

**TOWN OF WATERTOWN
BOARD OF HEALTH**

**Body Art Establishment and Practitioner Regulations
Adopted 2001; Amended October 2010, May 2011, and March 2014.**

Rules and Regulations for Body Art Establishments and Practitioners

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Section 1. Purpose

Whereas body art is becoming prevalent and popular throughout the Commonwealth; and whereas knowledge and practice of universal precautions, sanitation, personal hygiene, sterilization and aftercare requirements on the part of the practitioner should be demonstrated to prevent the transmission of disease or injury to the client and/or practitioner; now, therefore the Board of Health of the Town of Watertown passes these rules and regulations for the practice of body art in the Town of Watertown as part of our mission to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Section 2. Authority

These regulations are promulgated under the authority granted to the Board of Health under Massachusetts General Law 111, section 31.

Section 3. Definitions

Aftercare: written instructions given to the client, specific to the body art procedure(s) rendered, about caring for the body art and surrounding area, including information about when to seek medical treatment, if necessary.

Antiseptic: an agent that destroys disease- causing microorganisms on human skin or mucosa.

Applicant: any person who applies to the Board of Health for either a body art establishment permit or practitioner permit.

Autoclave: an apparatus for sterilization utilizing steam pressure at a specific temperature over a period of time.

Autoclaving: a process which results in the destruction of all forms of microbial life, including highly resistant spores, by the use of an autoclave for a minimum of thirty minutes at 20 pounds of pressure (PSI) at a temperature of 270 degrees Fahrenheit.

Bloodborne Pathogens Standard: OSHA Guidelines contained in 29 CFR 1910.1030, entitled "Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens."

Board of Health or Board: the Watertown Board of Health.

Body Art: the practice of physical body adornment by permitted establishments and practitioners using, but not limited to, the following techniques: body piercing, tattooing, cosmetic tattooing, branding, and scarification. This definition does not include practices that are considered medical procedures by the Board of Registration in Medicine, such as implants under the skin, which procedures are prohibited.

Body Art Establishment or Establishment: a location, place, or business that has been granted a permit by the Board, whether public or private, where the practices of body art are performed, whether or not for profit.

Body Art Practitioner or Practitioner: a specifically identified individual who has been granted a permit by the Board to perform body art in an establishment that has been granted a permit by the Board.

Body Piercing: puncturing or penetrating the skin of a client with presterilized single-use needles and the insertion of presterilized jewelry or other adornment into the opening. This definition excludes piercing of the earlobe with a presterilized single-use stud-and-clasp system manufactured exclusively for ear piercing.

Braiding: the cutting of strips of skin of a person, which strips are then to be intertwined with one another and placed onto such person so as to cause or allow the incised and interwoven strips of skin to heal in such intertwined condition.

Branding: inducing a pattern of scar tissue by use of a heated material (usually metal) to the skin, making a serious burn which eventually becomes a scar.

Cleaning Area: the area in a Body Art Establishment used in the sterilization, sanitation or other cleaning of instruments or other equipment used for the practice of Body Art.

Client or Customer: a member of the public who requests a body art procedure at a body art establishment.

Contaminated or Contamination: shall refer to the presence of or a reasonable possibility of the presence of blood, bodily fluids, or infectious or potentially infectious matter on an inanimate object.

Contaminated Waste: waste as defined in 105 CMR 480.000: Storage and Disposal of Infectious or Physically Dangerous Medical or Biological Waste, State Sanitary Code, Chapter VIII and/or 29 Code of Federal Regulation part 1910.1030. This includes any liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious material in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items on which there is dried blood or other potentially infectious material and which are capable of releasing these materials during handling; sharps and any wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Cosmetic Tattooing: also known as permanent cosmetics, micro pigment implantation or dermal pigmentation, means the implantation of permanent pigment around the eyes, lips and cheeks of the face and hair imitation.

Dermis: the deeper, thicker portion on the skin lying beneath the epidermis to include the subcutaneous layer.

Disinfectant: a product registered as a disinfectant by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Disinfection: the destruction of disease-causing microorganisms on inanimate objects or surfaces, thereby rendering these objects safe for use or handling.

Ear Piercing: the puncturing of the lobe of the ear with a presterilized single-use stud-and-clasp ear-piercing system following the manufacturer's instructions.

Epidermis: the outer layer of skin, which is composed of four recognizable layers of cells usually, a total of about 0.1mm thick.

Equipment: all machinery, including fixtures, containers, vessels, tools, devices, implements, furniture, display and storage areas, sinks, and all other apparatus and appurtenances used in connection with the operation of a body art establishment.

Exposure: an event whereby there is an eye, mouth or other mucus membrane, non-intact skin or parental contact with the blood or bodily fluids of another person or contact of an eye, mouth or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with other potentially infectious matter.

Exposure Control Plan: a plan drafted by an operator pursuant to the requirements of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to eliminate or minimize the potential for an exposure.

Exposure Incident Report: a written report detailing the circumstances of an exposure.

Genitalia: the organs of reproduction; especially the external organs.

Germicide or Germicidal Solution: the same as liquid chemical germicide.

Hand Sink: a lavatory equipped with hot and cold running water under pressure, used solely for washing hands, arms, or other portions of the body.

Hot Water: water that attains and maintains a temperature 110°-130°F.

Instrument Storage Area: the area in a body art establishment used for the storage of linens, equipment and instruments used for body art.

Instruments Used for Body Art: hand pieces, needles, needle bars, and other instruments that may come in contact with a client's body or may be exposed to bodily fluids during any body art procedure.

Invasive: entry into the client's body either by incision or insertion of any instruments into or through the skin or mucosa, or by any other means intended to puncture, break, or otherwise compromise the skin or mucosa.

Jewelry: any ornament inserted into a newly pierced area, which must be made of surgical implant-grade stainless steel; solid 14k or 18k white or yellow gold, niobium, titanium, or platinum; or a dense, low-porosity plastic, which is free of nicks, scratches, or irregular surfaces and has been properly sterilized prior to use.

Light Colored: a light reflectance value of 70 percent or greater.

Liquid Chemical Germicide a substance registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency for use in the destruction of pathogenic microorganisms or an approximate 1:100 dilution of household chlorine bleach in clean water mixed fresh daily

Minor or Minor Client: any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

Mobile Body Art Establishment: any trailer, truck, car, van, camper or other motorized or non-motorized vehicle, a shed, tent, movable structure, bar, home or other facility wherein, or concert, fair, party or other event whereat one desires to or actually does conduct body art procedures.

Operator: any person whom individually, or jointly or severally with others, owns, or controls an establishment, but is not a body art practitioner.

Permit: Board of Health approval in writing to either (1) operate a body art establishment or (2) operate as a body art practitioner within a body art establishment. Board approval shall be granted solely for the practice of body art pursuant to these regulations. Said permit is exclusive of the establishment's compliance with other licensing or permitting requirements that may exist within the Board's jurisdiction.

Person: an individual, any form of business or social organization or any other non-governmental legal entity, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, limited-liability companies, associations, trusts or unincorporated organizations.

Physician: an individual licensed as a qualified physician by the Board of Registration in Medicine pursuant to M.G.L. c. 112 § 2.

Procedure Surface: any surface of an inanimate object that contacts the client's unclothed body during a body art procedure, skin preparation of the area adjacent to and including the body art procedure, or any associated work area which may require sanitizing.

Sanitary: clean and free of agents of infection or disease.

Sanitize: means the application of an U.S. EPA registered sanitizer on a cleaned surface in accordance with the label instructions.

Sanitizer: the same as liquid chemical germicide.

Scarification: altering skin texture by cutting the skin and controlling the body's healing process in order to produce wounds, which result in permanently raised wheals or bumps known as keloids.

Sharps: any object, sterile or contaminated, that may intentionally or accidentally cut or penetrate the skin or mucosa, including, but not limited to, needle devices, lancets, scalpel blades, razor blades, and broken glass.

Sharps Container: a puncture-resistant, leak-proof container that can be closed for handling, storage, transportation, and disposal and that is labeled with the International Biohazard Symbol.

Single Use Items: products or items that are intended for one-time, one-person use and are disposed of after use on each client, including, but not limited to, cotton swabs or balls, tissues or paper products, paper or plastic cups, gauze and sanitary coverings, razors, piercing needles, scalpel blades, stencils, ink cups, and protective gloves.

Sterilize: the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

Tattoo: the indelible mark, figure or decorative design introduced by insertion of dyes or pigments into or under the subcutaneous portion of the skin.

Tattooing: any method of placing ink or other pigment into or under the skin or mucosa by the aid of needles or any other instrument used to puncture the skin resulting in permanent coloration of the skin or mucosa. This term includes all forms of cosmetic tattooing.

Temporary Body Art Establishment: means the same as Mobile Body Art Establishment.

Three Dimensional Body Art or Beading or Implantation: the form of body art consisting of or requiring the placement, injection or insertion of an object, device or other thing made of matters such as steel, titanium, rubber, latex, plastic, glass or other inert materials, beneath the surface of the skin of a person. This term does not include Body Piercing.

Ultrasonic Cleaning Unit: means a unit approved by the Board, physically large enough to fully submerge instruments in liquid, which removes all foreign matter from the instruments by means of high frequency oscillations transmitted through the contained liquid.

Universal Precautions: set of guidelines and controls, published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as "Guidelines for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) to Health-Care and Public-Safety Workers" in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), June 23, 1989, Vo1.38 No. S-6, and as "Recommendations for Preventing Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Patients During Exposure-Prone Invasive Procedures" in MMWR, July 12, 1991, Vo1.40, No. RR-8. This method of infection control requires the employer and the employee to assume that all human blood and specified human body fluids are infectious for HIV, HBV, and other blood pathogens. Precautions include hand washing; gloving; personal

protective equipment; injury prevention; and proper handling and disposal of needles, other sharp instruments, and blood and body fluid-contaminated products.

Workstation: an area within a body art establishment designated for use in the conducting of body art procedures.

Section 4. Exemptions

- (A) Physicians licensed in accordance with M.G.L. c. 112 § 2 who perform body art procedures as part of patient treatment are exempt from these regulations.
- (B) Individuals who pierce only the lobe of the ear with a pre sterilized single-use stud-and-clasp ear-piercing system are exempt from the provisions of this Body Art regulation.

Section 5. Restrictions

- (A) No tattooing or piercing of genitalia.
- (B) No branding or scarification shall be performed.
- (C) Body piercing may be performed on a person under the age of 18 provided that the person is accompanied by a properly identified parent, legal custodial parent or legal guardian who has signed a form consenting to such procedure. Properly identified shall mean a valid photo identification of the adult and a birth certificate of the minor.
- (D) No body art shall be performed upon an animal.
- (E) No body art shall be performed on pregnant women.
- (F) The following body piercings are hereby prohibited: piercing of the uvula; piercing of the tracheal area; piercing of the neck; piercing of the ankle; piercing between the ribs or vertebrae; piercing of the web area of the hand or foot; piercing of the lingual frenulum (tongue web); piercing of the clitoris; any form of chest or deep muscle piercings, excluding the nipple; piercing of the anus; piercing of an eyelid, whether top or bottom; piercing of the gums; piercing or skewering of a testicle; so called “deep” piercing of the penis – meaning piercing through the shaft of the penis, or “trans-penis” piercing in any area from the corona glandis to the pubic bone; so called “deep” piercing of the scrotum – meaning piercing through the scrotum, or “transcrotal” piercing; or “deep” piercing of the vagina.
- (G) The following practices hereby prohibited unless performed by a medical doctor licensed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: tongue splitting; braiding; Three Dimensional/Beading/Implantation; tooth filing/fracturing/removal; cartilage modification; amputation; genital modification; introduction of saline or other liquids.

- (H) No person shall establish or operate a Mobile or Temporary Body Art Establishment.

Section 6. Operation of Body Art Establishments

Unless otherwise ordered or approved by the Board, each body art establishment shall be constructed, operated and maintained to meet the following minimum requirements:

(A) Physical Facility

- (1) Walls, floors, ceilings, and procedure surfaces shall be smooth, durable, free of open holes or cracks, light-colored, washable, and in good repair. Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be maintained in a clean condition. All procedure surfaces, including client chairs/benches, shall be of such construction as to be easily cleaned and sanitized after each client.
- (2) Solid partitions or walls extending from floor to ceiling shall separate the establishment's space from any other room used for human habitation, any food establishment or room where food is prepared, any hair salon, any retail sales, or any other such activity that may cause potential contamination of work surfaces.
- (3) The establishment shall take all measures necessary to ensure against the presence or breeding of insects, vermin, and rodents within the establishment.
- (4) Each workstation area shall have a minimum of 45 square feet of floor space for each practitioner. Each establishment shall have an area that may be screened from public view for clients requesting privacy. Multiple workstations shall be separated by a dividers or partition at a minimum.
- (5) The establishment shall be well ventilated and provided with an artificial light source equivalent to at least 20 foot candles 3 feet off the floor, except that at least 100 foot candles shall be provided at the level where the body art procedure is being performed, and where instruments and sharps are assembled and all cleaning areas.
- (6) All electrical outlets in operator areas and cleaning areas shall be equipped with approved ground fault (GFCI) protected receptacles.
- (7) A separate, readily accessible hand sink with hot and cold running water under pressure, equipped with wrist- or foot-operated controls and supplied with liquid soap, and disposable paper towels stored in fixed dispensers shall be readily accessible within the establishment. Each workstation and cleaning area shall have a hand sink.
- (8) There shall be a sharps container in each workstation and each cleaning area.

- (9) There shall be a minimum of one toilet room containing a toilet and sink. The toilet room shall be provided with toilet paper, liquid hand soap and paper towels stored in a fixed dispenser. A body art establishment permanently located within a retail shopping center, or similar setting housing multiple operations within one enclosed structure having shared entrance and exit points, shall not be required to provide a separate toilet room within such body art establishment if Board-approved toilet facilities are located in the retail shopping center within 300 feet of the body art establishment so as to be readily accessible to any client or practitioner.
- (10) The public water supply entering a body art establishment shall be protected by a testable, reduced pressure back flow preventor installed in accordance with 248 CMR 10.00 et seq., as amended from time to time.
- (11) At least one covered, foot operated waste receptacle shall be provided in each workstation, cleaning area and toilet room. Receptacles in the workstation shall be emptied daily. Additional waste receptacles shall be required as needed. Solid waste shall be stored in covered, leak proof, rodent-resistant containers and shall be removed from the premises at least weekly.
- (12) At least one janitorial sink shall be provided in each body art establishment for use in cleaning the establishment and proper disposal of non-contaminated liquid wastes in accordance with all applicable Federal, state and local laws. Said sink shall be of adequate size equipped with hot and cold running water under pressure and permit the cleaning of the establishment and any equipment used for cleaning.
- (13) All instruments and supplies shall be stored in clean, dry, and covered containers. Containers shall be kept in a secure area specifically dedicated to the storage of all instruments and supplies.
- (14) The establishment shall have a cleaning area. Every cleaning area shall have an area for the placement of an autoclave or other sterilization unit located or positioned a minimum of 36 inches from the required ultrasonic cleaning unit.
- (15) The establishment shall have a customer waiting area, exclusive and separate from any workstation, instrument storage area, cleaning area or any other area in the body art establishment used for body art procedures.
- (16) No animals of any kind shall be allowed in a body art establishment except service animals used by persons with disabilities (e.g., Seeing Eye dogs). Fish aquariums shall be allowed in waiting rooms and nonprocedural areas.
- (17) Smoking, eating, or drinking is prohibited in the area where body art is performed, with the exception of non-alcoholic fluids being offered to a client during or after a body art procedure.

(B) Requirements for Single Use Items Including Inks, Dyes and Pigments

- (1) Single-use items shall not be used on more than one client for any reason. After use, all single-use sharps shall be immediately disposed of in approved sharps containers pursuant to 105 CMR 480.000.
- (2) All products applied to the skin, such as but not limited to body art stencils, applicators, gauze and razors, shall be single use and disposable.
- (3) Hollow bore needles or needles with cannula shall not be reused.
- (4) All inks, dyes, pigments, solid core needles, and equipment shall be specifically manufactured for performing body art procedures and shall be used according to manufacturer's instructions.
- (5) All Inks, Dyes, and Pigments used to alter the color of skin in the conduct of Body Art shall be specifically manufactured for such purpose, approved, properly labeled as to its ingredients, manufacturer and lot number in accordance with applicable United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") requirements, and shall not be contaminated or adulterated. The mixing of such Inks, Dyes or Pigments or the dilution of the same with potable sterile water is acceptable, unless prohibited or not recommended by the product manufacturer.
- (6) Inks Dyes and Pigments prepared by or at the direction of a Body Art Practitioner for use in Body Art activity shall be made exclusively of non- toxic and non-contaminated ingredients approved by the Board of Health or the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- (7) Inks, dyes or pigments may be mixed and may only be diluted with water from an approved potable source. Immediately before a tattoo is applied, the quantity of the dye to be used shall be transferred from the dye bottle and placed into single-use paper cups or plastic cups. Upon completion of the tattoo, these single-use cups or caps and their contents shall be discarded.

(C) Inserted Objects- Jewelry

- (1) Jewelry shall be sterilized, free from polishing compounds, free from nicks, scratches, burrs or irregular surface conditions
- (2) Jewelry of 16 Gage girth or thicker shall not have raised external threads or threading.
- (3) Jewelry shall be in good condition, designed and manufactured for insertion into the intended body part of the Client.
- (4) The use of previously worn jewelry or jewelry brought into the Body Art Establishment by the Client or another is prohibited.

- (5) Only Jewelry manufactured of surgical implant stainless steel of American Society for Testing and Material Standards grade F138, surgical implant solid 14K or 18K white or yellow gold, niobium, surgical implant titanium of Ti6A4V ELI, American Society for Testing and Material Standards F-136-98, platinum or other materials considered by the Department to be equally biocompatible and capable of adequate cleaning and Sterilization shall be inserted into a Client.

(D) Sanitation and Sterilization Measures and Procedures

- (1) All non-disposable instruments used for body art, including all reusable solid core needles, pins and stylets, shall be cleaned thoroughly after each use by scrubbing with an appropriate soap or disinfectant solution and hot water, (to remove blood and tissue residue), and shall be placed in an ultrasonic cleaning unit sold for cleaning purposes under approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and operated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- (2) After being cleaned, all non-disposable instruments used for body art shall be packed individually in sterilizer packs and subsequently sterilized in a steam autoclave sold for medical sterilization purposes under approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. All sterilizer packs shall contain either a sterilizer indicator or internal temperature indicator. Sterilizer packs must be dated with an expiration date not to exceed six (6) months.
- (3) The autoclave shall be used, cleaned, and maintained according to manufacturer's instruction. A copy of the manufacturer's recommended procedures for the operation of the autoclave must be available for inspection by the Board. Autoclaves shall be located away from workstations or areas frequented by the public.
- (4) Each holder of a permit to operate a body art establishment shall demonstrate that the autoclave used is capable of attaining sterilization by monthly spore destruction tests. These tests shall be verified through an independent laboratory. The permit shall not be issued or renewed until documentation of the autoclave's ability to destroy spores is received by the Board. These test records shall be retained by the operator for a period of three (3) years and made available to the Board upon request.
- (5) All instruments used for body art procedures shall remain stored in sterile packages until just prior to the performance of a body art procedure. After sterilization, the instruments used in body art procedures shall be stored in a dry, clean cabinet or other tightly covered container reserved for the storage of such instruments.
- (6) Sterile instruments may not be used if the package has been breached or after the expiration date without first repackaging and resterilizing.
- (7) If the body art establishment uses only single-use, disposable instruments and products, and uses sterile supplies, an autoclave shall not be required.

- (8) When assembling instruments used for body art procedures, the operator shall wear disposable medical gloves and use medically recognized sterile techniques to ensure that the instruments and gloves are not contaminated.
- (9) Reusable cloth items shall be mechanically washed with detergent and mechanically dried after each use. The cloth items shall be stored in a dry, clean environment until used. Should such items become contaminated directly or indirectly with bodily fluids, the items shall be washed in accordance with standards applicable to hospitals and medical care facilities, at a temperature of 160°F or a temperature of 120°F with the use of chlorine disinfectant.

(E) Posting Requirements

The following shall be prominently displayed:

- (1) A Disclosure Statement, a model of which shall be available from the Board. A Disclosure Statement shall also be given to each client, advising him/her of the risks and possible consequences of body art procedures.
- (2) The name, address and phone number of the Watertown Board of Health.
- (3) An Emergency Plan, including:
 - (a) A plan for the purpose of contacting police, fire or emergency medical services in the event of an emergency;
 - (b) A telephone in good working order shall be easily available and accessible to all employees and clients during all hours of operation; and
 - (c) A sign at or adjacent to the telephone indicating the correct emergency telephone numbers.
- (4) An occupancy and use permit as issued by the local building official.
- (5) A current establishment permit.
- (6) Each practitioner's permit.

(F) Establishment Record keeping

The establishment shall maintain the following records in a secure place for a minimum of three (3) years, and such records shall be made available to the Board upon request:

- (1) Establishment information, which shall include:
 - (a) Establishment name;
 - (b) Hours of operation;
 - (c) Owner's name and address;
 - (d) A complete description of all body art procedures performed;

- (e) An inventory of all instruments and body jewelry, all sharps, and all inks used for any and all body art procedures, including but not name of manufacturers and serial or lot numbers, if applicable. Invoices or packing slips shall satisfy this requirement;
 - (f) A Material Safety Data Sheet, when available, for each ink and dye used by the establishment;
 - (g) Copies of waste hauler manifests
 - (h) Copies of commercial biological monitoring tests
 - (i) Exposure Incident Report (kept permanently)
 - (j) A copy of these regulations.
- (2) Employee information, which shall include:
- (a) Full legal names and exact duties;
 - (b) Date of birth;
 - (c) Home address;
 - (d) Home/work phone numbers;
 - (e) Identification photograph;
 - (f) Dates of employment;
 - (g) Hepatitis B vaccination status or declination notification; and
 - (h) Training records.
- (3) Client Information, which shall include:
- (a) Name;
 - (b) Age and valid photo identification;
 - (c) Address of the client;
 - (d) Date of the procedure;
 - (e) Name of the practitioner who performed the procedure(s);
 - (f) Description of procedure(s) performed and the location on the body;
 - (g) A signed consent form as specified by Section 7 (D) (2); and
 - (h) If the client is a person under the age of 18, proof of parental or guardian identification, presence and consent including a copy of the photograph identification of the parent or guardian.

Client information shall be kept confidential and secured at all times.

- (4) Exposure Control Plan

Each establishment shall create, update, and comply with an Exposure Control Plan. The Plan shall be submitted to the Board for review so as to meet all of the requirements of OSHA regulations, to include, but not limited to, 29 Code of Federal Regulation 1910.1030 OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards et seq., as amended from time to time. A copy of the Plan shall be maintained at the Body Art Establishment at all times and shall be made available to the Board upon request.

Section 7. Standards of Practice

Practitioners are required to comply with the following minimum health standards:

- (A) A practitioner shall perform all body art procedures in accordance with Universal Precautions set forth by the U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- (B) A practitioner shall refuse service to any person who may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- (C) Practitioners who use ear-piercing systems must conform to the manufacturers directions for use, and to applicable U.S. Food and Drug Administration requirements. No practitioner shall use an ear piercing system on any part of the client's body other than the lobe of the ear.
- (D) Health History and Client Informed Consent.
 - (1) Prior to performing a body art procedure on a client, the practitioner shall: inform the Client, verbally and in writing that receiving a body art procedure may be harmful for a person with the following conditions:
 - (a) History of diabetes;
 - (b) History of hemophilia (bleeding);
 - (c) History of skin diseases, skin lesions, or skin sensitivities to soaps, disinfectants, etc.;
 - (d) History of allergies or adverse reaction to pigments, dyes, or other sensitivities;
 - (e) History of epilepsy, seizures, fainting, or narcolepsy;
 - (f) Use of medications such as anticoagulant, which thin the blood and/or interfere with blood clotting;
 - (g) Any other conditions such as hepatitis or HIV;
 - (h) History of or suspicion of adverse reaction to latex products containing latex;
 - (i) History of keloid formation, and
 - (j) A client shall inform the body art practitioner of a known pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy.
 - (2) Require that the client sign a form confirming that the above information was provided, that the client does not have any condition that may prevent them from receiving body art, that the client consents to the performance of the body art procedure and that the client has been given the aftercare instructions as required by Section 7 (K).
- (E) A practitioner shall maintain the highest degree of personal cleanliness, conform to best standard hygienic practices, and wear clean clothes when performing body art procedures. Before performing body art procedures, the practitioner must thoroughly wash their hands in hot running water with liquid soap, then rinse hands and dry with

disposable paper towels. This shall be done as often as necessary to remove contaminants.

- (F) In performing body art procedures, a practitioner shall wear disposable single-use gloves. Gloves shall be changed if they become pierced, torn, or otherwise contaminated by contact with any unclean surfaces or objects or by contact with a third person. The gloves shall be discarded, at a minimum, after the completion of each procedure on an individual client, and hands shall be washed in accordance with Section 7 (E) before the next set of gloves is put on. Under no circumstances shall a single pair of gloves be used on more than one person. The use of disposable single-use gloves does not preclude or substitute for handwashing procedures as part of a good personal hygiene program.
- (G) The skin of the practitioner shall be free of rash or infection. No practitioner affected with boils, infected wounds, open sores, abrasions, weeping dermatological lesions or acute respiratory infection shall work in any area of a body art establishment in any capacity in which there is a likelihood that that person could contaminate body art equipment, supplies, or working surfaces with body substances or pathogenic organisms.
- (H) Any item or instrument used for body art that is contaminated during the procedure shall be discarded and replaced immediately with a new disposable item or a new sterilized instrument or item before the procedure resumes.
- (I) Preparation and care of a client's skin area must comply with the following:
 - (1) Any skin or mucosa surface to receive a body art procedure shall be free of rash or any visible infection, open lesions, wounds or puncture marks.
 - (2) Before a body art procedure is performed, the immediate skin area and the areas of skin surrounding where body art procedure is to be placed shall be washed with soap and water or an approved surgical skin preparation. If shaving is necessary, single-use disposable razors or safety razors with single-service blades shall be used. Blades shall be discarded after each use, and reusable holders shall be cleaned and autoclaved after use. Following shaving, the skin and surrounding area shall be washed with soap and water. The washing pad shall be discarded after a single use.
 - (3) In the event of bleeding, all products used to stop the bleeding or to absorb blood shall be single use, and discarded immediately after use in appropriate covered containers, and disposed of in accordance with 105 CMR 480.000.
- (J) Petroleum jellies, soaps, and other products used in the application of stencils shall be dispensed and applied on the area to receive a body art procedure with sterile gauze or other sterile applicator to prevent contamination of the original container and its contents. The applicator or gauze shall be used once and then discarded.
- (K) The practitioner shall provide each client with verbal and written instructions on the aftercare of the body art site. The written instructions shall advise the client:

- (1) On the proper cleansing of the area that received the body art.
- (2) To consult a health care provider for:
 - (a) Unexpected redness, tenderness or swelling at the site of the body art procedure;
 - (b) Any rash;
 - (c) Unexpected drainage at or from the site of the body art procedure; or
 - (d) A fever within 24 hours of the body art procedure.
- (3) Of the address, and phone number of the establishment.

A copy shall be provided to the client. A model set of aftercare instructions shall be made available by the Board.

- (L) Contaminated waste shall be stored, treated and disposed in accordance with 105 CMR 480.000: Storage and Disposal of Infectious or Physically Dangerous Medical or Biological Waster, State Sanitary Code, Chapter VIII.

Section 8. Exposure Incident Report

An Exposure Incident Report shall be completed by the close of the business day during which an exposure has or might have taken place by the involved or knowledgeable body art practitioner for every exposure incident occurring in the conduct of any body art procedure.

Each Exposure Incident Report shall contain:

- (a) A copy of the application and consent form for body art activity completed by any client or minor client involved in the exposure incident;
- (b) A full description of the exposure incident, including the portion of the body involved therein;
- (c) Instrument(s) or other equipment implicated;
- (d) A copy of body art practitioner permit of the involved body art practitioner;
- (e) Date and time of exposure;
- (f) A copy of any medical history released to the body art establishment or body art practitioner; and
- (g) Information regarding any recommendation to refer to a physician or waiver to consult a physician by persons involved.

Section 9. Injury and/or Complication Reports

A written report of any injury, infection complication or disease as a result of a body art procedure, or complaint of injury, infection complication or disease, shall be forwarded by the operator to the Board which issued the permit, with a copy to the injured client within five working days of its occurrence or knowledge thereof. The report shall include:

- (a) The name of the affected client;
- (b) The name and location of the body art establishment involved;

- (c) The nature of the injury, infection complication or disease;
- (d) The name and address of the affected client's health care provider, if any;
- (e) Any other information considered relevant to the situation.

Section 10. Complaints

- (A) The Board shall investigate complaints received about an establishment or practitioner's practices or acts, which may violate any provision of the Board's regulations.
- (B) If the Board finds that an investigation is not required because the alleged act or practice is not in violation of the Board's regulations, then the Board shall notify the complainant of this finding and the reasons on which it is based.
- (C) If the Board finds that an investigation is required, because the alleged act or practice may be in violation of the Board's regulations, the Board shall investigate and if a finding is made that the act or practice is in violation of the Board's regulations, then the Board shall apply whatever enforcement action is appropriate to remedy the situation and shall notify the complainant of its action in this manner.

Section 11. Application for Body Art Establishment Permit

- (A) No person may operate a body art establishment except with a valid permit from the Board.
- (B) Applications for a permit shall be made on forms prescribed by and available from the Board. An applicant shall submit all information required by the forms and accompanying instructions, including, but not limited to, the plans required by Sections 6 (E) (3) and 6 (F) (4) and information required in subsection D below. The term "application" as used herein shall include the original and renewal applications. Application approval shall be granted or denied within 60 calendar days after the submission of said plans. If the Board does not approve or disapprove said plans within such time, the plans shall be deemed to have been approved. Approval shall be denied only if such plans establish that the proposed body art establishment will violate provisions of this regulation or other applicable laws, ordinances, or regulations.
- (C) An establishment permit shall be valid from the date of issuance and for no longer than one year unless revoked sooner by the Board.
- (D) The Board shall require that the applicant provide, at a minimum, the following information in order to be issued an establishment permit:
 - (1) Name, address, and telephone number of:
 - (a) The body art establishment;
 - (b) The operator of the establishment; and
 - (c) The body art practitioner(s) working at the establishment;

- (2) The manufacturer, model number, model year, and serial number, where applicable, of the autoclave used in the establishment;
 - (3) A signed and dated acknowledgement that the applicant has received read and understood the requirements of the Board's body art regulations;
 - (4) A drawing of the floor plan of the proposed establishment to scale for a plan review by the Board, as part of the permit application process; and,
 - (5) Exposure Control Plan
 - (6) Such additional information as the Board may reasonably require.
- (E) The annual fee for the Body Art Establishment permit and the application plan review shall be established by the Board.
- (F) A permit for a body art establishment shall not be transferable from one place or person to another.

Section 12. Application for Body Art Practitioner Permit

- (A) No person shall practice body art or perform any body art procedure without first obtaining a practitioner permit from the Board.
- (B) Unless and until an individual obtains a valid practitioner permit, he or she may not practice as an apprentice to, or otherwise train under, a permitted practitioner and no practitioner permit shall authorize its holder to train another individual as an apprentice or otherwise permit any other person but its holder to practice.
- (C) A practitioner shall be a minimum of 18 years of age.
- (D) A practitioner permit shall be valid from the date of issuance and shall expire no later than one year from the date of issuance unless revoked sooner by the Board.
- (E) Application for a practitioner permit shall include:
- (1) Name;
 - (2) Date of birth;
 - (3) Residence address;
 - (4) Mailing address;
 - (5) Phone number;
 - (6) Place(s) of employment as a practitioner; and
 - (7) Training and/or experience as set out in Section 12 (F) below.
- (F) Practitioner Training and Experience

- (1) In reviewing an application for a practitioner permit, the Board may consider experience, training and/or certification acquired in other states that regulate body art.
- (2) At a minimum, a practitioner's training and experience shall include the following:
 - (a) For all Body Art Practitioners, the completion of a course in Anatomy and Physiology with a grade C or better from an accredited, post secondary institution. This course must include instruction on the integumentary system (skin). Such other course or program as the Board shall deem appropriate and acceptable may be substituted for the course in Anatomy and Physiology. The Board may require an additional training and examination provided by the Health Department.
 - (b) For all Body Art Practitioners, the successful completion of a course on prevention of Disease Transmission and Blood Borne Pathogens compliant with the OSHA guidelines contained in 29 CFR 1910.1030 et seq as amended from time to time. Training provided by professional body art organizations or associations or by equipment manufacturers may also be submitted to the Board for approval.
 - (c) For all Body Art Practitioners, current certification in First Aid and adult Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by a recognized training provider (American Heart Association or American Red Cross).
 - (d) For all Body Art Practitioners, evidence satisfactory to the Board of at least two years actual experience in the practice of performing body art procedures of the kind for which the applicant seeks a body art Practitioner Permit to perform, whether such experience was obtained within or outside of the Commonwealth, or evidence of a completed apprenticeship program as approved by the Board of Health. Two years experience is defined as 2400 hours of actual experience. A portfolio/ records should be presented displaying experience and ability.
 - (e) Any person seeking a new practitioner permit must satisfy paragraphs (a)-(d) above.
 - (f) Any practitioner currently approved by the Board to practice may, notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(d) above, continue to practice in accordance with his or her permit, and may renew that permit for two successive annual terms without having to comply with paragraphs (a)-(d) above. Upon the expiration of the final renewed permit, any application for renewal shall be subject to paragraphs (a)-(d) above.
- (3) Hepatitis B Vaccination Status- Disclosure
 - (a) A Hepatitis B Vaccination is highly recommended.
 - (b) An applicant for a body art practitioner permit shall provide to the Board, and shall provide to the owner of any body art establishment in which the applicant

intends to perform or in which he/she does perform body art activity, valid documentation of his/her hepatitis B Virus (HBV) vaccination status stating:

1. Certification of completed vaccination; or,
2. Laboratory evidence of immunity; or,
3. Documentation stating the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons. Contraindication requires a dated and signed licensed health care professional's statement specifying the name of the body art Practitioner Permit applicant employee and that the vaccine cannot be given; or,
4. Certificate of vaccination declination of HBV.

- (G) A practitioner's permit shall be conditioned upon continued compliance with all applicable provisions of these rules and regulations. The Board shall set the annual fee for a practitioner's permit.
- (H) Practitioner's and Establishments must demonstrate Liability Insurance coverage from an approved provider with the following coverage:
- General Liability Coverage for \$ 500,000
 - Tattooist Liability Coverage \$ 100,000
 - Piercers Liability Coverage \$ 100,000

Section 13. Grounds for Denial, Revocation, or Refusal to Renew Permit

- (A) The Board may suspend a permit, deny a permit, revoke a permit or refuse to renew a permit on the following grounds, each of which, in and of itself, shall constitute full and adequate grounds for suspension, denial, revocation or refusal to renew:
- (1) Any actions which would indicate that the health or safety of the public would be at risk;
 - (2) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in obtaining a permit, or its renewal;
 - (3) Criminal conduct which the Board determines to be of such a nature as to render the establishment, practitioner or applicant unfit to practice body art as evidenced by criminal proceedings resulting in a conviction, guilty plea, or plea of nolo contendere or an admission of sufficient facts;
 - (4) Any present or past violation of the Board's regulations governing the practice of body art;
 - (5) Practicing body art while the ability to practice is impaired by alcohol, drugs, physical disability or mental instability;
 - (6) Being habitually drunk or being dependent on, or a habitual user of narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, or other drugs having similar effects;

- (7) Knowingly permitting, aiding or abetting an unauthorized person to perform activities requiring a permit;
 - (8) Continuing to practice while his/her permit is lapsed, suspended, or revoked;
 - (9) Having been disciplined in another jurisdiction in any way by the proper permitting authority for reasons substantially the same as those set forth in the Board's Regulations; and
 - (10) Other just and sufficient cause which the Board may determine would render the establishment, practitioner or applicant unfit to practice body art;
- (B) The Board shall notify an applicant, establishment or practitioner in writing of any violation of the Board's regulations, for which the Board intends to deny, revoke, or refuse to renew a permit. The applicant, establishment or practitioner shall have seven (7) days after receipt of such written notice in which to comply with the Board's regulations. The Board may deny, revoke or refuse to renew a permit, if the applicant, establishment or practitioner fails to comply after said seven (7) days subject to the procedure outlined in Section 15.
- (C) Applicants denied a permit may reapply at any time after denial.

Section 14. Grounds for Suspension of Permit

The Board may summarily suspend a permit pending a final hearing on the merits on the question of revocation if, based on the evidence before it, the Board determines that an establishment and/or a practitioner is an immediate and serious threat to the public health, safety or welfare. The suspension of a permit shall take effect immediately upon receipt/service of written notice of such suspension by the Board.

Section 15. Procedure for Hearings

The owner of the establishment or practitioner shall be given written notice of the Board's intent to hold a hearing for the purpose of suspension, revocation, denial or refusal to renew a permit. This written notice shall be served through a certified letter sent return receipt requested or by constable. The notice shall include the date, time and place of the hearing and the owner of the establishment or practitioner's right to be heard. The Board shall hold the hearing no later than 21 days from the date the written notice is received/served.

In the case of a suspension of a permit as noted in Section 13, a hearing shall be scheduled no later than 21 days from the date notice of the suspension is received/served.

Section 16. Non-criminal Disposition

Whoever violates any provision of this regulation, the violation of which is subject to a specific penalty, may, in conjunction with or in addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, be penalized by the non-criminal method of disposition as provided in General Laws, Chapter 40, section 21D or by filing a criminal complaint at the appropriate venue.

Each day on which any violation exists shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Penalty: \$25 for first offense
 \$50 for second offense
 \$100 for third offense

Enforcing Persons: Watertown Board of Health and its designees

Section 17. Severability

If any provision contained in the model regulations is deemed invalid for any reason, it shall be severed and shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

Section 18. Variance

The Board may grant a variance to any of the provisions of this regulation when, in its opinion, the strict enforcement would do manifest injustice and does not jeopardize health and safety to the Practitioners and/or the Clients.

Section 19. Effective Date

The Watertown Board of Health voted unanimously to amend this regulation at their meeting on October 20, 2010, May 18, 2011 and March 19, 2014. This current amended regulation shall take effect upon publication in the local newspaper on September 26, 2014. A copy has been filed with the Town Clerk.