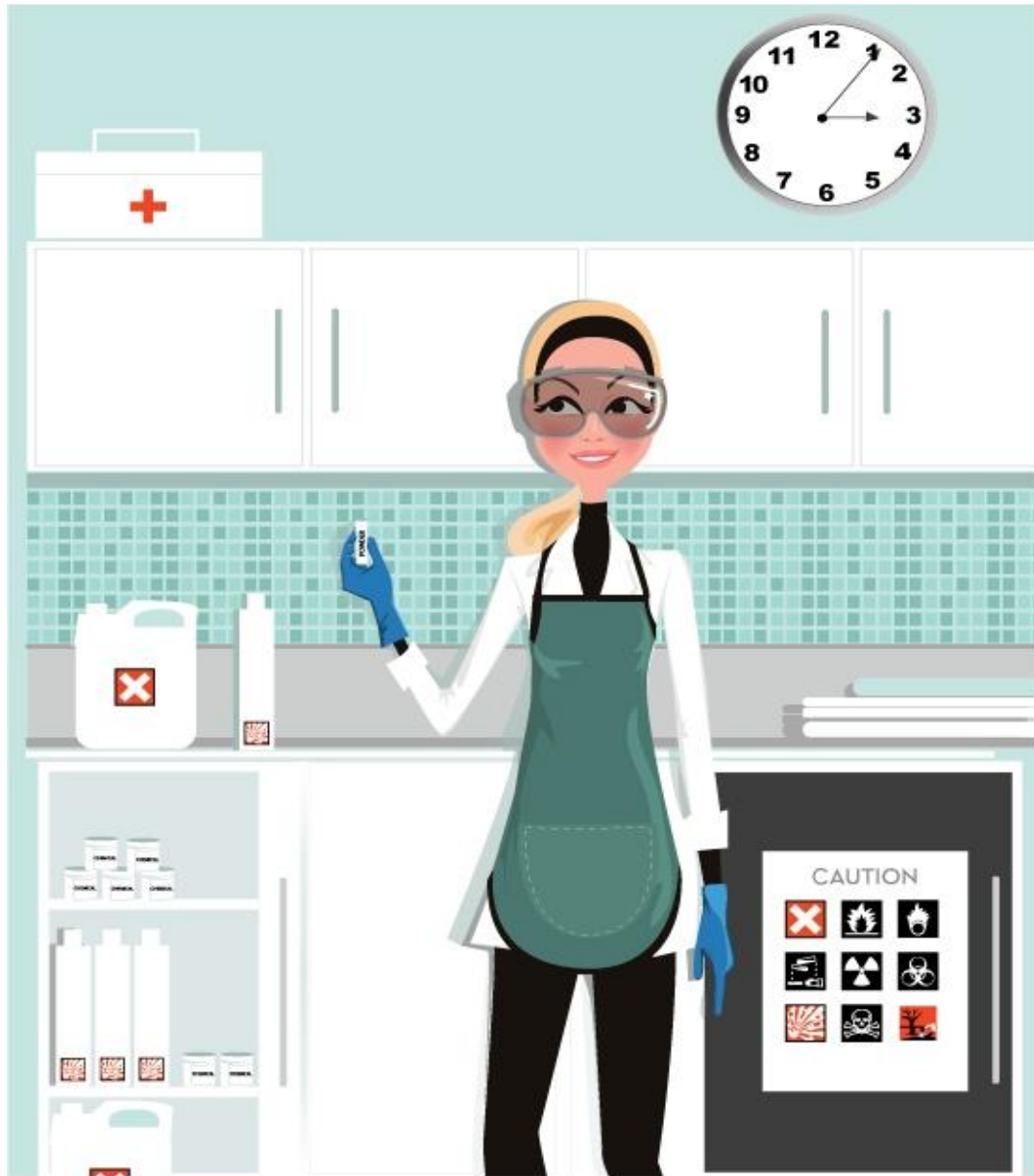


The Academy of Nail Design's

MODULE 5



“Chemical and Salon Safety”

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Welcome to Module 5: *Chemical and Salon Safety & Decontamination Procedures*

In this module we will be discussing salon and chemical safety as well as the importance of creating and maintaining effective decontamination protocols.

As with this and all of our other modules included in this program, we encourage you to conduct your own independent research on the subject. Every time you see this icon -



It means we recommend taking some time to do research outside of the material we have presented to you in order for you to reach a higher level of understanding. Use the library or the internet, or interview local salon owners or working nail professionals. Get their opinions or background on how they got into this field. What trials and tribulations did they face? How did they overcome them?

Answer the questions posed within the module on the 'Additional Notes' pages included with your study guide.

We've found that a common thread between our most successful students is that they use this program as a steppingstone and spend a lot of time exploring the entire industry. We encourage you to do the same.

Once you feel confident in the material presented in this module, watch your online lesson then log in to your Online Learning Environment and take your corresponding test and complete your assignments.

SAFETY MATTERS!

Chemical and Salon Safety

In the nail industry, nail professionals are exposed to and work with a variety of different chemicals and should use basic safety guidelines in order to keep themselves and their clients safe.

Let's first discuss what are chemicals? Everything you come into contact with on a daily basis (even before you wake) are chemicals. All **matter** that is, except electricity and light.

That means every product you use in your daily life is comprised of chemicals. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the food you eat, even our hair and skin are comprised of chemicals. So keep this in mind next time someone tries to sell you a "chemical free" product or food item – is this even possible?



Then why are people then more concerned about certain chemicals rather than all matter? Well certain chemicals have reputations for being dangerous; while this is true, keep in mind **all** chemicals can be harmful if misused.

All the chemicals used in performing nail services (adhesives, acrylic, UV gel, polish remover, acetone etc.) are of safe levels and are not harmful if used properly. **However**, misuse of any chemical can lead to harm. Nail product manufacturers have gone to great lengths to ensure that the chemicals that you are using on yourself and your clients are of safe levels, but these safety measures can be compromised several ways, one of the most important - ***over exposure***.

Overexposure

As we stated above everything we come into contact with, other than light and electricity is a chemical, and one of the most dangerous aspects to chemical contact is overexposure. What constitutes over exposure? Overexposure occurs when a person is exposed to a chemical substance repeatedly and for a prolonged period of time.



What is the common name for overexposure to water? ***Drowning***.

Symptoms of overexposure can be reversed once treated and the exposure to that specific chemical is removed.

Protecting yourself and your clients is one of the most important aspects of being a nail professional.

Some Signs of Chemical Overexposure:

- Lightheadedness
- shortness of breath
- skin irritation
- runny nose
- sore throat
- fatigue
- irritability
- tingling in the extremities
- watery eyes

The 3 Most Simple and Effective Ways of Protecting Yourself and Your Client

1) Gloves

Gloves are inexpensive and come in a variety of styles and materials. We recommend if you prefer using latex gloves that you also keep on hand a non-latex material glove as well because many people have latex intolerances and could have a reaction to a latex glove. Gloves provide a safety barrier between you and your client and you and the chemicals that you are handling



2) Safety glasses

Protective eye wear is a must when handling chemicals and clipping nails or enhancements. It is advisable to have your client wear a pair also to protect them against flying debris.



3) Dust Masks

Often mistaken for masks to protect against the inhalation of chemical vapours keep in mind these inexpensive masks are designed only to reduce the amount of dust present in your breathing zone from entering your lungs.





What is your breathing zone?

Your breathing zone is the two-foot diameter space between you and your client. Picture a beach ball between you and your client. Everything that is in the air within this space you will be breathing in.

So use caution to keep your lids on your products and use appropriate filing grits in order to avoid inhaling vapors and excess dust.



To further protect yourself education is key. Learn everything you can about the chemicals you are handling in your services. How?

Through **MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets)**. What are MSDS?

MSDS are required by the government for product manufacturers to provide for anyone using the manufacturer's products, and must contain the following information:

- 1) Product Identification
- 2) Compositions and Ingredient Information
- 3) Hazard Identification
- 4) First Aid Measures
- 5) Firefighting measures
- 6) Accidental Release measures
- 7) Handling and storage
- 8) Exposure controls and Personal protection
- 9) Physical and Chemical properties
- 10) Stability and Reactivity
- 11) Toxicological Information
- 12) Ecological Information
- 13) Disposal Considerations
- 14) Transportation Information
- 15) Regulatory Information

MSDS can and should be obtained on all products in the salon, directly from the manufacturer and should be easily accessible to all salon employees

Example of a MSDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION I

Chemical Product and Company Identification

Trade Name Appearing on Label: _____ Chemical Family: Nitrocellulose Lacquer

Manufacturer/Distributor/Importers: _____

Emergency Phone: _____

Prepared By: _____

Business Phone: _____

Date prepared: 03/09/05

Poison Control Center - CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

SECTION II

Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Chemical Identity	%	CAS Number	Exposure Limits in Air		
			OSHA (PEL)	ACGIH (TLV)	Other
Butyl Acetate	25-35	123-86-4	150 ppm	150 ppm	n/a
Ethyl Acetate	15-25	141-78-6	400 ppm	400 ppm	n/a
Toluene	12-18	108-88-3	200 ppm	100 ppm	n/a
Nitrocellulose	8-14	9004-70-0	NE	NE	n/a
Isopropyl Alcohol	5-7	67-63-0	400 ppm	400 ppm	n/a
Camphor	0.6-1.2	76-22-2	3 ppm	2 ppm	n/a

SECTION III

Hazard Identification

HMIS Rating Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 4 = Severe

This Products Rating: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Material Appearance: slightly viscous liquid, various colors.

Primary Route of Entry:

Inhalation X Skin X Ingestion X

Ingredient(s) Listed as Cancer Causing Agents?:

NTP - no LARC Monographs - no OSHA - no

Target Organs Affected: n/a when used as directed

Short Term Effect: Inhalation of a large quantity over a prolonged period of time may be narcotic.

Ingestion of liquid will cause gastrointestinal distress, irritation and nausea.

Eyes: Exposure of liquid or vapor may cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing and/or redness.

Skin: Exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include burning, drying, cracking, skin burn and/or skin damage.

SpaRitual Nail Lacquer

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Signs and Symptoms of Over-Exposure: Burning, tearing, and redness of the eyes, irritation of the nose and throat, skin irritation, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and/or fatigue).

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (e.g., asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to the vapors of this material. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the irritation by of this material.

SECTION IV

First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least fifteen minutes. If irritation persists, contact a physician.

Skin Contact: Wash exposed area with soap and water.

Inhalation: If dizziness occurs, move person away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is labored. Contact a physician immediately.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention. If person is drowsy, remove to fresh air. Only induce vomiting if directed by physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION V

Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 10 C, Method TCC

Flammable Limits in Air % - LEL: 1, **UEL:** 13

Extinguishing Media: Water Spray Dry Chemical
Carbon Dioxide Foam

Fire Fighting Procedure: Approach fire from upwind side. Avoid breathing smoke, fumes, mist or vapors. Fire fighters wear protective clothing and selfcontained breathing apparatus. Do not use water, since this product will float on top of the water, causing spreading of the fire.

Unusual Fire and/or Explosion Hazards: If stored in drums: Containers may rupture from internal pressure if confined to a fire area. Keep drums cool with running cold water.

SECTION VI

Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures:

Stop leak if it can be done without risk.
 Confine Spillage. Use absorbent material. Place into disposal drums.
 Dispose according to local, state and federal regulations.

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SECTION VII**Handling and Storage**

Handling: Avoid eye contact. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact.
 Avoid breathing mist or vapors. Use only in well ventilated area.
 Unvented containers may develop pressure. Open container with caution.

Storage: Keep containers cool and away from sources of ignition.
 Keep containers tightly closed when not in use..
 Do not store at temperatures above 35 C.
 Do not store near heat, flame, sparks or any other sources of ignition.

SECTION VIII**Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

When using this product in small quantities in beauty salons, the use of a fan is recommended.

When working with large quantities:

Personal Protective

Equipment (PPE)

Eyes and Face: Face shield with safety glasses or safety goggles
 Skin: Rubber or neoprene gloves. Wear additional clothing to protect the skin.

Engineering Controls: Closed system Filling Equipment. Use ventilation or exhaust during operations.

SECTION IX**Physical and Chemical Properties**

Water Solubility: Nil	0.88	Specific Gravity: (H2O = 1): 0.85 -	85 - 0.97
Appearance: Opaque, various colors		Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 29 mm @ 20 C	
Physical Form: semi-viscous Liquid		Vapor Density (air = 1): 3.04 (Ethyl Acetate)	
%/Wt. Volatiles: 70 - 80 %		Evaporation Rate (IPA = 1)<1	
Boiling Point: 77°C (Ethyl Acetate)		Flashpoint: 7.2°C (Ethyl Acetate)	
Boiling Range: 77 - 130°C		Flammable Limits:	
Melting Point: n/a		Ethyl Acetate:	11
pH: n/a		Butyl Acetate	7.6
		Isopropanol	12
		Toluene	7

SECTION X**Stability and Reactivity**

Chemical Stability: This product is stable under the recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Storage in temperatures above 30 C. Keep away from any ignition sources.

Contact with Materials to avoid: Acids, Alkali, Metals, amines, Oxidizers

Keep containers tightly closed.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products: Oxides of nitrogen, oxides of carbon, carbon aldehydes, methane.

Hazardous Polymerization: will not occur.

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SECTION XI Toxicological Information

	LD50(Oral Rat)	LC50 (Inhal. Rat)
Ethyl Acetate	11300 mg/kg	1600 ppm
Butyl Acetate	11400 mg/kg	2000 ppm
Isopropyl Alcohol	5840 mg/kg	16000 ppm
Toluene	2500 mg/kg	NE

Ingestion: Can cause nausea, and narcosis with weakness, drowsiness and irritation

Eyes This product may be a temporary eye irritant. Prolonged contact can injure the cornea.

Dermal Prolonged contact can cause dry skin.

Inhalation May cause slight dizziness and headache.

Overexposure: May cause irritation of respiratory tract, nervous system, depression, headache

Chronic Effects	none known
Carcinogenicity	Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH
Target Organs	Nervous System

SECTION XII Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity No information available

SECTION XIII Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION XIV Transport Information

Road Transport:		Maritime Transport:	
Class:	3	UN Number:	1263
Packaging Group:	III	Class:	3
Label:	3	Packaging Group:	III
UN Number:	1263	Label:	3
		Flash Point:	10° C, Method TCC

Air Transport:

UN Number: ID8000
 Class: 9
 Packaging Group: II
 Packaging instr.: 910 (Passenger)

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SECTION XV**Regulatory Information**

Labelling according to EEC-Directives.

Symbol: F
Indication of Danger: Highly flammable
Risk Phrases: 11
Safety Phrases: 7-16-23-29-33-37 and 39

SECTION XVI**Other Information**

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on experimental data submitted by the manufacturers of the raw materials and is considered scientifically correct, however, no warrant or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or suitability of this information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use. Use these materials only as directed. If you have any questions regarding the proper interoperation of this sheet or the meaning of any terms used, we strongly urge you to speak with your physician. For further information concerning product safety and proper use, call the number listed on the front of the MSDS.

*These Products Are Designed and Formulated for Professional Salon Use.
 They Must be Used with Adequate Ventilation and in Accordance with Manufacturers Instructions.*

Abbreviations Used:

NE = Not Established
 NKn = Not Known
 n/a = Not Applicable
 C = Ceiling Limit
 TS = Trade Secret
 EST = Estimated
 N/DA = No Data Available

IPA = Isopropyl Alcohol (Rubbing Alcohol)
 mm Hg = Millimeters of Mercury
 PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
 TLV = Threshold Limit Value
 STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit
 NEGL = Negligible

NF = None Found

NTP = National Toxicology Program
 IRAC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
 CHEMTREC = Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service Number
 NR = Not Required

Now it's time to do some independent research!

Research other ways to ensure a safe working environment.



Decontamination vs. Sanitization vs. Sterilization

“Cleanliness is next to Godliness”. A statement never rang more true than in the nail industry.

Remember **clean** does not equal sanitized, disinfected, or sterilized.

All clients of a salon assume that the salon and all its equipment have been disinfected and are free of germs. As all nail professionals assume that all clients are free of any contagious infections. In both cases, this may not be true. It is extremely important as a nail professional to closely follow industry standards and laws for the purposes of cleaning, disinfecting and/or sterilization of all surface areas and instruments.



How do you know what the laws and guidelines are in your area? You must contact your local health and safety board and ask them for their guidelines for personal services. It is your responsibility to follow proper guidelines. If you don't you run the risk of fines or being shut down – as well as cross-contaminating clients and equipment.

Very few people recognize the difference between cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting and sterilizing. Knowing these differences becomes extremely important when dealing with the public.

Let's discuss the difference between these levels of decontamination (better known as cleaning) procedures. But first we should take a quick look into exactly what you are guarding against.

GERMS are the common term used for “**pathogenic** (capable of producing an infection) bacteria or other **microorganisms.**” (living organisms unseen by the naked eye.) Germs are present in bodily secretions and are capable of spreading from an infected person to a healthy person. Please note that there are several books devoted to the study, and you should read at least one or two in order to further understand infectious diseases and how they are transmitted.

We recommend reading Milady’s “Playing it Safe – Milady’s Guide to Decontamination, Sterilization and Personal Protection” by Sheldon R. Chesky, Isabel Cristina, Richard B. Rosenberg

Bacteria and other microorganisms can be passed from client to client and from client to you. So, it is very important that the cycle is broken before healthy people (including yourself) are infected.

You may be unable to determine whether a person is carrying an infectious disease by simply looking at them. In fact, many infected people may not even know themselves that they are infected, so don’t rely on outward appearance. Most diseases have incubation periods where an infected person may not show any signs or symptoms for days or months or even years. For example, the incubation period for HIV can be anywhere from 3-10 years.



The first step in keeping a salon healthy is to **CLEAN**. Cleaning would consist of sweeping up debris off the floor and surfaces (manicure table tops etc.), taking out garbage, dusting etc. This is the just the first step and by no means the end for keeping a work area healthy.

If a work area is not free of clutter and debris, then it is definitely not free of what could be infectious bacteria. Never have open containers, chemical spills, food or drinks, garbage, or used towels lying around. That is a sure way to allow bacteria to multiply and spread. This is also the fastest way a client can tell this is not a healthy salon, and a sign to run, not walk out the door.

The next step in keeping a salon healthy is to **SANITIZE**. To sanitize means to reduce the number of pathogens (Bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi) on a surface. This can be done with most household cleaning products, detergents or by washing your hands. This is a very important but very low level of decontamination (cleaning).

The next level or step is to **DISINFECT**.

Disinfecting means “to kill specific microorganisms by physical or chemical means.”

There are different levels of disinfection and they are the following:

- 1) limited disinfection (very low level)
- 2) general disinfection (low level)
- 3) hospital-grade disinfection (plain)
- 4) hospital-grade *tuberculocidal* (**Tu-ber-cul-o-see-dhal**) disinfection (ideal)

Most household cleaners are of limited disinfection level, which means they are design to kill either *staphylococcus* (**Staff-low-koh-kus**) or *salmonella* bacteria, but not both. These types of cleaners are nowhere near the ideal when dealing with a salon.

General level disinfection cleaners will kill both *staphylococcus* and *salmonella* bacteria, but not **TB** organisms. This again makes these types of cleaners not the salon ideal.



The **Tuberculosis (tu-ber-khul-o-sis) organism** is one of the harder organisms on earth to kill, therefore making any disinfectant that can kill this organism ideal for a salon environment. If a disinfectant can kill the **TB organism** it can kill several other harmful bacteria and viruses.

So when you are choosing a disinfectant for your work environment make sure it is of **hospital-grade tuberculocidal (Tu-ber-cul-o-see-dhal) level**.

Once you have bought the highest hospital-grade TB disinfectant, read the directions on how to use the product carefully on the package and follow them precisely.

If there is any variance from the manufacturer's directions it may make the product ineffective, and you'll be wasting your time.

A lot of people (nail professionals and clients alike) believe a salon should be **sterilized**. After reading the following you'll understand why that would be impossible.

Sterilization means "to kill all forms of biologic life, including the bacterial spore."

Bacterial spores are the most resilient form of life on earth. A bacterial spore can be 10,000 times more resilient to disinfectants when it is in a growing active form.

Sterilization can kill bacterial spores where disinfectants can't. Sterilization is achieved by heating up a sealed chamber with temperatures and pressures so high that all life is destroyed (an autoclave),

Or by using the very dangerous ethylene oxide gas

Or the latest in sterilization technology - **AHP** (Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide – a chemical sterilant that requires total immersion).

So as you see it would be impossible to sterilize an entire salon without destroying everything in it.

If cost is an issue and you do not have the funds to purchase a high quality autoclave (Figure A), which is a fast, easy and effective means of providing sterilization for salon implements, sterilization for salon implements can also be done safely by immersing implements in a soaking tray (Figure B) containing a chemical sterilant for the prescribed length of time. Refer to your local beauty supply facility for names of manufacturers of high quality easy to use chemical sterilants.



Figure A – autoclave



Figure B – sterilizing tray

Creating Salon Decontamination Protocols

Your salon or spa should keep cleaning logs that record when and at what level each piece of equipment, surfaces and implements have been cleaned. The employee who does the cleaning should initial beside it in the log to confirm that the process has been completed.

Figure 1: Sample Cleaning Log
Week of: _____

Area	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Stock dates checked	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Bench, doors, floor cleaned	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Driver area cleaned	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
PPE stocked	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sharps container checked (disposal if full)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Form should be signed, dated and kept on file

Different implements and equipment within the salon or spa require different levels of decontamination.

When creating a decontamination protocol it is imperative to acknowledge what level of ‘clean’ each item in your work area requires in order to follow (or exceed) industry standards.

Implements (stainless steel cuticle pusher, cuticle nippers, glass or diamond files etc.) ***and electric file bits*** can be divided into two categories: **semi-critical and critical.**



Semi critical items are implements and tools that are for use on the body, but do not pierce the skin or come into contact with blood or bodily fluids. This should really encompass all of tools used in professional nail services as nail professionals are not able to pierce skin or cut living tissue. However, accidents do happen and when a tool or implement does pierce the skin it becomes now a critical item. Semi critical items require high level Hospital grade TB disinfection.

Critical items are tools or implements that have pierced the skin or been exposed to blood or bodily fluids. Critical items require sterilization.

Tabletops, surfaces and floors require high level disinfection. As well as all non-porous surfaces including whirlpool foot baths.

Nail files and buffers, orangewood sticks, sanding bands for electric files.

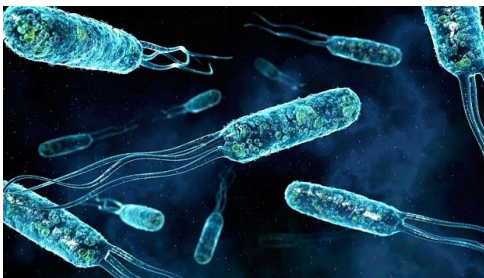
Any item that is one time use such as nail buffers and files that cannot be properly disinfected or sterilized should be discarded after use on each client. **DO NOT** use a disposable file over and over again on several different clients. You are transposing bacteria and germs from client to client. These items are one time use only and should be thrown away after being used. Many students and professionals are surprised to hear this and almost always exclaim that it is too expensive to be throwing away files when they think they can be safely used more

than once. Buying your files and buffers in bulk greatly reduces the cost quite a bit. In fact, during a typical service you shouldn't be spending more than .50 cents per client, and when you weigh that small amount against a potential lawsuit it quickly makes sense. Also, the law requires it. If you feel that your service prices don't enable you to use disposable items, raise the price of your services – your clients will understand the .50 cent raise in service price if you explain to them that you've implemented a decontamination protocol to ensure their safety.

Client Care Kits: A Good Idea or Bad Idea?

When legislation around the world started implementing strict sanitation guidelines, a lot of salons started putting together Client Care kits to show their clients that they were taking these guidelines seriously. A Client Care Kit was a box or baggy with each individual client's name on it, that the nail professional placed the client's buffer, file, arbor band, orangewood stick and other various used items after their service to be kept in storage until such time that the client returned for their next service.

Hmmmm....sounds like a good idea doesn't it? This way there is no cross contamination between client's service items. Well, let's give this some thought. Here's an example of why this is faulty thinking on the part of the nail professional.



Let's say Jane has a scheduled manicure appointment at 2:00 in the afternoon. Right before she comes in for her appointment, she stops to grab a quick bite to eat at a local eatery. Unbeknownst to Jane the sandwich she purchases and quickly consumes has been contaminated with Salmonella bacteria. Now Jane will learn about the Salmonella outbreak later that day when she's watching the news, but right now she feels fine.

She comes into the salon for her manicure appointment, as instructed by her nail professional she does wash her hands, just not as well as she should. She then sits down to enjoy her weekly manicure treat.

After Jane's service, her nail professional places her used items into Jane's personalized Client Care Kit and stores it away for Jane's next visit. What's all over Jane's used items? Salmonella bacteria that will multiply and grow over the next week until Jane comes in again.

Jane goes home after her appointment, starts to not feel well and is sick. A week later after finally feeling better Jane comes into the salon for her weekly manicure treat where her nail professional pulls out the contaminated kit of her implements. Guess who gets sick again? Guess who else has now been exposed to the bacteria - YOU.

**ALL one-time use items are to be DISPOSED OF and
ALL reusable items are to be HIGH-LEVEL DISINFECTED
or STERILIZED EVERY TIME and ALWAYS!**

DO NOT STORE any used items!

Giving Away Disposable Items

This another misconception among most nail professionals. Isn't it nice when you go to your local salon for a nail service and at the end of the service the nail professional gives you your disposable file and buffer to take home with you to use? Again – NO!

Did you know that in an ideal environment, a bacteria cell can divide approximately every 20 minutes???

Here's a quick table to re-enforce this idea. Let's say Jane comes in at 2:00 P.M. for her appointment. After her appointment the nail professional gives her her **used nail file and buffer** which she sticks in her purse, then when she gets home she drops in a drawer. We're going to presume that there is only 1 bacteria cell on these items (highly unlikely that there is only 1, but for sake of the example we'll use that as a starting point).

Here's what happens:

Time	Bacterial Count
2:00 p.m.	1
3:00 p.m.	8
4:00 p.m.	64
5:00 p.m.	512
6:00 p.m.	4,000
7:00 p.m.	32,000
8:00 p.m.	262,000
9:00 p.m.	2,000,000
10:00 p.m.	16,000,000
11:00 p.m.	134,000,000

That's right at the end of just 9 hours there are now 134,000,000 bacterial cells on that item - can you imagine after 2 weeks when Jane finally decides to pull out and use the 'lovely free gift' her nail professional gave to her? What if this was the day Jane ate at the eatery? Do you think at this point it matters to Jane that that was originally ***her*** bacteria? I doubt it!

Giving your clients a giveaway file or buffer is a nice idea but make it a new file or buffer and inform your client that they are one-time use items and not to be stored and re-used over and over again.

**ALL one-time use items are to be DISPOSED OF and
ALL reusable items are to be HIGH-LEVEL DISINFECTED
or STERILIZED EVERY TIME and ALWAYS!**

DO NOT STORE or GIVE AWAY any used items!



In Conclusion

Understand what chemicals are and what chemicals you are using in your work area. Understand the basics of how to handle, store and use the chemicals you have in your work area and also what to do in the case of an emergency by obtaining all the MSDS sheets for the products you use.



Understand what the different levels of decontamination are and make it your goal to create decontamination protocols for your work area and follow them each and every time you perform a service, as well as daily and weekly protocols. A log must be created and maintained in the salon and signed off on by any employee performing the sanitation procedures.

Remember, it is your responsibility and pledge as a nail professional to keep yourself up to date on the latest legal and health guidelines, so if need be as a part of your continuing education, promise to yourself to take an annual or bi-annual course on sanitation. You and your clients will thank you.

Additional Notes

These Additional Module pages are for you to answer the extra questions we asked within the module and to be adding your research notes.

