

# SIX-STEP PROGRAM

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*The easy way to make your pool  
a simple pleasure.*



# STEP 1 KILL BACTERIA

*Kill bacteria continuously by the use of chlorine or bromine.*

The more common methods of killing bacteria (sanitizing):

## 3" Tablets/Smart Sticks

These are the most common forms of chlorine and should be placed in the skimmer or in an automatic feeder (such as a Quik DekChlor®). There should always be a sufficient quantity of Tablets (sometimes called "Pucks") or Sticks present to ensure proper sanitation. **NOTE:** *QuikSkim® owners should not use the skimmer for chlorine additions. Please consult your Shasta Pool Supplies professionals to assist with determining which may be best suited for your pool and your needs.*

## Super Soluble

This granular form of chlorine is added daily and dissolves rapidly so that the chlorine is quickly dispersed into the water.

## Chlorine Generators

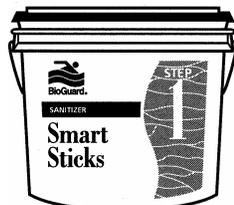
These devices produce chlorine naturally from saltwater using an electrical current and introduce the chlorine generated into the pool during the filtration cycle.

## Alternative Sanitizers

Alternative sanitizers are used primarily to reduce the amount of chlorine needed to sanitize your pool. *Please consult your Shasta Pool Supplies professionals for any special instructions that you may need pertaining to these types of sanitizers.*

## Brominating Tablets

These small 1" tablets are used primarily to sanitize spas and hot tubs.



*Recommended Chlorine Range: 1.0 – 3.0 ppm*



# STEP 2 REMOVE WASTES

*Remove swimmer wastes routinely by “shocking” the pool.*

These products are used to oxidize swimmer wastes (i.e. perspiration, suntan oil, urine, etc.) and restore the inviting sparkle to the pool water. It is recommended that these products be used every two weeks during summer months and once per month during the cooler season. It is also recommended that an additional and possibly heavier-than-normal treatment of shock be used whenever adverse conditions prevail (i.e. dust storms, rain storms) and after large bather loads (i.e. pool parties).

## **BurnOut Extreme™**

This is a chlorinated shock designed with several additional maintenance chemical benefits. The recommended dosage is one bag (one pound) per 10,000 gallons of water. *Please consult your Shasta Pool Supplies professionals for further details and information regarding this product.*

## **BurnOut 35™**

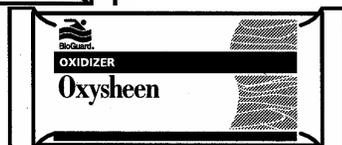
This is a super-chlorinating shock that is fast-dissolving and safe for all pool interior finishes. The recommended dosage is one bag (one pound) per 6,000 gallons of water.

## **Easy Shock & Swim™**

This is a lightly chlorinating shock that is safe for all pool interior finishes. The recommended dosage is one pound per 12,000 gallons of water.

## **Oxysheen™**

This is a NON-chlorine based shock that is safe for all pool interior finishes. The recommended dosage is one bag (one pound) per 10,000 gallons of water. **NOTE:** *Salt unit owners should consult their owner's manual to determine if a non-chlorine oxidizer is safe for their system.*



*Recommended Frequency: Every 2 – 4 Weeks*

# STEP 3 PREVENT ALGAE

*Effectively prevent algae with regular use of an algae inhibitor.*

Algae inhibitors are used to assist in preventing the growth of algae in swimming pools. Algae are microscopic plant life that grow in water, multiply rapidly, and are always present in pool water. They may enter the pool by way of winds, rains, and even swimwear or cleaning equipment.

Due to the microscopic size of algae, there may be hundreds of thousands of algae spores present in your pool water and there still may not be any visible detection of growth to the naked eye. In fact, by the time there *is* visible growth, algae has already amassed to the volume of approximately **30 million spores per fluid ounce** of water!

The regular and routine use of an algae inhibitor can keep algae from flourishing to the point of visible growth and help prevent unsightly outbreaks or “blooms”.

## BackUp™

This algae inhibitor is safe for all pool interior finish types, but is not recommended for those which feature waterfalls, spillways, or spas (due to the potential for foaming from such water agitation). It has an initial recommended dosage of 16 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water, and a maintenance dosage of 8 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water every *two* weeks.

## AlgaeAll 60™

This algae inhibitor is safe for all pool interior finish types and does not promote foaming when agitated within the water. It has an initial recommended dosage of 16 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water, and a maintenance dosage of 8 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water every *week*.



*Recommended Frequency: Every 1 – 2 Weeks*

# STEP 4 pH CONTROL

*Control pH by frequently testing and adjusting as needed.*

pH is a measure of how acidic or basic your water is. An example of an “acidic” substance would be battery acid, just as an example of a “basic” substance would be common household baking soda. If your pool water is balanced based on its interactive environment (in other words, if the water’s chemistry matches closely to the items and surfaces that it comes into contact with), it will react as neutral (neither acidic/etching nor basic/scaling).

The pH of human tears is approximately 7.3 – 7.5. Therefore, the recommended range for swimming pool pH matches this range closely to promote swimmer comfort, and also provides better protection for pool equipment and surfaces.

## **Scaling**

This term refers to the condition and problems typically associated with **HIGH** pH. Other problems that may be attributed to high pH levels could be cloudy water, eye and skin irritation, and poor chlorine efficiency. Muriatic Acid is used to correct high pH conditions.

## **Etching**

This term refers to the condition and problems typically associated with **LOW** pH. Other problems that may be attributed to low pH levels could be corroded metal components, stained interior pool finish, and eye and skin irritation. BalancePak 200™ is used to correct low pH conditions.

*\*NOTE: It is exceptionally rare to need BalancePak 200™ [soda ash] in our particular climate. The need to increase pH is usually an indication of other chemical improprieties and should prompt a visit with your nearest Shasta Pool Supplies professionals.*



*Recommended pH Range: 7.4 – 7.6*

# STEP 5 TOTAL ALKALINITY

*Controlling the Total Alkalinity will help control the pH.*

The Total Alkalinity (TA) is a measure of the amount of buffering capacity within the water. It acts as a “shock absorber” for the pH.

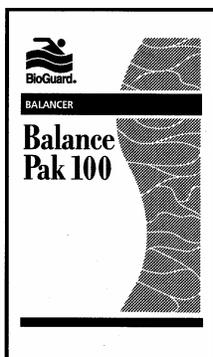
## High TA

If the Total Alkalinity is too high, the water is too alkaline and may start to cause scale formation on pool equipment and surfaces or contribute to cloudy water conditions. In high TA situations, the pH will have a tendency to drift upward and make chemical adjustments difficult to calculate and adjust. Muriatic Acid should be used to correct high Total Alkalinity conditions by way of adding larger, concentrated amounts of acid over a relatively short period of time.

## Low TA

If the Total Alkalinity is too low, the water may have a tendency to become acidic and may start to corrode equipment and interior pool finishes (etching). In low TA situations, the pH will have a tendency to drift downward and any chemical adjustments may cause a “bounce” (extreme reversal), making the pH more difficult to control. BalancePak 100™ is used to correct low Total Alkalinity conditions.

*\*NOTE: It may sometimes be necessary to manipulate and adjust the Total Alkalinity downward in order to properly offset high mineral levels.*



### *Recommended Total Alkalinity Range:*

*90 – 120 ppm for Plaster/Pebble using Salt Systems, Di-Chlor, Liquid*

*100 – 130 ppm for Plaster/Pebble using Tri-Chlor Tablets*

*120 – 150 ppm for Plaster/Pebble using Gas*

*135 – 180 ppm for Fiberglass*



# STEP 6 MINERAL CONTROL

*Controlling minerals is an essential step to controlling stains.*

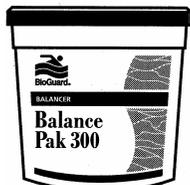
Calcium is a naturally occurring mineral and is a necessary ingredient in maintaining proper pool water balance. Your pool water should be tested regularly for calcium and other minerals because of the role they play in the delicate balance of your pool water's chemistry. If minerals such as metals are present, you should consult your Shasta Pool Supplies professionals for specific and special instructions.

## **BalancePak 300™**

If the Calcium Hardness is too low, the water may act aggressively toward its surroundings, causing corrosion damage to equipment and etching to pool surfaces and tile grout. BalancePak 300™ should be used to correct low Calcium Hardness conditions.

## **Scale Inhibitor™**

If the Calcium Hardness is too high, the water may have a tendency to displace some of the calcium content in a solid state upon its immediate surroundings. These scale deposits may form on equipment as well as interior pool surfaces. In high Calcium Hardness situations, the water must be diluted by displacing the calcium-abundant water and replacing it with fresh water. Scale Inhibitor™ (*coupled with a possibly lowered Total Alkalinity*) should be used to prevent scale formations on pool surfaces and equipment in between draining periods. It has an initial recommended dosage of 32 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water, and a maintenance dosage of 16 oz. per 10,000 gallons of water every month.



*Recommended Calcium Hardness Range: 180 – 400 ppm*

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a simple pleasure.