

Scott County Health Department Environmental Health Services

Tattoo, Tanning, Swimming Pools and Spas Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report



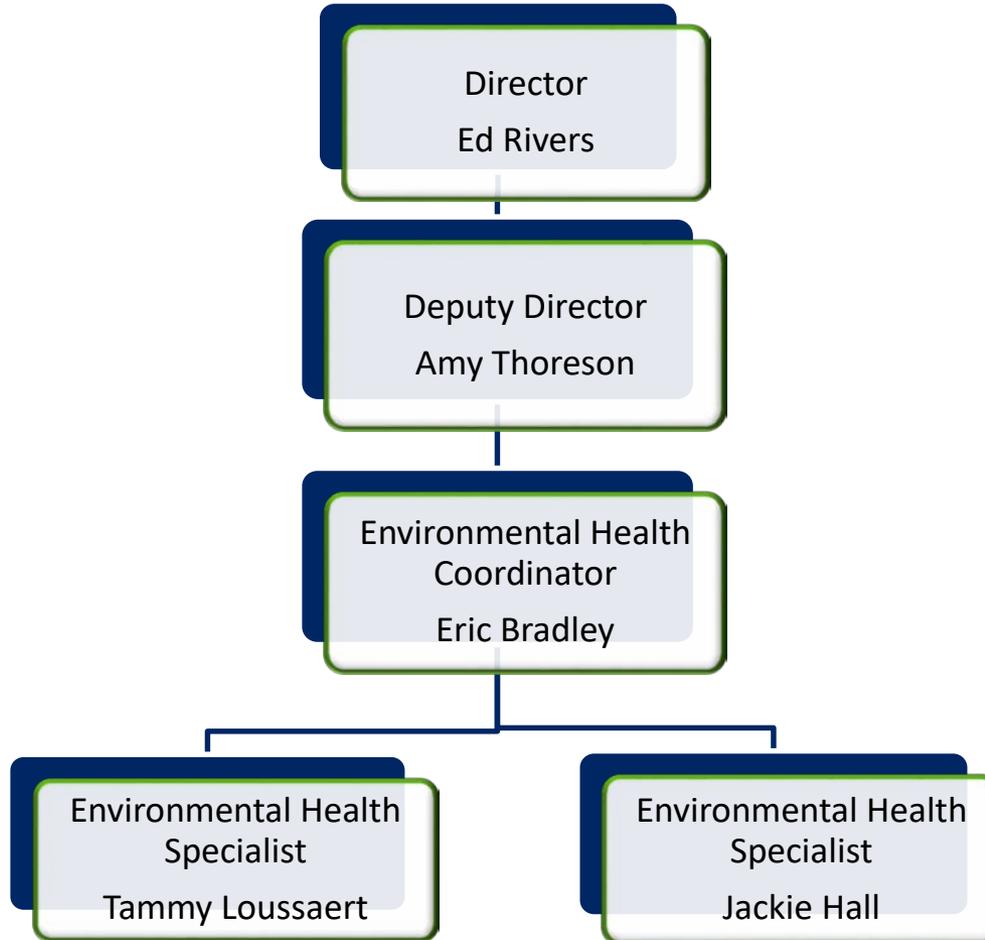
Tanning and Tattoo Program Overview

The Environmental Health service area of the Scott County Health Department is comprised of the Environmental Health Coordinator, a Resource Assistant, and 7 Environmental Health Specialists, 2 of which are primarily responsible for conducting inspections for the Tanning and Tattoo Program.

The goal of this program is to protect the public from injury and/or illness by assuring that tanning and tattoo facilities in Scott and Clinton counties are in compliance with Iowa Code. The Clinton County Health Department's Board of Health team approached the Scott County Health Department's Board of Health team to ask for assistance with completing tanning and tattoo inspections in Clinton County. The Clinton County Health Department is small and with the number of staff they had available, they were unable to effectively meet all of the environmental health needs in their community. Scott County Health Department agreed to assist with these needs and formed a partnership with the Clinton County Health Department on June 1, 1998.

Through an agreement with the Iowa Department of Public Health, the Scott County Health Department Tanning and Tattoo Program provides annual inspections and complaint investigations in order to assure that tanning establishments meet the requirements of Iowa Code Chapter 136D and Chapter 46 of Iowa Administrative Code, while tattoo establishments meet the requirements of Iowa Code Chapter 135 and Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 641-22.

Organizational Chart



Tanning and Tattoo Regulation

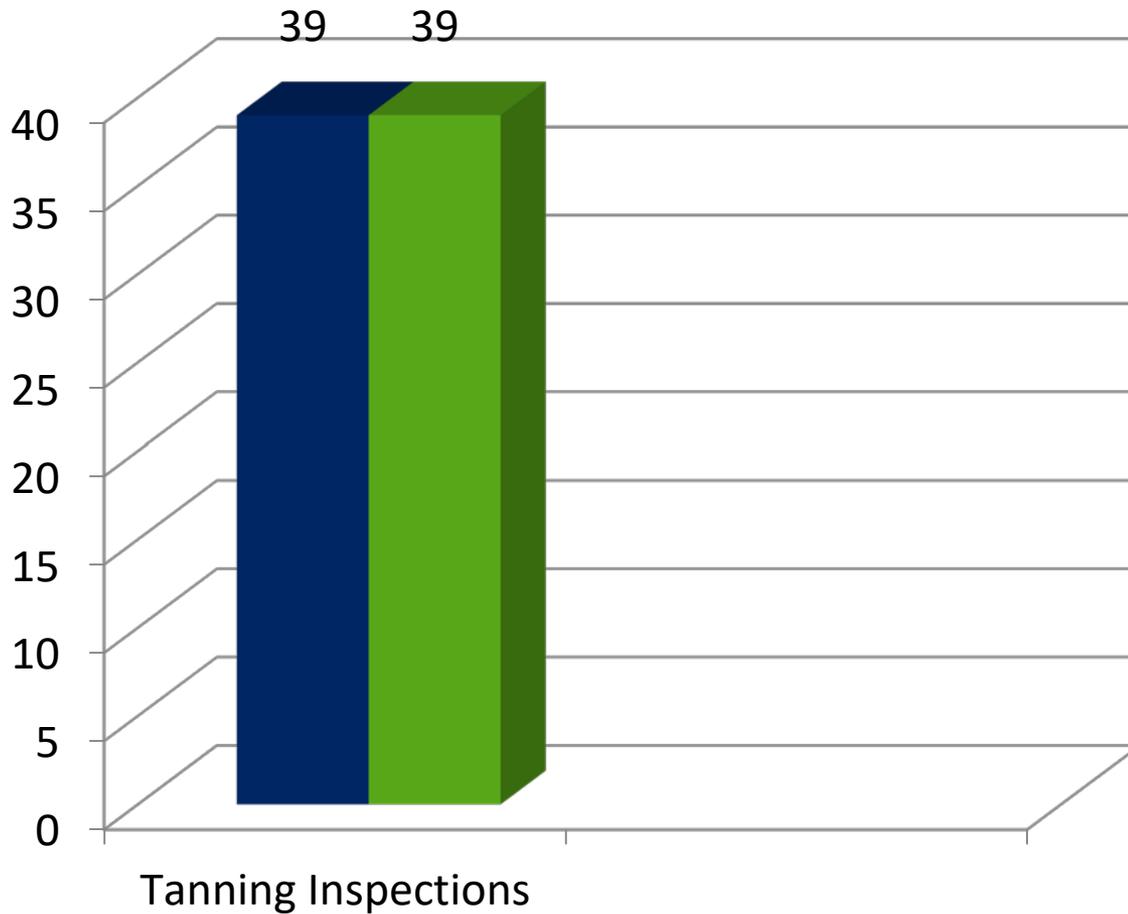
The Scott County Health Department regulates public and private tanning and tattoo establishments through inspection, investigating complaints, conducting training, and administering tanning facility operator and owner tests to assure that these facilities meet the requirements of Iowa Code and Administrative Rules.

Public Health Implication

Without regulation of tanning facilities, the public faces an increased risk of skin burning, rash, skin thickening, age spots, irregular pigmentation, skin cancer, and eye damage from improper eyewear.

Without regulation of tattoo facilities, the public faces an increased risk of skin and/or blood infection, as well as allergic reaction.

Annual Tanning Inspections Provided in 2017

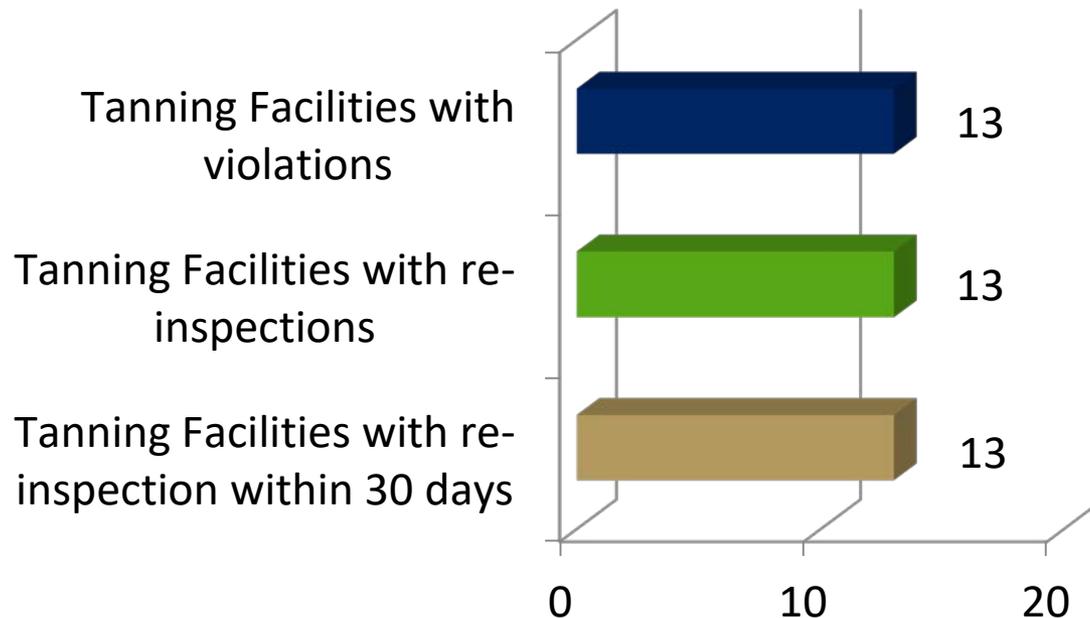


- Tanning Facilities
- SCHED inspections

**100% of annual
tanning inspections
were completed by
April 15, 2017.**

Tanning Inspection Outcomes in 2017

Total Number of Tanning Facilities



100% of follow-up tanning inspections were completed within 30 days of the submission of a corrective action plan.

In 2017, zero tanning complaints were received.

Most Commonly Observed Tanning Inspection Violations

- Facility does not have signed and dated Iowa Department of Public Health warning statements completed on an annual basis.
- Staff members at the tanning facility are out of date on their tanning exams.



Most Commonly Received Complaints

- No complaints reported in FY17
- In previous years, complaints about general facility sanitation were received



Compliance

- Small, owner-operated salons focused solely on providing tanning services tend to do better with compliance when compared to chain operations
- Small owner operators seem to be more familiar with requirements and more invested in their business
- Compliance is not complicated by layers of corporate authority

Enforcement

- No closures in FY17
- Historically have not had issues with tanning that have led to closure
- Any violations observed during a tanning inspection are marked as violations on the Tanning Corrective Action Form; the owner/operator is advised to submit a written corrective action form within 5 days after inspection

Patterns in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- Turnover of staff
- Lack of proper training of new employees by owner/manager



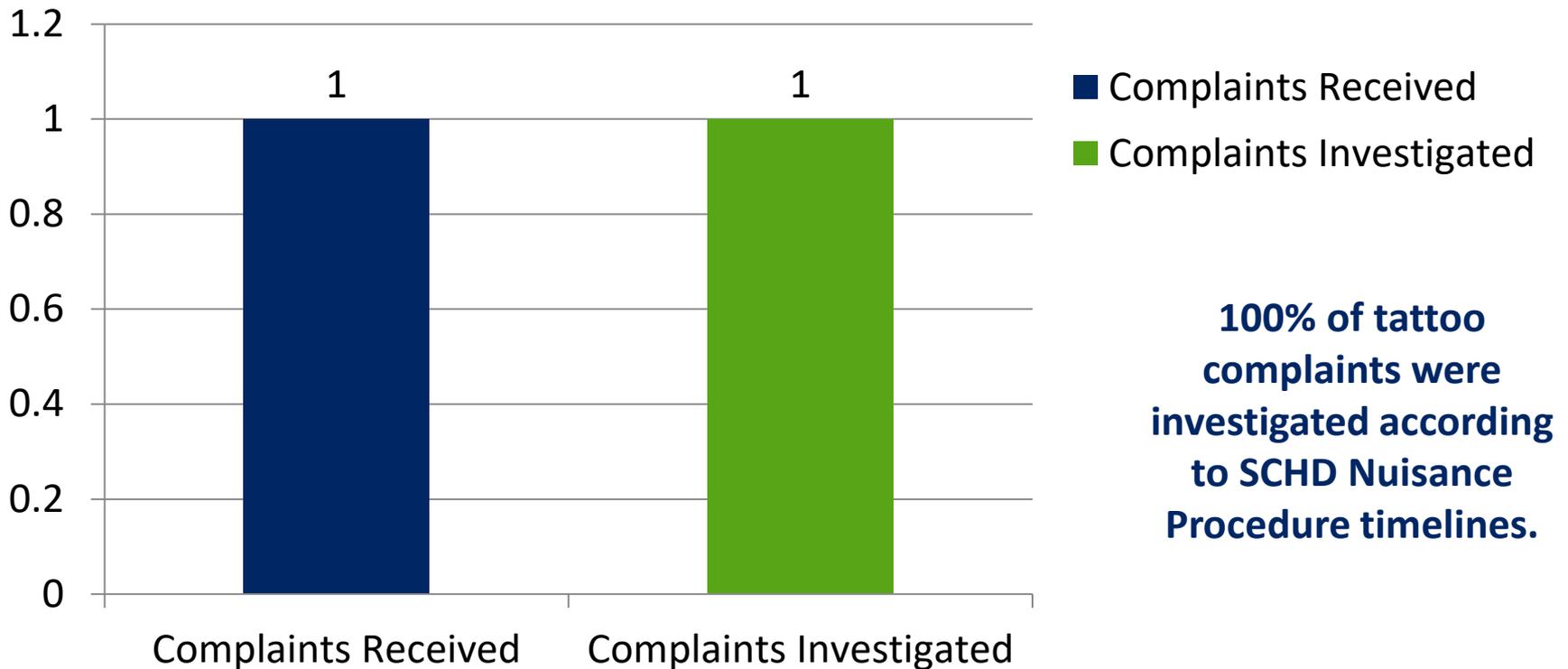
Trends in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- Number of tanning establishments has decreased over the last several years

	2010	2018
Scott County	48	27
Clinton County	19	10

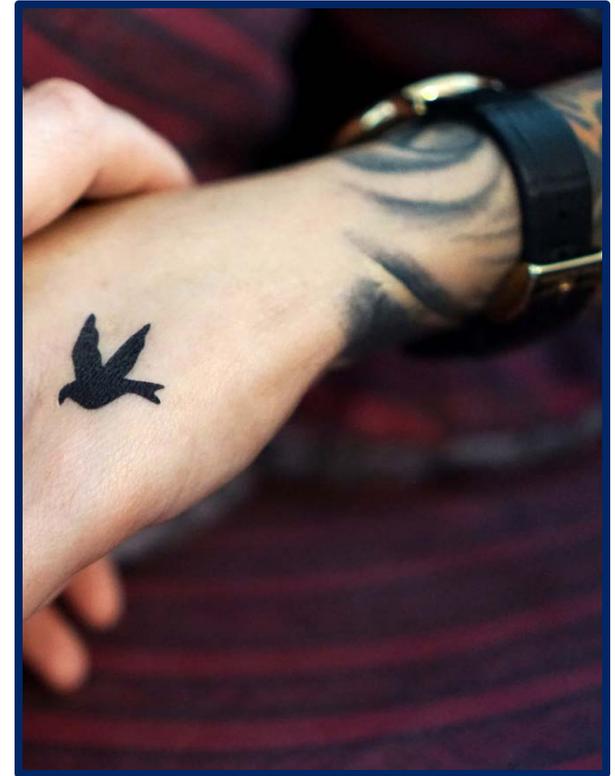
Tattoo Complaints in 2017

Number of complaints investigated according to SCHD Nuisance Procedure timelines

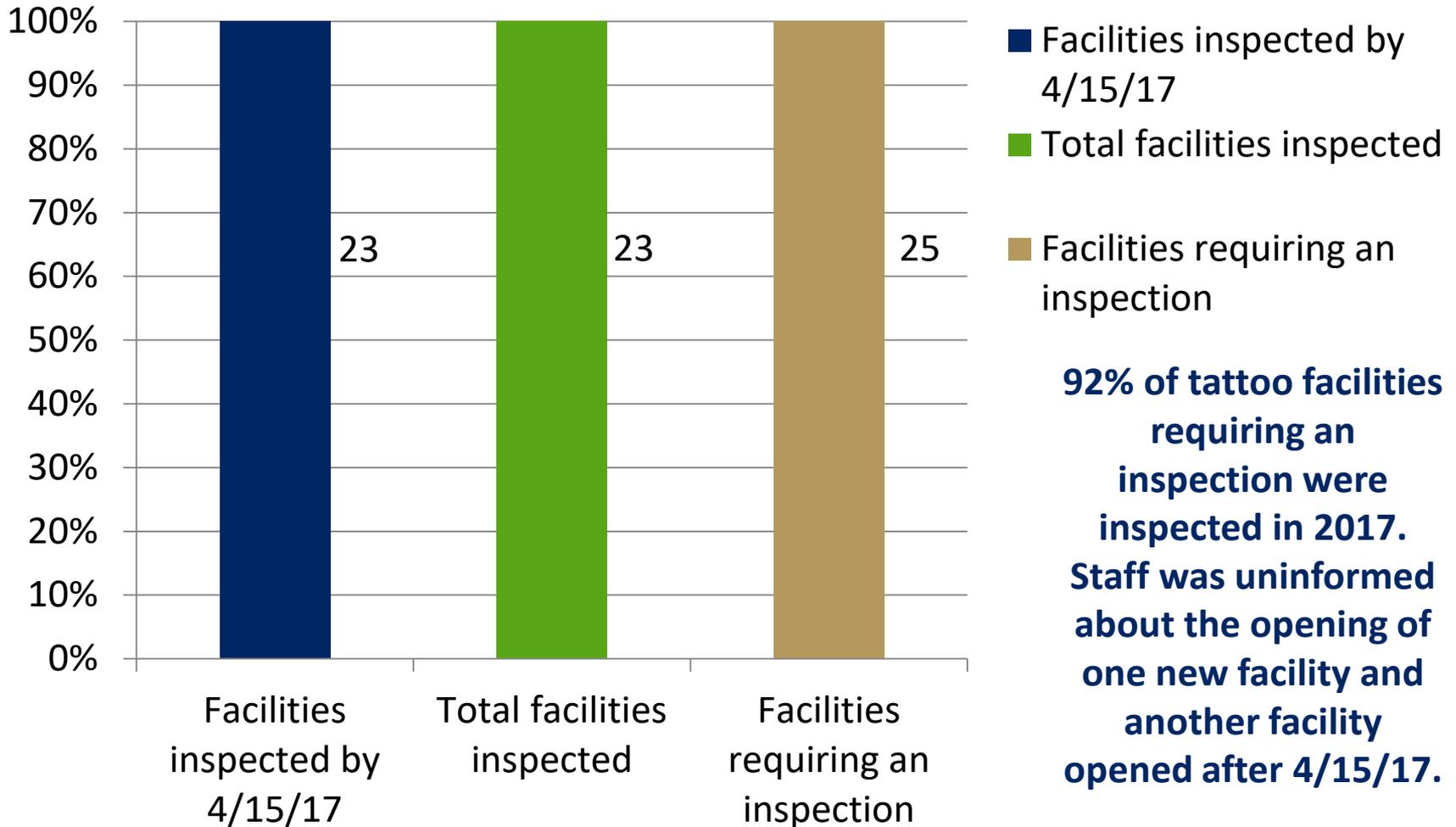


Most Commonly Received Complaints

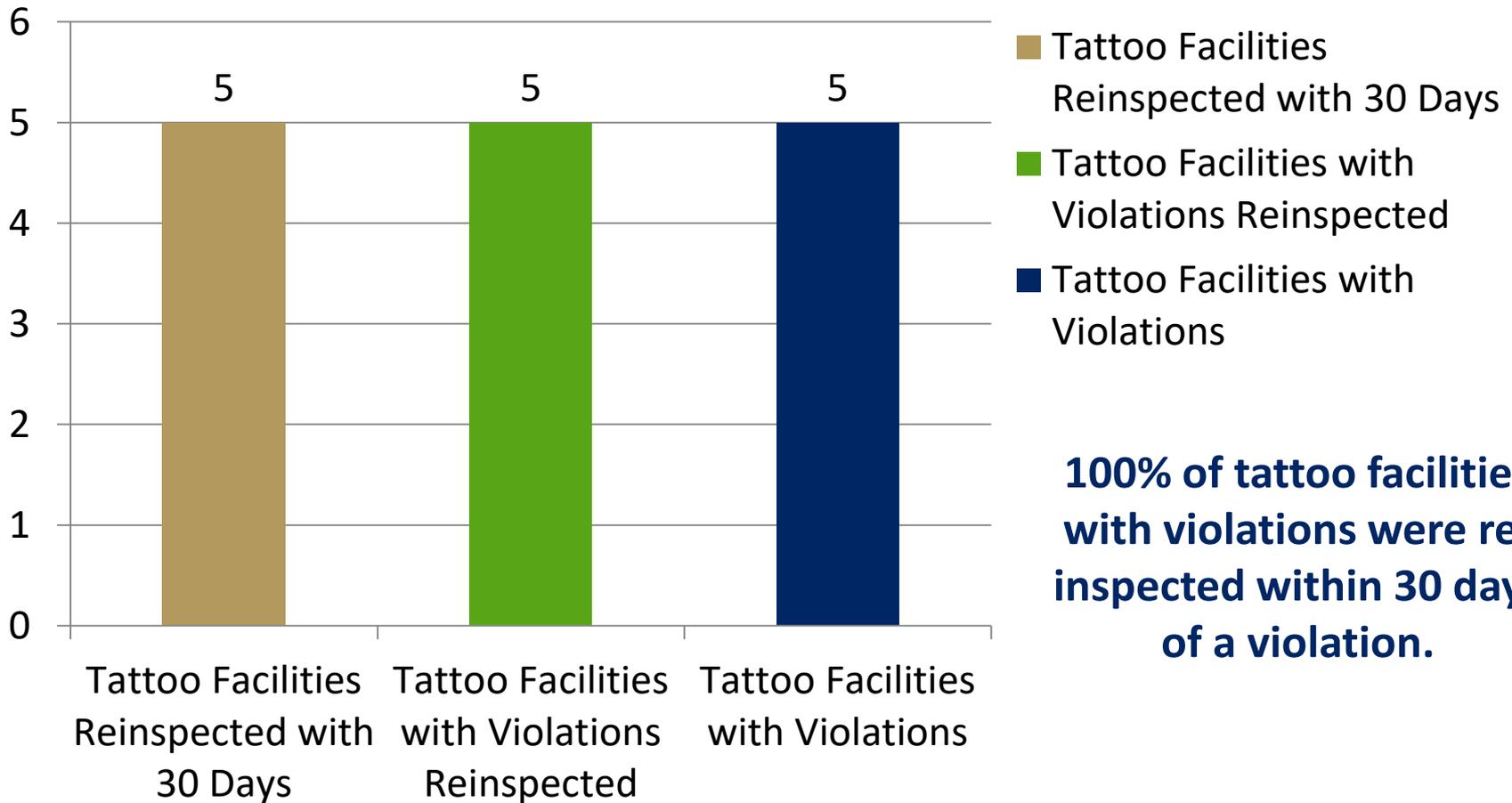
- Piercing complaints (State of Iowa has no piercing regulations)
- Illegal tattooing (unrelated to establishments that SCHD inspects)



Tattoo Inspections in 2017



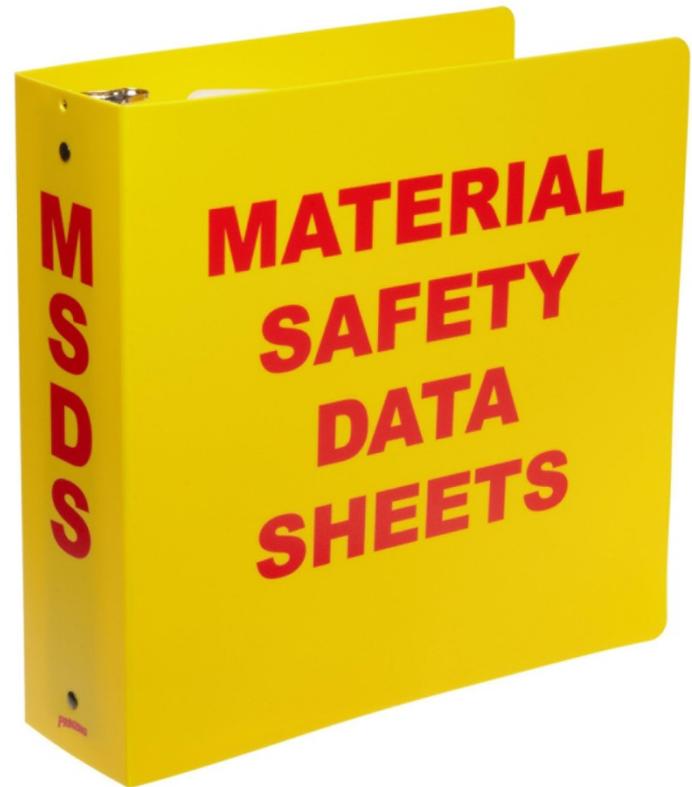
Tattoo Facilities with Violations in 2017



100% of tattoo facilities with violations were re-inspected within 30 days of a violation.

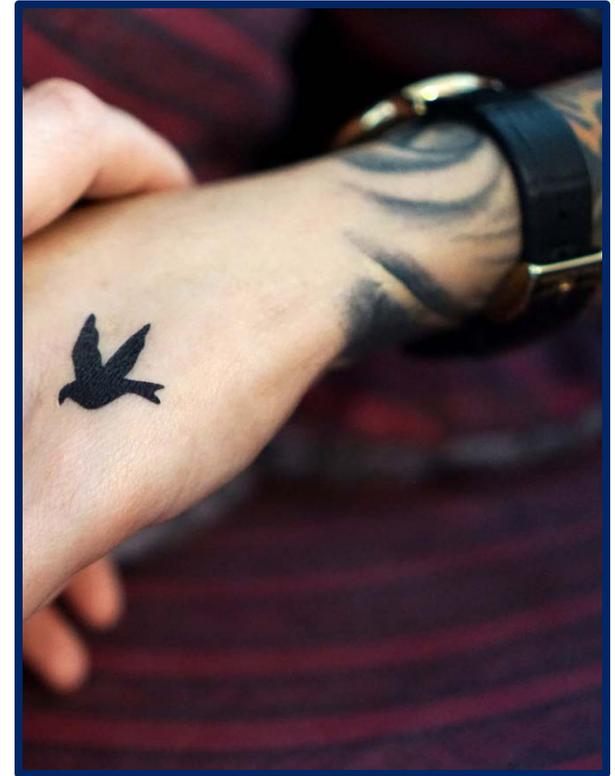
Most Commonly Observed Tattoo Inspection Violations

- Facility does not have written standard operating procedures available for set-up, tear down, hygiene procedures, or cross contamination control.
- Facility does not have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) available for all chemicals on site.



Compliance

- Greater compliance is noted for individuals with more longevity in the tattooing business



Enforcement

- No closures in FY17
- During a tattoo inspection, violations are noted and steps required for correction are specified; the corrective action plan is due from the facility within 5 working days of the date of inspection
- It is difficult to get evidence of illegal tattooing; the County Attorney does not accept hearsay or social media posts as evidence to prosecute

Patterns in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- No specific patterns observed



Trends in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- Number of tattoo shops has dramatically increased in the last several years due to micro blading
- Tattoo shops providing micro blading in Scott County:
 - 2010: 0 facilities
 - 2018: 7 facilities

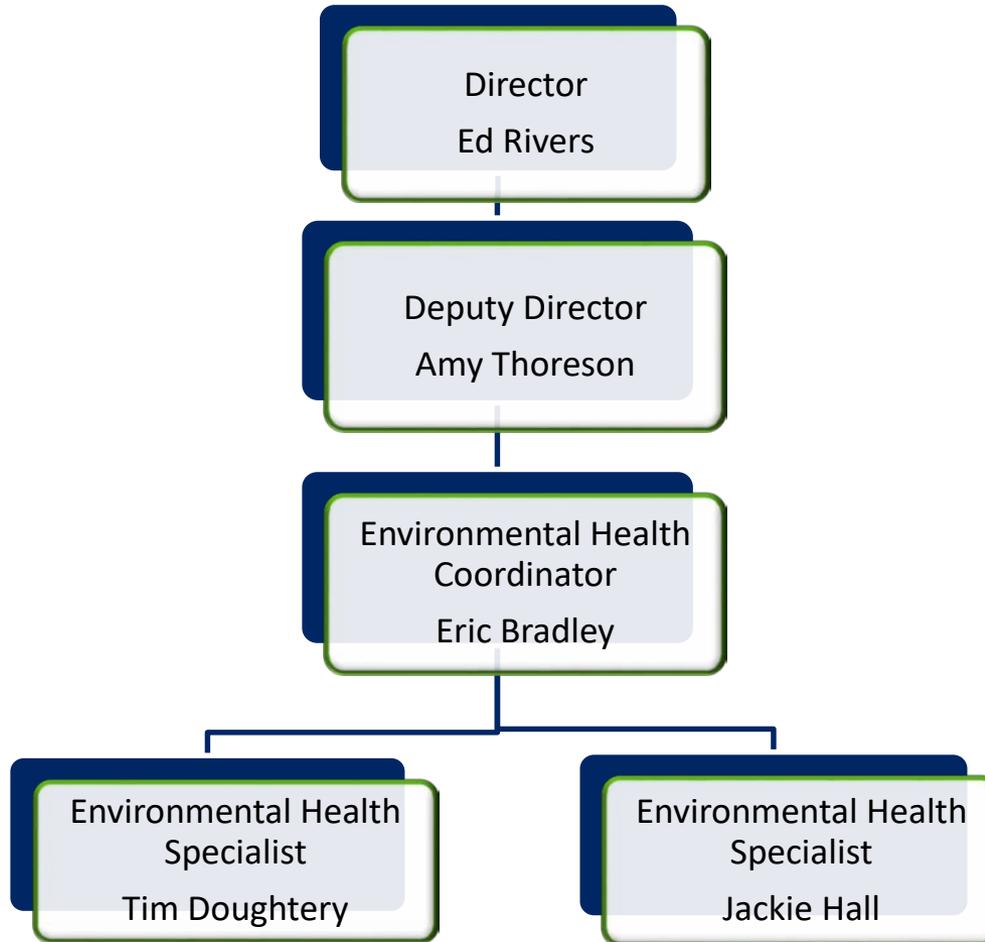
Swimming Pools and Spas Program Overview

The goal of the Swimming Pools and Spas program is to protect the public from injury and/or illness by assuring that swimming pools and spas in Scott and Clinton counties are in compliance with Iowa Code. Through an agreement with the Iowa Department of Public Health, the Scott County Health Department provides these services.

The Environmental Health service area is a team consisting of the Environmental Health Coordinator, a Resource Assistant, and 7 Environmental Health Specialists, with 2 members responsible for conducting inspections for the swimming pools and spas program.



Organizational Chart



Regulation of Swimming Pools and Spas

The department inspects swimming pools and spa facilities, investigates complaints, and conducts training to assure that these facilities meet the requirements of Iowa Code and Administrative Rules.



Public Health Implication

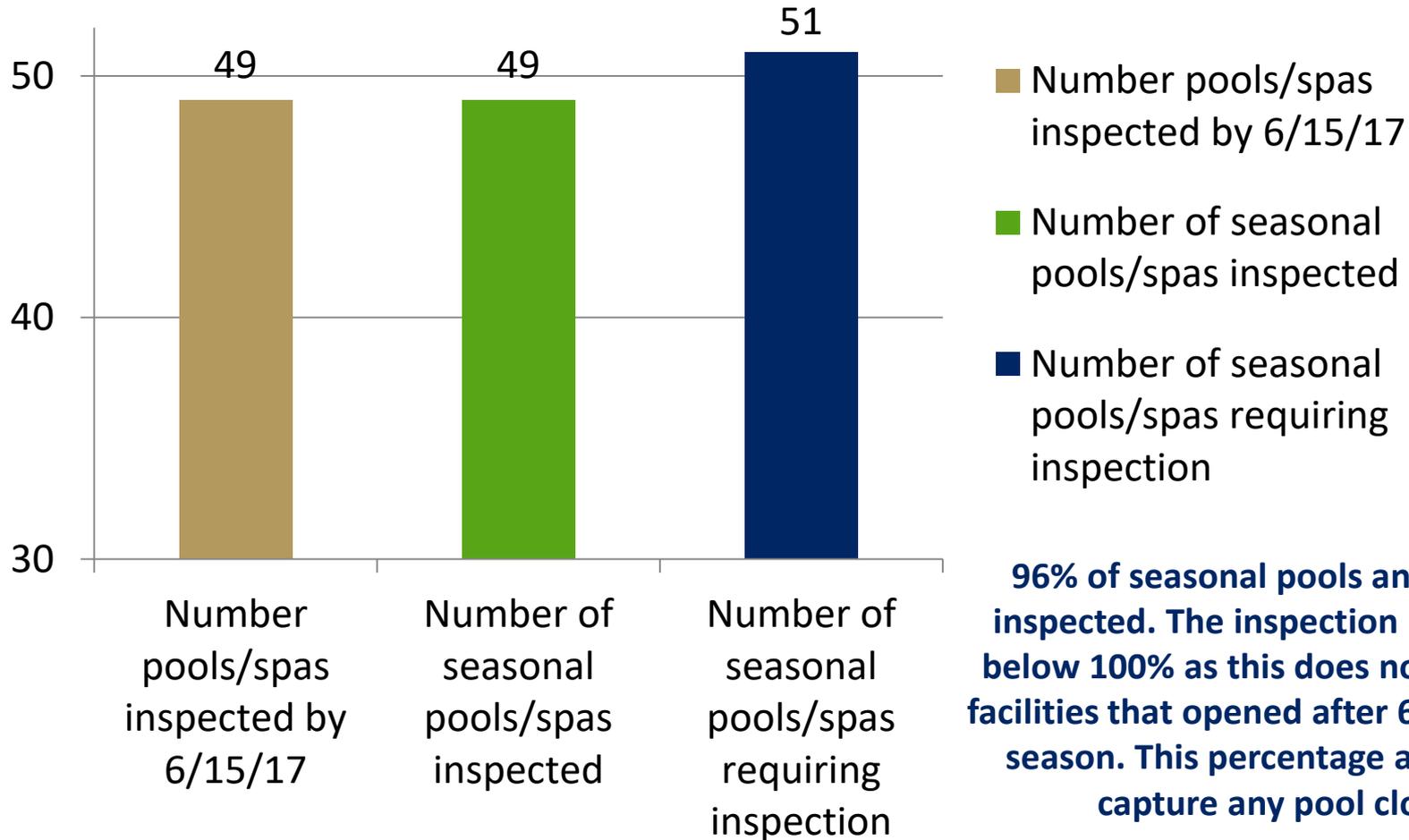
Without regulation of swimming pools and spas, the public would experience an increased risk of injury through slips, trips, falls, diving at shallow depths, and entrapment in pool drains, as well as increased risk of improper chemical usage, disease transmission, improper severe weather procedure, and improper training of lifeguards.

Most Common Pool/Spa Violations

- Incomplete pool/spa records that are missing required data.
- Failure to close the pool/spa when chemical parameters are out of range.



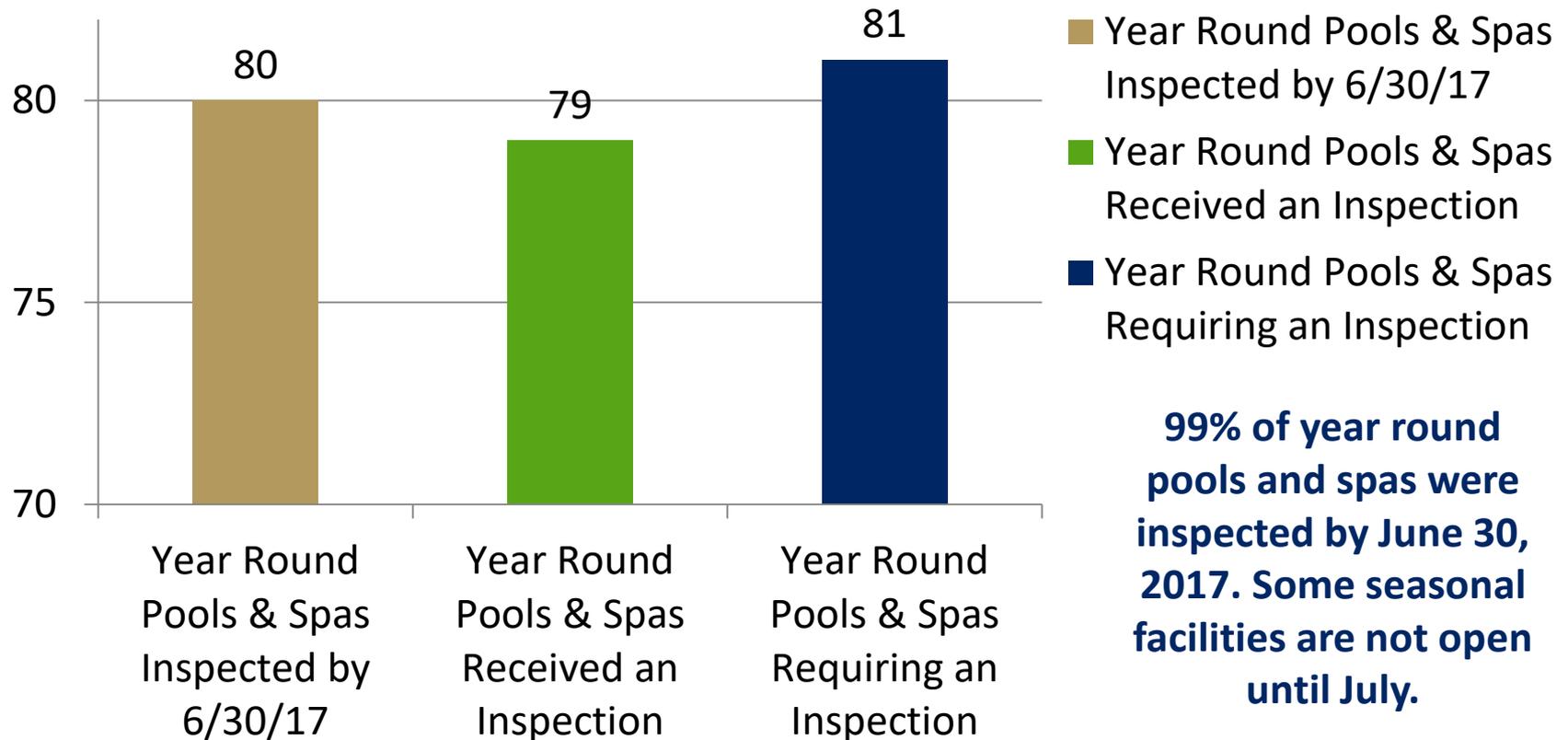
Seasonal Pools and Spas



96% of seasonal pools and spas were inspected. The inspection percentage is below 100% as this does not capture any facilities that opened after 6/15/17 for the season. This percentage also does not capture any pool closures.

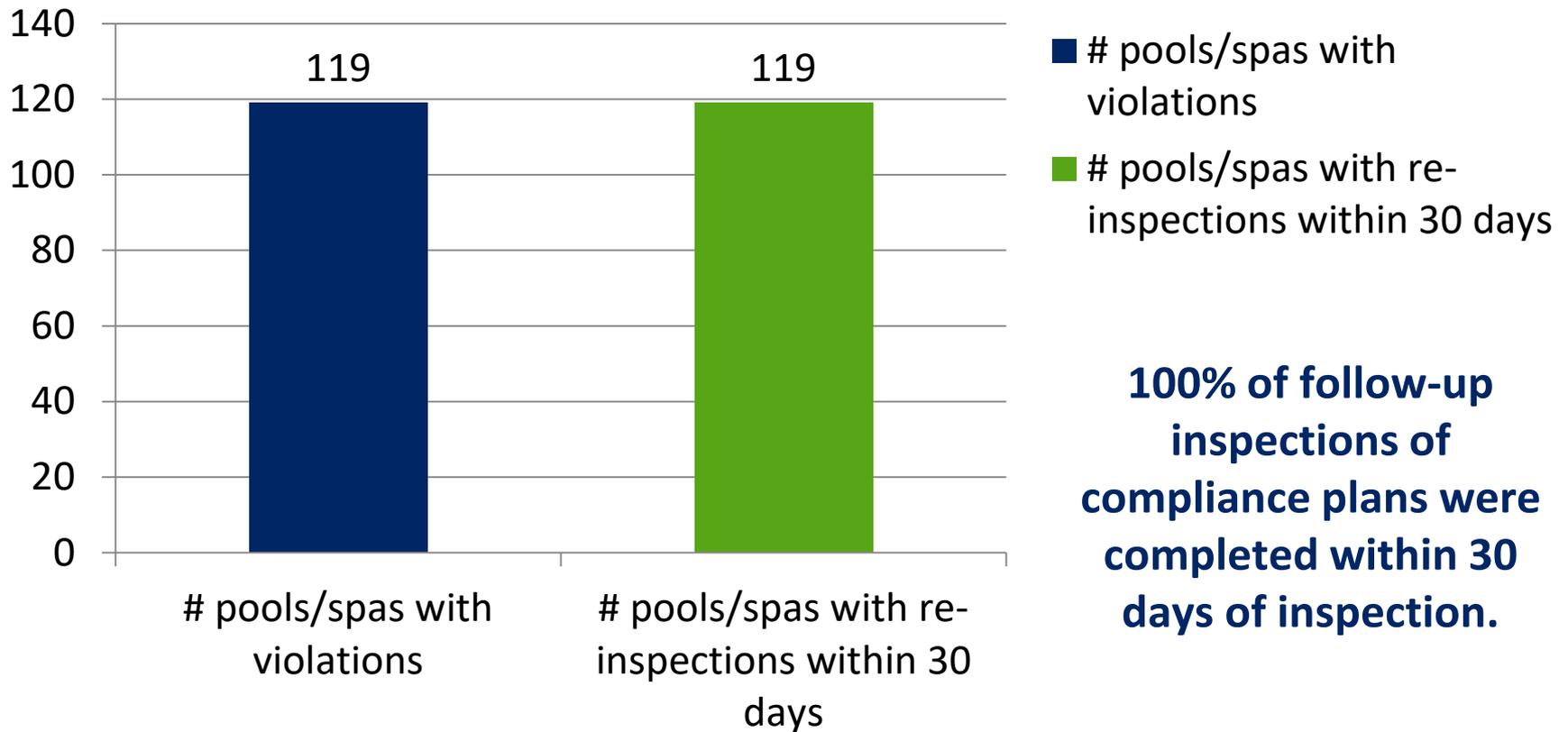
Year Round Pools and Spas

Number of Year Round Pools & Spas



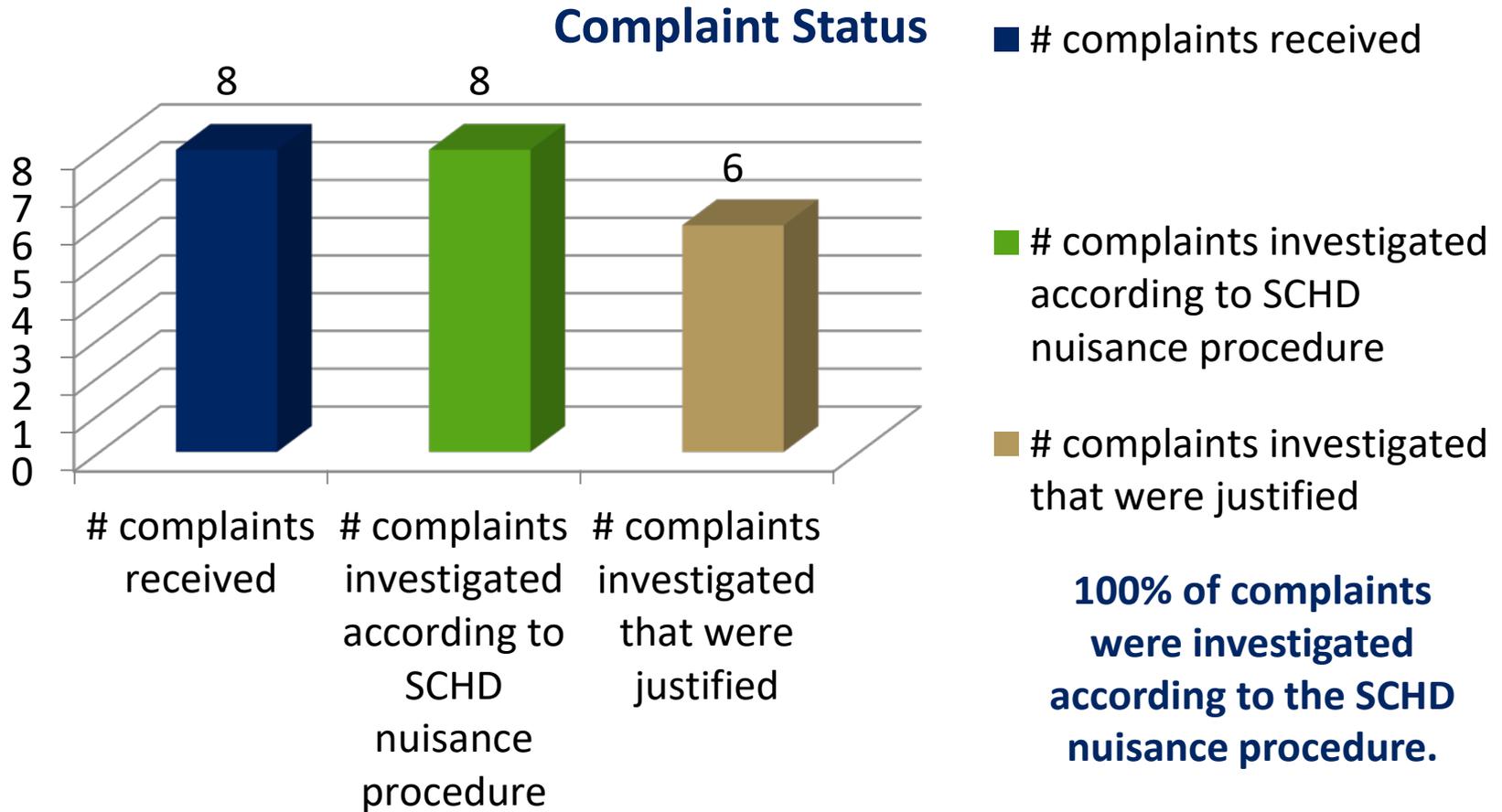
Swimming Pool/Spa Facilities in Compliance with Iowa Code

Pool/Spa Compliance



100% of follow-up inspections of compliance plans were completed within 30 days of inspection.

Swimming Pool/Spa Complaints



Mostly Commonly Received Complaints

- Perceived water quality (cloudy, green, murky)
- Strong, pungent chlorine smell



Compliance

- Swimming pools at schools have steady maintenance staff with primary responsibility of pool management; their position requires they obtain their Certified Pool Operator certification; much less staff turnover at the schools when compared to pool/spa staff at hotels/motels



Enforcement

- In FY 17, there were a total of 11 pool closures

1 – Cloudy water	1 – Persistent non-compliance
1 – Low meter reading	1 – No certified pool operator
7 – Chemistry	

- SCHD can enforce a pool closure when an imminent health hazard exists (chemistry or pumps not functioning correctly, broken drain cover, water clarity); For other violations, pool/spa closures fall under the state of Iowa's authority

Patterns in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- Issues with not having all of the necessary paperwork (accurate, up-to-date chemical tracking paperwork)
- Hardware that needs to be replaced; however, this issue is generally resolved in a very timely manner



Trends in Non-Compliance, Complaints, and Enforcement

- No trends observed

