



# The IICRC Consumer Floor and Furnishings Care Information Tip Sheet - Animal Stains and Odors

### **Animal Stains and Odors:**

Dogs and cats may be our best friends, but they contribute to many issues when it comes to carpeting, draperies, and [upholstery](#).

**Urine:** There are two types of reactions that can take place between the chemicals in an animal's urine and those in the dyes and fibers of textile furnishings. The first type of reaction is immediately noticeable. Some textile dyes change color as soon as urine comes into contact with them.

The other type of reaction develops slowly over several days or months and can result in permanent changes to the dyes and fiber. In many cases, this type of damage can only be seen with the aid of a black/UV light. Not only can the dye/color change, but some fibers may become weakened or destroyed as the urine ages and decomposes. The decomposing urine can also produce an objectionable odor. After cleaning, these areas are more obvious because the soils which hid the changed color and damaged fibers have been removed.

Cleaning professionals use a black/UV light to identify all areas that have urine that can't be seen with the naked eye. Not all urine stains show, so this is the proper way to identify affected areas. It's important to understand that after cleaning, the area may still glow when observed under UV light. (Actually, the correct term is "fluoresced"—the treated area is reflecting the UV light back to your eyes as visible light.) This fluorescing is not due to the presence of urine in that stain but from phosphorous left over from the breakdown of phosphocreatine. During that process, the phosphorous becomes chemically bonded to the fibers as a dye would. Just like a dye, the phosphorous is now part of the surface of the fibers, and it is quite difficult to remove without damaging the existing dyes on those fibers. If the area still fluoresces after professional cleaning, it does not mean the service provider did an incomplete job removing the urine.

**Feces:** Solid pet feces is easier to remove than urine. Compact deposits can be quickly removed with a plastic scraper or spatula. The surface should then be cleaned with a scid (tannin) spotter solution and blotted dry. Refer to the spotting steps below for further information and techniques. Follow this treatment with a sanitizer recommended by your IICRC Certified Technician or veterinarian.

Loose/runny feces require the same clean-up procedure as described for fresh urine removal. This should also be followed with an application of an appropriate disinfectant.

If your pets' food or treats contain coloring or dyes, discoloration may remain at the site of the accident. Your IICRC Certified Technician may be able to remove this, but with caution, as many food dyes are nearly identical to fabric dyes, and some color loss or change may be unavoidable.

An [IICRC Certified Technician](#) will have methods available to minimize the discoloration, apply disinfectant, and reduce the smell. It is often impossible to completely restore the original appearance of a textile furnishing that has been damaged with aged pet urine, especially if homeowners attempt to remove the urine using the wrong products or methods.

### **Care Tips:**

Use a wet/dry vacuum for the initial pick-up of urine and loose feces and to extract spotting and rinsing agents. Place a damp white cotton towel over affected areas to keep the affected area from drying if the stain cannot be cleaned right away. Be aware that some disinfectants and oxy products may cause discoloration of textile furnishings and carpet if not fully rinsed and neutralized.

1. Remove as much solid matter as possible.
2. Blot the area (if still moist from the spill) with a dry absorbent cloth.
3. Blot with a cloth dampened with clear water. Microfiber cloths are ideal for this purpose.
4. If the stain remains, mix a few drops of liquid dish soap with a cup of water in a spray bottle and mist onto the area, and blot.
5. Repeat until the stain disappears, making sure to blot between each application.
6. Residual color may be removed by applying 3% hydrogen peroxide\* and leaving it on the stain until the desired result is achieved. This may take several hours or a few attempts.
7. If you own a home spotting or carpet cleaning machine, rinse the area with clear water only after no evidence of the stain remains.
8. If these procedures do not work, call your [IICRC Certified Technician](#).

\*Not recommended for wool or other natural fibers without extensive testing for possible color loss.

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