

MAKEUP APPLICATION, EYELASHES, AND EYEBROWS

Makeup refers to temporary cosmetics that are applied to a person's face. Makeup application involves the use of various disposable items (e.g., facial sponges, cotton balls, tissues and single-use applicators) and reusable instruments (e.g., makeup brushes) to apply cosmetic products such as lipstick, mascara, eye shadow and foundation.

Eyelash services refer to applying a single strip false eyelash, applying individual cluster eyelashes with glue along the eyelash line or eyelash tinting.

Eyebrow services refer to eyebrow tinting, and lamination.

INFECTION RISKS

Blood or body fluids do not need to be visible on equipment for microorganisms to enter the body at the procedure site and cause an infection. Infections can be spread from:

- Products contaminated during manufacturing or from consumer use
- Contaminated and/or improperly reprocessed equipment
- Contamination in the environment
- Unclean hands touching treated areas

A client may also have an allergic reaction to one or more ingredients in cosmetic products. When the integrity of skin is disrupted from an allergic reaction, this creates another risk for getting secondary infections.

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Equipment:

- IPAC best practices support the use of a new, single-use applicator to be used for each client, and for each product application, which is to be discarded after use
- Reusable instruments and equipment (e.g., silicone applicators for makeup, reusable makeup brushes, stainless steel cosmetic mixing palette/plate and steel spatula, tweezers used to apply false eyelashes, silicone pads for eyelash tinting, glass containers used to hold eyelash tint) are to be cleaned and disinfected after each use

PUBLIC HEALTH

1-877-464-9675
TTY: Dial 711
york.ca/BeSpaSafe

- If cosmetic products are applied from a multi-use container (e.g., lipstick, mascara tube, or eyelash glue), a new, single-use disposable applicator (e.g., mascara wand, lipstick applicator, sponge) is to be used each time the container is used during a procedure. Applying the product directly on the client can cause cross-contamination and can result in infection
- Alternatively, a steel cosmetic mixing palette/plate can be used to dispense the amount of product to be used, which is cleaned and disinfected after each client.
- Single-use applicators are to be used for all cosmetics applied to eyelashes and/or eyelids
- For liquid products (e.g., foundation, false eyelash glues, liquid blush, eye shadow, eyelash tint), the product is to be dispensed into a single-use or reusable container for each client. In this situation, a single-use or reusable applicator can be dipped into the container several times until the application is complete. Left-over product, the single-use container and disposable applicators are to be discarded after each client.
- Reusable containers and applicators (e.g., silicone applicators, reusable makeup brushes) are to be cleaned and disinfected after use
- Operators are not to use eyelash tint containing black henna (paraphenylenediamine; PPD) as it can cause serious allergic reactions if it comes into contact with skin
- Powder makeup is to be dispensed into a single-use or reusable container for use on a single client. This prevents “double dipping”. It is to be applied using a reusable makeup brush with any excess powder discarded, or applied using a single-use applicator and discarding the applicator after use
- Single-use makeup brushes are preferred (where possible) as the large surface area of reusable makeup brushes makes these difficult to properly clean and disinfect. If reusable makeup brushes are used, these are not to be used on or near the eyes, are to be cleaned and disinfected after each use, and stored in a clean, closed container between uses
- If cosmetic pencils (e.g., eyeliner, lip liner, eye shadow/eyebrow pencils) are used on multiple clients, these are to be sharpened after each use, ensuring portion used on previous client is properly removed. Sharpeners should be properly cleaned and disinfected after each use
- All reusable items are cleaned with soap and water, dried, and disinfected. When disinfecting reusable items like makeup brushes, disinfectant **shall not be sprayed**. Item shall be immersed in the disinfectant for the required contact time as per manufacturer’s instructions on the disinfectant label

Operational Requirements:

- The service provider checks the client’s skin for open cuts, wounds, and signs of infection. If found, service is refused
- Gloves or finger cots are to be worn if the operator will have contact with a client’s non-intact skin or mucous membranes (e.g., when applying eye makeup). These items are not required for routine procedures where contact is limited to a client’s intact skin

Reprocessing Classification

Low-Level Disinfection	Intermediate-Level Disinfection	High-Level Disinfection	Single-Use, Disposable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables, chairs, beds • Reusable containers used to hold liquid makeup • Sharpeners used to sharpen eyeliner, lip liner and other cosmetic pencils • Eyelash curlers • Reusable silicone makeup applicators • Stainless steel cosmetic mixing palette and steel spatula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reusable makeup brushes • Tweezers used to apply false eyelashes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silicone pads for eyelash tinting • Tweezers used on ingrown hairs for eyebrows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton pads or balls • Finger cots • Sponges • Single-use personal protective equipment (gloves, masks, gowns, eye protection) • Bed/pillow covers (paper) • Cloth linen and towels that are laundered after each use • Applicators for tint, lamination, makeup and ointment • Single-use makeup brushes (preferred) • Unused decanted products (e.g., eye lashes, makeup)

SOURCES

1. Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Guide to infection prevention and control in personal service settings. 3rd ed. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2019

This fact sheet was adapted with permission from CIPHI Ontario and is based on PSS best practices recommendations, current reprocessing standards and legislation. It is not an inclusive list of all requirements. Operators are responsible to ensure that all services are offered according to local requirements, best practices and legislation.