HAIR REMOVAL



- ☐ The client's skin is checked for open cuts or wounds and signs of infection. If found, service is refused
- ☐ Tools, work surfaces and equipment are cleaned and disinfected after each client and are in good repair (e.g., no rust, cracks, etc.)
- ☐ The following list of items are used on one client only, then thrown away
 - Cloth waxing strips
 - Cotton pads to apply skin antiseptic, cream, and lotion
 - Disposable razors
 - Needles or lancets used for service
 - Paper liner
 - Roll-on wax
 - Single-use applicators
 - Spoolie (eyebrow brushes)
 - Thread used to remove hair
- ☐ The following list of items are cleaned and disinfected between each client
 - Scissors
 - Service trays
 - Tables, chairs, beds
 - **Tweezers**
- ☐ Tools and supplies are stored in a clean area (e.g., in covered containers)
- ☐ Clean sheets, towels, robes etc. are used for each client. Paper liners are thrown out after each use
- ☐ Products, such as creams and lotions should be dispensed with a pump or single-use applicator to prevent contamination of the original product (no double dipping or fingers in jars)













Serious infections can be spread during service if these safety practices are not followed.



The temperature of heated wax is not hot enough to kill germs on the skin. Single-use applicators (e.g., wooden applicators) used for waxing that touch the skin should never be dipped back into the original pot of wax. New disposable applicator must be used each time. No double dipping!

When wax is rolled directly onto the skin, from the cartridge, germs from the skin can contaminate the wax left over in the cartridge. In this case, a new wax cartridge must be used between each client to prevent the spread of germs.

If threading is performed, the thread is not to be placed in the mouth of the operator.

Tip: Contact with blood and body fluid is common during waxing service. It is important that your service provider wears new disposable gloves, discards them after the service and practices frequent hand hygiene.

You do not have to see blood on instruments to get an infection.

