

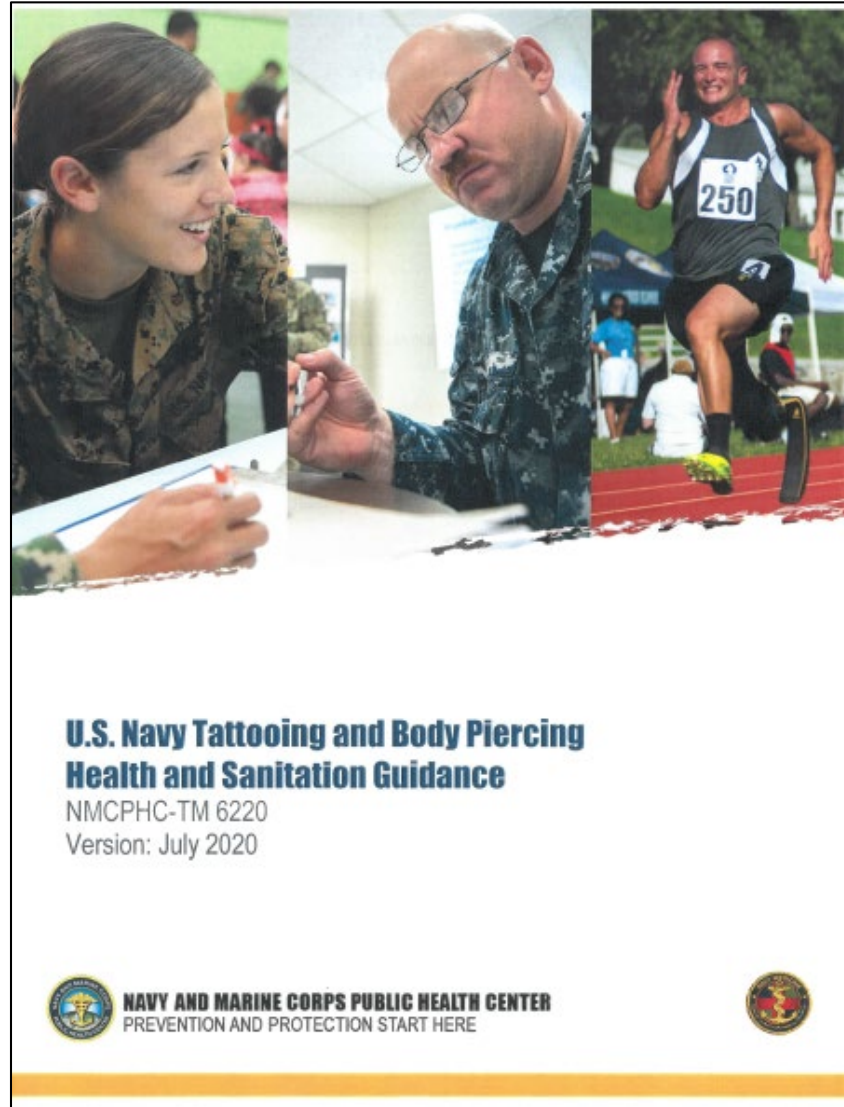


NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
PREVENTION AND PROTECTION START HERE

U.S. Navy Tattooing and Body Piercing Health and Sanitation Requirements

Guidance for Preventive Medicine Personnel

Introduction





Objectives

- To provide Navy Preventive Medicine (PM) personnel responsible for conducting sanitation inspections and medical surveillance at NEX or MCX Body Art establishments with basic information and guidance.
 - Discuss the purpose of the provisions established in NMCPHC TM 6220
 - Describe the business relationship between NEXCOM/MCX and the Body Art Vendor regarding permits, licenses
 - Describe the roles and responsibilities of the Preventive Medicine Authority in the health and sanitation of NEXCOM and MCX body art establishments
 - Discuss how and why health and sanitation regulations may differ from one location to another



Background



U.S. Navy Photo



Why Offer Tattooing and Body Piercing?





Why Offer Tattooing and Body Piercing?

- U.S. Tattoo Spending: **\$1.65 Billion** is spent each year on tattoos and body piercing (body piercing contributes 25-30% of total revenues)¹
- 45 million Americans have at least one tattoo²
- There are 21,000 tattoo parlors in the U.S.
- 36% of U.S. adults 18-25 years old have tattoos
- 40% of U.S. adults 26-40 years old have tattoos
- Tattoo industry expected to grow is 7.7% annually over the next decade
- Some studios generate \$500,000 or more in receipts per year

¹ Source: IBIS World

² Source: Statista



Why Offer Tattooing and Body Piercing?

One tattoo allowed on the neck.
Tattoo cannot exceed one inch in
any direction.

No longer restricts size
or amount of tattoos on
arm.

No longer restricts size
or amount of tattoos on
leg.

****Tattoos must not be racist, sexist,
extremist or indecent nor bring discredit upon
the naval service. Additionally, tattoos shall not
advocate discrimination based on sex, race,
religion, ethnicity, or national origin.



U.S. Navy Photo





Pre-opening Process

- Training of local PM personnel
 - Via NMCPHC
 - Local PM personnel shadow local health inspector
- Local PM personnel work with installation Commanding Officer and NEXCOM/MCX during pre-opening stage
 - Tour local body art establishments of applicants
 - Help NEXCOM/MCX vet applications
- PM personnel responsible for providing health and sanitation surveillance to a NEXCOM/MCX body art establishment must be knowledgeable of NMCPHC/NEXCOM/MCX requirements as well as those established in applicable local and/or state codes





Knowledge Check

True or False

NEXCOM and MCX will issue required licenses and permits to body art vendors who are approved to operate in a NEXCOM or MCX facility.

False

NEXCOM does not license or certify the body art vendors; they must already be licensed and in good standing by the local or state licensing authority before applying to operate in a NEXCOM retail space



Health and Sanitation Inspections of Body Art Establishments



13 Feb 2019, WFTX-TV / Fox 4, Cape Coral, FL





Critical Violations

- If there are critical violations (i.e. pose a threat to health or life of patrons or staff), the inspector shall:
 - immediately notify the operator of the nature of the discrepancy and recommended corrective action
- If the inspector considers the critical violation serious enough to warrant closure of the body art facility until it is corrected:
 - the senior NEXCOM/MCX official with closure authority and the installation Commanding Officer shall be notified immediately
 - NEXCOM/MCX headquarters and NMCPHC shall be notified of critical violations within 24 hours of the inspection
- Failure to comply with established health and sanitation regulations may result in suspension or revocation of operations by NEXCOM/MCX





Critical Violations (Continued)

- Autoclave that does not meet the minimum time, pressure or temperature requirements
- Lack of monthly negative spore or microbiological monitoring test for quality control
- Non-disposable tubes and needles that are not sterilized or were sterilized greater than six months ago
- Work area that is not equipped or stocked as required
- Reuse of single use equipment or supplies
- Sterile instruments are not properly handled
- Reusable instruments are not handled properly
- Employees with infectious lesions on hands not restricted from body art procedures





Critical Violations (Continued)

- Employees not practicing proper cleanliness and good hygienic practices
- Water supply not approved or hot and cold running water under pressure not available
- Approved sewage and liquid waste disposal not available or improper disposal of liquid wastes
- Cross connection allowing back-siphonage present in plumbing system
- Readily available hand washing and toilet facilities not available for operators and employees
- Insect and rodent evidence, harborage or outer opening present
- Toxic items not properly stored, labeled or used
- Un-permitted operator performing body art procedures
- Prohibited procedures occurring within the establishment





Prohibited Activities

- It is prohibited to perform body art on any body part of a person under the age of 18 years
- It is prohibited to perform branding or scarification of any kind
- It is prohibited to perform tongue splitting





Knowledge Check

Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the Preventive Medicine Authority in the pre-opening phase of a NEXCOM or MCX Body Art establishment in their area of responsibility.

- Training of local PM personnel
 - Via NMCPHC
 - Local PM personnel shadow local health inspector
- Local PM personnel work with installation Commanding Officer and NEXCOM/MCX during pre-opening stage
 - Tour local body art establishments of applicants
 - Help NEXCOM/MCX vet applications



What Can Go Wrong? INFECTIONS!



Early Release
Volume 61, Early Release
August 22, 2012

MMWR
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Tattoo-Associated Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Skin Infections – Multiple States, 2011–2012

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In January 2012, New York public health officials received reports of *Mycobacterium chelonae* skin infections in 14 residents who received tattoos during September–December 2011. All infections were associated with use of the same nationally distributed, prediluted gray ink manufactured by company A. Public health investigations by CDC, state and local health departments, and the Food and Drug Administration were conducted. This report summarizes the findings of those investigations.

 full text

Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





Papules Associated with Tattoo Ink-Related Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infection.



LeBlanc PM et al. N Engl J Med 2012;367:985-987.



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE





Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Skin Infections Among Tattoo Recipients---Ohio, Kentucky, and Vermont, 2004—2005

Community-associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA)...outbreaks have occurred among athletes, inmates at correctional facilities, and military recruits (2-4). This report summarizes investigations of six unlinked cluster of skin and soft tissue infections caused by CA-MRSA among 44 recipients of tattoos from 13 unlicensed tattooists in three states (Ohio, Kentucky, and Vermont); **use of nonsterile equipment and suboptimal infection control practices were identified as potential causes of the infections.....**









Transmission of Hepatitis C Virus Infection Through Tattooing and Piercing: A Critical Review

Rania A. Tohme and Scott D. Holmberg

Division of Viral Hepatitis, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

Tattoos and piercings are increasing, especially among youths, but the risk of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection from these practices has not been adequately assessed and there are conflicting findings in the literature. We evaluated the risk of HCV infection from tattooing and piercing using the Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) guidelines. Studies that specified the venue of tattooing and/or piercing showed no definitive evidence for an increased risk of HCV infection when tattoos and piercings were received in professional parlors. However, the risk of HCV infection is significant, especially among high-risk groups (adjusted odds ratio, 2.0–3.6), when tattoos are applied in prison settings or by friends. Prevention interventions are needed to avoid the transmission of hepatitis C from tattooing and piercing in prisons, homes, and other potentially nonsterile settings. Youths also should be educated on the need to have tattoos and piercings performed under sterile conditions to avoid HCV infection.





Knowledge Check

True or False

The Preventive Medicine Authority has the ability to shut down a NEXCOM or MCX Body Art establishment on the spot if a critical discrepancy is identified.

False

If the inspector considers the critical violation serious enough to warrant closure of the body art facility until it is corrected:

- the senior NEXCOM or MCX official with closure authority and the installation Commanding Officer shall be notified immediately
- NEXCOM or MCX headquarters and NMCPHC shall be notified of critical violations within 24 hours of the inspection



Requirements for the Facility

City of Monongahela, PA, Department of Health

LICENSE

TO OPERATE A BODY ART ESTABLISHMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 17th day of October, 2011

By and under the authority of City Ordinance 1-2011

This Place of Business has been inspected and approved

Business Name: Tattoo Savior

Address: 408 West Main Street

License No. 1 Health Officer Carol Ann Buge

Expiration Date: 10/12

THIS CERTIFICATE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MUST BE SURRENDERED ON DEMAND. KEEP POSTED AT ALL TIMES IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

City of Monongahela, PA, Department of Health

LICENSE

TO BODY PIERCE AND/OR TATTOO

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 17th day of October, 2011

By and under the authority of City Ordinance 1-2011

That Daniel Bines II is licensed to perform tattooing & piercings at

Business Name: Tattoo Savior

Address: 408 West Main Street

License No. 1 Health Officer Carol Ann Buge

Expiration Date: 10/12

THIS CERTIFICATE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MUST BE SURRENDERED ON DEMAND. KEEP POSTED AT ALL TIMES IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.



Requirements for the Facility (continued)

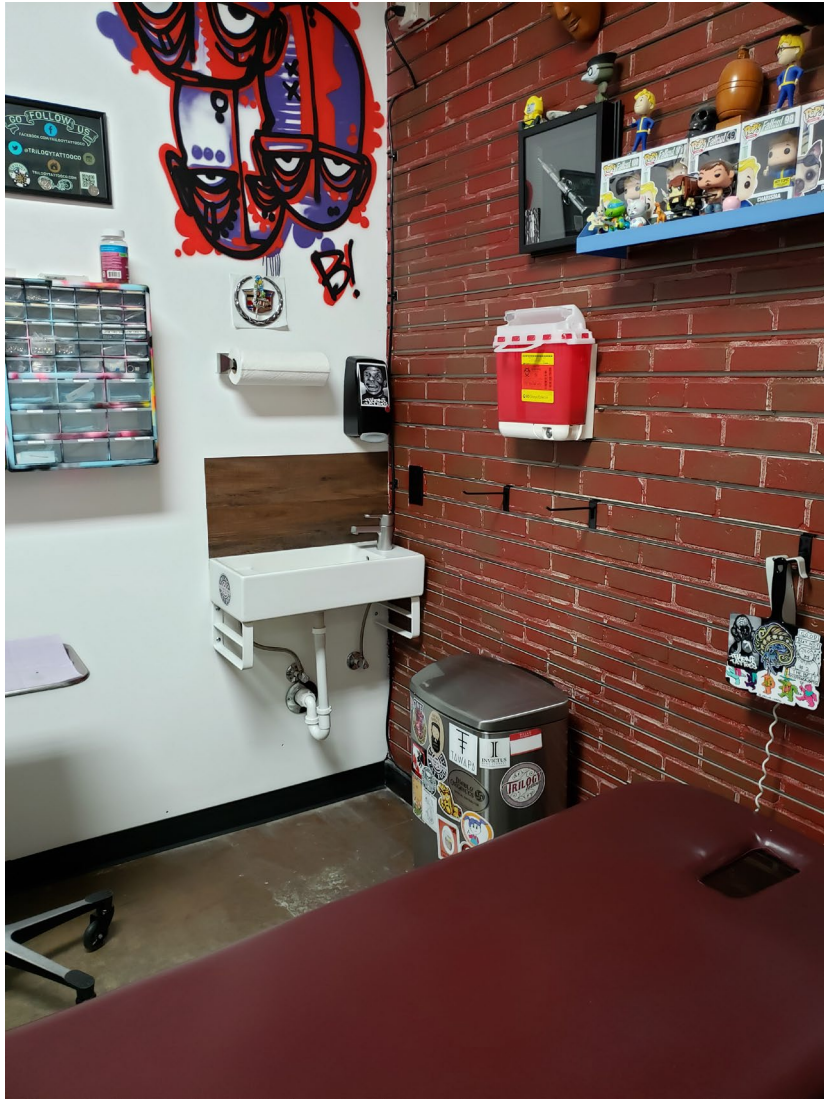




Requirements for the Facility (continued)



Requirements for the Facility (continued)



Requirements for the Facility (continued)



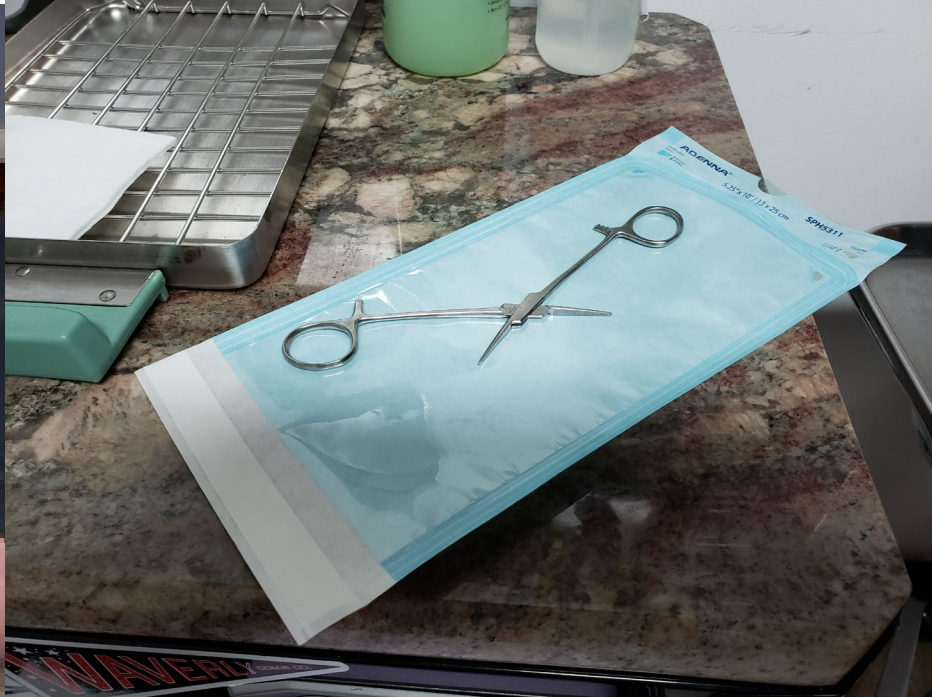
Requirements for the Facility (continued)



Requirements for the Facility (continued)



Requirements for the Facility (continued)



Requirements for the Facility (continued)





Requirements for Operators/Technicians





Requirements for Operators/Technicians (continued)

Bloodborne Pathogens Training





Requirements for Operators/Technicians (continued)

- Operators/technicians shall wear clean outer garments, maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness, and conform to hygienic practices while on duty
- Body art operators/technicians with draining lesions on their hands or face will not be permitted to work until cleared by a health care professional
- Smoking (to include the use of e-cigarettes), eating and drinking are prohibited in the area where body art is performed
- Operators/technicians shall refuse service to any person who, in the opinion of the operator/technician, is under the influence of alcohol or drugs





Standards of Practice

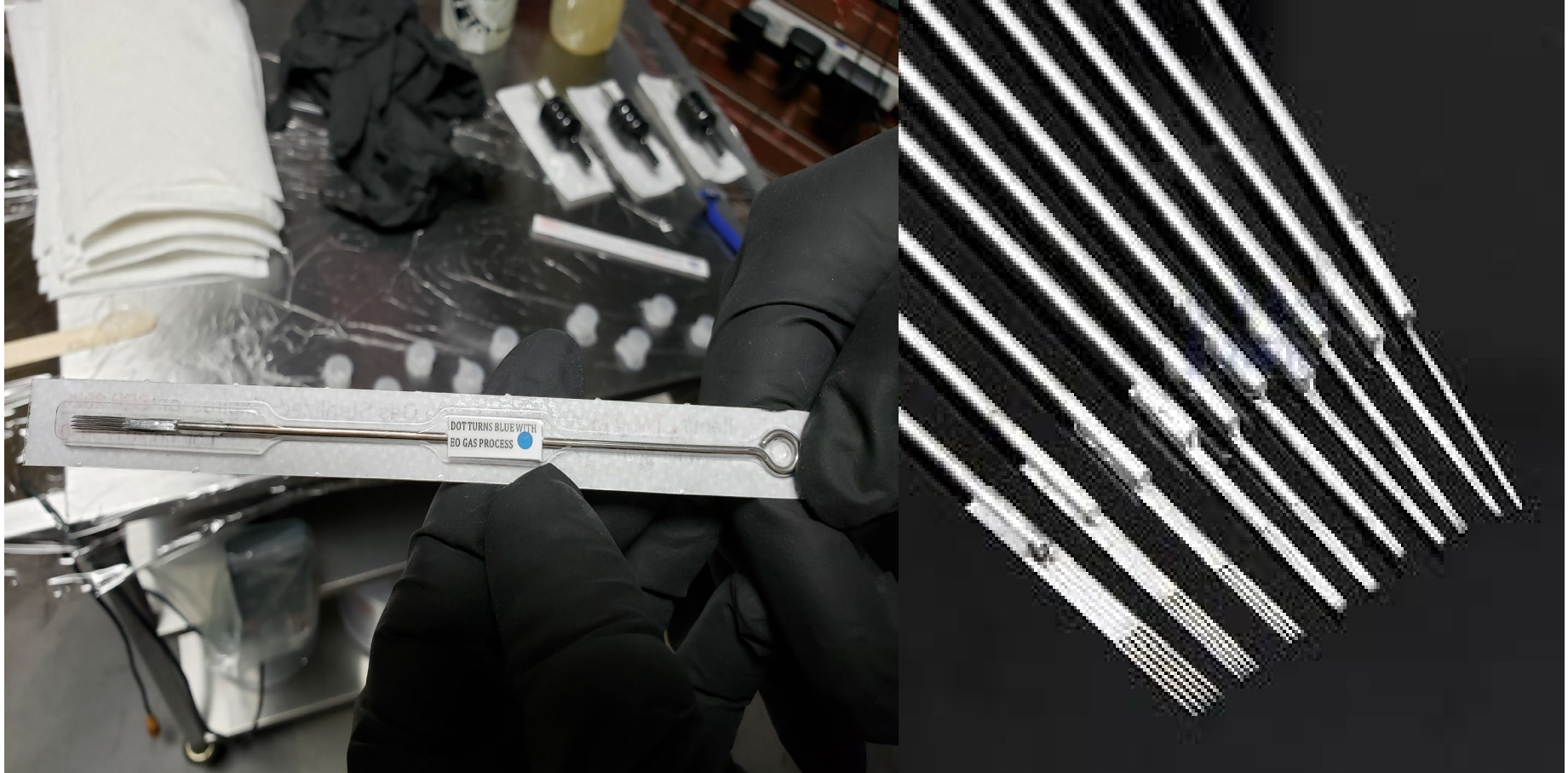


Standards of Practice (continued)

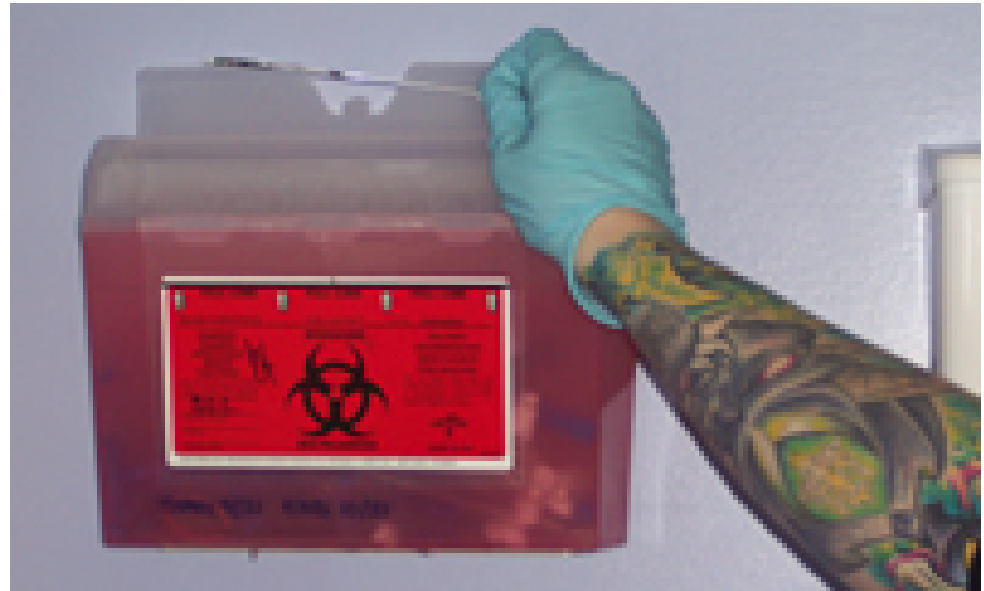


Standards of Practice (continued)

Tattoo Needles



Standards of Practice (continued)





Standards of Practice (continued)





Sanitation and Sterilization

Non-Disposable Grips and Tubes





Sanitation and Sterilization (continued)

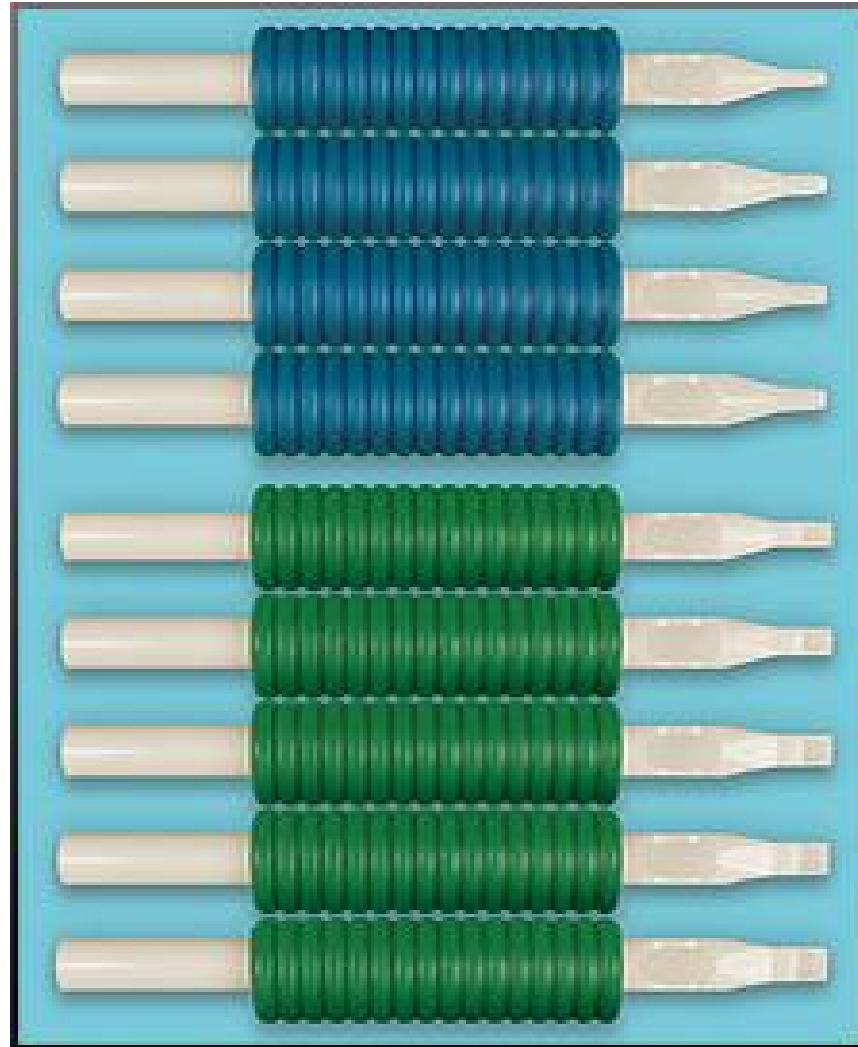
Disposable Grips and Tubes





Sanitation and Sterilization (continued)

Disposable Grips and Tubes





Client Records



TOTALHIPAA
COMPLIANCE



Right of Entry for Purposes of Inspection



Inspection Checklist

U.S. Navy Body Art Establishment Inspection

Ref: NMCPHC TM 6220 of July 2020

Inspection Re-inspection Other: _____

Results: Pass Fail Other: _____

Name of Establishment: _____

Location Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Command: _____

Phone: _____

Person in Charge: _____

Administration	Y / N	Description / Comments
1. Current license/permit issued by local licensing authority	_____	_____
2. Previous inspection report from Preventive Medicine	_____	_____
3. License/permit/inspection conspicuously displayed	_____	_____
4. Current copy of monthly negative biological indicator tests for autoclaves	_____	_____
5. Each technician has valid license/permit, in good standing	_____	_____
6. Establishment is not conducting prohibited acts	_____	_____
Health, Safety, Occupational Health		
7. Person in charge has proof of Hepatitis B vaccination or immunity for each technician	_____	_____
8. Technicians have good personal hygiene, clean outer garments	_____	_____
9. No smoking, eating, drinking in operator, equipment cleaning, sterilization rooms & restrooms	_____	_____
10. Technicians do not work while ill, respiratory or skin conditions	_____	_____
11. Written exposure control plan in place	_____	_____
12. Universal precautions policies established for employees	_____	_____
13. First aid kit and blood spill cleanup kit available	_____	_____
14. Frequent hand washing conducted	_____	_____
15. Disposable, single use medical grade gloves worn at all times during procedures	_____	_____
Facility Layout, Environment		
16. Floors, walls, ceilings smooth, nonabsorbent, non-porous	_____	_____
17. Floors, walls, ceilings maintained in clean condition	_____	_____
18. Completely separated by walls from any food establishment, hair salon or retail space	_____	_____
19. Facility protected from breeding or presence of insects, vermin and rodents	_____	_____
20. Each operator area has at least 45 square feet floor space	_____	_____
21. Operator areas can be screened from public view, multiple stations separated by dividers, curtains or partitions	_____	_____
22. Animals not permitted in establishment except guide or service animals. No animals allowed in tattoo or sterilization areas	_____	_____
23. Adequate mechanical ventilation provided	_____	_____
24. Adequate lighting provided	_____	_____
25. Approved water supply	_____	_____
26. Hand washing sinks are within line of sight of operator areas, equipped with running water, liquid soap, single use towels or mechanical drying device	_____	_____
27. Restrooms clean and sanitary	_____	_____

U.S. Navy Body Art Establishment Inspection

Facility Layout, Environment (continued)	Y / N	Description / Comments
28. All procedure surfaces, chairs, benches, tables cleaned and sanitized after each client	_____	_____
29. Work surfaces cleaned with hospital grade disinfectant	_____	_____
30. Biological spore testing for all steam sterilizers conducted at least monthly	_____	_____
31. Public restrooms available to clients during business hours, liquid soap, paper towels, waste receptacle	_____	_____
32. Proper disposal of garbage & waste; plastic bags and outside containers	_____	_____
33. Proper disposal of medical waste, items saturated with blood, sharps	_____	_____
Sterilization and Disinfection		
34. Reusable instruments washed _____By Hand; _____Mechanically (ultrasonic)	_____	_____
35. Sterilization of instruments packaged in individual peel packs	_____	_____
36. Packs contain chemical indicator or internal temperature indicator	_____	_____
37. Packs dated with expiration date, not to exceed 90 days or as specified by manufacturer	_____	_____
38. Hinged instruments processed in open position	_____	_____
39. Ultrasonic cleaner sanitized daily with germicidal solution	_____	_____
40. Manufacturer's instructions for autoclave available, followed	_____	_____
Storage, Use and Decontamination of Surfaces		
41. Single use items used (cotton swabs, tissues, ink cups, gauze, razors, needles, blades, stencils, gloves, ointments, etc.)	_____	_____
42. Cabinets for storage of instruments, single use items and other utensils provided for each technician	_____	_____
43. Foil or plastic covers used to protect surfaces and changed between clients	_____	_____
44. Low level disinfectant used on general surfaces, procedure surfaces after each use	_____	_____
Body Piercing		
45. Jewelry sterilized or disinfected prior to insertion	_____	_____
46. All jewelry is high quality 14 K solid gold, surgical stainless steel, niobium, titanium, platinum or inert plastic	_____	_____
47. Area to be pierced properly marked, thoroughly disinfected	_____	_____
48. Sterile, single use piercing needles used	_____	_____
49. Piercing needles appropriately disposed of after performing each piercing procedure	_____	_____
50. Sterile instruments opened in presence of client and handled aseptically	_____	_____
51. After care instructions administered to client following procedure; verbal and written; signed copy on file	_____	_____
Tattooing		
52. Skin area to receive body art procedure cleaned with approved germicidal soap according to label instructions	_____	_____
53. If shaving required, single use, disposable razor used, properly disposed of in puncture resistant container	_____	_____
54. Tattooing inks and dyes placed in single-use disposable container for each client; disposed of after procedure	_____	_____
55. A set of individual, sterilized tattoo needles used for each client, disposed of in puncture resistant container	_____	_____
56. Used non-disposable instruments kept in separate puncture resistant container until cleaned	_____	_____
57. Non-disposable instruments sterilized and handled in manner to prevent contamination	_____	_____
58. Sterile needles, tubes, tips available for entire procedure	_____	_____



Inspection Checklist (continued)

U.S. Navy Body Art Establishment Inspection

Tattooing (continued)	Y / N	Description / Comments
59. All products applied to the skin, including body art stencils must be single use and disposable	_____	_____
60. Petroleum jellies, soaps and other products used in the application of stencils dispensed and applied to the area to be tattooed in a manner to prevent contamination of original container	_____	_____
61. After care instructions administered to client following procedure, verbal and written, signed copy on file	_____	_____
62. Records of all procedures performed, including date, time, identification, location of body art procedure and technician's name, maintained by person in charge	_____	_____
63. Records maintained for 3 years and protected per HIPAA and Privacy Act	_____	_____

Inspector's Notes, Recommendations: _____

Signature of Inspector: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Person in Charge: _____ Date: _____

All items in **RED** are considered **CRITICAL** violations. A critical violation not immediately corrected on the spot is considered an inspection failure. Three or more non-critical violations is also an inspection failure. Any inspection failure will warrant a recommendation to close the facility until a **reinspection** and correction of all violations.

If closure or revocation is recommended, local NEXCOM or MCX official with closure authority and the Installation Commanding Officer must be notified immediately.

Copies of this report:
 Original provided to vendor
 Copy to Preventive Medicine Department

3





Review

- What is the purpose of the provisions established in NMCPHC TM 6220?
- Describe the business relationship between NEXCOM/MCX and the Body Art Vendor regarding permits, licenses.
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of the Preventive Medicine Authority in the health and sanitation of NEXCOM and MCX body art establishments.
- Describe violations that are considered critical violations.
- Discuss how and why health and sanitation regulations may differ from one location to another.



Points of Contact

If you have questions or need additional, specific information:

- Cognizant Navy Hospital/Medical Center Preventive Medicine Department
- Your local City/County Health Department
- Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, Pacific, Environmental Health Officer
- Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center, Preventive Medicine Directorate, Program and Policy Support





NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
PREVENTION AND PROTECTION START HERE

THE END

Questions?