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**Department of Education**  
National Capital Region  
Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

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**SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (SPTVE)**  
**COSMETOLOGY (HAIRDRESSING) 10 Quarter 3 Week 7**

**I. Topic:** Clean and sanitize workplace

- II. Objectives:**
1. Sterilize tools and equipment.
  2. Proper disposal technique for waste materials.
  3. Follow safety precautions in cleaning and sanitizing workplace.

**III. Brief Introduction of the Lesson**

The lesson deals on how to sanitize the workplace and store tools and equipment in accordance with occupational safety and health requirements. Salon policies and procedure regarding storing of supplies and materials are also discussed.

**Definition of Terms**

Antiseptic - a chemical agent that prevents the growth of bacteria

Disinfectant - an agent used for destroying germs

Fumigate - disinfect by the action of fumes

Autoclave - an apparatus for sterilizing using super heated high pressure steam

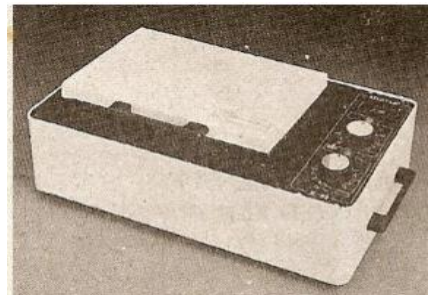
Sterilization - the total destruction of all living microorganism.

Sanitation - the destruction of some, but not all microorganisms.

Sterilization and sanitation techniques practiced in beauty salon involve the use of agents such as radiation and heat, and chemical agents, such as antiseptics, disinfectants and vapor fumigants.

**Dry and moist heat may both be used in sterilization.**

Glass – bead sterilizer is a small electrically-heated unit which contains glass beads; these transfer heat to objects placed in contact with them. This method is suitable for small tools such as tweezers and scissors.



Autoclaving is the most effective method for sterilizing objects in the salon. Water is boiled in an autoclave (similar to a pressure cooker), the water reaches a temperature of 121 – 134 °C.





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If an object cannot be sterilized, it should be placed in a chemical disinfectant solution such as quaternary ammonium compounds or glutaraldehyde

An antiseptic prevents the multiplication of microorganisms. It is milder than a disinfectant and it does not kill all micro-organisms.

#### **Sterilization Techniques**

- Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines on the use of sterilizing unit.
- Select the appropriate method of sterilization for the object.
- Clean the object in clean water and detergent to remove dirt and grease. Dirt left on the object may prevent effective sterilization.
- Dry it thoroughly with a clean, disposable paper towel.
- Place tools that have been sterilized in a clean covered container.

Hygiene is the science that deals with the prevention of disease and the preservation and improvement of health. It includes personal hygiene and public hygiene. Each is essential and has a direct bearing on your own welfare as well as your client's.

To protect yourself, your clients and public health, you should know when, why and how to use sterilization and sanitation. A clean, safe, sterile salon and station will set you apart from much of the competition.

#### **METHODS OF STERILIZATION**

There are five methods of sterilization that you should be familiar with:

##### **1. Moist Heat**

- Boiling in water at 212 degrees Fahrenheit or 100 degrees Centigrade.
- Steaming in an airtight chamber.

##### **2. Dry Heat**

- Baking in an oven

##### **3. Ultra Violet Rays**

##### **4. Vapors (fumigation)**

##### **5. Antiseptics and Disinfectants: Effective Chemical Agents**

- An **antiseptic** is a sanitizing agent that can be applied to the skin and nails
- A basic level of decontamination for sanitation- reduces the number of harmful organisms to a safe level of. Sanitation simply means cleaning first by physically removing all visible debris, and then washing with liquid soap, detergents or antiseptics. An antiseptic is a sanitizing agent that can be applied to the skin and nails.
- **Disinfection**- killing of microorganisms capable of causing infection on non-living surfaces. Disinfectants should not be used on the skin, nails or any part of the body. All disinfectants must be mixed, used and disposed of according to the manufacturer's instructions. Remember, before items can be properly disinfected, they must first be cleaned.
- The laws regarding disinfectants vary from state to state; due to these restrictions we can only make suggestions. Please consult your local governing body regarding your national standards for disinfection.
- If nothing else is available, clean tools with warm water followed by 70% alcohol.





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- What about porous files, orangewood sticks, etc.?
- Because they can't be disinfected with the same chemicals as hard surfaced instruments. Many governments require disposal after one use. Others allow reuse on the same person only- BUT saving tools for the same person does not eliminate the need to clean and disinfect.

NOTE: Remember to recommend the correct treatment schedule for your client.

**IV. Activities:**

**Activity 1: Word Hunt**

**Direction:** Find words that are related to our topic, cleaning and sanitation and encircle.

M	O	W	T	S	P	Y	D	Q	T
S	A	N	I	T	A	T	I	O	N
O	N	S	D	E	R	E	S	L	E
T	M	O	I	S	T	F	E	N	G
H	Z	K	C	L	E	A	N	S	A
A	F	T	Y	E	W	S	F	R	Z
O	V	A	P	O	R	N	E	T	V
T	G	H	N	A	E	L	C	V	X
Q	D	R	Y	H	E	A	T	J	S
A	U	C	T	O	C	L	A	V	E
A	N	T	I	S	E	P	T	I	C

**Activity 2:**

**Direction:** Identify and label the different pictures. Choose your answer on a box below.

Autoclave   Fumigate   Antiseptic   Sanitation   Disinfectant   Sterilization





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**V. Assessment:**

1. A chemical agent which prevent the multiplication of microorganisms.  
A. alcohol      B. antiseptic      C. chemical      D. Disinfectant
2. Working areas should be washed at least –  
A. every month      B. every other day      C. once a day      D. once a month
3. Sterilized tools should be placed in a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. clean covered container      B. supply tray      C. tool cabinet      D. trolley
4. An apparatus for sterilization using super-heated high pressure steam  
A. radiation      B. autoclave      C. heat      D. gases
5. The process of destroying all living microorganisms.  
A. antiseptics      B. disinfectants      C. sanitation      D sterilization

**VI. Reflection:**

Why is it important to sterilize tools?

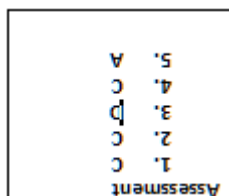
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**References:**

- Competency - Based Learning Material in Hairdressing (Fourth Year) May 2010 pages 19-21
- Department of Education Public Technical Vocational High School  
Images in the lesson and activity 1 is taken from the same reference
- <https://jessicacosmetics.com/blogs/news/professional-salon-sanitation-and-hygiene> WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SARKISSIA

**Key to Corrections**



**Writer:** Maria Cristina F. Fabregas

**Validator/s:** Maria Teresa c. Resos



Centennial Ave., Brgy. Tunasan, Muntinlupa City  
Telephone No: 805-9935 / 805-9938  
[www.depedmuntinlupa.iedu.ph](http://www.depedmuntinlupa.iedu.ph); [sdo.muntinlupa@gmail.com](mailto:sdo.muntinlupa@gmail.com)

