



Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation Health & Safety Sanitation Standards Topic Definitions

83.100 Health & Safety Definitions

Clarity for licensee on health, safety & sanitation responsibilities

83.101 Health & Safety Standards Approved disinfectants

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Requirements for public safety

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Requirements for public safety

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Requirements for public safety



Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation Health & Safety Sanitation Standards

83.100 Health & Safety Definitions. *(New section effective March 1, 2006 31 TexReg 1280; amended effective August 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 5952; amended effective January 1, 2008, 32 TexReg 9970; amended effective February 17, 2012, 37 TexReg 681; amended effective July 1, 2014 39 TexReg 4650)*

The following words and terms, when used in the chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) Chlorine bleach solutions – A chemical used to destroy bacteria and to disinfect implements and hard, non-porous surfaces; solution should be mixed fresh at least once per day. As used in this chapter, chlorine bleach solutions fall into three categories based on concentration and exposure time:
 - (A) Low level disinfection (100 – 200 ppm) – Add two teaspoons household (5.25%) bleach to one-gallon water. Soak 10 minutes minimum.
 - (B) High level disinfection (1,000 ppm) – Add one-third (1/3) cup household (5.25%) bleach to one-gallon water. Soak 20 minutes minimum.
 - (C) Blood and body fluid clean up and disinfection (5,000 ppm) – Add one and three-quarters (1 ¾) cups household (5.25%) bleach to one-gallon water. Also referred to as a 10% bleach solution.
- (2) Clean or cleansing – Washing with liquid soap and water, detergent, antiseptics, or other adequate methods to remove all visible debris or residue. Cleansing is not disinfection.
- (3) Disinfect or disinfection – The use of chemicals to destroy pathogens on implements and other hard, non-porous surfaces to render an item safe for handling, use, and disposal.
- (4) Disinfectant – In this chapter, one of the following department-approved chemicals:

- (A) An EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectant used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
 - (B) A chlorine bleach solution consisting of $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of 5.25% per gallon of water; or
- (5) EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectant – When used according to manufacturer's instructions, a chemical that is a low-level disinfectant used to destroy bacteria and to disinfect implements and hard, non-porous surfaces.
 - (6) Multi-use items – Items constructed of hard materials with smooth surfaces such as metal, glass, or plastic typically for use on more than one client. The term includes but is not limited to such items as clippers, scissors, combs, nippers, and some nail files.
 - (7) Single-use items – Porous items made or constructed of cloth, wood, or other absorbent materials having rough surfaces usually intended for single use including but not limited to such items as tissues, orangewood sticks, cotton balls, some buffer blocks, and gauze.
 - (8) Sterilize or sterilization – To eliminate all forms of bacteria or other microorganisms by use of an autoclave or dry heat sterilizer.
 - (9) Sanitize or sanitization – To reduce the number of microorganisms to a safe level by use of an ultraviolet sanitizer

83.101. Health and Safety Standards – Department-Approve

Disinfectants. *(New section effective March 1, 2006, 31 TexReg, 1280; amended effective August 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 5952; amended effective July 1, 2014 39 TexReg 4650)*

- (a) EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectants shall be used as follows:
 - (1) Implements and surfaces shall first be thoroughly cleaned of all visible debris prior to disinfection. EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectants become inactivated and ineffective when visibly contaminated with debris, hair, dirt and particulates.

- (2) Some disinfectants may be sprayed on the instruments, tools, or equipment to be disinfected.
 - (3) Disinfectants in which implements are to be immersed shall be prepared fresh daily or more often if solution becomes diluted or soiled.
 - (4) In all cases the disinfectant shall be used in accordance with the manufactures' recommendation or other guidance in this rule.
 - (5) These chemicals are harsh and may affect the long-term use of scissors and other sharp objects. Therefore, the department recommends leaving items in solution in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendation for effective disinfection.
- (b) Chlorine bleach solutions shall be used as follows:
- (1) Chlorine bleach at the appropriate concentration is an effective disinfectant for all purpose in a salon.
 - (2) Chlorine bleach solutions shall be mixed daily
 - (3) Chlorine bleach shall be kept in a closed covered container and not exposed to sunlight.
 - (4) Chlorine bleach may affect the long-term use of scissors and other sharp objects so the department does not recommend leaving items in bleach solution beyond 2 minutes for effective disinfection (5 minutes if disinfecting for blood contamination).
 - (5) Chlorine bleach vapors might react with vapors from other chemicals. Therefore chlorine bleach shall not be placed or stored near other chemicals used in salons (i.e. acrylic monomers, alcohol, or other disinfecting products) or near flame.
 - (6) Used or soiled chlorine bleach solution shall be properly disposed of each day.

83.102. Health and Safety Standards-General Requirements. *(New section effective March 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 128; amended effective August 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 5952; amended effective February 17, 2012, 37 TexReg 681)*

- (a) All cosmetology establishments and licensees shall utilize clean and disinfected equipment, tools, implements, and supplies in accordance with this chapter, and shall employ good hygiene habits while providing cosmetology services.
- (b) A licensee may not perform services on a client of the licensee has reason to believe the client has a contagious condition such as head lice, nits, ringworm; or inflamed, infected, broken, raised, or swollen skin or nail tissue; or an open wound or sore in the area to be serviced.
- (c) Multi-use equipment, implements, tools or materials not addressed in this chapter shall be cleaned and disinfected before use on each client. Chairs and dryers do not need to be disinfected prior to use for each client.
- (d) Single-use equipment, implements, tools or porous items not addressed in this rule shall be discarded after use on a single client.
- (e) Electrical equipment that cannot be immersed in liquid shall be wiped clean and disinfected prior to each use on a client.
- (f) All clean and disinfected implements and materials when not in use shall be stored in a clean, dry, debris-free environment including but not limited to drawers, cases, tool belts, rolling trays, or hung from hooks. They must be stored separate from soiled implements and materials. Ultraviolet electrical sanitizers are permissible for use as a dry storage container. Non-cosmetology related supplies must be stored in separate drawers or locations.
- (g) Shampoo bowls and manicure tables shall be disinfected prior to use for each client.
- (h) Floors in cosmetology establishments shall be thoroughly cleaned each day. Hair cuttings must be swept up and deposited in a closed receptacle after each haircut.
- (i) All trash containers must be emptied daily and kept clean by washing or using plastic liners.
- (j) Hand washing facilities, including hot and cold running water must be provided for employees.

- (k) Clean towels shall be used on each client.
- (l) Soiled towels shall be removed after use on each client and deposited in a suitable receptacle.
- (m) Each cosmetology establishment shall keep all products used in the conduct of their business properly labeled in compliance with OSHA requirements.
- (n) Hair cutting and shampoo capes shall be kept clean. A clean (one-use) cape shall be used for each client or a sanitary neck strip or towel shall be used to keep the capes from coming into direct contact with the client's neck.

83.103. Health and Safety Standards – Hair Cutting, Styling, and Treatment Services. *(New section effective March 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 1280; amended effective July 1, 2014 39 TexReg 4650)*

- (a) Cosmetologist shall wash their hands with soap and water, or use a liquid hand sanitizer, prior to performing any serviced on a client.
- (b) All equipment, implements, tools and materials shall be properly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with this rule prior to services on a client.
- (c) After each client, the following implements shall be wiped with a clean paper or fabric towel and sprayed with either an EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectant, or high-level disinfectant chlorine bleach solution. Equipment, implements, tools and materials to be cleaned and disinfected include but are not limited to combs and picks, haircutting shears, thinning shears/texturizers, edgers, guards and perm rods.
- (d) At the end of each day of use, the above items, along with any other tools, such as sectioning clips, brushes, comb and picks shall be cleaned by manually scrubbing with soap and water or adequate methods, and then disinfected by one of the following methods:
 - (1) Complete immersion in an EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, and virucidal disinfectant in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 - (2) Complete immersion in a high-level disinfectant chlorine bleach solution.

83.111 Health & Safety Standards – Blood and Body Fluids. (New section effective March 1, 2006, 31 TexReg 1280)

- (a) Blood can carry many pathogens. For this reason licensees should never touch a client's open sore wound. Powered alum, styptic powder, or a cyanoacrylate (e.g. liquid-type bandage) may be used to contact the skin to stop minor bleeding, and should be applied to the open area with a disposable cotton-tipped instrument that is immediately discarded after application.
- (b) In the case of blood or body fluid contact on any surface area such as a table, chair, or the floor, an EPA-registered hospital grade disinfectant, a tuberculocidal disinfectant, or a 10% bleach solution (one-and-three quarters (1³/₄) cups of household (5.25%) bleach to one gallon of water) shall be used per manufacturer's instructions immediately to clean up all visible blood or body fluids.
- (c) If any non-porous instrument is contacted with blood or body fluid, it shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected, a tuberculocidal disinfectant using an EPA registered hospital grade disinfectant in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or totally immersed in a 10% bleach solution (one-and-three quarters (1³/₄) cups of household (5.25%) bleach to one gallon of water) for 5 minutes.
- (d) If any porous instrument contacts blood or body fluid, it shall be immediately double-bagged and discarded in a closed trash container or biohazard box.