



# Spray & Wipe Cleaning Procedures

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## Spray & Wipe Cleaning Instructions:

1. Dust surface areas to be spray cleaned with a microfiber cloth or microfiber dusting tool first. If you can remove dry dirt first with a dry cleaning system, wet cleaning will be much easier and faster.
2. Dilute **Split! Non-Detergent Cleaner** 16oz per gallon using a quart bottle and sprayer.
3. For heavy soil or residue, you may use **Split! Restorative Cleaner** for the first cleaning or anytime there is more than a normal (daily) build-up of dirt.
4. Then spray **Split!** on the surfaces you wish to clean. Give Split! a minute or so of dwell time for surfaces with more stubborn dirt.
5. Wipe with a microfiber cloth.
6. You may use other cleaning tools such as 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.
7. When using any of the **Split!** products at 16 oz per gallon, you will remove Bio-Film which will help to create a healthier environment in the building you are cleaning(see Bio-Film primer below).
8. Clean all touch points such as door edges and handles, telephones, drinking fountains and any areas that human hands will grab and touch consistently.
9. In a restroom you can use **Split!** to clean all surfaces including urinals and toilets. Having at your disposal a 10 quart or a split bucket system can speed up your cleaning.
10. Using the same **Split!** dilution ratio, dip your microfiber cleaning cloth or other cleaning tools into the bucket for harder to clean areas. (Be aware, for rust and other difficult hard water stains in toilets and urinals, you may still need an acid based bowl cleaner for the initial cleaning).
11. Odor caused by Bio-Film in the restrooms and other areas are caused by limited and poor cleaning, and using detergents that will leave residue, thus attracting more dirt and Bio-Film.
12. By removing the Bio-Film in restrooms and other areas, you will be left with no odor in the bathrooms and just the smell and look of a clean environment.

## 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 Hygienea 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.