Sterilisation

1. Reusable instruments/equipment used to penetrate a person’s skin MUST be sterilised using a bench-top steriliser that is maintained in accordance with AS 2182-1998

2. There MUST be at least one person present during sterilising who is adequately trained in the operation of the steriliser

3. Instruments/equipment MUST:
   • Be thoroughly cleaned before they are sterilised
   • Be dry when they are removed from the steriliser
   • Remain packaged until needed for use

4. The steriliser MUST be serviced annually, otherwise a Class 5 or 6 indicator must be placed in every load

5. Sterilisation records (e.g. time, temperature, pressure, the number and type of items sterilised, operator and date) MUST be kept for at least 12 months

Council requirements

1. Contact your local council to ensure you can meet their planning and building requirements

2. Councils require walls, floors and ceilings to be smooth and impervious for easy cleaning

3. Your skin penetration practice MUST be registered with the local council

Warning

Failure to meet the requirements of the Public Health Regulation 2012 may result in an on-the-spot fine, closure of some or all of your business or prosecution

Further information

Contact your local council or public health unit (1300 066 055) for additional information on the health requirements of the beauty industry.


A UV Cabinet does NOT sterilise
What are the health requirements for beauty premises?

1. If a beautician conducts a procedure that involves skin penetration then the beautician and the premises MUST comply with the Public Health Regulation 2012.

2. Procedures that involve ‘Skin Penetration’ include:
   - Removal of skin (e.g. microdermabrasion, razor scraping)
   - Cuticle cutting
   - Hair removal (not threading or hair removal using tweezers or a laser)
   - Cosmetic tattooing (where ink is placed in the skin using a needle to add colour usually to the eyebrows or lips)
   - Drilling and filing for artificial nails
   - Removal of corns (lancing)

Hygiene requirements

Premises MUST

1. Be clean, hygienic and have a waste bin
2. Have a hand-wash basin with:
   - Clean, warm, potable water
   - Liquid soap (or an alcohol based hand cleaner)
   - Single-use towels (or an automatic hand dryer)
3. Have a separate sink with warm water for cleaning equipment
4. Have available
   - Disposable gloves
   - Clean gowns (or aprons)
   - Clean linen

Beauticians MUST

1. Wear protective equipment
   - Gloves MUST be worn once, then placed in the waste bin immediately after completing the procedure
   - A clean gown or apron MUST be worn

Sterile instruments/equipment

All reusable instruments/equipment used to penetrate a person’s skin (such as cuticle cutters, drill bits, microdermabrasion heads, and razor scrapers) MUST be sterilised

Sterile needles

1. If needles are used, there MUST be an adequate supply of sterile disposable needles
2. All needles MUST only be used once, then immediately disposed of into a sharps container that complies with AS4031-1992

Use of inks and other liquids/creams

Inks and other liquids/creams MUST be placed in single-use containers or applicators for use on one person, then placed in the waste bin.

Wax for hair removal

Wax (and any instrument used to apply the wax, such as a spatula) MUST be placed in the waste bin after completing the procedure (No double dipping!)

Beware of what you share

Infectious diseases such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C can be spread when instruments/equipment have not been correctly sterilised and re-used.

Needles are difficult to sterilise, which is why they MUST be used only once then immediately placed in an appropriate sharps container.

Beauticians should be immunised against hepatitis B.