



Restroom Service™ Mats

Washing Instructions

Solution-dyed fabric provides superior colorfastness and bleach resistance. The polypropylene fabric dissipates moisture and the antimicrobial treatment controls odor-causing bacteria.

- Washing Restroom Service mats with cleyed general use mats may cause pilling of the fabric surface.
- For best results, we recommend the break temperature be maintained at 140° F.

Process	Comments	Time	Water Level	Temperature
Flush		2-3 Min.	High	120° F (49°C)
Flush		2-3 Min.	High	120° F (49°C)
Break		5-10 Min.	High	140° F (60°C)
Rinse		2 Min.	High	Cold
Rinse		2 Min.	High	Cold

- Drying is normally not necessary. If there is excess lint on the carpet, simply tumble the mats for 5 minutes using the cool down cycle. No heat is necessary.
- Do not use high pH detergents, alkali or solvents. The break should not exceed a pH of 9.5. Use a low pH non-ionic detergent. 2-4 oz./ 100# of mats. Consult with your chemical supplier for exact amounts.
- Some laundries have had questions regarding the handling of Restroom Service mats. Based on our research, we do not believe that any special handling is required to distribute, process or store these products. **We do recommend using latex gloves to minimize exposure.**

Here are some more frequently asked questions:

Question: Is there determination of “Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens” based on the fluids of “Universal Precautions” (blood, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, saliva in dental procedures and amniotic fluid) or does “occupational exposure” also encompass other body fluids (urine, feces, sweat, tears, nasal, secretions and vomitus) which may, or may not, be visibly contaminated with blood?



Answer: According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Occupational Exposure is defined in the standard as reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties. The definition of "other potentially infectious materials" includes any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood. Urine, feces, sweat, tears, nasal secretions, and vomitus, which are not visibly contaminated with blood, are not considered to be "other potentially infectious materials".

Question: Does OSHA interpret hotel/motel room attendants, maids or housekeepers (who clean rooms, strip beds and pick-up soiled/wet linen and towels, etc.) to have "Occupational Exposure?"

Answer: While OSHA does not generally consider housekeeping staff in non-health care facilities to have Occupational Exposure, it is the employer's responsibility to determine which job classifications or specific tasks and procedures involve reasonably anticipated contact with blood or other potential infectious materials.

OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, 29 CFR 1010.1030, lists a number of body fluids, in addition to blood, that are reasonably likely to transmit bloodborne pathogens. Under these guidelines, urine is not classified as a body fluid that could reasonably transmit bloodborne pathogens. In order for urine to be classified as potentially infectious, blood must be visibly present.

Conclusion: We recommend that Route Service Personnel wear latex gloves to minimize any contact with possible contaminants while delivering Restroom Service Mats. If there are no visible signs of blood contamination, employees assigned the tasks of handling such items are not "Occupationally Exposed".