

COVID-19 Guidance for Barbering, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Nail Technology, Electrology, Tanning, Tattoo, and Body Piercing Establishments and Schools as well as Other Similar but Unregulated Professions (i.e. Massage and Natural Hair Braiding)

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The health and well-being of both the professional and the clientele of these industries is a top priority, and the best way to help ensure that is to always practice proper establishment/school and personal hygiene-not just during this public health emergency related to COVID-19.

During this public health emergency, the ongoing operation of these establishments and schools are **being monitored and determined by the local municipalities and local county health departments working together**. You are encouraged to stay informed by contacting your local leaders and following all recommended safety precautions. Please check with your local health department for any specific requirements they may have in addition to these recommendations.

Out of an abundance of caution, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) urges establishment and school owners and professionals providing these services, where permitted, to be extra vigilant in compliance with the regulations operated under every day. Useful information on planning for COVID-19 can be found here (<https://www.coronavirus.kdheks.gov/248/Business-Employers>). It is further recommended establishment and school owners and professionals follow these best practices to help prevent the spread of COVID-19, based on collective information from both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO):

- **Face Coverings:** The practitioner and the consumer should wear a face covering while providing/receiving services. Please review the CDC guidelines for face coverings using the following link.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>
- **Disinfection:** The Kansas Barbering and Cosmetology boards direct that proper cleaning and disinfection of all non-porous items (and sterilization as applicable by law) are always mandatory-from tools and implements to areas with counter tops, treatment rooms, back bars, reception areas, and workstations. If disinfecting products do not specifically list the Coronavirus due to shortened supplies, those products labeled for viruses such as HIV, hepatitis, and herpes will still have a high probability of being an effective disinfecting agent. Be sure to wipe down busy areas often with a disinfecting spray or wipe for the full contact time listed on the label. Pay extra attention to the contact time on all disinfecting products. Contact time is the amount of time an item or surface must remain wet with disinfectant to completely kill all bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Disinfecting products, depending on the products being used, vary widely in contact time. So, it is important in combating Coronavirus to read the manufacturer's label and follow timelines exactly. Remove items from waiting areas

that cannot be made safe through disinfection, such as magazines and toys. Non-porous items cannot be disinfected (i.e. leather and leather-like surfaces). In fact, multiple disinfection attempts may actually ruin these items. Use cleaning wipes or soap and water to wipe these items with a towel that is then washed. Wipe down check-in and checkout counters between customers as frequently as possible. Wipe pens, credit card machines and touchscreen surfaces between uses as frequently as possible. Consider temporarily discontinuing the use of iPads or other point-of-sale electronic devices requiring signatures from various consumers throughout the day and instead have clients verbally submit debit/credit information to limit touchpoints.

- **Ultraviolet Light:** The use of ultraviolet light is not recommended by the CDC for disinfecting establishments and the WHO advises against it.
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>
- **Wash Your Hands:** The CDC recommends washing your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds to help prevent the spread of germs. Wash your hands before and after every client, before and after eating, after using the restroom, blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing. Keep a 60% alcohol-based hand sanitizer at your station as well.
- **Stay Home:** Try to keep your immune system strong - increase your vitamin C intake (fruits and vegetables are the best source of this), get plenty of sleep, and drink plenty of water. However, if you or your client get sick it is strongly recommended to stay home. As an added measure, it is recommended to offer your clientele a “sickness cancellation policy” during this time that does not penalize any client for cancelling their appointment due to illness or concern for compliance with social distancing. Sick leave policies should also be relaxed for staff.

Customers and practitioners under isolation or quarantine orders need to stay home and services cannot be provided until isolation or quarantine is lifted for that individual.

- **Pre-Screen/Screen and Monitor:** Contact scheduled clients prior to their appointment and remind them to not come in if they are exhibiting symptoms (fever greater than 100 degrees, cough or shortness of breath). Upon arrival, ask questions about symptoms again. Observe throughout the appointment for symptoms. Walk-in establishments and schools should screen immediately upon arrival.
- **Well-stocked Establishment:** Make sure your establishment and school have tissues, soap, and alcohol-based hand cleansers readily available to the public and to service providers to encourage healthful habits.
- **Hands Off/Social Distancing:** During this time, shaking hands or giving hugs to your clients and co-workers is not a good idea. Rather, tell your client that you are practicing good hygiene and following “social distancing” protocol to help keep everyone healthy. Also, keep your hands away from your face, as that is an easy path for transmission.

Waiting areas and workstations should provide for as much social distancing as feasible. Consider removing or blocking some chairs to increase space between seats. Consider limiting guests in establishments and schools to customers only with no bystanders. Schedule appointments with more time between to reduce number of people in waiting area and to allow extra cleaning and disinfection time (and sterilization as applicable by law) between customers.

- **Children:** Consider discouraging children in the establishment and school. Although they are not considered high risk for complications due to COVID-19, they frequently touch surfaces.
- **High Risk Consumers:** Consider offering appointments to any at risk clients, for example elderly clients, either before normal operating hours or after normal closing hours to minimize the chance of other clients coming into the establishment and school. Another option is to have clients wait in their car and call them in once the previous client has left and the establishment and school have been disinfected.
- **Double Booking:** Consider not double-booking clients during this time.
- **Signage and Communication:** Post signage at the front desk, as well as in the establishment and school break rooms reminding guests and employees about the importance of hygiene standards such as hand washing, use of sanitizer, wiping down stations after use, covering coughs, and hands-off policies. Also, it is important to share with your clientele the precautions your establishment and school are taking to do its part in helping to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Consider messaging during online bookings, on the phone, via text, and in person.
- **Nasal hair waxing:** The practice of nasal hair waxing is discouraged since the nose is the first line of defense for the body.
- **Stay Informed:** Follow the KDHE COVID-19 Resource Center for the latest information as the situation evolves; <https://www.kdheks.gov/coronavirus>. Learn more about the symptoms at <https://www.coronavirus.kdheks.gov/DocumentCenter/View/113/Cold-vs-Flu-vs-Allergies-vs-Coronavirus-PDF---3-19-20>

