

Regulation of Personal Services Settings

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Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care Protocol on Infection Prevention and Control in Personal Services Settings (PSS) applies to:

- “facility, service, person offering services **where there is a risk of exposure to blood**, such as, **but not limited to** hairdressing and barber shops, tattoo and body piercing, electrolysis and...various aesthetic services...”
- Does not apply to regulated health professionals

- Perform routine inspections for all PSS at least once a year
- Investigate complaints related to PSS
- Offer education to the general public regarding infection prevention and control for PSS
- Offer education to workers and/or operators annually
- Conduct risk assessment to determine if a health hazard exists and manage appropriately to reduce the risk
- Communicate with the affected individual(s) when investigation identifies a potential risk to their health

- Delivery of personal services has been associated with transmission of bloodborne infections such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C and other infectious disease organisms including *Mycobacterium spp.* and *Staphylococcus aureus* when proper infection control is not maintained
- No provincial infection prevention and control training requirements for PSS operators
- Challenges in locating PSS and inspecting before they begin operation

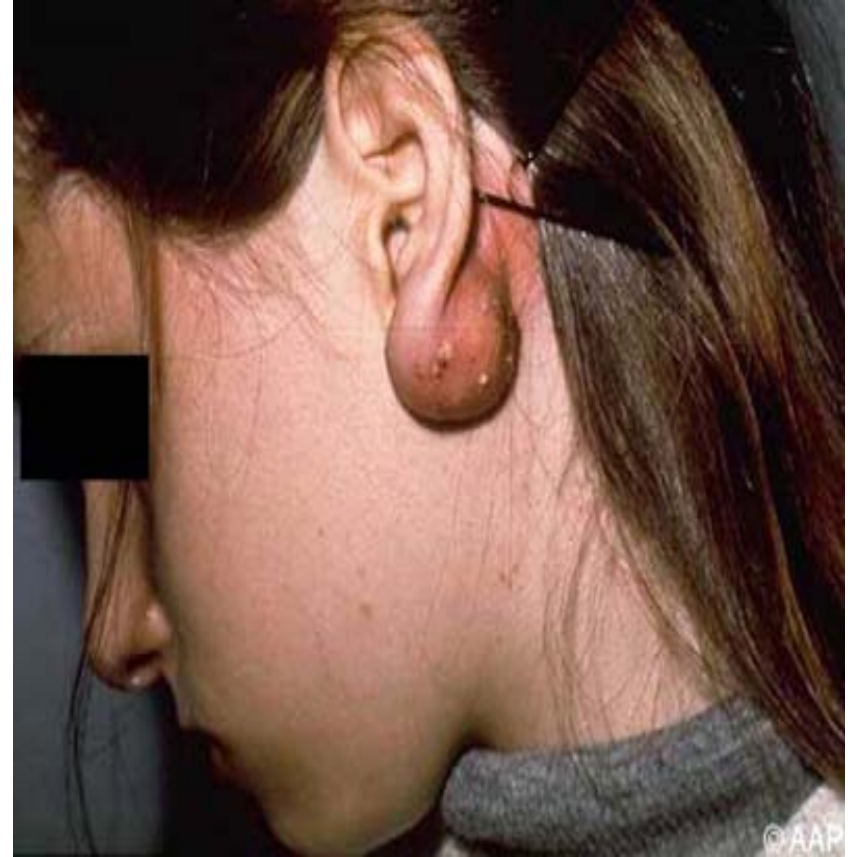
FIGURE. Pustules resulting from a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* skin infection in a tattoo recipient — Ohio, 2005



Photo/Toledo-Lucas County Health Department



Examples of PSS Related Infections



- 58% believed PSS are already licensed
- The majority supported:
 - Licensing of PSS
 - The requirements to publicly post health inspection results

- PSS workers not all adequately trained in IPAC
- Benefits of licensing, public disclosure, more stringent regulation
 - establish common standards
 - ↑ standards
 - strengthen public health & safety
 - ↑ public confidence in PSS industry

- 80% agreed that all new PSS should pass a public health inspection before opening
- 84% agreed that all PSS should comply with IPAC requirements and pass an annual inspection
- 72% agreed that all PSS should publicly post their inspection notice (pass, conditional pass or fail)
- 56% agreed that licensing will improve health and safety in PSS and result in better public protection
- Concern related to the financial burden of the licence fee

- All identified that other businesses in their sector are not using proper IPAC practices
- Most agreed that that it was a good idea to license all PSS in order to mitigate risk of infectious disease transmission
- Requested more consistent IPAC requirements
- Areas of concern:
 - the cost of licensing
 - potential for over-regulation of the industry

- PSS businesses would require a licence to operate
- A PSS business would need to be inspected by TPH prior to getting their licence
- PSS operators will be required to:
 - comply with infection prevention and control recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health
 - post their licence
 - post their most recent inspection notice (similar to the green, yellow and red DineSafe signs)
 - have whatever qualifications/certification are required by law
- Phased implementation plan over 2 years

Phased Approach to Licensing PSS

Phase	Deadline to have a Licence	Relevant Services
1	Within 1 year after the by-law is enacted	Critical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tattoo ● body piercing/ear piercing ● micro pigmentation ● electrolysis
	At time of license renewal	Semi-Critical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● hair salons ● barbershops
2	Within 2 years after the by-law is enacted	Semi-Critical Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● nail salons ● aesthetics

- Fees will be consistent with current licence fees for hair dressing salons and barber shops.
- Business licence fees are set on a cost recovery basis.
- The current fees are:
 - New application fee: \$ 325.25
- \$ 54 fee to amend the licence in mid-term
- No fee to add a service at time of licence renewal

New Applicants wishing to obtain a PSS Licence must:

- ✓ Meet the general application requirements, as set out in the Licensing By-law;
- ✓ Provide clearance from Toronto Public Health;
- ✓ Provide proof of insurance if required;
- ✓ Provide zoning clearance;
- ✓ Submit proof of qualifications and training as may be required by law; and
- ✓ Remit the licence fee

Applicants renewing their PSS Licence must:

- ✓ Meet the general application requirements, as set out in the Licensing By-law;
- ✓ Provide Public Health inspection results from the previous 12 months; and
- ✓ Remit the renewal fee

The increased use of personal services settings by the public beyond hair dressing salons and barber shops requires an expansion of the current licensing program to:

- Enhance consumer protection
- Enhance public health and safety

- City Council – Wednesday, February 20 and Thursday, February 21, 2013
- Draft By-law
- By-law to come into force and effect July 1, 2013