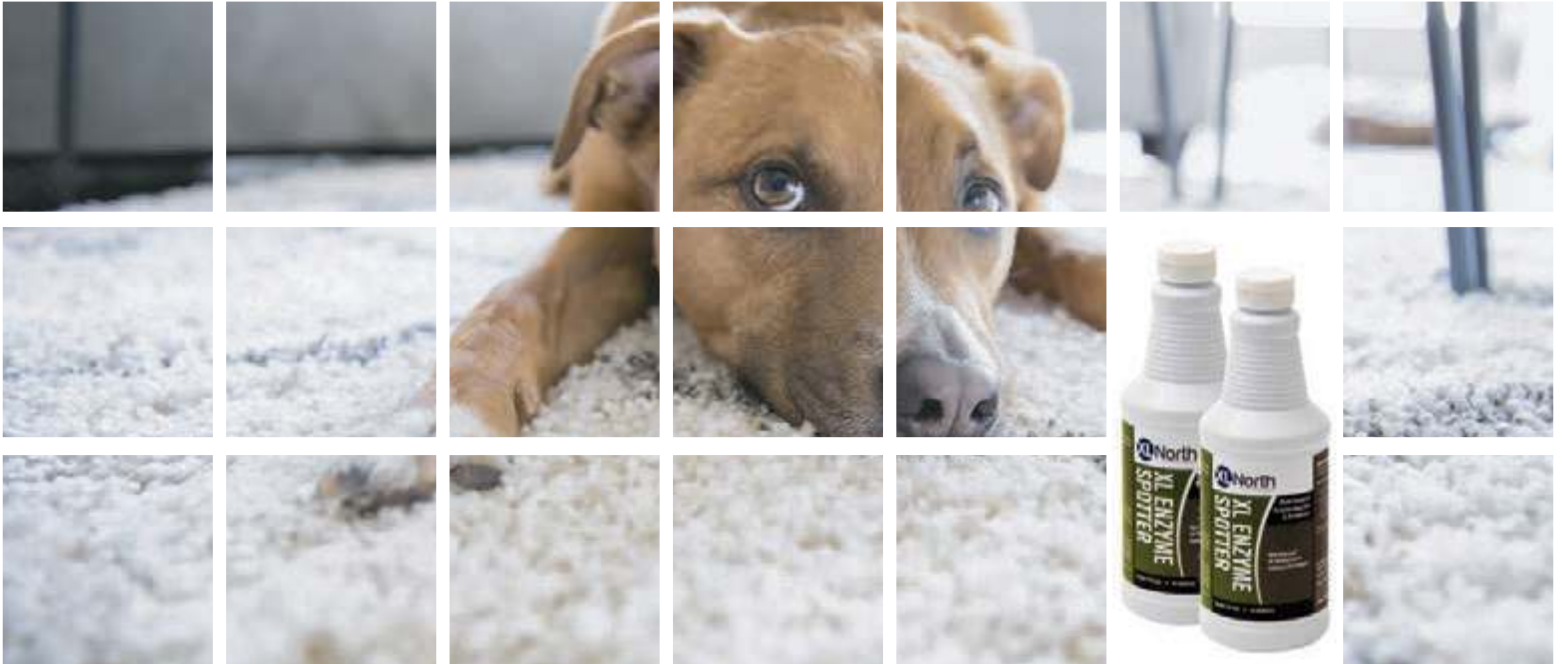


# Dealing with Biological Spots

For Homeowners & Residential Flooring



## Overview

Most biological spots (blood, vomit, urine, and fecal matter) can be removed from nylon, PET/PTT, and olefin carpets when the incident occurs.

**For spills:** For a large volume of material, remove excess solids first, and then use a wet/dry vacuum or a home carpet spot extractor (if available), or use cloth towels to absorb as much as possible.

**If a spot/stain is still visible, then try the following options:** Mix liquid dishwashing detergent (a few drops) with a cup of warm water in a clean spray bottle and mist onto the area. Lightly agitate mixture into the carpet nap with your thumb (wear latex/nitrile gloves when working with body fluids). Using a cotton cloth, blot the area. If a stain remains, then repeat. Once no visible stain is present, mist clean fresh water on the area, blot with a cloth, and then allow drying.

If staining is still present, apply XL Enzyme spotter on the area, and lightly agitate chemistry into the carpet nap with your thumb (wear latex/nitrile gloves when work-ing with body fluids). Follow the directions on the bottle. Allow dwelling for a minimum of 20 mins, making sure the area stays warm and damp. Blot the area with a clean cotton cloth. Repeat if needed. Once no visible stain is present, mist clean fresh water on the area and blot with a cotton cloth and allow to dry.

DO NOT USE XL Enzyme Spotter if the carpet is made from wool, natural grasses, silk, or viscose (rayon). Contact the flooring manufacture for recommended procedures.

If the spill has reached the carpet padding, the spot may "reappear" within the drying time; this is called "wicking." Repeat the steps you used above on the outer edge of the stain to remove it.