

NAVMED P-5010-2

Chapter 2
Manual of Naval Preventive Medicine
Sanitation of Living Spaces and Related Service Facilities

CHANGE TRANSMITTAL 2
Changes to Articles 2-15 and 2-16

24 Apr 2008

To: Holders of the Manual of Naval Preventive Medicine

1. **Purpose.** This revision reflects changes to sanitary practices and cleaning and disinfection of instruments as related to barber and beauty shops for the United States Navy.
2. **Action.** Remove pages 2-6 through 2-8 and replace with like-numbered pages of enclosure (1). Keep this change transmittal in front of publication.

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evaluation is not routinely required. The local medical officer may delegate this responsibility to non-physician civilian or military personnel, e.g., environmental health officers, physician assistance, preventive medicine technicians, independent duty corpsmen, civilian nurses, and civilian environmental health technicians. The medical screening must be sufficiently comprehensive to detect acute or chronic diseases that may be transmitted by direct or indirect contact during the performance of their services. Depending upon the prevalence of communicable diseases in the geographical location, local medical officers may order specific testing they consider necessary. Barber and beauty shop employees may be screened by local military medical departments or they may present documentary evidence, acceptable to the local medical authority, that a complete and thorough medical screening has been accomplished.

b. Barbershop and beauty shop employees must maintain good personal hygiene when attending patrons. Hands must be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water:

- (1) between patrons.
- (2) after touching inanimate objects that are likely to be contaminated.
- (3) before leaving the shop.

c. Special care should be taken to avoid injuring the hands. Chapped, inflamed, or cut skin can allow bacteria and viruses to enter the bloodstream.

d. Wardrobe. A clean smock or other freshly laundered over garment must be worn while attending patrons.

2-13. Sanitation Requirements.

1. Barbershops/beauty shops are not to be located in food services or berthing areas. Barbershops/beauty shops may be located within BOQs and BEQs and officer and enlisted clubs; a separate room is required.

2. An adequate supply of hot and cold running water, with proper lavatory fixtures and waste disposal must be provided.

3. The interior of barber/beauty shops must be adequately lighted and ventilated.

4. Shops must be maintained in a clean condition.

2-14. Construction Standards for Barbershops and Beauty Shops Ashore and Afloat.

1. The Department of Defense Construction Criteria Manual, DoD Instruction 4270.1-M, outlines the space allowance and construction standards for barbershops and beauty shops ashore.

2. Afloat, the determination as to number and type of barber facilities, including female requirements, is outlined in OPNAVINST 9640.1 series, Shipboard Habitability Program.

Article 2-15. Sanitary Practices.

1. Barber and beauty shop cosmetic products shall not include any ingredient that is banned or deemed to be poisonous or unsafe by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or federal governmental agencies responsible for making such determinations. FDA regulations specifically prohibit or restrict the use of certain ingredients in cosmetics; 21 CFR section 250.250 and sections 700.11 through 700.35 provide detailed information. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) 21 USC 301 et. seq. defines cosmetics by their intended use. This includes products intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleaning, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering appearance. Examples of products as defined in FDCA, section 201 include shampoos, perfumes, fingernail polishes, eye and facial

makeup, hair colors, permanent waves, lotions, and creams. When a cosmetic product also contains a drug ingredient more stringent federal regulations apply as set forth by the FDCA. When a cosmetic product is regulated as a cosmetic and drug then the drug ingredient of the product shall be approved by the FDA for use on ashore and afloat Navy and Marine Corps facilities. The FDCA defines drugs by their intended use, as (A) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease and (B) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure of any function of the body of man or other animals (FDCA, section 201(g)(1)). Examples of barber and beauty shop products which would fall under these regulations are some moisturizers and dandruff shampoos.

Article 2-16. Cleaning and Disinfection of Instruments

1. All instruments, metallic and non-metallic, in contact with patrons must be cleaned and disinfected between each patron. Cuticle nippers, nail clippers, combs, brushes, clipper heads and all other instruments must be thoroughly washed with soap or detergent and hot water to remove all film, oil, and debris after use on each patron. Following cleaning, the instruments must be disinfected following manufacturer's instructions and warnings using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant. Only EPA-registered hospital (grade) and tuberculocidal disinfectants or sanitizing agents are approved for use in Navy and Marine Corps barber and beauty shops. All products shall be used in accordance with a manufacturer's instructions. Due to the patron load at some facilities, the solutions may require changing on a daily basis, while

other facilities may not require this frequency. The label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) must be available to facility employees and consulted for directions and information concerning handling and use precautions. Unless otherwise indicated by the label, all disinfecting solutions must be changed at least weekly. The medical department representative (preventive medicine service) will determine the frequency for changing solutions. All instruments disinfected in a chemical solution must be thoroughly rinsed in running potable water to remove the chemical prior to use.

2. Non-removable clipper heads must be wiped or dusted and sprayed with an EPA-registered disinfecting spray between each patron. The spray must be used with caution. Precautions include minimum use of material (consistent with proper disinfection), directing the spray away from the breathing zone of the user and any patrons in the vicinity of the procedure, minimizing skin contact, and adequate hand washing after use. MSDSs for the spray being used and container labels must also be consulted for information concerning handling and use precautions. Removable clipper heads may be disinfected with the spray or the heads may be removed and placed in a disinfecting solution as prescribed for other instruments in paragraph 1 above.

3. Formaldehyde cabinets and ultraviolet light are not acceptable methods of disinfection in Navy and Marine Corps barber shops and beauty shops.

4. Quantity of Instruments. Adequate numbers of instruments and supplies must be available to accomplish disinfection.

- f. ~~Three hundred hair rollers with clips-~~
g. ~~Fifteen styling brushes.~~ CH-2

2-17. Abnormal Skin Conditions.

Serving patrons with inflamed or infectious conditions of the scalp, face, or neck without the written consent of the medical officer is prohibited.

2-18. Regulations/Inspections.

1. Each barbershop or beauty shop must post a copy of these sanitary regulations in a conspicuous place. Operators are expected to read, understand, and comply with these requirements. In overseas locations, translation of the sanitation regulations into the host-nation language should be accomplished.

2. Inspection of barbershops and beauty shops must be conducted at least quarterly by medical department personnel.

Section III. Trailer Home/Recreation Vehicle (RV) Camp Grounds and Mobile Home Court Sanitation

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2-19. General.

The health of trailer home/recreation vehicle and mobile home occupants, as well as residents of adjoining communities, is endangered if the facilities are not operated and maintained in a sanitary manner. The medical officer (or designated representative), must keep the commanding officer informed as to the status of sanitation. This section serves as minimum sanitary requirements for the operation of trailer/recreational vehicle camp grounds and mobile home courts. Significant variation is often encountered in local ordinances in the areas of space limitations, site selection, water supply, and sewage disposal. State and local regulations must always be consulted to en-

sure compliance. Safety professionals should be consulted on a regular and as needed basis to help determine adequacy of foundation systems, fuel supply, electrical, and life and fire safety considerations.

2-20. Definitions.

1. Mobile Home. A permanent dwelling. It has kitchen facilities, flush toilets, and a bath or shower.

2. Recreation Vehicle. A self-propelled and self-contained dwelling intended for temporary occupancy.

3. Trailer Home. A vehicle drawn by an automobile or truck; intended for temporary occupancy. It may or may not be equipped with toilet and bath facilities.