

# Personal Service Establishments

## Health and Safety Concerns



Any service with the potential to break the skin's surface carries some risk of infection.

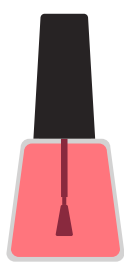


Even non-invasive procedures such as pedicures, manicures, waxing and barbering carry risks.



Blood and body fluids do not have to be visible on instruments or other surfaces for infections to be spread.

### Manicures



Nail and cuticle clippers, nail files, and callus removers can potentially break skin and lead to infection.

Some tools like drills irritate the skin and tissue, and therefore infections may be more likely to happen.

Pedicures are potentially more invasive than manicures since dead skin and calluses are removed.

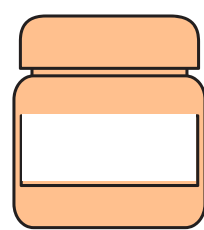
Footbaths are a major source of infection. Bacteria can build up in footbaths if they are not cleaned properly after every use.

Don't shave your legs the night or morning before a pedicure. This increases your risk of infection!

### Pedicures



### Waxing



Infections can spread through double-dipping of melted wax and moisturizers.

Moisturizers should be dispensed in a pump bottle (not a pot) to prevent double dipping and fresh wax should be used for each new client.

Clients with diabetes or taking anti-acne medication are at greater risk of getting a waxing-related infection.

Because razors, scissors, combs, clippers, and hairpins can potentially break the skin.

A break in the skin creates the risk for infections transmitted through the blood (e.g. Hepatitis B, C and HIV).

Razors, scissors, combs, clippers, and hairpins should be cleaned in between patients.

### Barbering

