



Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services  
Food & Consumer Safety Section (406) 444-2837

**General Sanitation Quiz for Body Art**

Operator/Artist Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Establishment Name \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_

City & County \_\_\_\_\_

Test Location \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Test \_\_\_\_\_

Start Time \_\_\_\_\_

End Time \_\_\_\_\_

Proxy Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*A passing score is 80%-references may be used during the test.*

**Multiple choice** *Circle the letter of the best answer.*

- 1) Gloves
  - a) are not important.
  - b) can be food-service grade.
  - c) may be re-used if soaked in alcohol.
  - d) must be non-latex because people may have latex allergies.
  
- 2) Proper handwashing is done in the following order:
  - a) moisten hands completely with hand sanitizer, shake until dry.
  - b) turn on water, scrub with soap for 10 seconds, rinse completely, and dry with paper towel.
  - c) turn on water, scrub with soap for 20 seconds, rinse completely, dry with paper towel, and turn off faucet with paper towel.
  - d) turn on water, scrub with soap for 10 seconds, rinse completely, turn faucet off, and dry hands on shirt.
  
- 3) Handwashing facilities must be supplied with
  - a) a warm air drying device and hypo-allergenic soap.
  - b) anti-bacterial soap and a hand towel changed daily.
  - c) any kind of soap and single-use paper towels.
  - d) foaming pump soap and a sanitized cotton cloth towel.
  
- 4) If the handwashing sink is outside of the tattoo or piercing room, the artist should do the following:
  - a) leave gloves on at all times.
  - b) remove all barriers to the work room.
  - c) use hand sanitizer, then put on gloves.
  - d) wash hands, enter the work room without using hands, then put on gloves.
  
- 5) Gloves must be changed in the following circumstances, except
  - a) after answering the phone.
  - b) after using the restroom.
  - c) every hour during a procedure.
  - d) when the artist is pricked by a needle.
  
- 6) "Aseptic" means a procedure that
  - a) looks good to the client.
  - b) prevents contamination.
  - c) takes place in a designated work room.
  - d) thoroughly cleans.

- 7) An example of aseptic technique is
- a) Hepatitis B vaccination.
  - b) keeping hydrated by drinking during a procedure.
  - c) laying a sterile needle down on a paper towel before a piercing.
  - d) removing a needle from a sterile package without touching the tip.
- 8) After interrupting a procedure to add supplies, such as ink to an ink cup or replacing dropped jewelry, the artist must
- a) change gloves if they look dirty.
  - b) moisten gloves completely with hand sanitizer.
  - c) wash gloves.
  - d) wash hands and put on new gloves.
- 9) All equipment and tools that touch the client,
- a) can be opened and set out before the client arrives.
  - b) don't spread disease if kept at room temperature.
  - c) must be sterile.
  - d) should be touched by the client to verify quality.
- 10) The flow of blood can be stopped with a
- a) client's hand.
  - b) re-usable styptic pen.
  - c) single-use cotton or tissue.
  - d) washable hand towel.
- 11) Sterilization is a
- a) substance applied to the skin that kills or inhibits the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
  - b) substance or solution applied to countertops that kills or inactivates disease-causing microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.
  - c) treatment of inanimate objects by a sufficient concentration of chemical and enough time to reduce microorganisms to a safe level.
  - d) treatment of inanimate objects with a procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.

- 12) Sanitization is a
- a) substance applied to the skin that kills or inhibits the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
  - b) substance or solution applied to countertops that kills or inactivates disease-causing microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.
  - c) treatment of inanimate objects by a sufficient concentration of chemical and enough time to reduce microorganisms to a safe level.
  - d) treatment of inanimate objects with a procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.
- 13) An antiseptic is a
- a) substance applied to the skin that kills or inhibits the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
  - b) substance or solution applied to countertops that kills or inactivates disease-causing microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.
  - c) treatment of inanimate objects by a sufficient concentration of chemical and enough time to reduce microorganisms to a safe level.
  - d) treatment of inanimate objects with a procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.
- 14) A disinfectant is a
- a) substance applied to the skin that kills or inhibits the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
  - b) substance or solution applied to countertops that kills or inactivates disease-causing microorganisms, but not necessarily their spores.
  - c) treatment of inanimate objects by a sufficient concentration of chemical and enough time to reduce microorganisms to a safe level.
  - d) treatment of inanimate objects with a procedure that kills all microorganisms, including their spores.
- 15) Piercing and tattooing needles need to be
- a) covered by a warranty by the manufacturer.
  - b) disinfected with alcohol.
  - c) soaked for 10 minutes in an antiseptic.
  - d) sterilized in an autoclave, or wrapped and sterile from the supplier.
- 16) In order to sterilize, an autoclave must
- a) get really steamy and hot.
  - b) run a complete cycle for 20 minutes at 15 psi and 250°F (121°C).
  - c) run a complete cycle for 40 minutes at 30 psi and 500°F (260°C).
  - d) turn the indicator strip black.

- 17) Work tables counter tops and client contact surfaces must be
- disinfected after each client.
  - light colored to show cleanliness.
  - sterilized after each client.
  - treated with pesticide.
- 18) Cleaning solutions
- can be mixed according to the artist's best judgment.
  - don't have to be labeled if access to the work area is restricted.
  - have multiple uses and can be used in creative ways.
  - must be used according to manufacturer's instructions.
- 19) The establishment must have enough sterile supplies, disinfectant, antiseptic, and gloves
- for the entire day.
  - for three working days.
  - just in case a friend needs to borrow some.
  - to fill the cabinets.
- 20) Biohazard warning labels are required on all of the following, except
- sharps containers.
  - waste container for bloody tissues.
  - waste container for gloves.
  - waste container for paper towels used after washing hands.
- 21) A consent form
- describes potential complications, including infection.
  - is not important.
  - is not needed if the parent is with his/her child.
  - only has to be signed if the client has never had a tattoo before.
- 22) Parental consent does not require a
- correct date of procedure.
  - parent or legal guardian staying in the room with the child through the entire procedure.
  - signature from a licensed physician.
  - signature of a parent or legal guardian.

- 23) Records required by the department
- are only needed if the client may threaten legal action.
  - can be filled out at the time of inspection.
  - cannot be viewed by the department because of federal HIPPA privacy rules.
  - must be kept for at least three years.
- 24) Aftercare instructions
- are given to the client before and after the procedure, verbally and in writing.
  - are not important for preventing infection.
  - ensure the client will not have to see a physician.
  - only have to be given if the client has never had a tattoo before.
- 25) Symptoms of infection include
- bleeding, bruising, tenderness, or scabbing.
  - dizziness, fainting, confusion, or sweating.
  - fever, swelling, redness, or drainage.
  - rash, itching, paleness, or vomiting.
- 26) When a client calls with signs of infection, you should
- begin a legal defense with your lawyer.
  - send them to another artist with more experience.
  - tell them it's normal healing, and to use antibiotic ointment.
  - tell them to see a doctor right away.
- 27) A written physician referral is not required when the client has
- allergies to cosmetics.
  - bleeding tendencies from a medical condition or medication.
  - hepatitis B.
  - sunburn, psoriasis, or a mole at the procedure site.
- 28) Training required by the department includes the following:
- CPR, competency, and human physiology.
  - first aid, CPR, and proper aftercare.
  - general sanitation, first aid, and blood-borne pathogen prevention.
  - general sanitation, hazardous materials, MSDS sheets.

- 29) Hepatitis B vaccine
- a) is required if traveling to a third-world country.
  - b) is required of all artists.
  - c) must be offered to employees at the time of hiring and if they sustain a needle-stick injury.
  - d) must be offered to the client.
- 30) Licenses approved by the department
- a) are not transferable to another location or person.
  - b) can be sold to the next business owner.
  - c) must be kept in a safe-deposit box.
  - d) relieves the applicant of other requirements of federal, state, and local agencies.
- 31) Once a tattoo establishment has an approved license from the department, it
- a) can be revoked by the department when critical violations are not corrected within the specified time limits.
  - b) can only be revoked by a court order.
  - c) is valid for ten years.
  - d) needs to be renewed every three years.
- 32) Plans must be submitted to the department in the following circumstances, except when
- a) adding walls, installing sinks, or changing the flooring.
  - b) moving to a new location and the artist already has a license.
  - c) repainting.
  - d) re-wording the consent form.
- 33) A sharps container cannot be filled more than
- a) to the lid
  - b) a quarter of the way to the lid
  - c) half way to the lid
  - d) three quarters of the way to the lid
- 34) How often must an artist renew their first aid and blood borne pathogen prevention training certification?
- a) every two years
  - b) every five years
  - c) yearly
  - d) before they expire

## **True or False**

- 35) True False. Handwashing is not needed if the artist uses clean gloves.
- 36) True False. Needles or jewelry with a little rust are ok to use as long as they have been sterilized with an autoclave.
- 37) True False. Artists may tattoo or pierce at a client's private residence if requested.
- 38) True False. Artists are required to obtain a new license for each temporary event.
- 39) True False. Handwashing facilities must be available to the artist at all times.
- 40) True False. Pet animals are not allowed in the procedure room.
- 41) True False. Instruments that will be sterilized by an autoclave do not need cleaning and rinsing first.
- 42) True False. Antiseptic solution must be applied to the procedure site before and after tattooing or piercing.
- 43) True False. Work rooms must have a handwashing sink unless there is a handwashing sink outside the work room and within ten feet of the workroom door.
- 44) True False. Waste receptacles can be left open during a procedure in order to prevent contamination of gloved hands.

# Tattooists-complete questions 45-51

## Piercers- complete questions 52-54

### Piercing

- 45) Implants are illegal. Under Montana Rule, implants do not include
- a) subdermals and transdermals
  - b) microdermals and transdermals
  - c) two point piercings and subdermals
  - d) microdermals and two point piercings
- 46) The foot of the microdermal anchor may be no greater than \_\_\_\_mm
- a) 10
  - b) 15
  - c) 5
  - d) 8
- 47) An ear lobe piercing license allows you to perform the following procedures
- a) the puncturing of the ear lobe with a piercing gun only
  - b) the puncturing of the ear lobe only
  - c) the puncturing of any portion of the ear
  - d) the puncturing of the ear lobe and cartilage
- 48) As defined in the Montana Body Art Rule, a single point piercing is
- a) a piercing that creates a hole in the skin that acts as both the entry and exit for a microdermal or transdermal anchor
  - b) a piercing whose jewelry comes to a sharp single point at one end
  - c) a piercing made using a needle with only one point
- 49) A body piercer means
- a) a person who is licensed to pierce everything besides the earlobe
  - b) a person who is licensed to penetrate the skin to make a hole, mark, or scar that is generally permanent in nature
  - c) an individual who is licensed to only pierce the body (below the head)
  - d) a person who only uses piercing needles and never uses a piercing gun

- 50) As defined in the Montana Body Art rule, a two-point piercing is
- a) a piercing whose jewelry comes to a sharp single point at one end
  - b) a piercing that creates a hole in the skin that acts as both the entry and exit for a microdermal or transdermal anchor
  - c) a piercing made using a needle with only one point
  - d) a piercing that punctures the skin creating a distinct entry and exit point
- 51) True False. Jewelry means any ornament designed for insertion into a pierced area of a client.

## **Tattooing**

- 52) After a tattoo the artist must
- a) apply plastic wrap and tape to the tattooed site
  - b) apply a sterile absorbent bandage to the tattooed site
  - c) apply petroleum jelly and gauze to the tattooed site
  - d) apply a sterile bandage labeled with the artists name, the date of the procedure, and the artists contact information
- 53) Permanent cosmetics are
- a) Less risky compared to traditional tattooing and are therefore held to a lower health standard
  - b) under the purview of the Board of Cosmetology and not licensable by the Department of Public Health and Human Services
  - c) a form of tattooing for cosmetic purposes, licensable by the Department of Public Health and Human Services
- 54) What is the proper way to add ink to an ink cup?
- a) place the tip of the ink dispenser on the edge of the ink cup and add the desired amount of ink
  - b) without every touching the inside of the ink with the dispenser add the desired quantity of ink
  - c) only dispense the ink against the inner side wall of the ink cup to reduce splatter