



Restroom Cleaning Procedures

Restroom Cleaning Instructions:

1. Remove large debris such as paper from restroom floor. Remove the filled trash liner from the trash dispenser. Remove any feminine napkin trash liners and replace.
2. Dust mop restroom floor with a 24" microfiber dust mop system (floor tool, handle and dust mop)
3. Have available **Split! Non-Detergent Cleaner** diluted at 16 oz. per gallon in a spray bottle and the same **Split!** product with the same dilution in a mop bucket to mop and clean the floors(see Bio-Film primer below).
4. Have available microfiber cloths for spray a wipe cleaning and a microfiber floor tool with microfiber cleaning pads for mopping along with the filled bucket mentioned above.
5. Spray sinks, urinals, and toilets with **Split!** and let dwell for 5 minutes.
6. Spray/clean doors, partitions, outside of dispensers, hand dryers and any other touch points in the restroom.
7. Clean sinks, urinals and toilets respraying areas that might of dried already. (Be aware, for rust and other difficult hard water stains in toilets and urinals, you may still need a acid based bowl cleaner for the initial cleaning). Use a bowl brush in toilets to remove any stubborn stains.
8. You may use other cleaning tools such nylon brushes or green hand pads depending on the surface. Always follow the "Finest First" rule, which is using the less aggressive and safest method to clean the surface without damaging it.
9. Clean mirrors and polish with a dry microfiber. Dry off sinks, urinals, toilets and dispensers with microfiber cloths where needed.
10. Replace and fill paper product dispensers and hand soap dispensers.
11. Check - to see if all work above is completed correctly.
12. Finish by wet mopping the floor with **Split! Non-Detergent Cleaner** in a mop bucket with microfiber mops or a microfiber flat mop system. Leave wet floor signs up until dry.

Hygiene Questions? Remove Bio-Film.

Split! Non-Detergent Cleaners microscopically split all organic, non-solid molecules to pieces, on contact. Our patented ingredients for removal of bio-film cannot be matched by any detergent disinfectant. Not even close.

Infection Prevention experts now more fully understand the role of bio-film in the transmission of nosocomial infections. A fundamental obstacle to our procedures for cleaning, sanitation, and infectious disease prevention, bio-film is comprised of biological pollutants that are or were living. Bio-film includes living organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and dust mites as well as dead substances such as animal dander and dried insect droppings.

Bio-film creates the ideal environment for germs to attach to a surface and thrive as a community. Even assuming detergent disinfectant procedures are killing 100% of the germs (which they are not) if we don't remove the bio-film, their breeding grounds remain. Manufacturers of disinfectant detergents are aware of this, and say on their labels to use their products only on pre-cleaned surfaces.

We now have the real-time ability to measure bio-film and its removal from touch points in public areas and hospital environments. The SystemSURE Plus luminometer from Hygiena uses ATP technology to measure Adenosine Triphosphate, the universal energy molecule found in all living cells. Readings are measured in RLUs, Relative Light Units, in direct proportion to the amount of ATP present on a given surface or touch point. A reading of 0 to 10 indicates the surface as "pass"; 11 to 30 indicates "caution"; and 31 and above indicates "fail". Current detergent-based disinfectants and protocols may lower RLU readings to be somewhere close to 31. Split! Non-Detergent Cleaner lowers RLU readings to zero – on contact, virtually every time.