<sup>o</sup>C; or
  - 138KPa (20psi) – For at least 10 minutes at not less than 126<sup>o</sup>C; or
  - 206KPa (30psi) – For at least 4 minutes at not less than 134<sup>o</sup>C.

Note: The times quoted above are holding times and do not include the time taken for the autoclave contents to reach the required temperature.

- ii. Every steriliser (autoclave) must be fitted with time, temperature and pressure gauges.
- iii. Every time the autoclave is used chemical indicator strips must be inserted to show that the temperatures as set out above have been attained during the autoclaving procedure.
- iv. During each use the gauges must be viewed to ensure that the correct times, temperatures and pressures are reached.
- v. Time, temperature and pressure readings must be recorded and noted after each usage.
- vi. Regular spore testing must be undertaken and the results recorded.
- vii. The autoclave must be serviced at no less than 6 monthly intervals, and the results recorded. These records must be maintained for a minimum of 3 years. The records must be made available to an Environmental Health Officer or a Medical Officer of Health on request.

or

(ii) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in warm water and detergent and exposed to dry heat for at least 60 minutes at not less than 1700C; or

(iii) Thoroughly cleansed by washing in cold water and detergent and then totally immersed in a glass bead steriliser operating at 2500C for a minimum of 5 minutes; or

(iv) Thoroughly cleansed by a method appropriate to the nature of the article concerned and then submitted to a process of sterilisation approved by an authorised officer. Note: This may include ethylene oxide treatment and gamma irradiation; or

(v) The equipment is a sterile product which must be individually packaged and marked "sterile" or displays an indicator tape (or similar indicator) indicating sterility, be intact and stored in such a manner as to preserve the sterility of the equipment.

- (l) All beauty therapists undertaking any waxing procedure must ensure that:
  - (i) The wax is applied using a single use applicator or sanitised reusable spatula that must not be re-dipped in to the common wax pot after applying wax to the skin. Alternatively sufficient wax may be decanted in to a separate container prior to application by a reusable spatula.
  - (ii) All used wax and wax decanted for use and disposable applicators must be disposed of immediately following the completion of the waxing procedure.
  - (iii) All reusable spatulas must be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected or sanitised by suitable chemical or thermal disinfection after each use.
- (m) All beauty therapists undertaking any procedure using lancet needles or blades must ensure that the needle or blades are sterile and for single use only or sterilised, and after use, all needles or blades must be immediately disposed of in a sharps container.
- (n) Any needle that has been used in an epilation / electrolysis / redvein process must be single use only or sterilised.
- (o) All premises shall have procedures for dealing with clients, staff and equipment where blood accidents occur.

### **ATTACHMENT 3**

### **STANDARDS FOR MOBILE SKIN PIERCING OPERATIONS**

#### **1. Standards for mobile skin piercing operations**

1.1 In accordance with Clause 4.2(b) of Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy and Skin Penetration and Piercing of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, Council resolves to set the following standards for the operation of mobile skin piercing operations:

- (a) All mobile operators must ensure that:
  - (i) They provide sufficient facilities to adequately store all clean and used equipment, linen and waste products safely in separate containers before and after use and while in transit; and
  - (ii) They establish and maintain a 'clean' work area at the site and protect all surfaces and equipment from contamination by dust, dirt, members of the public or other such contaminants at all times; and
  - (iii) They have direct access to hand washing facilities with soap, paper towels and hot and cold running water provided preferably through a single spout. Alternatively, waterless alcohol-based antiseptic hand gels, foams, or liquids can be used by mobile operators only where it is physically impossible to have hand washing facilities with running water. Hands must still be cleaned using waterless alcohol based hand cleanser between each client.
  - (iv) They wash their hands with running water and soap, if their hands are visibly soiled.
  - (v) There is adequate sterile equipment for all clients undergoing skin penetration procedures and if the mobile facility does not have an autoclave, then single use pre-sterilised equipment is to be used.

## ATTACHMENT 4 STANDARDS FOR CULTURAL TATTOO ARTISTS

### 1. Standards for cultural tattoo artists

In accordance with Clause 4.2(c) of Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, the Council resolves to make the following standards for cultural tattoo artists:

For the purposes of this section, the term “client” refers to the person who wishes to undergo a proscribed process.

#### 1.1 Before tattooing

(a) The cultural tattoo artist must:

- (i) Prepare the work area by
  - i. Ensuring that the work area is clean and tidy.
  - ii. Ensuring all the items to be used are within easy reach, including:
    - new or clean wipes for wiping away existing ink or blood.
    - a container for disposing of contaminated wipes or holding wipes prior to cleaning.
    - fresh gloves for the tattoo artist and all persons assisting.
- (ii) Prepare the ink by
  - i. Ensuring fresh ink is used for each tattooing session, either freshly made or decanted from another bottle.
  - ii. Ensuring disposable ink containers are used.
  - iii. Ensuring any unused ink is disposed of at the end of each session and not reused for another session or another client.
- (iii) Prepare themselves by
  - i. Removing all jewellery.
  - ii. Washing their hands thoroughly with soap and warm water for at least 30 seconds, include their wrist and forearm up to the elbow.
  - iii. Drying their hands thoroughly with a disposable towel or freshly laundered towel.
  - iv. Putting on gloves.
- (iv) Prepare the clients skin by
  - i. Checking the medical history of the client.
  - ii. Checking to ensure that skin is clean and free from infection.
  - iii. Using a new, clean disposable razor, if shaving is necessary, and disposing of the razor after use.
  - iv. Disinfecting the area around where the tattoo will be made.

#### 1.2 During tattoo and after tattoo

(a) The cultural tattoo artist must:

- (i) During tattooing
  - i. Ensure that the work area is kept tidy.
  - ii. Only work on one client at a time, or use separate tools on each client.
  - iii. Use only pre-purchased ink specifically manufactured for tattooing purposes.
  - iv. Ensure all ink containers are one use only, and carefully dispose of them.

- v. Ensure hand cleaning occurs at appropriate intervals, and at least prior to commencing any new procedure.
  - vi. Ensure their hands are washed:
    - Before and after each session and/or client.
    - Immediately after removing soiled gloves.
    - Immediately after going to the toilet.
    - Immediately after eating or smoking.
    - Immediately before putting on clean gloves.
- (ii) Manage waste by
- i. Placing all contaminated material, including - blood contaminated wipes, soiled gloves, ink, ink pots, etc, in an approved biological waste container.
  - ii. Disposing of all waste at an approved biological waste management facility.
  - iii. Cleaning all reuseable sheets, towels, etc.
- (iii) Provide aftercare instructions by
- i. Providing the client a copy of the aftercare provisions contained within the "Guidelines for the Safe Piercing of Skin", Ministry of Health 1998.
  - ii. Informing the client when they should return for their next session.
  - iii. Informing the client what to do if pain persists.

### 1.3 Cleaning of Tattooing implements

- (a) The cultural tattoo artist must both before and immediately after any tattooing process is undertaken:
- (i) Clean and Sterilise Traditional Tattooing Tools by
- i. Scrubbing tools with a brush and cleaning agent.
  - ii. If possible, cleaning tools and scrubbing implements in an ultra-sonic cleaner in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
  - iii. Soaking tools and scrubbing implements in Perasafe solution (or equivalent) mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and soaked for at least 20 minutes.
  - iv. Cleansing with sterile water.
  - v. Allowing the tools to air dry for at least 45 minutes before reuse, but protecting them from contaminants.
  - vi. Storing the tools in a sterile bag if possible.

*Notes:*

*It is much easier to scrub the tools clean straight after the tattoo is finished, before the ink and blood has had a chance to completely dry on the tools.*

*Ideally, there should be a separate sink that is used for cleaning the tools. Otherwise, a stainless steel or glass bowl can be used, but it is not to be used for anything else. The toothbrush and the part of the tool being scrubbed should be kept immersed in water during the cleaning process to prevent ink and blood from being flicked around.*

*Perasafe is a product developed to sterilize items made of plastic and rubber and other materials that cannot be cleaned in an autoclaved (special cleaning machine). This makes it the best option for sterilizing the porous materials used in the traditional tools. It is important that the Perasafe solution is mixed correctly. If not enough powder is used, it may not be totally effective, and if too much powder is used, it may damage the tools.*

*The Perasafe instructions say to soak the tool for 10 minutes, the 20 minute soak is an extra precaution.*

*Drying the tool completely before it is used on another person is a further precaution. If 45 minutes is too long to wait, then a second set of sterilized tools should be on hand for use.*

## **ATTACHMENT 5 STANDARDS FOR TEMPORARY VENUES**

- 1.1 In accordance with Clause 4.2(d) of Chapter 18 Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, the Council resolves to make the following standards for the use of temporary venues used for skin piercing that would otherwise be licensed under this bylaw:
  - (a) All owners or operators must ensure that the area set aside for skin piercing complies with all controls for either skin piercing premises under clauses 1.1-1.5 in attachment 2 or alternatively clause 1 in attachment 3, as determined to be appropriate by an authorised officer, given the circumstances the skin piercing is being undertaken.

## **ATTACHMENT 6 FORM OF PERMIT APPLICATION**

### **1. Form of permit application**

- 1.1 The form of permit application and the information to be supplied, and who must complete the permit is contained in following form *Application for Tattooing, Beauty Therapy, Skin Penetration and Piercing Permit*.