

CHAPTER 63  
INFECTION CONTROL FOR SALONS AND SCHOOLS OF COSMETOLOGY ARTS AND  
SCIENCES

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470], Chs 149, 150]

[Prior to IAC 12/23/92, see 645—Chapters 60, 61]

**645—63.1(157) Definitions.** For purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Cleaning*” refers to removing visible debris and disposable parts, washing the surface or item with water and soap or detergent, rinsing the surface or item thoroughly and drying the surface or item. Cleaning must occur before disinfection can begin.

“*Disinfectant*” means an EPA-registered bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal, pseudomonacidal chemical solution, spray or wipe that is effective against HIV-1 and human hepatitis B virus and is intended to destroy or irreversibly inactivate specific viruses, bacteria, or pathogenic fungi, but not necessarily their spores, on nonporous items and surfaces.

“*Disinfection*” means the procedure that kills pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.

“*Dispensary*” means a separate physical location or area in a salon or school to be used for the storing and dispensing of supplies and cleaning and disinfecting of all implements. The dispensary is where products, chemicals and disinfectants are prepared, measured, mixed, portioned, and disposed of.

“*FDA*” means the federal Food and Drug Administration.

“*Germicide*” means an agent that destroys germs.

“*Nonporous*” means an item that lacks minute openings or crevices that keep air, water and bacteria from entering the item.

“*Porous*” means an item that contains minute openings or crevices that allow air, water and bacteria to enter the item, such as untreated wood, paper and cardboard.

“*School*” means a school of cosmetology arts and sciences.

“*Sterilization*” means the procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.

“*Universal precautions*” means practices consistently used to prevent exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the transmission of disease.

“*Wash hands*” means the process of thoroughly washing hands and the exposed portions of the arms up to the elbow with soap or detergent and water and drying with a single-use towel or air dryer. Bar soap shall not be set out for common use.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.2(157) Infection control rules and inspection report.** Upon request, the licensee shall make Chapter 63, Infection Control for Salons and Schools of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences, and the most recent inspection report available to the board, agents of the board, all persons employed or studying in a salon or school, and the general public.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.3(157) Responsibilities of salon owners.** Each salon owner shall ensure the following:

1. Individuals employed for cosmetology arts and sciences services or other licensees working in the salon hold a current and active license issued by either the board of cosmetology arts and sciences or the board of barbering;

2. Licensees employed by the salon or other licensees working in the salon do not exceed their scope of practice; and

3. License renewal cards are properly displayed in the front entrance area at eye level. No license which has expired or become invalid for any reason shall be displayed in connection with the practices of the salon.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.4(157) Responsibilities of licensees.** Licensees are responsible for:

1. Their own permanently assigned station areas;

2. Holding a current and active license issued by the board of cosmetology arts and sciences or the board of barbering; and

3. Ensuring that they do not exceed their scope of practice.  
[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.5(157) Joint responsibility.** Salon owners and licensees are jointly responsible for all common areas and employee areas.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.6(157) Building standards.** Salons and schools shall have and maintain:

1. A service area that is equipped with exhaust fans or air filtration equipment that is of sufficient capacity to be capable of removing chemical fumes from the air;

2. A dispensary;

3. A reception area;

4. Hot and cold running water and clean lavatory facilities;

5. Safe drinking water;

6. Hand-washing facilities;

7. Adequate lighting;

8. Work surfaces that are easily cleaned; and

9. A complete first-aid kit in a readily accessible location on the premises. At a minimum, the first-aid kit must include adhesive dressings, gauze and antiseptic, tape, triple antibiotics, eyewash, and gloves.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.7(157) Salons in residential buildings.**

**63.7(1)** A salon located in a residential building shall comply with all requirements in rule 645—63.5(157).

**63.7(2)** A separate entrance shall be maintained for salon rooms in a residential building. An exception is that an entrance may allow passage through a nonliving area of the residence, i.e., hall, garage or stairway. Any door leading directly from the licensed salon to any portion of the living area of the residence shall be closed at all times during business hours.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.8(157) Salons adjacent to other businesses.** A salon operated adjacent to any other business shall be separated by at least a partial partition. When the salon is operated immediately adjacent to a business where food is handled, the business shall be entirely separated, and any doors between the salon and the business shall be rendered unusable except in an emergency.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.9(157) Smoking.** All salons licensed by the board shall comply with the smokefree air Act found in Iowa Code chapter 142D.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.10(157) Personal cleanliness.** All licensees and students who engage in serving the public shall be neat and clean in person and attire.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.11(157) Universal precautions.** All licensees and students shall practice universal precautions consistently by observing the following.

**63.11(1)** Students and licensees shall thoroughly wash hands after smoking, eating, or using the restroom and before providing services to each client. Hand sanitizers or gloves are not an acceptable substitute for hand washing.

**63.11(2)** Every salon shall have a biohazard sharps container for disposing of used needles, razor blades and other sharp instruments. These containers shall be located as close to the use area as is practical. These containers shall not be filled above designated “fill line” and shall be disposed of in

accordance with guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**63.11(3)** Rescinded IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16.

**63.11(4)** Licensees and students shall wear disposable gloves or may refuse to provide the service when encountering clients with open sores. Gloves shall only be used on a single client and shall be disposed of after the client's service. Anytime gloves are used during a service, licensees and students shall wash hands both before gloves are worn and after they are removed.

**63.11(5)** Licensees and students shall refrain from all direct client care and from handling client-care equipment if the licensee or student has open sores that cannot be effectively covered.

**63.11(6)** Instruments and implements shall be disinfected pursuant to rule 645—63.13(157).

**63.11(7)** Instruments and supplies that have been used on a client or soiled in any manner shall be placed in the proper receptacles clearly labeled "used." All used items shall be kept separate from items that are disinfected and ready for use.

**63.11(8)** Disinfectant solution shall be stored in the dispensary.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

#### **645—63.12(157) Blood exposure procedures.**

**63.12(1)** If a student or licensee injures oneself, the following steps shall be taken before the student or licensee returns to service:

- a. Stop service.
- b. Clean the injured area by washing the area with soap and water. Use antiseptic or ointment as appropriate.
- c. In the case of mucous membrane exposure, wash or rinse the affected area with plenty of water.
- d. Cover the injury with the appropriate dressing.
- e. Clean the client and station as necessary. First, remove all visible debris and then clean the client with an antiseptic that is appropriate for the skin and clean the station with disinfectant.
- f. Bag any blood-soiled porous articles and dispose of articles in the trash.
- g. Wash and disinfect all nonporous items.
- h. Wash hands before returning to service.

**63.12(2)** If a client injury occurs, the following steps shall be taken:

- a. Stop service.
- b. Glove hands of students or licensees.
- c. Clean injured area and use antiseptic or ointment as appropriate.
- d. Cover the injury with the appropriate dressing to prevent further blood exposure.
- e. Clean station by removing all visible debris and using disinfectant that is appropriate for the soiled surface.
- f. Bag any blood-soiled porous articles and dispose of articles in the trash.
- g. Wash and disinfect all nonporous items.
- h. Wash hands before returning to service.

[ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.13(157) Disinfecting and sterilizing instruments and equipment.** All nonporous tools and implements must be either disinfected or sterilized according to the requirements of this rule before use upon a client in schools and salons.

**63.13(1) Disinfection.**

a. Nonporous tools and implements.

(1) Immersion method. After each use, all immersible nonporous tools and implements shall be disinfected by cleaning the tools and implements followed by complete immersion in a disinfectant. Disinfectant solutions shall be mixed according to manufacturer label instructions. The manufacturer's listed contact time for effectively eliminating all pathogens listed shall be adhered to at all times.

(2) Nonimmersion method. After each use, any nonporous item that cannot be immersed in a disinfectant shall be cleaned with soap or detergent and water to remove all organic material and then sprayed or wiped with disinfectant. Minimum disinfectant contact time as listed on the manufacturer's

label shall be followed. Nonimmersible tools and implements include but are not limited to scissors, trimmers, clippers, handles of hair dryers and curling/flat irons.

*b.* Disinfected implements shall be stored in a disinfected, dry, covered container and shall be isolated from contaminants. Such container shall be disinfected at least once each week and whenever visibly dirty.

*c.* Disinfectant solutions shall be changed as instructed on the solution's manufacturer label or whenever visibly dirty.

*d.* Electric file bits.

(1) After each use, all visible debris shall be removed from diamond, carbide, natural and metal bits by cleaning with either an ultrasonic cleaner or immersion of each bit in acetone for 5 to 10 minutes.

(2) After they are cleaned, diamond, carbide, natural and metal bits shall be disinfected by complete immersion in an appropriate disinfectant. Minimum disinfectant contact time as listed on the manufacturer's label shall be followed.

**63.13(2) Sterilization.** UV light boxes are prohibited and are not an acceptable method of sterilization.

*a.* Tools and implements may be sterilized by one of the following methods:

(1) Steam sterilizer, registered and listed with the FDA and used according to the manufacturer's instructions. If steam sterilization, moist heat, is utilized, heat exposure shall be at a minimum of 121°C/250°F, for at least 30 minutes;

(2) Dry heat sterilizer, registered and listed with the FDA and used according to the manufacturer's instructions. If dry heat sterilization is utilized, heat exposure shall be at a minimum of 171°C/340°F, for at least 60 minutes;

(3) Autoclave sterilization equipment, calibrated to ensure that it reaches the temperature required by the manufacturer's instructions. If autoclave sterilization equipment is utilized, spore testing by a contracted independent laboratory shall be performed at least every 30 days. If a positive spore test is received, the autoclave may not be used until a negative spore test is received. The salon must maintain a log of each autoclave use, all testing samples and results, and a maintenance log of all maintenance performed on the device. Maintenance shall be performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The salon must have available for inspection the autoclave maintenance log for the most recent 12 months; or

(4) Chemical sterilization with a hospital grade liquid which, if used, shall be used according to the directions on the label. When chemical sterilization is used, items shall be fully submerged for at least 10 minutes.

*b.* Sterilization equipment shall be maintained in working order. The equipment shall be checked at least monthly and calibrated to ensure that it reaches the temperature required by the manufacturer's instructions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 157.6.

[ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.14(157) Porous instruments and supplies that cannot be disinfected.** Porous instruments and supplies that come into direct contact with a client cannot be disinfected. These instruments and supplies include but are not limited to cotton pads, sponges, wooden applicators, emery boards, pumice stones, nail buffers, buffing bits, arbor or sanding bands, sleeves, toe separators and neck strips. These are single-use items and shall be disposed of in a waste receptacle immediately after use.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.15(157) Sterilizing instruments.** Rescinded ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16.

**645—63.16(157) Infection control methods for creams, cosmetics and applicators.**

**63.16(1)** Liquids, creams, waxes, powders and cosmetics used for clients must be kept in closed, labeled containers.

**63.16(2)** All fluids, semifluids and powders must be dispensed with an applicator or from a shaker, dispenser pump, or spray-type container.

a. Applicators made of a washable, nonabsorbent material shall be cleaned and disinfected before being used on a client and shall only be dipped into the container one time before being cleaned and disinfected again.

b. Applicators made of wood shall be discarded after a single dip, which would be one use.

c. Roll-on wax products are prohibited.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.17** Reserved.

**645—63.18(157) Prohibited hazardous substances and use of products and equipment.**

**63.18(1)** No salon or school shall have on the premises cosmetic products containing substances which have been banned or otherwise deemed hazardous or deleterious by the FDA for use in cosmetic products. Prohibited products include, but are not limited to, any product containing liquid methyl methacrylate monomer and methylene chloride. No product shall be used in a manner that is not approved by the FDA. Presence of a prohibited product in a salon or school is prima facie evidence of that product's use in the salon or school.

**63.18(2)** All razor-edged, grating or rasp microplaner pedicure instruments designed to remove skin from the bottoms and sides of feet are prohibited. The presence of such equipment shall be prima facie evidence of the equipment's use.

**63.18(3)** Procedures involving any animal (e.g., fish, leeches, snails) are prohibited in salons and schools.

**63.18(4)** No salon or school shall have chamois buffers. If chamois buffers are observed in the workplace, their presence shall be prima facie evidence of their use.

**63.18(5)** No salon or school shall use plastic sleeves or envelopes to store cleaned and disinfected implements unless the implements stored in the plastic sleeves or envelopes have actually been sterilized pursuant to paragraph 63.13(2)“a.”

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.19(157) Proper protection of neck.** A shampoo apron, haircloth, or similar article shall not be placed directly against the neck of a client but shall be kept from direct contact with the client by means of a paper neckband or clean towel. A neckband of paper shall not be used more than once. Towels or cloth neckbands shall not be used more than once without proper laundering.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.20(157) Proper laundering and storage.** All cloth towels, robes and similar items shall be laundered in a washing machine with laundry detergent used according to the manufacturer's directions. All linens shall be dried until hot to the touch. No moisture shall be left in laundered items. A clean storage area shall be provided for clean towels and linen, and a covered hamper or receptacle marked “used” shall be provided for all soiled towels, robes and linens.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.21(157) Pets.** Dogs (except dogs providing assistance to individuals with physical disabilities), cats, birds, or other animals shall not be permitted in a salon. This rule does not apply to fish in an aquarium provided the aquarium is maintained in a sanitary condition.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.22(157) General maintenance.** All areas of the salon and school shall be clean and in good repair.

**63.22(1)** Walls, floors, and fixtures must be kept clean and in good repair at all times.

**63.22(2)** After January 1, 2010, carpeting is not permitted in the working area of the establishment unless the carpeting was installed prior to January 1, 2010. Carpeting shall only be allowed in the reception and hooded dryer areas.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.23(157) Records.** Client records and appointment records shall be maintained for a period of no less than three years following the last date of entry. Proper safeguards shall be provided to ensure the safety of these records from destructive elements.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10]

**645—63.24(157) Salons and schools providing electrology or esthetics.** A salon or school in which electrology or esthetics is practiced shall follow the infection control rules and requirements pertaining to all salons and schools and shall also meet the following requirements:

1. The electrology or esthetics room shall have adequate space, lighting and ventilation.
2. The floors in the immediate area where the electrology or esthetics is performed shall have an impervious, smooth, washable surface.
3. All service table surfaces shall be constructed of impervious, easily disinfected material.
4. Needles, probes and lancets shall be single-client use and disposable.
5. Licensees providing electrology services shall wear gloves.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.25(157) Cleaning and disinfecting circulating and noncirculating tubs, bowls, and spas.**

**63.25(1)** After use for each client:

- a. Drain the water and remove any visible debris;
- b. Clean the surfaces according to the manufacturer's instructions, use a brush to remove all film, and rinse the tub, bowl, or spa basin;
- c. Fill the tub, bowl, or spa basin with water and add disinfectant;
- d. Allow the disinfectant to stand for noncirculating tubs, bowls, or basins or to circulate for circulating tubs, bowls, or basins for the time specified according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
- e. After disinfection, drain and rinse with clean water.

**63.25(2)** At the end of the day, remove all removable parts from circulating tubs, such as filters, screens, drains, and jets, and clean and disinfect the removable parts as follows:

- a. Scrub with a brush and soap or detergent until free from debris, and then rinse.
- b. Completely immerse in disinfectant.
- c. Rinse and air dry.
- d. Replace the disinfected parts into the tubs, bowl, or basin or store the parts in a disinfected, dry, covered container that is isolated from contaminants.

**63.25(3)** For each pedicure station, a record shall be made of the date and time of the daily cleaning and disinfecting. This record shall be made at or near the time of cleaning and disinfecting. Records of cleaning and disinfecting shall be made available upon request by a client, inspector or investigator. The record must be signed by a licensee and include the licensee's license number beside each recorded cleaning event. Foot spa records shall be maintained for two years from the date of the cleaning.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

**645—63.26(157) Paraffin wax.** Paraffin wax shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be used in such a manner so as not to contaminate the remaining wax in the paraffin bath. The following procedures apply:

1. The client shall be free of broken skin or any skin disorder;
2. Hands or feet of a client shall be cleaned before being dipped into paraffin wax. The client's hands and feet shall not be dipped into the original wax container. The wax shall be removed from the original container and placed in a single-use bag before dipping. Any unused wax remaining in the single-use bag shall be discarded after dipping;
3. Paraffin wax that has been removed from a client's hands or feet shall be discarded after each use; and
4. Paraffin wax shall be kept free of any debris and kept covered when not in use.

[ARC 8515B, IAB 2/10/10, effective 3/17/10; ARC 2600C, IAB 6/22/16, effective 8/15/16]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 147.7 and chapter 157.

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