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Welcome to Navy® Best Practice Guidelines, approved by Dr Patricia Fenton MB BS you will find a whole host of useful date salon-based hygiene information here.

If you have any questions please feel free to pop us an email to hello@navyprofessional.com

Navy Best Practice Guidelines

Treatment areas should be well lit, and pre cleaned prior to commencing any treatment.

Good ventilation is essential particularly when carrying out treatments which create dust particles.

Fresh clean couch towels/linen and disposable roll should be used for each client

Personal hygiene should be maintained.

Ensure you wear the correct PPE (personal protective equipment) required for the treatment.

Familiarise yourself with any COSHH (control of substances hazardous to health) assessments for potentially hazardous substances you are using and follow the guidance

Dispose of all waste following relevant Local Authority guidelines

Always carry out a full consultation, asking for any known allergies and checking for any possible contraindications, a completed consultation card is often a required insurance requirement.

Always ensure you have an up to date Terms of Service on display which is accessible to clients.

Always keep a dated client log of all treatments carried out ensuring you stay within Data Protection requirements

Basic Salon Hygiene Guidelines

Steps	Description	Requirements	Recommendations
1. Clean	The removal of visible dirt, debris, micro-organisms and organic substances from surfaces The reduction of bacteria to safe levels (set by public health standards) to decrease the risk of infection; may not kill all viruses	All surfaces, hands and tools should be cleaned of any visible dirt and debris. Thorough cleaning must be carried out prior to disinfection	Physical removal using warm water with detergent or a detergent wipe (Biodegradable wipes are preferred)
2. Disinfect	The elimination of pathogens and disease-causing micro-organisms (except bacterial spores)	Tools that are in contact with the client	Appropriate* freshly made up disinfectant or a fresh disinfectant wipe Manufacturer's guidelines must be strictly followed

Important- Disinfectants **must** touch a surface in order to kill germs therefore you **must** ensure you clean the surface first, before disinfecting.

Analysing Potential Risks

It is important that you understand hygiene risks and requirements to ensure you are complying with infection prevention and control guidelines, here is our traffic light system to simplify how risks should be identified and resolved effectively.

Risk	Application	Recommendation
Low	Tools/hands in contact with healthy skin. No contact of mucous membranes No possible contraindications	Clean
Medium	Tools/hands in contact with impaired skin integrity. Contact with immunocompromised client. Contact with mucous membranes	Clean & Disinfect
High	Tools/hands unintentionally in contact with broken skin, blood, mucous membrane, bodily fluids or introduced into skin	Rinse, Clean, and Disinfect

Additional Advice

Ensure you first always remove any residues, such as clippings, glues, acrylic, and dust from the tool using a brush or running water.

Ensure your hands are clean before you clean your tools or work areas.

Store equipment clean and dry until required.

If your tools have come into contact with any blood, bodily fluids, infection, or disease during treatment it is imperative that you fully cleanse and disinfect the instrument before reusing, best practice would also require you to sterilise. Sterilisation can be carried out with an Autoclave or Steam Sterilisation method.

Please note we do not recommend UV Light 'sterilisation' or contraceptions which contain bead or rice-like particles.

*Disinfectants are subject to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (2002 as amended). To comply with COSHH, all disinfectants must be stored in locked cupboards. Instructions for use must be displayed close to the cupboard. When using disinfectants the approved procedure must be followed to ensure that the disinfectant is effective and does not cause harm to patients, staff, visitors, equipment or the environment. Please refer back to the product guidelines.

FAQ's

- Why we do NOT recommend steeping?

"Steeping" is the term used for submersing used tools in a detergent solution. This will not work if the tools are dirty when immersed or if the solution has degraded or become diluted. By storing tools vertically it can often prematurely blunt tools and cause them to rust. Once a tool has rusted it is no longer fit for purpose.

- Is Navy Wipes be an adequate hygiene solution for my tools

There are many different types of disinfectants and each has advantages and disadvantages (see further reading). 70% alcohol is useful for PRE-CLEANED surfaces as it kills any residual germs quickly and dries off rapidly without further wiping.

- Should I sterilise my tools between invasive treatments?

You are **not** required by UK law to sterilise your tools and the Navy steps are adequate enough to ensure effective hygiene standards for both you and your clients is met. If however you feel that your tools are at high risk and require more than a thorough disinfection we would recommend using either an autoclave or steam steriliser. Either technique must be carried out carefully and following equipment guidelines.

All heat based sterilising equipment must be properly maintained and appropriate records kept.

What are the benefits of the Titanium coating?

Titanium nitride is an extremely hard ceramic material, often used as a coating on titanium alloys, steel, carbide, and aluminium components to improve the substrate's surface properties. It also has antibacterial properties and used in medical implants and tooling.

Tools and Hygiene Guidelines are For Professional Use Only

References

This advice is based on published guidelines and scientific literature. Suggested further reading:

 $Ayliffe, G.A.J., Coates, D., Hoffman, P.N., 1993, Chemical\ disinfection\ in\ Hospitals, second\ ed.\ Public\ Health\ Laboratory\ Service, London$

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, Guideline for disinfection and sterilisation in Healthcare Facilities 2008

Embil, J.M., Zhanet, G.G., Picurde, P.J., Hoban, D., Scissors: a potential source of nosocomial infection. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2002 Mar 23(3):147-51