

Exemption of Sugaring from Cosmetology; SB 434

SB 434 exempts the practice of hair removal by sugaring from the definition of cosmetology. The bill also defines sugaring and requires the addition of infection control techniques for sugaring to an existing Kansas Department of Health and Environment brochure, and requires an individual engaged in sugaring to complete and keep the self-test portion of the infection control brochure at the location where the individual is sugaring.

Definitions

The bill defines “sugaring” as a method of temporary hair removal from the body by use of a paste made from sugar, lemon, and water, or its equivalent, to pull hair from follicles. “Sugaring” may also include the use of over-the-counter sugaring pastes or astringents, gels, powders, instruments used to spread or remove sugaring pastes, tweezers or scissors incidental to sugaring, but does not include the use of chemicals, electric needles, or any type of wax.

Infection Control Brochure

The bill requires the Secretary of Health and Environment to add infection control techniques applicable to sugaring to an existing brochure addressing infection control techniques for hair braiding and threading outside a salon setting. Under continuing law, the brochure includes a self-test with questions on the information contained in the brochure.

Exemption from the Practice of Cosmetology

For an individual engaged in sugaring to be exempt from the practice of cosmetology, the bill requires the individual to complete the self-test part of the infection control brochure and keep the brochure and completed self-test available at the location where the individual is sugaring.