

## CHAPTER 19 - BOARD OF ELECTROLYSIS EXAMINERS

### SECTION .0100 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 21 NCAC 19 .0101 ADDRESS

The mailing address of the Board is: North Carolina Board of Electrolysis Examiners, 2 Centerview Drive, Pinehurst Building, Suite 60, Greensboro, NC 27407.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6;  
Eff. January 1, 1992;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010; December 1, 1993;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

#### 21 NCAC 19 .0102 MEETINGS

(a) The Board shall hold two regular meetings each year in the months of January and July on call of the Chairman, or, if the Chairman is unable for any reason to call the meeting, the Vice-chairman or the Treasurer in that order. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the Chairman or any two board members.

(b) The Chairman shall conduct all meetings; in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-chairman or the Treasurer in that order shall conduct the meeting.

(c) The officer who is scheduled to conduct the meeting shall prepare an agenda for the meeting.

(d) The Board shall set aside time at its regular meetings to hear members of the public who wish to speak to the Board. If time permits, the Board may also allow members of the public to speak at special meetings. Anyone who wishes to speak concerning an item on the agenda shall notify the presiding officer before the meeting is called to order. Anyone who wishes to speak concerning an item that is not otherwise scheduled to be on the agenda shall, at least 72 hours before the meeting, contact the scheduled presiding officer to request that the item be included. The request must include the identity of the maker and the nature of the item and must be in writing unless the maker can show to the satisfaction of the scheduled presiding officer that it was not reasonably possible to provide a written request. Anyone who speaks to the Board at a regular meeting under the provisions of this Paragraph shall be allowed a time period of five minutes, except that the presiding officer may further limit time if several persons have asked to speak. The presiding officer may limit time as needed at special meetings. At any meeting, the presiding officer may require groups to appoint a representative to speak for members of the group on an issue. Although members of the Board may ask specific questions of those speaking, the time allotted pursuant to this Paragraph shall not be used either to debate the relative merits of any proposal or to examine members of the Board.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-5;  
Eff. December 1, 1992;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

#### 21 NCAC 19 .0103 DEFINITIONS

In this Chapter, "continuing education unit" or "CEU" means 10 contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience that is:

- (1) related to the practice of electrolysis or laser light-based hair reduction;
- (2) obtained after the original granting of licensure;
- (3) in compliance with the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) standards; and
- (4) approved by the board at least 30 days prior to the event according to the standards set out in Item (3) of this Rule and in G.S. 88A-13.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;  
Eff. March 1, 1995;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0104      ADVERTISING**

No advertisement by an electrologist for the services of any electrologist shall be false or misleading. An electrologist who fails to correct such an advertisement or who fails to cause it to be corrected within 10 days after receipt of written notice by the Board is subject to disciplinary action in accordance with G.S. 88A-21.

*History Note:      Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-2;  
                            Eff. December 1, 1995;  
                            Amended Eff. September 1, 2010;  
                            Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1,  
                            2018.*

**SECTION .0200 – APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

**21 NCAC 19 .0201      FEES**

- (a) The following fees are payable to the Board for licensure as an electrologist:
  - (1) Application for licensure \$150.00
  - (2) Initial licensure \$125.00
  - (3) Renewal of licensure \$125.00
- (b) The following fees are payable to the Board for licensure as a laser hair practitioner:
  - (1) Application for licensure \$125.00
  - (2) Initial licensure \$125.00
  - (3) Renewal of licensure \$150.00
- (c) The following fees are payable to the Board for certification as an instructor:
  - (1) Application for Electrology instructor \$150.00
  - (2) Renewal of Electrology instructor \$125.00
  - (3) Application for laser hair practitioner instructor \$150.00
  - (4) Renewal of laser hair practitioner instructor \$125.00
- (d) The following fees are payable to the Board for certification as a Board approved school:
  - (1) IN STATE SCHOOL
    - (A) Application for certification as an Electrology school \$250.00
    - (B) Renewal of certification as an Electrology school \$150.00
    - (C) Application for certification as a laser, light source, or pulse light treatment school \$250.00
    - (D) Renewal of certification for a laser, light source, or pulse light treatment school \$150.00
  - (2) OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOL
    - (A) Application for certification as an Electrology school \$400.00
    - (B) Initial certification as an Electrology school \$100.00
    - (C) Renewal of certification for an Electrology school \$100.00
    - (D) Application for certification as a laser, light source, or pulse light treatment school \$350.00
    - (E) Initial certification as a laser, light source, or pulse light treatment school \$75.00
    - (F) Renewal of certification as a laser, light source, or pulse light treatment school \$100.00
- (e) The following other fees are payable to the Board:
  - (1) Electrologist Examination or reexamination \$125.00
  - (2) Office inspection or re-inspection
    - (A) Electrologist – per licensee, for each office site \$100.00
    - (B) Laser Hair Practitioner – per licensee, for each office site \$100.00
  - (3) License by reciprocity \$125.00
  - (4) Late renewal charge \$50.00
  - (5) Reinstatement of expired license \$250.00
  - (6) Reinstatement of instructor licensure \$250.00
  - (7) Reactivation of license \$150.00
  - (8) Reactivation of instructor licensure \$150.00

(9) Duplicate license \$25.00

(f) All fees shall be paid by check or money order, made payable to "The North Carolina Board of Electrolysis Examiners."

(g) Renewal fees required for Subparagraphs (a)(3), (b)(3), (c)(2), (c)(4), (e)(2), and (e)(9) of this Rule shall be waived for licensees under this Chapter that are exempt from renewal fees under G.S. 93B-15.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-9; 93B-15;  
Temporary Adoption Eff. December 1, 1991 for a period of 62 days to expire on February 1, 1992;  
Eff. January 1, 1992;  
Temporary Amendment Eff. September 17, 2001;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2015; October 9, 2010; December 4, 2002;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

## **21 NCAC 19 .0202 APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE**

(a) All applicants for licensure as an electrologist shall submit an application on the form provided by the Board (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), accompanied by proof of being 21 years of age, a passport acceptable photograph (see photo requirements for U.S. passports at <https://travel.state.gov>) taken within the past two years, the required application fee, as set forth in Rule .0201 of this Section, any information required by Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this Rule, and certification of completion from each electrology and laser institution attended with verification of the number of hours completed in theory and clinical training. The Initial Electrolysis License Application may be obtained by contacting the Board or accessing it online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com).

(b) All applications for licensure under G.S. 88A-11(2) shall be accompanied by:

- (1) the address of the licensing agency in the other state or jurisdiction;
- (2) any information such as a license number needed to identify the applicant in correspondence with that agency; and
- (3) a statement authorizing that agency to certify to the Board that the applicant is currently licensed or certified by the other state or jurisdiction and is in good standing, to inform the Board whether there are any pending complaints about the applicant, and to provide the Board with a copy of the licensing requirements in that state or jurisdiction.

(c) Proof of age shall be shown by certified copy of a birth certificate. If the applicant cannot obtain a certified copy of the birth certificate, the applicant shall attach an explanation as to why no birth certificate is obtainable and shall submit other proof of age. Other proof of age includes passports, current life insurance policies held for at least one year showing date of birth, entries in family bibles, medical or school records showing date of birth, and marriage licenses showing age.

(d) Applicants from states that do not license electrologists or applicants from states that require less than 600 hours of certified education shall submit proof of practice as required by G.S. 88A-10(a1) supported by tax records or a copy of a privilege license that documents previous practice of electrolysis prior to date of application.

(e) All new electrologist applicants shall take and pass both a written and a practical examination except for applicants meeting the requirements of G.S. 88A-11(2).

(f) In addition to maintaining an active electrologist license from the Board, a laser hair practitioner shall submit:

- (1) proof of completion of a 30-hour laser, light source, or pulsed light treatment certification course approved by the Board that encompasses the laser or light device being used by the laser hair practitioner; and
- (2) a Supervisory Agreement between the laser hair practitioner and a supervising physician licensed with the North Carolina Medical Board (NCMB) as defined under G.S. Article 1 Chapter 90. The Agreement shall be in accordance with Rule .0501 of this Chapter.

(g) A copy of the Supervisory Agreement shall be filed with the Board and a copy shall be available in the office of the supervising physician and the laser hair practitioner for inspection by the Board or its agent.

(h) A new licensee's office(s) shall be inspected prior to commencing business by a designee of the Board.

(i) The Board shall reject an incomplete or partial application.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-9; 88A-10; 88A-11; 88A-11.1; 88A-16; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-21;  
Temporary Adoption Eff. December 1, 1991 for a period of 62 days to expire on February 1, 1992;  
Eff. February 1, 1992;

*Temporary Amendment Eff. October 13, 1993 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule becomes effective, whichever is sooner;*  
*Amended Eff. October 1, 2015; September 1, 2010; February 1, 1994;*  
*Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0203            APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL, REINSTATEMENT, OR REACTIVATION OF ELECTROLYSIS LICENSE**

(a) Unless an applicant electrolysis' license expired more than 90 days prior to the filing of an Electrolysis Annual Renewal application, (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), each applicant for license renewal pursuant to G.S. 88A-12 shall pay the required renewal fee, including the late renewal charge if applicable, and shall provide proof of compliance with Rule .0701(a)(1) of this Chapter.

(b) An electrologist whose license has been expired for more than 90 days but less than five years may apply for reinstatement by submitting an Electrolysis Reinstatement application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), paying the reinstatement fee, and providing proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(a)(4) of this Chapter.

(c) An electrologist who has been on the inactive list for less than five years and desires to be returned to active status shall submit an Electrolysis Reactivation application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), pay the reactivation fee, and provide proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(a)(3) of this Chapter.

(d) Proof of compliance with Rule .0701 of this Chapter shall be provided by a copy of a certificate of course completion issued by the course provider that identifies the course and includes the date, location, and number of hours taken by the applicant. The Board may request confirmation of the number of hours from the course provider if there are questions regarding the authenticity of the documentation and shall not give credit for hours that the entity does not confirm as hours actually taken by the applicant.

(e) Electrolysis Instructor Certification:

- (1) Renewal of Electrolysis Instructor Certification: Unless the applicant's instructor certification expired more than 90 days prior to the filing of an application for renewal, each applicant for instructor certification renewal pursuant to G.S. 88A-18 may apply for renewal by:
  - (A) submitting an Electrolysis Instructor Renewal application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (B) paying the renewal fee; and
  - (C) providing proof of current electrolysis licensure.
- (2) Reactivation of Electrolysis Instructor Certification: An instructor whose certification has been expired for more than 90 days but less than 3 years may apply for reactivation of the expired certification by:
  - (A) submitting an Electrolysis Instructor Reactivation application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (B) paying the reactivation fee; and
  - (C) providing proof of competence as described in Rule .0701(b)(1) of this Chapter.
- (3) Reinstatement of Electrolysis Instructor Certification: An instructor whose certification has been expired for three years or more may apply for reinstatement of the certification by:
  - (A) taking and passing the instructor's examination;
  - (B) submitting an Electrolysis Instructor Reinstatement application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (C) paying the reinstatement fee; and
  - (D) providing proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(b)(2) of this Chapter.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;*  
*Eff. March 1, 1995;*  
*Amended Eff. October 1, 2015;*  
*Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0204            APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL, REINSTATEMENT, OR REACTIVATION OF LASER HAIR PRACTITIONER LICENSE**

(a) Unless an applicant laser hair practitioner's license expired more than 90 days prior to the filing of an application for renewal, each applicant for license renewal pursuant to G.S. 88A-12 shall file a Laser Annual Renewal

application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), pay the required renewal fee, including the late renewal charge if applicable, and shall provide proof of compliance with Rule .0701(a)(2) of this Chapter.

(b) A laser hair practitioner who has been on the inactive list for less than five years who desires to be returned to active status, shall apply for reactivation by submitting a Laser Reactivation application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), paying the reactivation fee, and providing proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(a)(3) of this Chapter.

(c) A laser hair practitioner whose license has been expired for more than 90 days but less than five years shall apply for reinstatement by submitting a Laser Reinstatement application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com)), paying the reinstatement fee, and providing proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(a)(4) of this Chapter.

(d) Proof of compliance with Rule .0701 of this Chapter shall be provided by a copy of a certificate of course completion issued by the entity that offered the program or course, that identifies the course and includes the date, location, and number of hours taken by the applicant. The Board may request confirmation of the number of hours from the course provider if there are questions regarding the authenticity of the documentation and shall not give credit for hours that the entity does not confirm as hours actually taken by the applicant.

(e) Laser Hair Removal Instructor Certification:

- (1) Renewal of Laser Hair Removal Instructor Certification: Unless the applicant's instructor certification expired more than 90 days prior to the filing of an application for renewal, each applicant may apply for renewal by:
  - (A) submitting a Laser Instructor Renewal application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (B) paying the renewal fee; and
  - (C) providing proof of current laser hair removal licensure.
- (2) Reactivation of Laser Hair Removal Instructor Certification: An instructor whose certification has been expired for less than 3 years but more than 90 days may apply for reactivation of the expired certification by:
  - (A) submitting a Laser Instructor Reactivation application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (B) paying the reactivation fee; and
  - (C) providing proof of competence as described in Rule .0701(b)(1) of this Chapter.
- (3) Reinstatement of Laser Hair Removal Instructor Certification: An instructor whose certification has been expired for three years or more may apply for reinstatement of the certification by:
  - (A) submitting a Laser Instructor Reinstatement application (available online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com));
  - (B) paying the reinstatement fee; and
  - (C) providing proof of competence pursuant to Rule .0701(b)(2) of this Chapter.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-14; 88A-18;  
Eff. September 1, 2010;  
Amended Eff. October 1, 2015;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

## **21 NCAC 19 .0205 TEMPORARY LICENSE**

(a) An applicant for an electrologist license who is required to take the Board's examination and has complied with 21 NCAC 19 .0202 may request a temporary license. The request may be made with the initial application for an electrologist license or at any time thereafter. The applicant shall submit with the request a written statement by a licensed electrologist or electrology instructor that the applicant will be practicing in this individual's office and that this individual has agreed to supervise the applicant's practice. On receiving a request for a temporary license that complies with this Paragraph, the Board will issue the applicant a temporary license subject to the time limits in Paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(b) A temporary license is valid only during the dates stated in the license. Consistent with G.S. 88A-10.1, a temporary license cannot be valid for more than six months. The Board shall begin issuing temporary licenses no sooner than five months before the date of the next scheduled examination. The Board shall stop issuing temporary licenses 30 days before that examination. All temporary licenses shall expire one month after the date of that examination.

(c) Except as provided in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, a temporary license may not be renewed.

(d) The holder of a temporary license who did not take the examination for which the holder was scheduled may apply to have the temporary license renewed. The applicant shall:

- (1) apply to retake the examination on the next occasion it is offered;
- (2) provide a written recommendation from the applicant's supervisor that the Board renew the applicant's temporary license;
- (3) show to the satisfaction of the Board that the applicant was unable to appear and take the examination for which the applicant was previously scheduled due to causes beyond the applicant's control.

If the Board determines that the applicant has met the requirements of this Paragraph, the Board shall renew the applicant's temporary license. The renewed temporary license shall expire six months after the date it is renewed or 30 days after the date of the next scheduled examination, whichever is shorter, and it may not be renewed again.

(e) The holder of a temporary license shall practice only under the supervision of another licensed electrologist or electrology instructor. As used in this Rule, "supervision of another" means that the other is physically in the same establishment as the holder of the temporary license and that the acts done by the holder of the temporary license are done pursuant to the other's order, control, and approval. The holder of a temporary license shall notify the Board within five business days of any change of supervisor and shall submit to the Board within 10 business days a written statement by the new supervisor that the holder of the temporary license will be practicing in the new supervisor's establishment and that the new supervisor has agreed to supervise his or her practice.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, the Board shall not issue a temporary license to anyone who has failed the examination for licensure as an electrologist, to anyone who has previously been issued a temporary license, or to anyone whose temporary license was revoked pursuant to G.S. 88A-21.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-10.1;  
Eff. December 1, 1995;  
Recodified from 21 NCAC 19 .0204 Eff. September 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

## **SECTION .0300 - ADMINISTRATIVE LAW PROCEDURES**

### **21 NCAC 19 .0301 PETITIONS FOR RULEMAKING HEARINGS**

(a) Any person may petition the Board to adopt a new rule or to amend or repeal an existing rule by sending a written petition for rulemaking to the Board at the Board's mailing address. The petition must be entitled "Petition for Rulemaking" and must include the following information:

- (1) the name and address of the person submitting the petition;
- (2) a citation to any rule for which an amendment or repeal is requested;
- (3) a draft of any proposed new rule or amended rule;
- (4) an explanation for the request, with any supporting information the petitioner believes is relevant and wishes the Board to consider; and
- (5) an identification of the persons or class of persons most likely to be affected by the proposed action.

(b) The Board shall decide whether to grant or deny the petition and may request additional information. When the Board denies a petition, the notice of denial shall state the reason.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 150B-20;  
Eff. August 3, 1992;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

### **21 NCAC 19 .0302 DECLARATORY RULINGS**

(a) All petitions for declaratory rulings shall be in writing and shall be sent to the Board at its mailing address. Each petition shall be entitled "Petition for Declaratory Ruling" and shall include the following information:

- (1) the name and address of the petitioner;
- (2) the statute or rule to which the petition relates;
- (3) a concise statement of the manner in which the petitioner has been or will be injured or adversely affected by the statute or rule;
- (4) if the petitioner wishes to make an oral presentation to the Board on the petition, a statement clearly requesting an opportunity to appear and be heard.

- (b) The Board may refuse to issue a declaratory ruling when:
- (1) the petition does not comply with this Rule;
  - (2) the Board has previously issued a declaratory ruling on substantially similar facts;
  - (3) the Board has previously issued a final agency decision in a contested case on substantially similar facts;
  - (4) the facts underlying the request for a declaratory ruling were specifically considered at the time the rule was adopted;
  - (5) the subject matter of the petition is involved in pending litigation;
  - (6) the Board determines for good cause not listed in this Paragraph that issuance of a declaratory ruling is undesirable.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 150B-4;  
Eff. August 3, 1992;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

## **21 NCAC 19 .0303 CONTESTED CASES**

(a) The following rules establishing procedures for contested cases, adopted by the Office of Administrative Hearings and contained in Title 26, Chapter 3 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, are hereby incorporated by reference for contested cases for which the Board has authority to adopt rules under G.S. 150B-38: 26 NCAC 3 .0001(1), .0005, .0006, .0013, .0014, .0015, .0016, .0018, .0019, .0020, .0021. This adoption applies to the listed rules as amended as of November 1, 1991 and does not include subsequent amendments. Copies of these Rules will be made available for inspection by arrangement; anyone wanting to inspect these Rules shall write the Board at its mailing address. Copies of the listed rules may be obtained from the Board at a charge of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) by writing the Board at its mailing address.

(b) For the purposes of this Rule, references in the rules listed in Paragraph (a) of this Rule to the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be deemed to be references to the Board, references to the administrative law judge shall be deemed to be references to the presiding officer for board hearings, reference in 26 NCAC 3 .0005 to G.S. 150B-33 shall be deemed a reference to G.S. 150B-40, and the words "enter a show cause order returnable in Superior Court for contempt proceedings in accordance with G.S. 150B-33(b)(8)" in 26 NCAC 3 .0014 shall be deemed to read, "apply to the Superior Court for an order to show cause in accordance with G.S. 150B-40(c)(6)".

(c) Any person who believes that his or her rights, duties, or privileges have been affected by the Board's administrative action but who has not received a notice of hearing pursuant to G.S. 150B-38 may file a written request for a hearing. The request must be entitled "Request for Administrative Hearing" and must contain the following:

- (1) the name and address of the petitioner;
- (2) a concise statement of the action taken by the Board which is challenged;
- (3) a concise statement of the way in which the petitioner has been aggrieved; and
- (4) a clear and specific statement of request for a hearing.

Without waiving any right to a formal hearing, an individual may first seek to resolve the issue informally with the Board.

(d) The Board may elect either to conduct a hearing itself or to request the designation of an administrative law judge from the Office of Administrative Hearings to preside.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 150B-38;  
Eff. August 3, 1992;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

## **SECTION .0400 – INFECTION CONTROL**

- 21 NCAC 19 .0401 INFECTION CONTROL STANDARDS**  
**21 NCAC 19 .0402 STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION**

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-16;

*Eff. June 1, 1993;*  
*Repealed Eff. December 1, 2010.*

## **SECTION .0400 – INFECTION CONTROL**

### **21 NCAC 19 .0403 OFFICES**

(a) Each electrolysis office, wherever located, shall:

- (1) have a treatment table or other piece of furniture for placing clients for treatment;
- (2) have at least one circuline type lamp, halogen lamp, or other type or magnifying lamp;
- (3) have hand washing facilities on the same floor and toilet facilities in the same building, both with a supply of either soap or a germicidal skin preparation for washing hands;
- (4) have a supply of labeled non-sterile examination gloves, cotton balls and antiseptic product for cleaning client's skin, materials for cleaning instruments and other items, materials for cleaning the workplace or documentation of cleaning contract, paper or cotton towels, and puncture-resistant containers and plastic bags for used materials;
- (5) have sterilization equipment and supplies needed for the sterilization methods used;
- (6) have a covered trash can and, if linens are used, a laundry bag or closed container for laundry, available to each workplace area;
- (7) have storage facilities to contain the equipment, instruments, and supplies of the electrolysis practice;
- (8) be inspected annually at each location where the licensee practices; and
- (9) be inspected prior to the commencement of practice if the office is relocated.

(b) In addition to the items required in Paragraph (a) of this Rule, each laser practitioner office shall have the following:

- (1) all doors leading to laser room shall have laser-specific safety signs displayed in accordance with American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Z136.1 Z136.1, which is incorporated herein by reference, including subsequent amendments or additions, and may be obtained at a cost of two hundred and three dollars (\$203.00) from [www.lia.org](http://www.lia.org);
- (2) no uncovered mirrors or reflective surfaces;
- (3) laser safety eyewear that is labeled with the same wavelength and optical density as the laser device operated and that is worn while treatment is administered;
- (4) all windows protected from laser beam with either an opaque material or white blinds;
- (5) a fire extinguisher in the treatment room;
- (6) face masks to be worn while treatment is administered; and
- (7) an air filter.

(c) A laser, pulsed-light, or light-based hair removal practice shall be maintained in accordance with local zoning regulations.

(d) Laser, pulsed-light, and light-based devices shall be maintained and operated in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, which are incorporated herein by reference, including subsequent amendments or editions and may be accessed at no cost at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/laserhazards>.

(e) A copy of the current "Supervisory Agreement" shall be available in the office for inspection upon request.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6(9); 88A-11.1; 88A-16;*  
*Eff. June 1, 1993;*  
*Amended Eff. September 1, 2010;*  
*Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

### **21 NCAC 19 .0404 DEFINITIONS AND OVERVIEW**

In addition to the terms defined in G.S. 88-A, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Alcohol-based hand rub or gel" is a preparation which contains 60 percent to 95 percent ethanol or isopropanol that is designed for application to the hands in order to reduce the number of viable microorganisms on the hands.
- (2) "Antiseptic is a germicide used on skin or living tissue to inhibit or destroy microorganisms.



- (3) "Aseptic technique" is the term used to describe the precautionary measures taken to help reduce the risk of post treatment infections by decreasing the opportunity for microorganisms to enter the body. Precautionary measures include handwashing, disinfection, sterilization of surfaces and instruments, use of protective barriers, containment and disposal of waste, and instrument and surface manipulations that minimize cross contamination.
- (4) "Autoclave" is a vessel used for sterilization by the application of saturated steam under pressure and heat.
- (5) "Biological indicator" is a commercially prepared device populated with bacterial spores which is used to test the method of sterilization being monitored and which demonstrates whether or not conditions necessary to achieve sterilization were met during the cycle being monitored.
- (6) "Chemical indicator" is a chemically treated paper strip used to monitor parameters of a heat sterilization process by means of a characteristic color change. A chemical indicator does not indicate that sterilization has been achieved, but rather, that the temperature needed has been attained.
- (7) "Cleaning" is the removal of all visible organic material from objects using friction, detergent and water prior to the disinfection and sterilization processes.
- (8) "Contaminate" is to make something impure by exposure to or addition of a polluting substance.
- (9) "Contaminated" is the presence of potentially infectious pathogenic microorganisms on surfaces of a objects.
- (10) "Cross-contamination" is the process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect.
- (11) "Critical items" are instruments, devices, objects or environmental surfaces that will come in direct contact with the bloodstream or other normally sterile areas of the body.
- (12) "Decontaminate" is to neutralize or remove dangerous substances or germs from an area or object.
- (13) "Decontamination" is the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy pathogens on a surface or item so that they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and to render the surface or item safe for handling, use, or disposal.
- (14) "Disinfect" is to clean with a disinfectant in order to destroy bacteria.
- (15) "Disinfectant" is a chemical agent used on inanimate surfaces and objects to destroy infectious fungi and bacteria, but not necessarily their spores and is classified into levels of potency as follows:
  - (A) High-level, which is utilized for the reprocessing of semi-critical instruments or devices and includes Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulated substances such as glutaraldehyde-, chlorine dioxide-hydrogen peroxide, orthophthaldehyde-, and peracetic acid-based formulations;
  - (B) Intermediate-level, which is utilized for disinfecting tips for epilator needles and includes Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulated substances such as alcohols containing 70 to 90 percent ethanol or isopropanol, chlorine compounds, and certain phenolic or iodophor preparations as determined by the EPA;
  - (C) Low-level, which is utilized for disinfecting environmental or non-instrument surfaces and includes EPA regulated substances such as quaternary ammonium compounds and certain phenolic or iodophor preparations as determined by the EPA.
- (16) "Disinfection" is a procedure that reduces the level of microbial contamination and is classified into the following levels:
  - (A) "High-level," which inactivates some, but not necessarily all, bacterial spores. This process will also kill *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* var. *bovis*, and all microorganisms with the exception of high levels of bacterial spores.
  - (B) "Intermediate-level," which does not kill bacterial spores, but is capable of killing. *M. tuberculosis* var. *bovis*, most vegetative bacteria and fungi, as well as viruses such as hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

- (C) "Low level," which inactivates most bacteria, some viruses and fungi but not bacterial spores or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* var. *bovis*.
- (17) "Dry heat sterilizer" is a forced air oven-type device designed to sterilize items by exposure to high temperatures for designated exposure periods.
- (18) "Environmental surfaces" are surfaces in the electrology treatment room which may potentially contribute to cross-contamination by hands of the electrologist or by contact with instruments that will subsequently come into contact with clients.
- (19) "Enzyme detergent" is the detergent that helps break down organic soils and fats, and suspends particles during cleaning. An enzyme detergent is used as a soaking solution for critical and non-critical instruments and as the detergent used in the ultrasonic device.
- (20) "Epilator" is an electrical device used to perform electrolysis.
- (21) "Epilator cords" are insulated plastic covered cords used to complete the current circuit between the epilator and the epilator needle or the indifferent electrode.
- (22) "Forceps" are the instruments or "tweezers" used in electrology treatments to lift the treated hair from the follicle. Forceps used in electrology are not intended to be critical items, but may come in contact with blood, serum or other material and shall be sterile when used.
- (23) "Gloves" are coverings for the hands, which provide a protective barrier against infections and toxic substances.
- (24) "Hand hygiene" is the general term that applies to:
- (A) "Hand washing," the decontamination process for the removal of soil and transient microorganisms from the hands by a vigorous rubbing together of all surfaces of lathered hands for at least 15 seconds, followed by rinsing under a stream of water;
  - (B) "Antiseptic hand wash," the washing of hands with water and soap or other detergents containing an antiseptic agent;
  - (C) "Antiseptic hand rub," the application of an alcohol-based hand rub product, to all surfaces of the hands to reduce the number of microorganisms present; and
  - (D) "Hand antisepsis," a preoperative antiseptic hand wash or antiseptic hand rub to eliminate transient microorganisms and reduce resident hand flora.
- (25) "Health History Assessment File" is a cumulative and permanent documentation of a client's medical and treatment record which is maintained by the electrologist.
- (26) "Hirsute or Hirsutism" is the excessive growth of hair that is thickened caused by hormonal or biochemical imbalances or genetic predisposition.
- (27) "Hospital-grade disinfectant" is a chemical germicide that is classed in a spectrum of activity as either low-level or intermediate-level, with labeled claims for effectiveness against *Salmonella choleraesuis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
- (28) "Indifferent electrode" is a stainless steel bar held by the client during electrology treatments to complete current circuit with galvanic electrolysis modality or with the use of a timer delay switch in automatic delivery epilators.
- (29) "Instruments" are tools or devices designed to perform a specific function, such as grasping, holding, or retracting.
- (30) "Intact skin" is skin in which the natural protective barrier has not been altered by infection or trauma.
- (31) "Latex allergy" is a systemic or local allergic response to various latex proteins to which the individual has been sensitized.
- (32) "Medical-grade gloves" are disposable gloves used during medical examinations and procedures to prevent contamination between caregivers and patients.
- (33) "Microbial" is a minute life form; a microorganism, especially a bacterium that causes disease.
- (34) "Nitrile" is non-sterile, latex-free substance from which gloves are manufactured.
- (35) "Needle" is the pre-sterilized, disposable wire filament which is inserted into the hair follicle for application of current in electrology.
- (36) "Non-critical items" are instruments, devices, objects or environmental surfaces that will come in contact only with intact skin.

- (37) "Non-intact skin" is skin in which there is a break in the skin's natural integrity, for example, exposed skin that is chapped, abraded, or afflicted with dermatitis.
- (38) "Packaging" is a generic term meant to include all types of containment, such as woven or non-woven wraps, paper or film pouches, or rigid container systems.
- (39) "Pathogen" is a microorganism or substance capable of producing a disease.
- (40) "Phoresis rollers" are sterilized stainless steel rollers used to apply current to skin before or after electrolysis treatment.
- (41) "Physical visible indicators" are monitoring devices built into a sterilizer, such as indicating thermometers, recording thermometers, pressure gauges and automatic controls, which are used in identifying and preventing malfunctions and operational errors and for recordkeeping purposes.
- (42) "Plain soap" is a detergent-based cleanser without antimicrobial additives which is used for the physical removal of dirt and transient microorganisms.
- (43) "Protective disposable barrier" is a disposable, moisture-resistant covering which reduces the potential for contaminating environmental or medical device surfaces that may be difficult or inconvenient to clean and disinfect routinely, for example, tables and pillows, or hard-to-clean surfaces such as light handles and epilator surfaces..
- (44) "Reprocessing" is the process of cleaning, disinfecting or sterilizing a reusable instrument that has been used or contaminated in order to be made safe for its intended use.
- (45) "Semi-critical items" are instruments, devices, objects or environmental surface that may come in contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin, but do not ordinarily penetrate body surfaces. Semi-critical items require sterilization or exposure to high-level disinfection as set in Item 44 of this Rule.
- (46) "Sharps container" is a manufactured and labeled, leak-proof, rigid, puncture-resistant, durable plastic container into which needles are placed after use and which is designed to be disposed of as an item of regulated medical waste.
- (47) "Standards" is the level of quality or excellence.
- (48) "Sterility assurance file" is the record containing the sterilizer maintenance and use log and culture report from each biological monitor.
- (49) "Sterilization" is the process which destroys all forms of microbial life. The recommended methods of sterilization of instruments and items used in the practice of electrolysis are the dry heat sterilizer or the autoclave.
- (50) "Tip for epilator needle" is the cap or plastic tip that surrounds the base of the needle and covers the pin device where the needle shank is seated.
- (51) "Treatment room" is the operatory where electrolysis treatments are performed.
- (52) "Ultrasonic cleaner" is a processing unit using ultrasonic waves transmitted through the cleaning solution in a mechanical process known as cavitation. The transmitted sound waves produce tiny air bubbles on instrument surfaces, which scrub tightly adhering or embedded particles from solid surfaces and remove soil deposits from hard-to-reach areas.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

## **21 NCAC 19 .0405 HAND HYGIENE**

- (a) Electrologists shall cleanse their hands by handwashing or by degerming through hand antiseptics:
  - (1) before and after treatment on each client;
  - (2) before donning gloves;
  - (3) immediately after gloves are removed; and
  - (4) immediately, if bare-handed contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, non-intact skin, mucous membranes or contaminated equipment occurs.
- (b) As used in this Rule, handwashing includes:
  - (1) wetting hands with running warm water and applying plain soap in the amount recommended by the manufacturer;
  - (2) rubbing hands together at least 15 seconds, covering all surfaces of hands, including between fingers and fingernail areas;

- (3) rinsing hands under a stream of water;
  - (4) drying hands with a clean disposable paper towel;
  - (5) turning faucets off with the paper towel; and
  - (6) disposing of the paper towel in a covered receptacle.
- (c) As used in this Rule, hand antisepsis is achieved by:
- (1) applying the product label recommended amount of an antiseptic alcohol-based gel or rinse to the palm of one hand;
  - (2) rubbing hands together, covering all surfaces of hands, especially between fingers and fingernail areas; and
  - (3) continuing to rub hands together at least 15 seconds or until the alcohol dries.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0406 USE OF GLOVES**

Electrologists shall:

- (1) Wear a fresh pair of non-sterile, medical grade, latex, nitrile or vinyl disposal examination gloves:
  - (a) during the treatment of each client;
  - (b) when contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes and non-intact skin could occur; and
  - (c) during the procedures of soaking, cleaning, rinsing, drying and packaging of forceps and other contaminated instruments.
- (2) Refrain from using latex gloves if the client's health history assessment file indicates a sensitivity or allergic reaction to latex-based products.
- (3) Decontaminate hands in accordance with the procedures in 21 NCAC 19 .0405 before putting on gloves and immediately after gloves are removed.
- (4) In the event of an interrupted treatment session:
  - (a) remove and discard gloves;
  - (b) decontaminate hands before touching items or surfaces; and
  - (c) decontaminate hands before re-gloving with a fresh pair of gloves before resuming treatment.
- (5) In the event of torn or perforated gloves:
  - (a) remove torn or perforated gloves immediately;
  - (b) decontaminate hands; and
  - (c) re-glove with fresh gloves.
- (6) After each treatment:
  - (a) remove gloves;
  - (b) dispose in a receptacle located in the treatment room; and
  - (c) immediately decontaminate hands.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0407 CLEANING, STERILIZATION, AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER TREATMENT-RELATED ITEMS**

- (a) Each office of each electrologist and laser hair practitioner shall be inspected by the Board or its agent:
  - (1) prior to initial licensure;
  - (2) each time an office is relocated;
  - (3) annually after a license is issued; and
  - (4) at any time the Board deems necessary to ensure safety of the public, including in response to a complaint or inquiry.
- (b) Electrologists shall observe the following safety precautions for the cleaning and sterilization of instruments:

- (1) Coordinate sterilized instruments and supplies needed for each treatment in a manner whereby adherence to aseptic technique is maintained;
  - (2) Wear gloves when handling soiled instruments; and
  - (3) Avoid puncture injury from instruments.
- (c) As used in this Rule, instruments and other items include:
- (1) Needles that are:
    - (A) single-use, pre-sterilized, and disposable;
    - (B) stored in a manner that will maintain sterile conditions of contents;
    - (C) not recapped, bent, or otherwise manipulated by hand prior to disposal;
    - (D) placed in a puncture-resistant sharps container after use, when opened or found damaged, when contaminated before use, or when not used before pre-printed expiration date; and
    - (E) disposed of in accordance with State and local regulations when the sharps container is no more than three quarters full;
  - (2) Forceps, phoresis rollers, and epilator tips that are:
    - (A) disinfected before initial use and after use on the client;
    - (B) disinfected after a 24-hour period when packaging is opened and instruments are unused or when packaging is contaminated before use, for example, dropped or placed on a surface not protected by barriers;
    - (C) accumulated after use and before cleaning and sterilization in a covered holding container by submersion in a solution of a protein-dissolving enzyme detergent and water, following manufacturer's instruction for dilution, then rinsed and drained; and
    - (D) cleaned and sterilized in accordance with the standards in Paragraphs (d) and (e) of this Rule.
- (d) Electrologists shall observe the following standards for cleaning:
- (1) Place items and other instruments in the basket of a covered ultrasonic cleaning unit containing a fresh solution of a protein-dissolving enzyme detergent and water;
  - (2) Follow manufacturer's instructions for dilution and ultrasonic running times;
  - (3) Remove basket from ultrasonic unit rinse under running water and drain;
  - (4) Drain and air dry items on a clean, disposable, absorbent, non-shedding cloth in an area protected from exposure to contaminants with a hot-air dryer or by placement into a drying cabinet;
  - (5) Package forceps, rollers, and heat-stable tips individually in woven or non-woven wraps, paper or film pouches, or rigid container systems for the sterilization process;
  - (6) Place packaged instruments and items in an autoclave or dry-heat sterilizer with a chemical indicator;
  - (7) If dry-heat sterilizers are used, subject the heat-sensitive tips to an intermediate-level disinfectant, after which the tips are rinsed and dried; and
  - (8) Store instruments and items in a clean and dry covered container, drawer or closed cabinet after the cleaning process.
- (e) Electrologists shall observe the following standards for sterilization:
- (1) The required minimum time and temperature relationship for sterilization methods shall be:
    - (A) for the dry heat method, the minimum time-temperature relationship required to be attained is 340° F (170° C) for one hour or 320° F (160° C) for two hours; and
    - (B) for the autoclave (steam under pressure) method, the minimum time-temperature-pressure relationship required to be attained is 15 to 20 minutes at 121°C (250°F) and 15 psi (pounds per square inch) for unpackaged instruments and items and 30 minutes at 121° C (250° F) and 15 psi (pounds per square inch) for packaged instruments and items.
    - (C) temperature and exposure requirements in Parts (A) and (B) of this Subparagraph relate to the time of exposure after attainment of the required temperature and do not include a penetration of heat-up lag time, drying time, or cool-down time;
  - (2) Sterilizers shall have visible physical indicator gauges, for example, thermometers, timers, on the devices that shall be monitored during the sterilization cycle;
  - (3) The interior of the sterilization devices shall be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions;
  - (4) Packaging for sterilization shall:
    - (A) accommodate the size, shape, and number of instruments to be sterilized;
    - (B) be able to withstand the physical conditions of the selected sterilization process;

- (C) allow enough space between items in each package for the sterilization of all surfaces to occur; and
  - (D) chemical indicators shall be visible on the outside of each package sterilized that indicates the instruments and items have been exposed to a sterilization process.
  - (5) Manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed for aseptic removal of contents in the sterilized packages;
  - (6) Biological monitors shall be used no less than once a month for each sterilization device according to manufacturer's instruction in order to ensure that proper mechanical function of the sterilizer is maintained; and
  - (7) Recorded laboratory reports from the biological monitors shall be filed in a permanent sterility assurance file.
- (f) Safety precautions shall be observed for other treatment related items as follows:
- (1) Indifferent electrodes, epilator cords, and eye shields shall be cleaned, dried, and subjected to intermediate-level disinfection before initial use and after each treatment and replaced when showing signs of wear and tear;
  - (2) Ultrasonic cleaning units and all other containers and their removable parts shall be used during soaking and cleaning procedures, cleaned, dried daily, and used and maintained according to manufacturer's instructions; and
  - (3) Environmental surfaces directly related to treatment shall be cleaned and subjected to low-level disinfection daily and whenever visibly contaminated.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6(9); 88A-16; Eff. December 1, 2010; Amended Eff. September 1, 2015; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0408 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND HOUSEKEEPING**

- (a) Electrologists shall observe the following elements of environmental control:
- (1) Each treatment room shall be kept lighted, ventilated, and free from dirt, dust, and contamination;
  - (2) Each treatment room shall be equipped with labeled containers, covered storage for supplies, a puncture-resistant sharps container labeled as a biohazard, and covered trash containers;
  - (3) Treatment table surfaces shall be made of materials that can be washed with detergents and treated with disinfectants;
  - (4) Treatment table surfaces shall be covered with newly laundered linens, new disposable paper drapes, or barrier before each client treatment;
  - (5) Headrests shall be covered with newly laundered linens, new disposable paper drapes, or barrier before each client treatment;
  - (6) Treatment table surfaces that may come in contact with bare skin during treatments shall be covered with newly laundered linens, new disposable paper drapes, or barrier;
  - (7) Containers for dispensing products, such as soap, alcohol hand-rubs, and treatment supplies shall be labeled;
  - (8) All treatment supplies shall be disposable or, if reusable, the supplies containers shall be cleaned and dried before being refilled with fresh products;
  - (9) Aseptic techniques for dispensing creams, lotions, ointments and antiseptics during treatment shall be followed;
  - (10) Manufacturer's recommendations for the use and disposal of products and containers when contaminated, or when expiration date is reached, shall be followed;
  - (11) Environmental surfaces that are touched during treatment, such as epilator needle holder and cords, epilator cart, magnification lamps, light devices and epilator controls shall be covered with a new protective disposable barrier before each treatment of a client or decontaminated after each treatment of a client, following manufacturer's instructions;
  - (12) Disposable items such as cotton, paper drapes and protective disposal barriers shall be stored in covered containers, closed cabinets, or drawers before use;

- (13) Used disposable items shall be discarded into a covered trash container lined with a plastic bag that is tightly fastened when ready for disposal, and is disposed of daily into the trash, unless otherwise specified by State and local health regulations;
  - (14) Reusable items such as sheets, pillowcases, and towels that are used to cover the treatment table or as a client drape shall be stored in covered containers, closed cabinets, or drawers before use; and
  - (15) After use, reusable items shall be placed in a covered container labeled as "soiled laundry," laundered with detergent and water temperatures that will ensure cleaning and disinfection, and dried in a gas or electric clothes dryer.
- (b) Electrologists shall observe the following elements of housekeeping:
- (1) A low-level hospital-grade disinfectant registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall be used for cleaning non-critical environmental surfaces such as epilator surfaces, magnifying lamps, epilator carts, floors, walls, door knobs, tabletops, and window sills that will only contact intact skin;
  - (2) All other environmental surfaces in the treatment room shall be cleaned with water and detergent using a hospital-grade disinfectant or detergent designed for general housekeeping purposes, as indicated on the product label;
  - (3) Countertops shall be of smooth, non-porous material and shall be cleaned daily in the areas where cleaning and sterilizing of instruments and items takes place;
  - (4) Sinks and toilet facilities shall be cleaned daily;
  - (5) Non-critical equipment, such as doorknobs, telephones, and treatment tables in the treatment room, shall be kept cleaned and disinfected;
  - (6) Floors cleaned weekly and carpets shall be vacuumed weekly or more often if necessary; and
  - (7) Walls, blinds, and curtains shall be cleaned when dirty or dusty.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
 Eff. December 1, 2010;  
 Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**21 NCAC 19 .0409 CLIENT EVALUATION**

As an evaluation for each client, the electrologist and laser hair practitioner shall:

- (1) Prepare a Health History Assessment File that contains:
  - (a) the date, name, address, contact information, date of birth, and names of family physician, gynecological physician, and dermatologist, if applicable;
  - (b) the areas of face and body to be treated;
  - (c) the hirsute family history;
  - (d) any current and previous methods of hair removal;
  - (e) any current and previous medications;
  - (f) any current and previous physical examination dates and results;
  - (g) any skin irregularities; and
  - (h) the date and signature of client.
- (2) Update and evaluate the client's current health condition to determine if the client should be referred to a physician.
- (3) Examine the client's skin for signs of infection or rashes prior to each treatment and delay treatment if actual or potential signs or symptoms of infection are present.
- (4) Refer the client to a physician when evaluation of health history or skin examination indicates.
- (5) Instruct the client on post-treatment care to promote healing of the treated skin site.
- (6) Update active client Health History Assessment annually.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-2; 88A-6;  
 Eff. December 1, 2010;  
 Amended Eff. September 1, 2015;  
 Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**21 NCAC 19 .0410 NEEDLESTICK SAFETY AND PREVENTION**

Electrologists shall comply with the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act published January 18, 2001 to amend United States Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1030, which is

hereby incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments and editions. Copies may be obtained at no cost at: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodborne pathogens/>.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**21 NCAC 19 .0411 FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURES FOR EXPOSURES TO HEPATITIS, HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV), AND OTHER BLOOD-BORNE PATHOGENS**

Electrologists shall comply with the blood-borne pathogens standards contained in the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act, published in United States Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA). Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1030. which is hereby incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments and editions. Copies may be obtained at no cost at <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodborne pathogens/>.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0412 STANDARD PRECAUTIONS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

Electrologists shall:

- (1) Wear a mask and eye protection or a face shield to protect mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth during procedures and client care activities that may generate splashes or sprays of blood and body fluids;
- (2) Wear scrubs, lab coat, or medical grade clothing to protect skin and prevent soiling of clothing during procedures and client care activities that may generate splashes or sprays of blood and body fluids;
- (3) Remove soiled medical clothing at the conclusion of client procedures and wash hands; and
- (4) Wear protective gloves to prevent puncture injuries when using or cleaning instruments and when disposing of used needles.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-16;  
Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**SECTION .0500 - PHYSICIAN/LASER HAIR PRACTITIONER GUIDELINES**

**21 NCAC 19 .0501 SUPERVISING PHYSICIAN**

(a) Supervision by Physician – It is the licensed laser practitioner's responsibility to perform procedures solely within his or her professional scope of practice. A laser hair practitioner licensed under this Chapter shall perform laser hair removal only under the supervision of a physician licensed by the State of North Carolina to perform surgical services. The laser hair practitioner shall receive physician supervision before the initial laser treatment procedure. The laser hair practitioner shall perform services only after a physician or other practitioner licensed by the NC Medical Board (NCMB) under G.S. 1, Article 90 has examined the patient. This examination shall include a medical history and focused physical examination of the patient's skin condition to identify abnormalities that might be altered after exposure to a laser beam. The laser hair practitioner shall ensure that the supervising physician is readily available during services in accordance with G.S. 88A-11.1(c) so that the supervising physician is able to respond to patient emergencies and questions by the laser practitioner.

(b) Supervisory Agreement – A laser hair practitioner shall not operate any laser equipment without a signed Supervisory Agreement in accordance with Rule .0202 of this Chapter in place and on file with the Board. The Supervisory Agreement shall include the following elements:

- (1) the supervising physician's name, business address, business telephone number, NCMB license number, and medical specialty;
- (2) an attestation that the supervising physician is licensed to practice medicine in North Carolina and plans to maintain licensure during the timeframe of the agreement;



- (3) a list of devices, makes, and models being used by the laser hair practitioner;
- (4) an attestation that the supervising physician is knowledgeable in the use of the listed devices;
- (5) an attestation that the supervising physician ensures the laser hair practitioner has training to perform laser hair reduction with the listed devices;
- (6) an attestation that the supervising physician will provide personal and responsible direction to the laser hair practitioner;
- (7) an attestation that the supervising physician will be available and able to respond to patient emergencies and to questions by the laser hair practitioner under supervision;
- (8) the geographical distance between the supervising physician and the laser hair practitioner;
- (9) an attestation that the supervising physician will ensure that patient contact, evaluation, and education have been provided for the prescription medications that are related to laser hair reduction, both before and after treatment; and
- (10) a provision for biannual renewal of the Supervisory Agreement, with a copy provided to the Board.

(c) A laser hair practitioner shall notify the Board within 30 days of the termination of the Supervisory Agreement with the supervising physician.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-11.1;  
Eff. October 1, 2010;  
Amended Eff. October 1, 2015;  
Readopted Eff. June 15, 2020.*

## SECTION .0600 – SCHOOLS

### 21 NCAC 19 .0601 CURRICULUM

(a) The course of study for electrolysis shall consist of at least 600 clock hours of instruction in theory and clinical practice as set out in the following table:

Subject	Theory Hours	Clinical Hours
General Orientation	20	0
Rules of the school		
Personal hygiene and dress		
Professional ethics and office rules		
State and local laws governing electrolysis		
History of electrolysis		
Trichology (Hair Growth)	20	0
Hair structure and function		
Growth cycles, including regrowth cycles		
Follicle structure and function		
Endocrinology	20	0
Causes of hair growth, including new hair stimulation		
Study and function of glands		
Dermatology	30	0
Skin structure and function		
Disease of the skin (as related to the practice of electrology)		
Reaction of the skin as related to the clinical application of electrolysis		
Neurology/Angiology (as related to electrology)	20	0
Nervous system		
Pain thresholds		
Pain variables		
Synoptic responses		
Circulatory system		
Cardiovascular system		
Lymphatic system		

Subject	Theory Hours	Clinical Hours
Bacteriology	25	40
Sanitation		
Sterilization		
Rules and standards promulgated by the Board		
Principles of Electricity	20	80
Short wave (Alternating) current		
Direct (Galvanic) current		
Equipment	30	200
Modalities		
Electrolysis (DC - Galvanic)		
Thermolysis (SW - Shortwave)		
Blend (Combination of Galvanic and Shortwave)		
Variables		
Probes		
Intensity		
Timing		
Depth of insertion		
Equipment maintenance and upkeep		
General Treatment Procedure	25	30
Consultation with clients		
Consultation instruction shall include methods of developing case histories and health history assessments and providing information on hair growth cycles, modalities used, pain factors, scheduling of appointments, and fees		
Positioning and draping		
Development of Practice	20	20
Public relations and advertisement		
Office procedure and management		
Record keeping		
Telephone etiquette		
Housekeeping (Office)		
Totals:	230	370

(b) The course of study for laser hair removal shall consist of at least 30 clock hours of instruction in theory and clinical practice, with a minimum of 20 hours in practical hands-on instruction and at least 10 hours of basic science (Didactic) instruction in the use of laser and light-based hair removal or reduction devices in the following topics:

- (1) biology of hair;
- (2) laser and light-based terminology;
- (3) laser physics;
- (4) types of laser and light-based hair removal devices;
- (5) safety and precautions;
- (6) tissue interaction;
- (7) Fitzpatrick skin typing;
- (8) patient history form and consultation;
- (9) treatment contraindications;
- (10) sterilization procedures;
- (11) draping of patient;
- (12) pre-treatment and post-treatment care;
- (13) photo documentation; and
- (14) photosensitive drugs and disorders.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1;  
Eff. June 1, 1993;

*Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0602 APPLICATION FOR AND RENEWAL OF SCHOOL CERTIFICATION**

(a) Each person applying for a school certification shall submit to the Board the information required by G.S. 88A-19 and 88A-19.1, and:

- (1) A copy of the student contract required by Rule .0605 of this Section; and
- (2) A copy of the form for student authorization to receive electrolysis treatment required by Rule .0605 of this Section.

(b) Applicants for renewal of a school certification shall pay the required renewal fee and update the information that was submitted in accordance with Paragraph (a) of this Rule. This update shall include any information required by virtue of amendments to this Rule in effect as of the date of renewal.

(c) Upon forfeiture, a school may reapply for certification by submitting an Electrolysis School Application or Laser School Application and paying the required application fee. Applications are available at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com).

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2015;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0603 CERTIFICATIONS NOT TRANSFERABLE**

Consistent with G.S. 88A-19 and G.S. 88A-19.1, school certifications are valid only for the location named in the certification and are not transferable either to a new owner or to a new location. A school shall within 10 business days notify the Board in writing of a sale, transfer, change in management or change in ownership. Each school shall display its certification in a conspicuous place near the main entrance.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0604 PROGRAM DIRECTORS**

Each school certified by the Board shall at all times be under the direction and supervision of a program director. The program director of each school shall be responsible for the organization, administration, development and general effectiveness of the school's electrolysis and laser, light source, or pulsed-light treatments training program.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. December 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0605 ENROLLMENT PROCEDURES**

(a) Every school certified by the Board shall furnish to each student upon enrollment a signed copy of the school contract with the student and a copy of the school handbook which shall include the school curriculum as approved by the Board. The school shall also furnish to each student upon enrollment a copy of the statutes and rules governing electrologists or laser hair practitioners and the sanitation standards issued by the Board.

(b) Every school shall obtain from each student on enrollment a signed copy of the student's permission to receive electrolysis or laser, light source, or pulsed-light treatment. Any limitations on treatment shall be listed on the permission form.

(c) Within 10 business days after each student's enrollment, every school shall furnish the Board with the following:

- (1) The name, address, date of enrollment, telephone number and specification of day or evening classes of each student, recorded on the school's stationery;
- (2) A statement signed by the student stating that he or she has received a copy of the statutes and the rules governing electrologists or laser hair practitioners and the sanitation standards issued by the

Board and is cognizant of the fact that in order to qualify for an electrologist or laser hair removal license, the student must meet the requirements of G.S. 88A-10 or G.S. 88A-11.1.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0606 SCHOOL LOCKERS**  
**21 NCAC 19 .0607 SCHOOL BUILDINGS**

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Expired Eff. June 1, 2018 pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A.

**21 NCAC 19 .0608 SCHOOL EQUIPMENT**

(a) Every electrolysis school certified by the Board shall provide and maintain the following equipment in accordance with manufacturers' instructions:

- (1) one high frequency or thermolysis (short wave) machine;
- (2) one galvanic/thermolysis (blend) machine;
- (3) stainless steel, insulated, and disposable epilation probes (or needles) of sizes 002, 003, 004, and 005;
- (4) at least one circuline type lamp, halogen lamp, or other type of magnifying lamp per treatment table;
- (5) two treatment tables and chairs for clients and adjustable chairs or stools for students;
- (6) a cabinet for towels and utilities for each table;
- (7) a covered trash container for each table;
- (8) covered containers for all lotions, soaps, cotton balls, tissues, and other supplies and sterilizing solutions;
- (9) six dozen epilation forceps (or tweezers);
- (10) one plastic puncture resistant container (for used sharps) for each table;
- (11) one autoclave sterilizer, dry heat sterilizer, and ultrasonic cleaner; and
- (12) audio-visual teaching materials and equipment.

(b) Only Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved types of epilators and laser equipment shall be used by each school in training students.

(c) All epilators, laser equipment, autoclaves and dry heat sterilizers shall be monitored monthly by the school to ascertain effectiveness. Any changes from the list of equipment provided to the Board pursuant to G.S. 88A-19(a)(3) and 88A-19.1(a)(3) shall be reported to the Board.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2015; December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**21 NCAC 19 .0609 SCHOOL LIBRARY**

Every school certified by the Board shall maintain a library containing at least one copy of each textbook used and shall make the books in the library available for use by the students. The school library shall contain the current copy of the International Board of Electrologist Certification (IBEC) compendium of study in preparation for examination by the Board.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0610 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE**

Every school certified by the Board shall:

- (1) keep a daily record of the attendance of each student and a record of the time devoted by the student to practical and theoretical work;
- (2) establish credits; and
- (3) hold examinations before issuing diplomas.

These records or any part of the information contained in the records shall be made available on request to any inspector or member of the Board assigned by the Board to inspect records.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0611 IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENTS**

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Expired Eff. June 1, 2018 pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A.

**21 NCAC 19 .0612 STUDENT PRACTICAL WORK; CREDIT FOR OBSERVING AND SERVING AS A CLIENT**

- (a) No practical work may be done by students attending a school certified by the Board except within the school premises and under the direct supervision of a licensed instructor.
- (b) Hours of credit shall be given to a student for time spent as a client in the ratio of one hour of practical credit for every three hours as a client. The maximum hours of practical credit to be given a student for time spent as a client or observing will be 30 credit hours. Any student observing, or as a client, may receive either theory or clinical practice hours but not both for the same unit of time.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.

**21 NCAC 19 .0613 STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO AND EQUIPMENT**

- (a) For electrology, at least one instructor per 12 students, or fraction thereof, shall be in attendance at all times when students are engaged in clinical work. The school shall provide the necessary equipment, which was documented and approved in its school certification, for each student and client.
- (b) For laser, at least one instructor per 12 students, or fraction thereof, shall be in attendance at all times when students are engaged in clinical work. A skills attained checklist that matches current curriculum requirements in Rule .0601(b) of this Section shall be completed and signed off on by the instructor for each student. The school shall provide the necessary equipment, which was documented and approved in its school certification, for each student and client.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. December 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

**21 NCAC 19 .0614 SCHOOL HOURS AND SCHEDULE**  
**21 NCAC 19 .0615 NOTICE TO PUBLIC**

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;

*Expired Eff. June 1, 2018 pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0616 REMUNERATION PROHIBITED**

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Repealed Eff. December 1, 1995.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0617 SCHOOL ADVERTISEMENTS  
21 NCAC 19 .0618 PRIVATE PRACTICE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING**

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-16; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Expired Eff. June 1, 2018 pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0619 EQUIPMENT ENDORSEMENTS AND SALES PROHIBITED**

No school certified by the Board may endorse, recommend, advertise, promote, or sell any type of laser, light-based devices, epilator, or other electrolysis or laser hair removal equipment to the students in the school or permit any other person to do so.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0620 REPORT OF STUDENT LEAVING  
21 NCAC 19 .0621 TRANSFER CREDIT**

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-20;  
Eff. November 1, 1993;  
Expired Eff. June 1, 2018 pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A.*

**21 NCAC 19 .0622 CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOLS IN OTHER STATES OR JURISDICTIONS**

- (a) The Board shall certify a school in another state or jurisdiction for purposes of G.S. 88A-10 provided that:
- (1) The school applies for certification, submits the information required by G.S. 88A-19(a)(1) through (7) or 88A-19.1(a)(1) through (7), and meets the requirements of, and remains in compliance with, all other applicable provisions of this Section;
  - (2) If the school is in a state or jurisdiction that approves electrolysis schools, the school is approved by the proper agency for that state or jurisdiction;
  - (3) The electrolysis school has a curriculum of 600 hours; and
  - (4) The laser hair removal school has a laser, light source, or pulsed-light curriculum of 30 hours.
- (b) The Board shall revoke the certification of a school in another state or jurisdiction upon documentation that the school in a jurisdiction that licenses electrologists has lost its approval in that state.
- (c) The school shall agree to teach North Carolina's sanitation standards to any student who states to the school an intention of taking North Carolina's licensing examination.
- (d) Applications for electrolysis and laser schools may be accessed online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com).

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-19; 88A-19.1; 88A-21(b);  
Eff. February 1, 1994;  
Temporary Amendment Eff. September 1, 2001;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2015; December 1, 2010; December 4, 2002;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*

## SECTION .0700 - CONTINUING EDUCATION

### 21 NCAC 19 .0701 CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS, LICENSE RENEWAL, REINSTATEMENT AND REACTIVATION

#### (a) Requirements for practitioners:

- (1) Each electrologist licensed in this State shall complete one CEU, as in Rule .0103 of this Chapter, per renewal period as a requirement for renewal of the electrology license. For electrologists with 20 or more years of practice, the CEU requirement shall be completion of one CEU every five years.
- (2) Each laser hair practitioner licensed in this State shall complete one CEU per renewal period as a requirement for renewal of the laser hair practitioner license.
- (3) An electrologist or laser hair practitioner who has been placed on the inactive list by the Board for less than five years and desires to return to active status, shall present evidence of completion of one CEU within the 12 months preceding the reactivation application in satisfaction of the competency requirement of G.S. 88A-14.
- (4) An electrologist or laser hair practitioner whose license has been expired for 90 days or more but less than five years shall present certification of completion of one CEU for each renewal period or part of a renewal period that has elapsed since the electrologist's or laser hair practitioner's license was last current in satisfaction of the competency requirement of G.S. 88A-12. At least one of the CEUs offered in satisfaction of a competency requirement shall have been completed within the 12 months immediately preceding the application for reinstatement.
- (5) Not more than one CEU may be carried over per renewal period.
- (6) No more than one CEU of home study may be credited for continuing education in each renewal period. "Home study" is defined as an educational activity undertaken by an individual, completed by correspondence or online, and with a certification of completion awarded at the end of the course. Continuing education hours obtained through home study may not be carried over to a subsequent renewal period.
- (7) In the initial year of licensure, new licensees tested after the sixth month of the calendar year shall not be required to obtain CEUs until the following renewal year.
- (8) Over any two renewal periods, the Board shall give credit for no more than one-half CEU in the area of business management.

#### (b) Requirements for instructors:

- (1) An instructor whose certification has been placed on the inactive list for more than 90 days and less than 3 years shall present certification of completion of one CEU within the 12 months immediately preceding the application for reactivation of certification.
- (2) An instructor whose certification has been expired for more than 90 days, but less than 3 years shall present certification of completion of one CEU for each renewal period or part of a renewal period that has elapsed since the instructor's license was last current. At least one of the CEUs offered in satisfaction of a competency requirement shall have been completed within the 12 months immediately preceding the application for reinstatement of certification.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;  
Eff. March 1, 1995;  
Amendment Eff. October 1, 2015; December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

### 21 NCAC 19 .0702 BOARD APPROVAL OF COURSES

#### (a) The Board shall approve a program or course if it is:

- (1) In any subject required by 21 NCAC 19 .0601; and
- (2) Offered by one of the following entities:
  - (A) a college or university authorized to grant degrees in this State;
  - (B) a national professional electrolysis or laser association;
  - (C) a school or Continuing Education (CE) provider certified by the Board;
  - (D) American Society of Laser Medicine (ASLM);
  - (E) American Academy of Dermatology (AAD); or
  - (F) an entity providing a program of Certified Medical Education (CME).

(b) The entity offering the program or course shall provide the Board with the information listed in Paragraph (c) of this Rule and shall certify to the Board the names of all electrologists licensed by the Board who attended the program or course and their actual hours of attendance.

(c) The Board shall not approve a program or course without the following information:

- (1) Title, location, and date of the course;
- (2) Sponsoring entity;
- (3) Course objective and content;
- (4) Hours of study; and
- (5) Name, education, and background of each instructor.

(d) An electrologist or laser hair practitioner seeking credit for a program or course offered by an entity not listed in Paragraph (a) of this Rule may request that the Board approve the course by submitting in writing, at least two months in advance of the course registration date, the information listed in Paragraph (c) of this Rule on an application form provided by the Board. The Application for Approval of Continuing Education may be obtained online at [www.ncbee.com](http://www.ncbee.com).

(e) The Board shall approve a program or course if requested pursuant to Paragraph (d) of this Rule upon finding that it meets the requirements of G.S. 88A-13. In determining whether or not to make this finding, the Board shall consider the program or course in light of the criteria set forth in The Continuing Education Unit Criteria and Guidelines, current edition, as adopted by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) in conjunction with the American Standards National Institute (ANSI) and incorporated herein by reference including subsequent amendments or editions. The presence of all criteria or the absence of individual criteria shall not be conclusive, and the Board shall have discretion in the approval of programs, courses, or providers on a case-by-case basis. Copies of The Continuing Education Unit Criteria and Guidelines, current edition, may be obtained at a cost of twenty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents (\$29.95) at <http://www.IACET.org>.

(f) The Board shall notify the electrologist by mail of the Board's findings and decision regarding the request made pursuant to Paragraph (d) of this Rule. A change in subject matter, length, or instructor of a course requires reapproval by the Board. The entity offering the program or course shall either provide to the electrologist or directly to the Board certification of the electrologist's actual hours of attendance after the program or course is complete.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;  
Eff. March 1, 1995;  
Amended Eff. September 1, 2015; December 1, 2010;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

## **21 NCAC 19 .0703 COMPUTATION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS**

(a) To obtain credit as a contact hour of continuing education, the learning activity scheduled for an hour shall occupy at least 50 minutes of the hour.

(b) An electrologist may fulfill the continuing education requirements of Rule .0701 of this Section by completing more than one course if the total equals one or more CEUs.

(c) One semester credit hour at a university or college shall be equivalent to one CEU. A course may be audited or taken for credit.

(d) An electrologist who teaches in a program or course approved by the Board may obtain CEU credit at the rate of four contact hours for each contact hour of teaching.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;  
Eff. March 1, 1995;  
Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.*

## **21 NCAC 19 .0704 TIME LIMITS ON CREDIT**

An electrologist or laser hair practitioner may carry over up to one CEU from one renewal period to the next. An electrologist or laser hair practitioner applying for reinstatement under 21 NCAC 19 .0203(b) who is presenting CEUs in satisfaction of competency requirements may, however, subject to the requirements of 21 NCAC 19 .0701(c), receive credit for that purpose for any CEUs taken during the time the applicant's license was expired.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 88A-6; 88A-12; 88A-13; 88A-18;  
Eff. March 1, 1995;*



*Amended Eff. December 1, 2010;*

*Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 1, 2018.*