



Tattooists, Beauticians and Body Piercers Bylaw 2013

South Taranaki District Council



South Taranaki
Alive with opportunity



Tattooists, Beauticians and Body Piercers Bylaw 2013

South Taranaki District Council

1.0 Title

1.1 This Bylaw is made under section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 and sections 23 (e) and 64 (h) of the Health Act 1956; and shall be known as the South Taranaki District Council Tattooists, Beauticians and Body Piercers Bylaw 2013.

2.0 Commencement

2.1 This Bylaw shall come into force on 1 November 2013.

3.0 Application of this bylaw

3.1 This Bylaw does not apply in respect of any prescribed process:

- a) Carried out in the practice of medicine, dentistry, nursing, physiotherapy or podiatry by a health practitioner registered under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 or a person acting under the direction and supervision of any such health practitioner; or
- b) Carried out by an acupuncturist who is a member of the New Zealand Register of Acupuncturists Incorporated.

4.0 Scope

4.1 This Bylaw should be read in conjunction with the other regulations affecting tattooing, beauty therapy, and skin penetration that are not necessarily repeated in this Bylaw including, but not limited to:

- a) NZS4304:2002 (Management of Health Care Waste);
- b) Health (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases) Regulations 1966;
- c) Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980;
- d) Ministry of Health Guidelines for the Safe Piercing of Skin 1998;
- e) Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; and
- f) Health Act 1956.

4.2 Practitioners of tattooing, skin piercing and beauty treatments have a responsibility to undertake the practices in a manner that protects people from injury and illness, which could occur from infection or contamination. Standards that should be followed in the day to day practices are:

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- a) NZS4304:2002 (Management of Health Care Waste);
- b) AS/NZS 3816:1998 (Management of clinical and related wastes);
- c) AS/NZS 4261:1994 and AS/NZS 4261:1994A1 (Reusable containers for the collection of sharp items in human and animal medical applications);
- d) AS/NZS 4187:2003 (Cleaning, disinfecting and sterilizing reusable medical and surgical instruments and equipment, and maintenance of associated environments in health care facilities); and
- e) HSR100580 (Tattoo and permanent substances group standard).

5.0 Purpose of the Bylaw

- 5.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to regulate those persons and premises undertaking beauty therapy, skin piercing, and tattooing, that carry a risk of transferring communicable diseases.
- 5.2 This Bylaw aims to prevent the transference of communicable diseases and other bacterial skin or wound infections, by applying standards to those persons who practise such operations.

6.0 Interpretation

- 6.1 In this Bylaw –

Acupuncture means the practice involving the insertion of needles through the skin and tissues for the purpose of alleviating ailments or injuries.

Authorised Officer means any person appointed by the Chief Executive of the Council for purposes of acting as an Authorised Officer under this Bylaw.

Beauty therapy means any prescribed process intended to improve, alter or cleanse a person's hair, skin or complexion, including but not limited to, waxing, hair removal, tinting, electrolysis, facials, body therapy and massage, laser procedures, glycolic peels, extractions, manicure or pedicure procedures, commercial sun beds, saunas, spas, steam rooms and red-vein treatment.

Communicable disease means any infectious disease, tuberculosis, venereal disease, and any other disease declared by the Governor General, by Order in Council, to be a communicable disease for the purposes of the Health Act 1956.

Council means the South Taranaki District Council.

Customer/client means any person who is in receipt of a prescribed process.

Epilation or depilation means a practice involving the penetration of the skin for the purpose of removing hair and includes the process commonly known as electrolysis.

Facial means a beauty treatment for the face.

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Instrument means any appliance, implement, needle or tool of metal or non-metallic construction, which may come into contact with the skin or tissue on which the prescribed process is being carried out. It shall also include any swab or dressing applied to the broken skin surface.

Licensee means the person to whom a licence has been issued under section 7 of this Bylaw in respect to a prescribed process.

Manicure means the treatment or beautification of hands by the puncturing or removal of layers of skin or tissue.

Medical Officer of Health has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Health Act 1956.

Mobile beauty therapy operations/mobile skin piercing operations means a premises of any kind that is mobile in nature where a prescribed process is carried out.

Operator means the operator of any premises where a prescribed process is carried out.

Pedicure means the treatment or beautification of feet by the puncturing or removal of layers of skin or tissue.

Premises includes any commercial property, industrial property, residential property, community building, or vehicle where a prescribed process is carried out.

Prescribed process, for the purpose of this Bylaw, refers to any paid for or commercial procedure to perform beauty therapy treatments, skin piercing or tattooing.

Registered pharmacist means a pharmacist with a practising certificate or interim practising certificate issued pursuant to the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.

Skin piercing operation refers to any prescribed process involving the intentional or otherwise piercing, cutting or puncturing of the skin or any other part of the human body, for the purpose of jewellery, tattooing, acupuncture, epilation (including electrolysis and waxing), red vein cauterisation, pedicure and manicure.

Sterilised in relation to an instrument or like article or container, means subjecting the instrument, article or container to a treatment, as a result of which all organisms and their spores present on the surfaces of the instrument, article or container are killed.

Tattooing means the practice of making indelible marks in human skin or tissue by inserting pigments or dyes into punctures made in the skin or tissues. Tattooing shall also include the process known as pigment implantation.

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Temporary premises means a place where any prescribed process is undertaken intermittently or otherwise, than on an ongoing and regular basis.

Used wax (including paraffin wax) means wax that has been previously applied to the body, re-melted and sieved for removal of hair, left over in the cartridge of a roll on/pistol system that has been applied to any part of the body, left over in a heated pot from which it has been applied by spatula using the double dipping procedure or left in the cartridge of a flow on system that has been applied to any part of the body.

7.0 Licensing

- 7.1 The owner or operator of a premises (including a temporary premises) must apply to the Council for a licence if they intend to use the premises for the purposes of a prescribed process. As a minimum the Council must be satisfied that the premises and the proposed prescribed process meet:
- a) The requirement of all relevant Acts, Regulations and this Bylaw;
 - b) Relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards as listed in Clause 4.1 and 4.2; and
 - c) Ministry of Health Current Guideline for the Safe Piercing of Skin (1998).
- 7.2 The Council may grant a licence on such terms and conditions as deemed necessary.
- 7.3 A licence may not be transferred to another person or another premises.
- 7.4 A Licensee and/or occupier shall not continue to operate any Tattooists, Beautician or Body Piercer premises if a licence has not been granted by the Council under section 7.0 of this Bylaw.
- 7.5 Hairdressers registered under the Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980 are not required to be licensed under this Bylaw. This does not preclude these hairdressers from complying with all other requirements under this Bylaw.

8.0 Obligations of Licensee

- 8.1 The licensee must comply with all mandatory terms and conditions and, as required, discretionary conditions specified in the licence and this Bylaw.
- 8.2 The licensee must ensure all persons working on the premises and engaged in prescribed processes are adequately trained and supervised to prevent any breach of the licence or the Bylaw.
- 8.3 The licence must be prominently displayed in a public part of the premises to which the licence relates.
- 8.4 The licence holder must lodge a licence renewal application 20 days prior to the expiry of the licence. Application for a renewal will be assessed on the same basis as if it were for a new licence.



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8.5 The current licence remains valid whilst the licence renewal is being processed.

9.0 General Conditions of operations

9.1 The operator of any premises where the prescribed process takes place must provide a thorough explanation of the procedures involved and the related risks, to ensure that the customer gives informed consent to the prescribed process.

9.2 The operator of any premises where any prescribed process takes place must employ standard universal precautions against infection and disease transmission in all aspects of practice.

9.3 No animals are permitted to be in that part of the premises where the prescribed process takes place (except as otherwise provided in Section 75 of the Dog Control Act 1996).

9.4 The operator of the premises shall ask all potential customers:

- a) Whether they have reason to believe they have a communicable disease or skin condition;
- b) Whether they have a history of haemophilia (bleeding);
- c) Whether they are taking any medication, such as anticoagulants, which thin the blood or interfere with blood clotting;
- d) Whether they have a history of allergies or adverse reactions to pigments, dyes or other skin sensitivities; and
- e) A history of epilepsy or seizures.

9.5 The operator may decline to carry out any prescribed process on the basis of such information given under clause 9.4, or agree to carry out the prescribed process subject to conditions which are considered appropriate in the circumstances.

9.6 Nothing in this Bylaw shall be construed as requiring any person to perform a prescribed process on any other person.

9.7 No person who knows or suspects that he or she is suffering from, or is a carrier of, a skin infection or communicable disease or associated conditions may carry out any prescribed process, without taking adequate precautions to prevent the transmission of such infection, disease or condition.

10.0 Record Keeping

10.1 Medical history or information collected about a client should include identification details such as the name and address of any person who undergoes a prescribed process, the prescribed process that was undertaken, the date upon which the prescribed process was undertaken, and the location on the body that the prescribed process was performed. All such records must:

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- a) Remain confidential;
 - b) Be used only for the purposes for which they were collected; and
 - c) Comply with the Health Information Privacy Code (1994).
- 10.2 The licensee must hold client records onsite. The records must be kept for at least three years.
- 10.3 For the sterilisation of equipment (autoclave) the time, temperature and pressure reading shall be recorded and kept for a minimum period of three years.
- 10.4 A record of medical waste disposal must be kept for a minimum period of six months.
- 10.5 Every operator is required to keep a list of all approved dyes, pigments or solutions used for a prescribed process within the premises. The list must note the product, date of purchase, quantity purchased and supplier.
- 10.6 The records shall be made available to an Authorised Officer or the Medical Officer of Health on request.

11.0 Conduct of the operator

- 11.1 An operator, and every person who carries out a prescribed process whilst on the premises shall:
- a) At all times keep his or her clothing, hands and fingernails clean and must cover any infected, damaged or inflamed skin with an impermeable dressing; and
 - b) Thoroughly clean his or her hands by washing with soap or antibacterial cleansing agent, including brushing his/her hands and nails when necessary and then drying them with a single service towel or other approved hand-drying equipment, immediately:
 - i) Before commencing and immediately after completing a prescribed process;
 - ii) After using a sanitary convenience;
 - iii) After smoking;
 - iv) After using a handkerchief or nasal tissue;
 - v) After handling or touching with bare hands soiled laundry, biological matter or waste materials used or produced in connection with a prescribed process;
 - vi) Before putting on the protective gloves required by a prescribed process; or
 - vii) After removing the protective gloves used during prescribed processes on the completion of such process.
- 11.2 No person may use any instrument to pierce skin unless it has been sterilised and has been kept in such a manner to maintain sterility.
- 11.3 All needles must be pre-sterilised disposable types.



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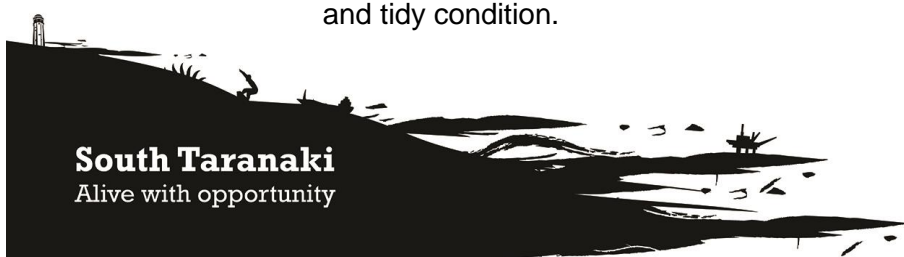
- 11.4 No needle or other instrument used to pierce skin may be touched by bare fingers, nor contaminated by packaging which has been touched by bare fingers.
- 11.5 An operator must not use a towel, sheet, cloth or any other protective garment or cover on or immediately under or over a client unless:
- a) It has not been previously used; or
 - b) Where it has been previously used, it has been laundered to render it clean and hygienic since its previous use.
- 11.6 No person may carry out or undertake any prescribed process unless that person covers his or her hands with new examination standard gloves for each client, except where it is impractical to do so, such as, but not limited to when performing facials, manicures, pedicures or massage. In such cases hands should be thoroughly washed as required under clause 11.1 (b) of this Bylaw.
- 11.7 The operator shall discard the protective disposable gloves:
- a) After carrying out any prescribed process on any person, and before carrying out any prescribed process on any other person.
 - b) After touching any object, including surfaces and equipment which may have become contaminated with blood or serum of any person other than the person on whom the prescribed process is being undertaken, or touching any object which has not been subject to a process of cleansing and sterilisation carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.
- 11.8 Every person who carries out a prescribed process must dispose of all blood, tissue, contaminated materials and dye residue, into a puncture resistant container or otherwise, in a manner approved by an Authorised Officer.
- 11.9 An operator shall, at the completion of any prescribed process provide to each customer, approved by an Authorised Officer and suitably written instructions for the subsequent care of the site to prevent its infection.
- 11.10 Any equipment must be operated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions/specifications and for no other purposes other than given in the instructions.
- 11.11 No surgical marker pen or similar device used to mark any mucous membrane of any person shall be used to mark any mucous membrane of any other person.

12.0 Physical Premises

- 12.1 No person shall use or allow any premises to be used for a prescribed process except in accordance with the following:
- a) The premises are maintained in a state of good repair and in a clean and tidy condition.

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- b) The floors, walls, ceilings, fixtures and fittings in any area connected with carrying out any prescribed process shall be constructed of surface materials that are continuously smooth, impervious to water and easily cleaned.
- c) A suitably sized sink for the use of hand washing and equipment washing is supplied with constant piped hot water and cold water, or tempered running water at a temperature of not less than 38°C. Soap, nailbrush and single use towels for hand drying will be provided in a readily accessible position where any person carries out any prescribed process.
- d) All parts of the premises must be adequately ventilated.
- e) All parts of the premises must be provided with adequate lighting to perform the prescribed processes and to facilitate cleaning and inspection.
- f) There must be provided at all times, an adequate supply of cleaning, sanitising and sterilising agents as are necessary, and suitable cleaning equipment, sufficient to enable regular and proper cleaning of the premises and of the equipment and containers used in the premises, and adequate provision for separate storage of such items when not in use.
- g) Adequate and sufficient covered waste receptacles must be provided that are constructed of a readily cleanable material.
- h) All mattresses, squabs and cushions used on any chair, bed, table or the like used in conjunction with the carrying out of the prescribed process shall be covered in an impervious and readily cleanable material, and shall be maintained in good clean repair. All linen/paper must be replaced after each client. The treatment tables and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before being used again for another client.
- i) Adequate and separate storage shall be provided for clean and soiled laundry, sterile dressings, sterilised instruments, all sterile articles including jewellery, beauty products and other chemicals, products and materials used in the prescribed processes.
- j) Where refreshments are served to clients, single use utensils are to be used unless approved dishwashing facilities are supplied, and reusable utensils are rendered clean and hygienic by a method approved by an Authorised Officer in accordance with the Food Act 2014.

13.0 Preparation of skin

13.1 Prior to commencing any prescribed process, every person who carries out a prescribed process must cleanse a client's skin by using one of the following preparations:

- a) 70 % weight/weight ethyl alcohol;
- b) 80 % volume/volume ethyl alcohol;
- c) 60 % volume/volume isopropyl alcohol;
- d) Alcoholic (isopropyl and ethyl) formulations of 0.5 to 4 % weight/volume chlorhexidine; or
- e) Aqueous detergent or alcohol formulation of povidone-iodine (1 % w/v available iodine).



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14.0 Tattooing

- 14.1 The sterilisation of equipment used in tattooing must include, but not be limited to, the sterilisation of needles, needle bars, tubes and tube tips. A new sterile needle kit shall be used for each new client.
- 14.2 Prior to commencing any skin penetration process the operator must cleanse the client's skin in accordance with the approved preparations sets out in clause 13.1 of this Bylaw.
- Note: all preparations will be applied according to the manufacturer's guidelines.*
- 14.3 Stencils used to transfer a pattern to the skin must be disposed of after a single use.
- 14.4 Approved products used to moisten the skin prior to the application of the stencil shall be dispensed and applied to the area to be tattooed in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the bulk product.
- 14.5 When tattooing a client, no operator may use any dye, pigment or solution, unless the dye, pigment or solution has been decanted into a container holding sufficient quantity for carrying out the tattoo on that client only. While the process is being carried out on that client, the dye, pigment or solution must be extracted or withdrawn only from that container.
- 14.6 The operator must ensure that on completion of the tattoo, any dye, pigment or solution residue is discarded and disposed of as waste, and the container is either appropriately sterilised or discarded.
- 14.7 All dyes, pigments, or solutions used for tattooing shall be obtained from approved sources and prepared, stored and dispensed, in such manner as to prevent any likelihood of any infection to any customer or other person.

15.0 Epilation/depilation/waxing/electrolysis

- 15.1 The client's skin must be sanitised prior to waxing as required under clause 13.1 of this Bylaw.
- 15.2 Wax that has been applied to a client's body for hair removal must not be reused.
- 15.3 Used wax must not be reused.
- 15.4 Each spatula must only be used once from pot to client, unless a single use pot is used for each client.
- 15.5 The spatula used for applying wax on a client must be discarded after the procedure and not be re-used on another client.
- 15.6 An operator must not:

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- a) Remove hair from moles, birthmarks and other abnormalities; or
- b) Perform electrolysis on persons who uses hearing aids, or who have metal plates or pace makers inserted in their bodies.

without permission of a medical practitioner with a practising certificate or interim practising certificate issued pursuant to the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003.

- 15.7 A needle that has been used in an epilating/electrolysis process shall not be re-used.
- 15.8 Reusable needle holder tips shall be cleaned and disinfected with 70% alcohol or with a 4% Chlorhexidine solution prior to their reuse on clients.

16.0 Sterilisation of equipment

16.1 No equipment or instrument that has been used in a prescribed process, such as needles and similar equipment (including pedicure, manicure or waxing equipment), may be reused unless it has been sterilised in an approved manner, and kept in a manner to maintain sterility.

16.2 All reusable equipment that comes into contact with the skin or may be contaminated during the skin piercing process, must be thoroughly cleaned by washing in warm water and detergent or within an ultrasonic cleaner before being sterilised in one of the following ways;

- a) Exposed to steam within a steriliser (autoclave) under either of the following conditions:
 - i) 103 KPa (15psi) – For at least 15 minutes at not less than 121 °C;
 - ii) 138KPa (20psi) – For at least 10 minutes at not less than 126 °C;
 - or
 - iii) 206KPa (30psi) – For at least 4 minutes at not less than 134 °C;
- b) Exposed to dry heat for at least 60 minutes at not less than 170 °C;
- c) Totally immersed in a glass bead steriliser operating at 250 °C for a minimum of 5 minutes; or
- d) Thoroughly cleansed by a method appropriate to the nature of the article concerned and then submitted to a process of sterilisation approved by an Authorised Officer or Medical Officer of Health; or
- e) By any other method approved by an Authorised Officer and in accordance with industry code of practise.

16.3 Every steriliser used for the purpose of this Bylaw shall be fitted with time, temperature and pressure gauges. Steriliser bags with indicator strips must be used. Additionally, every time an autoclave is used, chemical indicator strips shall be inserted to show that the temperatures as set out above have been attained during the autoclaving procedure. During each use the gauges shall be viewed to ensure that the correct times, temperatures and pressures are reached.

16.4 Time, temperature and pressure readings shall be recorded and be kept for a minimum period of three years (as required under clause 10.3 of this Bylaw). The records shall be made available to an Authorised Officer or a Medical Officer of Health on request.

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17.0 Disposal of waste

- 17.1 All disposable needles or other skin piercing instruments must be disposed of in an appropriate sharps container for infectious waste, which in turn must be disposed of in an approved manner.
- 17.2 As a result of a prescribed process all biological or infectious waste must be separated and disposed of in an approved manner as set out in New Zealand Standard NZS 4304:2002 Management of Health Care Waste.
- 17.3 Containers for biological or infectious waste must be clearly identified with the words "BIO HAZARD" imprinted or affixed to the exterior.
- 17.4 All non-infectious wastes/papers and the like must be placed into a suitable refuse receptacle as soon as practicable after treating each client and removed from inside the premises on a regular basis.
- 17.5 Following the client's treatment all contaminated appliances should be removed and either disposed of or sterilised in accordance with Clause 16.

18.0 Cleansing and repair

- 18.1 The owner or occupier of any premises (including temporary) at which a prescribed process is carried out, which by reason of their state, situation, construction or disrepair are in a condition whereby equipment and instruments may be exposed to contamination or communicable disease, must on receipt of a notice issued by an Authorised Officer:
- a) Cease to use the premises or cease to undertake any prescribed process on the premises; and
 - b) Cleanse or reconstruct or repair the premises, equipment or instruments as directed within the time specified on the notice.
- 18.2 Where an occupier has been directed to cease operating any premises or prescribed process, the occupier shall not recommence use of those premises or prescribed process until the Authorised Officer has given permission.

19.0 Standards for mobile beauty therapy, tattooing and skin piercing operations

- 19.1 All operators of mobile premises must ensure that:
- a) They provide sufficient facilities to adequately store all clean and used equipment, linen and waste products safely in separate containers before and after use and while in transit,
 - b) They establish and maintain a 'clean' work area at the site and protect all surfaces and equipment from contamination by dust, dirt, members of the public or other such contaminants at all times,
 - c) They have direct access to hand washing facilities with soap, paper towels and hot and cold running water provided preferably through a single spout.



- d) They wash their hands with running water and soap, if their hands are visibly soiled; and
 - e) There is adequate sterile equipment for all clients undergoing skin penetration procedures and if the mobile facility does not have an autoclave, then single use pre-sterilised equipment is to be used.
- 19.2 All owners or operators must ensure that the area set aside for mobile beauty therapy, tattooing or skin piercing complies with all controls for prescribed processes as determined to be appropriate by an Authorised Officer, given the circumstances in which the prescribed process is being undertaken.

20.0 Exemptions

- 20.1 A pharmacist registered under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 is exempt from complying with Clauses 7 to 15 of this Bylaw but only in relation to the piercing of ears.
- 20.2 Any person carrying out a prescribed process can apply for an exemption from complying with any or all of clauses 9 to 16 of this Bylaw, where that person has obtained an exemption from an Authorised Officer under this clause.
- 20.3 An Authorised Officer may grant an exemption in relation to the requirements of clause 19.2, where that Authorised Officer is satisfied, having inspected the premises concerned and the prescribed processes being undertaken, that compliance with all or any of clauses 9 to 16 of this Bylaw would be impracticable or unreasonable having regard to the premises and the processes being undertaken.
- 20.4 Any exemption granted under clauses 20.2 and 20.3 must state which clauses the person is exempt from complying with and the Authorised Officer may impose other conditions if the Authorised Officer considers it desirable for the protection of public health.
- 20.5 The Council shall keep a record of all exemptions granted under clauses 20.2 and 20.3.

21.0 Fees

- 21.1 The Council may from time to time by resolution set fees for the:
- a) Inspection of premises as part of the licence application process,
 - b) Administration and processing of the licence application, and subsequent renewals; and
 - c) Routine compliance inspections.
- 21.2 The Council may charge a fee for the granting of exemptions under clauses 20.2 and 20.3.



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22.0 Appeals

- 22.1 Any occupier of any premises (including temporary) at which a prescribed process is undertaken may appeal to the Council against any decision or requirement made by an Authorised Officer in respect of that premises.
- 22.2 On hearing the appeal the Council may confirm, reverse or modify the decision or requirement made by the Authorised Officer. This right of appeal is in addition to any other statutory right available to the occupier.

23.0 Compliance

- 23.1 Full compliance with this Bylaw for existing premises operational at the time the Bylaw becomes effective is required with 1 year from the date of this Bylaw.
- 23.2 Any new premises operating from 30 September 2013 shall comply immediately with this Bylaw.

24.0 Penalties and Offences

- 24.1 Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:
- a) Does, or causes anything that is contrary to this Bylaw;
 - b) Omits or neglects to do anything which ought to be done by them at the time and in the manner provided in this Bylaw;
 - c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to abstain from doing;
 - d) Knowingly permits any condition or thing to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw;
 - e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice or direction given to them under this Bylaw;
 - f) Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the exercise of any power conferred upon them by this Bylaw; or
 - g) Fails to divulge their full name, address and date of birth or other relevant information when requested to do so by an Authorised Officer.
- 24.2 Every person who is convicted of an offence against this Bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 and to a further fine of up to \$50 for every day in which the offence continues (under the Health Act) or is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 (under the Local Government Act 2002).



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This Bylaw was made by the South Taranaki District Council on 30 September 2013. All amendments to this Bylaw are listed in Attachment I.

The **Common Seal** of)
The South Taranaki District Council)
was affixed in the presence of:)

Ross Dunlop - Mayor

Waid Crockett – Chief Executive



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History of Bylaw

Action	Description	Decision date	Decision number	Commencement
New	Adoption of new Tattooists, Beauticians and Body Piercers Bylaw 2013	30/09/2013	154/13	01/11/2013
Amendment	Review and renewal of Bylaw	12/11/2018	330/18	13/11/2018



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