

## **Testimony in Opposition to Senate Bill 348**

AN Act concerning cosmetologist and cosmetology; exempting hair threading from the practice of cosmetology; requirements; amending K.S.A. 65-1901 and 65-1928 and repealing the existing sections.

**Presented to the Senate Committee of Public Health and Welfare By Tamara Cummings, Licensed Esthetician and Licensed Esthetician Instructor**

February 02, 2022

Chairperson Hilderbrand and Members of the Committee:

My name is Tamara Cummings. I thank you for letting me provide testimony to this hearing. I'm pleased to submit a written testimony in opposition to SB 348.

Threading is a hair removal method typically used to remove unwanted hair from the face and other parts of the body. Thread is glided across the skin to intertwine hairs and then pull them from the hair follicle. The nature of hair removal can be quite painful and leave clients susceptible to adverse reactions. Reactions can be caused by improper technique, skin preparation, skin treatment after using hair removal methods such as threading, and improper use of products such as over the counter astringents. This bill would exempt the use of over the counter astringents, gels or powders, tweezers or scissors for threading services from the cosmetology act. The importance of knowing proper preparation and skin examination prior to hair removal services is pertinent. Not every client is a candidate to receive threading. There are several factors service providers should consider before hair removal. Factors to consider are taught during training in licensed cosmetology schools this includes: Medications, health history, skin elasticity and skin thickness felt through a proper skin examination/skin analysis. Licensing by the board ensures that proper training is had before licensed individuals are able to work on the general public for compensation.

This bill states that the Secretary of Health and Environment shall develop a brochure containing information about infection control techniques as defined in K.S.A. 65-1901 this statute is a list of definitions that does not include Infection control or disease prevention. Infection control is important in my profession especially when dealing with any service that is likely to cause bleeding of follicles, tearing or ripping of the skin, and may cause stimulation of the skin surface. Removal of facial or bodily hair may cause blood spotting and redness which can lead to blood borne pathogens, irritation, and/or impaired healing. By limiting information to statute K.S.A 65-1901 there will be an extreme lack of information involving disinfection and sterilization which sterilization, as

defined by the CDC, is the only process *'that destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life'*<sup>1</sup> which prevents the spread of blood borne pathogens.

In conclusion, I thank you for your time and consideration of my testimony. I request the law not be changed to exclude threading from the definition of cosmetology to protect the health and safety of the consuming public.

Sincerely,  
Tamara Cummings, Licensed Esthetician and Instructor  
Phone (316)559-7780

---

<sup>1</sup> Rutala, William A, and David J Weber. *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008, [www.cdc.gov/](http://www.cdc.gov/).

Yetman, Daniel, and Reema Patel. "Medical Information and Health Advice You Can Trust." *Healthline*, Healthline Media, 18 Feb. 2021, [www.healthline.com/](http://www.healthline.com/).

Medically reviewed