



LIVE YOUR BEST POOL LIFE



PoollifeTM

EXCLUSIVE POOL CARE COLLECTION

POOL CARE GUIDE

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Introduction

Pool owners all want the same thing— clean, clear water. Water that begs for someone to break its sparkling surface with a graceful dive or with a tummy-busting belly flop.

We understand the enjoyment you get out of spending a day with your family and friends in and around a sparkling clean pool. That's why we offer a complete line of pool care products that will give you the brilliant water you want throughout the season.

We know you'd rather spend time enjoying your pool than maintaining it, so we've made it easier than ever to use **Poollife** Exclusive Pool Care Collection* pool care products. With easy-to-understand packaging, a user-friendly, color-coding system and simple, convenient Pool Care Systems, **Poollife** products are the perfect way to ensure you and your family have fun all summer long.

Poollife Systems

Thanks to our two premium programs—the **MPT Extra™ Tablet System** and the **NST® Prime System**—caring for your pool has never been easier. Available exclusively from your local authorized **Poollife** Dealer, each system utilizes unique and patented chemistries—with the same results no matter which you choose: beautiful water with exceptional clarity.

Contact The Professionals

For one-on-one professional advice always contact your nearest Authorized **Poollife** Dealer. **Poollife** Dealers are trained professionals with the knowledge and expertise to answer all your questions on pool care, recommend the **Poollife** Pool Care System that best suits you and your pool, and solve any pool care problems you may encounter. Better still, those who've qualified to join our elite ranks as a ClearCare® Dealer can really go the extra mile for you—delivering clarity one test at a time with our ClearCare® Expert water analysis system and a host of additional exclusive resources and services. For an Authorized **Poollife** Dealer near you, visit us on the web at **www.poollife.com** (remember to type poolife with one "l") or call **866.4.POOL.FUN** (866.476.6538).

This guide contains all the information you need to care for your pool from opening to closing. It includes routine maintenance, helpful tips and more... so refer to it throughout the season.

Calculating Your Pool Volume

Before you can determine the correct dosage of any chemical added, it is important to know the volume of water your pool holds.

These equations are used to determine your pool volume in gallons. All your measurements are in feet, example: use 12.5' instead of 12' 6".

1. Determine the average depth of your pool

$$\frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(deep end depth)}} + \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(shallow end depth)}} = \text{_____ ft} \div 2 = \text{_____ feet}$$

(average depth)

2. Calculate your pool's capacity using one of the formulas below



Rectangular or square pool:

$$\frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(length)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(width)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(average depth)}} \times 7.5 = \text{_____ gallons}$$

(pool capacity)



Oval pool:

$$\frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(short diameter)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(long diameter)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(average depth)}} \times 5.9 = \text{_____ gallons}$$

(pool capacity)



Circular pool:

$$\frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(diameter)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(diameter)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(average depth)}} \times 5.9 = \text{_____ gallons}$$

(pool capacity)



Free form pools:

$$\frac{\text{_____ sq ft}}{\text{(surface area)}} \times \frac{\text{_____ ft}}{\text{(average depth)}} \times 7.5 = \text{_____ gallons}$$

(pool capacity)

NOTE: This guide is designed to explain the necessary steps to maintain your pool. It is not a substitute for reading and following product labels. If, after reading this guide, you have any pool care questions, please consult your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer or visit us on the web at **www.poolife.com**.



Balancing Your Pool Water

Keeping your pool water properly balanced is one of your most important assignments as a pool owner.

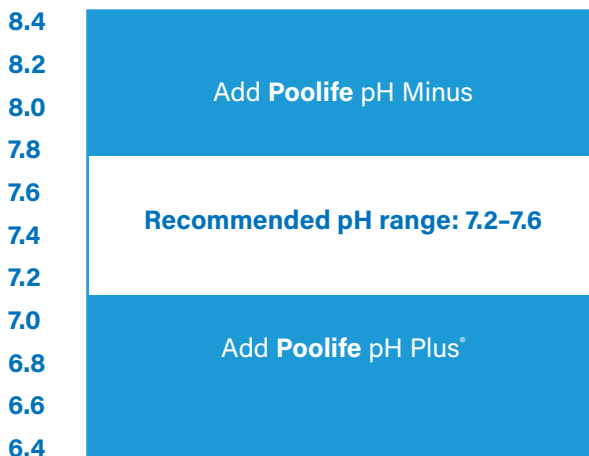
Many things can throw the water out of balance: How often you use the pool, rain, sun, wind, algae, dust, debris, circulation, even which sanitizers you use. The source of fresh water (well, municipal, etc.) will also affect water balance in a number of ways.

Six factors need to be monitored for their effect on water balance: pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, total dissolved solids, temperature and cyanuric acid. When all these factors are within acceptable ranges, it is unlikely that your water will cause corrosion or scale deposits. Correctly balanced water also provides maximum bather comfort.

Use your test strips daily. Take a water sample to your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer monthly for a complete laboratory analysis.

1. pH

Understanding pH is one of the most important aspects of pool care. **Low pH** can lead to skin irritation and corrosion of equipment. **High pH** can result in cloudy water and contribute to scale formation. More importantly, the incorrect pH will reduce the effectiveness of the chlorine in your swimming pool. Remember to check the pH at least twice a week. The ideal range is between 7.2 and 7.6.







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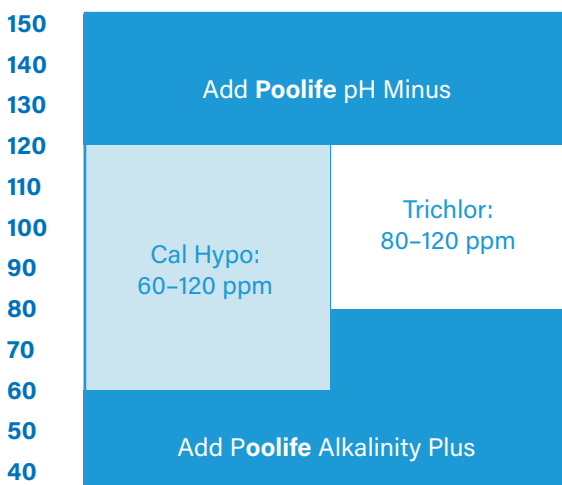
Balancing Your Pool Water

2. Total Alkalinity (TA)

Total alkalinity (TA) is a measure of the ability of water to resist changes in pH and acts as a buffer in controlling pH change. TA is an important factor that should be taken into account in optimizing water conditions. Testing and correcting TA should be done before testing and adjusting pH.

The ideal range for TA in pools using **Poolife** calcium hypochlorite-based primary sanitizers, such as **Poolife NST® Prime Tablets** or **Poolife Active Cleaning Granules** is 60-120 ppm. For pools using trichlor-based primary sanitizers such as **Poolife 1" Cleaning Tablets**, **Poolife 3" Cleaning Tablets**, and the **Poolife MPT Extra™ Tablets**, the recommended range is between 80-120 ppm.

If the TA is below 60 ppm, the pH will not stay in the proper range and the pool water may promote corrosion and cause damage to pool fixtures and equipment. TA that is above 120 ppm can cause cloudy water or scale.



NOTE: Cyanuric acid (a stabilizer) will interfere with the test for total alkalinity. Therefore, it is necessary to compensate for this interference. For pools with properly maintained pH and a cyanuric acid level **above 30 ppm**, the correction formula is: **Tested Total Alkalinity Result - 1/3 Cyanuric Acid Reading = TRUE TOTAL ALKALINITY**. In other words, subtract one-third of the cyanuric acid reading from the tested total alkalinity reading to compensate for the interference.

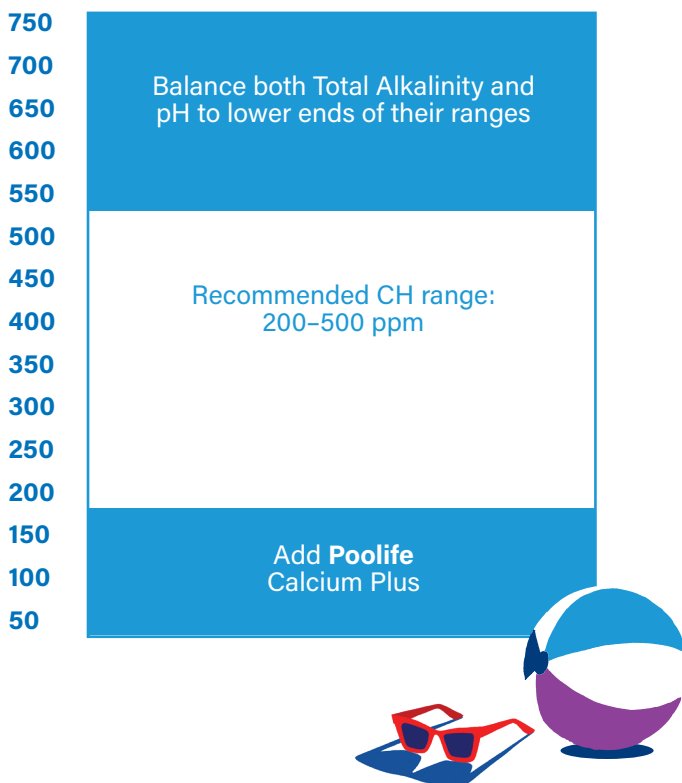
3. Calcium Hardness (CH)

All water contains some natural hardness, which will vary by geographic region and by source within a region. Calcium hardness (CH) refers to the dissolved calcium content of the pool water. It is wise to test the CH levels regularly to prevent problems on the pool surface or in the circulation system.

Pool water with a **calcium level above 1,000 ppm** may become cloudy and if left long enough will form scale on pool surfaces and fittings. **CH below 200 ppm** can corrode pool equipment. In plaster pools it may result in pitting or etching problems.

Testing for hardness should be done by your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer, preferably at Spring opening (or new pool opening) and once a month during the swimming season. You can also use the test strips.

The recommended range for calcium hardness is 200–500 ppm (up to 1,000 ppm is acceptable).



4. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Total dissolved solids (TDS) are the total amount of dissolved material in your pool water - solids that are dissolved and cannot be filtered out. The TDS level naturally goes up over time as more water evaporates and more chemicals are added.

Although the TDS concentration has little effect on water balance, above a certain level problems may occur with water clarity and taste. Testing for TDS should be done by your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer, preferably at the Spring opening (or new pool opening).

5. Temperature

For the most part, water temperature has little effect on water balance. However, when water temperatures are maintained over 90°F, scale formation can develop rapidly. Prevention is the easiest solution - so test the water more frequently when it is consistently at 90°F and above.

6. Metals

The problem with a high metal level is the staining it causes on pool surfaces and high sanitizer consumption. Unwanted metals can be the result of unbalanced water.

- Source water can be a primary cause of unwanted metals.
- Corrosive water can strip metals from exposed metallic surfaces such as pool heater cores or metallic plumbing.
- Copper-based algaecides or make-up water can also introduce unwanted metals to the pool.

Ideally, no detectable metals should be present in your pool water at any time. Ask your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer to test monthly. If metals are present, use **Poollife Stain Stop**, which helps prevent and even remove some stains.



7. Free Available Chlorine (FAC)

Healthy pool water is achieved by using a sanitizer to kill bacteria, control algae and destroy organic contaminants.

Q: What is free available chlorine (FAC)?

A: Free available chlorine is the amount of active sanitizer in the water.

Q: What is the correct amount of FAC?

A: The FAC in your pool should be 1–4 ppm.

Q: Why should the FAC be within these levels?

A: Below 1 ppm can cause algae problems, cloudy water, swimmer rashes and bacteria problems.

Q: What should I do if the FAC is less than 1 ppm?

A: Just add **Poolife** sanitizer or shock treatments until you reach the desired FAC level. Follow label directions for dosage guidelines.

Q: How often should I test for FAC?

A: Solenis Pool Solutions recommends testing daily, but always check your local guidelines for the frequency of testing. Every locality may have different recommendations.

8. Shock Treatment

Shock. Shock treat. Shock treatment. Each of these terms means the addition of chlorine to pool water in larger than normal amounts. Shock treating your pool is of the utmost importance because it protects you and your family from bacteria and organic contaminants.

This concentrated blast helps prevent and correct most common pool water problems. You should shock your pool water while the pump and filter are in operation. After a shock treatment, check to make sure the FAC level is 1–4 ppm before entering the pool.

NOTE: For best results always adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.6 before shock treatment.

Choose the 'right' shock product

To give your pool the ultimate cleaning and to help ensure your family's safe swimming and enjoyment, be sure to use a **Poolife** calcium hypochlorite based shock treatment product. Using a superior calcium hypochlorite product such as **Poolife TurboShock®**, **Poolife Back to Blue™** or **Poolife Rapid Shock®** is the best way to be sure you are killing harmful bacteria.

These products will not increase the water's stabilizer (cyanuric acid) level. Do not use a shock product that is stabilized (i.e. contains cyanuric acid - refer to the label). It will increase the stabilizer level and can interfere with the effectiveness of the chlorine in controlling bacteria and algae and removing contaminants from the water.

Always use a shock treatment product that controls algae and kills bacteria (refer to the label). Some products are promoted as shock treatments, but they are not sanitizers. This means a sanitizer must still be added to the pool water to kill bacteria and to control algae.

When should you shock treat?

You need to shock your pool water when opening and closing your pool. You should also shock treat weekly during the pool season to kill bacteria and algae and remove contaminants. We recommend shocking at the same time and on the same day each week. The optimum time to shock your pool is sundown. At this time of the day, the chlorine can work without fighting the sun's ultraviolet rays. The pool should be left uncovered after shocking the pool.

Shocking after sundown also gives chlorine more time to restore the water clarity.

An additional shock treatment should be added when any of the following situations occur:

- After heavy swimmer loads
- After strong rains and wind
- During periods of extreme sunlight
- When swimmers complain of burning eyes
- When unpleasant odors occur
- When signs of algae growth appear
- When water appears dull, hazy or cloudy

9. Preventing Algae

Preventative maintenance is the key to keep algae from forming in your pool.

Nothing creates a better impression than having a pool with water that is crystal clear and with a sparkle on the surface. If algae gets into the pool or if there are tiny suspended particles in the water, it can spoil the appearance and in extreme cases stop you from using your pool. The best method to prevent algae from forming is to use one of the **Poolife Pool Care Systems** (see page 24).

Q: What is algae?

A: Algae are microscopic plants that grow in water. They are usually green, but can also be blue-green, black, yellow or mustard. Algae can grow on the pool surface or float in the water. Algae can turn pool water green, which can literally happen overnight.

Q: Will chlorine kill algae?

A: Yes, usually. But there are occasions when chlorine levels are allowed to drop too low or the chlorine is not acting effectively because the water is out of balance, or the pool water has very high levels of stabilizer (cyanuric acid).

Q: What can I do to prevent algae?

A: Always ensure there is adequate chlorine in the pool at all times. Follow the **Poolife system**—shock treat weekly and add a preventive dose of algaecide once a week.

Q: What can I do once the algae has taken hold?

A: If this happens, use **Poolife Back to Blue® Shock System**, which can restore water clarity in 24 hours. To treat common algae like green and yellow, use **Poolife Defend+®** or **Poolife Super Algae Bomb® 60** algaecides, which, when used in conjunction with a **Poolife** shock product, cleans up both green and yellow algae. Mustard and black algae are more difficult to remove, so we recommend using **Poolife AlgaeKill II** product. **Poolife** has additional algaecides to address other specific needs. Always follow product label directions carefully.

If you have persistent algae problems, consult your Authorized Poolife Dealer for specialized advice.





10. Stabilizing the Pool Water

Sunlight causes the amount of chlorine in your pool water to dissipate. To combat this, you may want to add **Poolife Stabilizer & Conditioner** which contains cyanuric acid. Stabilizer (cyanuric acid) protects the FAC from the sun's rays. Adding **Poolife Stabilizer & Conditioner** to the water is a cost-effective way to increase the life of your chlorine sanitizer.

For routine maintenance, **ONLY** add **Poolife Stabilizer & Conditioner** when you regularly sanitize your pool with **Poolife** non-stabilized chlorinators. **Poolife** stabilized chlorinators have a built-in stabilizer. The stabilizer is released when the chlorinator is dissolved.

When Should the Stabilizer be Added?

The cyanuric acid level and the climate determine whether you need to add stabilizer to your pool. You should take a sample of your pool water to your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer for a detailed analysis and recommendation or you can use test strips to determine the stabilizer level.

When opening your pool, if you choose to use stabilizer, the stabilizer level should be 20–50 ppm. During the swimming season, the ideal stabilizer level should be maintained between 20–50 ppm. Chlorine isn't as effective if the stabilizer level rises above 90 ppm. Remember some chlorinators add stabilizer as the chlorine dissolves into the water and there is a chance that the water will become overstabilized.

How should you add the stabilizer?

Always add stabilizer before adding **Poolife** chlorinators. The stabilizer must be added slowly through the skimmer while the pump is operating. Allow at least 48 hours for the stabilizer to dissolve before backwashing or cleaning the filter.



Overstabilization

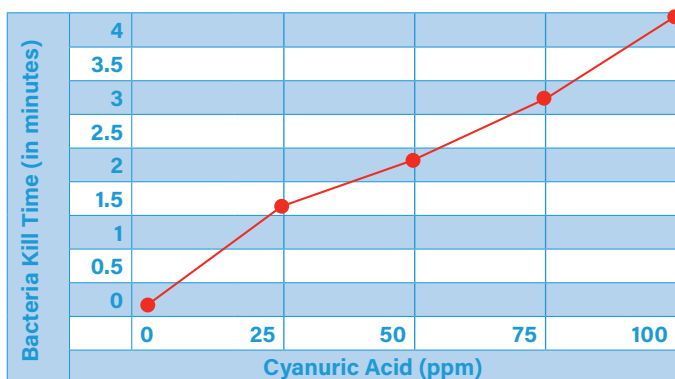
What is Overstabilization?

The build-up of cyanuric acid in swimming pool water resulting from the use of stabilized sanitizers in conjunction with stabilized shock products.

- Overstabilization will significantly decrease the effectiveness of chlorine in killing bacteria and algae.
- Small levels of cyanuric acid (20–50 ppm) do serve a purpose in protecting chlorine from sunlight degradation. However, too much will negate any benefit and cause problems.
- Calcium Hypochlorite-based shock products such as **Poolife TurboShock®**, and **Poolife Rapid Shock®** shock treatments will not increase the stabilizer level in your pool.
- If your choice of primary sanitizer is a stabilized chlorine product, we recommend that you use a **Poolife** calcium hypochlorite shock product as your routine shock treatment. (Check the active ingredient statement on the product label).

Generally it is not recommended to use any stabilizer or stabilized chlorine in indoor pools due to the absence of sunlight indoor and the issues rising from overstabilization.

OVERSTABILIZATION
As CYA levels increase, the kill time on bacteria increases significantly



Balancing Water

You will be more comfortable in the water, and your pool and equipment will be better protected, if you maintain balanced pool water.

Keep the pH, total alkalinity (remember the effect of cyanuric acid on the true TA reading), calcium hardness, and total dissolved solids within their acceptable ranges (see table below), and totally eliminate metals.

Chlorine (FAC)	1–4 ppm
pH	7.2 – 7.6
Total Alkalinity	60–120 ppm (depending on primary sanitizer)
Calcium Hardness	200-500 (up to 1000 ppm is acceptable)
Total Dissolved Solids	up to 2000 ppm
Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer)	20–50 ppm
Copper	0 ppm
Iron	0 ppm



New Pool & Spring Start Up

New Pool & Spring Start Up

NOTE: If the pool is new, always follow the manufacturer's or builder's directions for start-up due to warranty issues. Thereafter, you can follow ours:

When it is time for you to open your pool, you have one goal in mind: getting the water "just right" so you and your family can enjoy the swimming season. You can contact your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer for a professional pool opening service; however, if you are a seasoned pool owner or a "do-it-yourselfer," follow these simple steps:

Preparing the Equipment

1. Remove any water and debris that has accumulated on your pool cover during the winter.
2. Remove the pool cover. Before storing, clean the cover with a cover cleaner to prevent mildew and premature deterioration.
3. Hook up the pool pump and filter. Reconnect any hoses and electrical connections that may have detached. Be sure to follow the pool manufacturer's instructions.
4. Make sure your skimmer, filter, pumps, drains and other equipment are clean and free of winter debris.
5. Use the leaf skimmer to scoop up all surface and submerged debris.
6. Clean dirty pool walls immediately with the curved wall brush.
7. Bring the pool water up to the proper level (about halfway up the skimmer).
8. Turn on your filter pump. (Chemically clean the filter if it was not chemically cleaned last fall).
9. Check the skimmers, drains and filters to make sure they are functioning properly.
10. Use your pool vacuum to remove any remaining debris.
11. If your filtration system operates off an automatic timer, set the timer to operate at least 8–12 hours within a 24-hour period during the summer (12 hours is optimum).
12. Allow the water to circulate for at least 12 hours before preparing the pool water.

Preparing the Pool Water

- **Water Testing:** After the pump/filter has run for 12 hours, take a pool water sample from at least 18 inches below the waterline to your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer in a clean, plastic container for a complete analysis. And thanks to the ClearCare® Expert—our cutting-edge water analysis system that delivers clarity — you can expect detailed instructions for adjusting pH, stabilizer (cyanuric acid) level, total alkalinity, chlorine level, calcium hardness, total dissolved solids and for eliminating any metals that show up. Also, it is a good idea to purchase new test strips at the beginning of every season.
- **Water Balancing:** Follow label directions and your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer's recommendations (also see previous pages).
- **Removal of Metals:** It is important that no metals are present in the water when shock treating, as this could cause water discoloration and staining of pool surfaces. If your dealer discovers metals when analyzing your pool water, add **Poolife Stain Stop**, following label directions, before shock treating. Wait 24 hours before proceeding with balancing your pool water.
- **Shock Treat:** After the sun goes down and while the filter is still operating, shock treat the water with **Poolife TurboShock®** Shock Treatment following label directions (see "Shock Treatment" on pages 11-12).
- **Stabilize:** If you choose to add stabilizer to your pool water, add the stabilizer before adding your primary chlorinator. First, have your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer test your stabilizer level. Water in the pool should be above 65°F for an accurate test. If it is between 20–50 ppm there is no need to add additional stabilizer; if it is below 20 ppm, add **Poolife Stabilizer & Conditioner** balancer following your dealer's advice and label directions to adjust the stabilizer to the proper level. If the stabilizer is above 90 ppm follow your dealer's recommendations for reducing the stabilizer level (see page 16-17).
- **Sanitize:** Once the pool water is clean and clear and the water balance readings are within the recommended ranges, it is time to add your preferred **Poolife** sanitizer, (always read the label directions for dosage instructions). For a simple and hassle-free pool care routine, we recommend you choose one of our **Poolife Pool Care Systems** (see page 24) that suits your lifestyle.

The morning after shock treating the pool, brush off any visible algae and add an initial dose of **Poolife Defend+®** algaeicide according to label directions.

Routine Pool Maintenance

Owning a pool can make every day seem like a holiday. Your pool needs care and attention in order to get the best out of it. Clear, sparkling water does not just happen. This **Poolife** Pool Care Guide will help you achieve that brilliant water quality.

- Run the filter pump at least 8–12 continuous hours a day. Many water problems can be prevented if you do not skimp on the filter operation.
- Backwash the filter regularly according to manufacturer's instructions or guidelines. Clean out the skimmer and pump strainer basket as needed.
- Perform a chemical filter clean at least twice a season (three times for pools open all year long).
- Be a good housekeeper. Perform the routine chores faithfully, keeping all equipment and the area around the pool clean. Skim the surface daily, brushing the pool walls and bottom regularly. Vacuum as needed.
- Water Testing: follow the timetable on page 18 for water testing, using either your **Poolife Test Strips** or your pool dealer's laboratory, as needed.



Routine Pool Maintenance

Routine Pool Care Summary:

Daily:

- Test and adjust the pH and chlorine levels.
- Run your filtration system 8–12 hours a day during summer (12 hrs are better).

Weekly:

- Test the TA level.
- Shock treat with your preferred **Poolife** shock treatment product.
- Add a preventive dose of your preferred **Poolife** algaecide.
- Remove leaves and other debris from pool.
- Empty skimmer and pump baskets.
- Brush pool floor and walls.
- Check water level and top up if necessary.
- Check filter pressure and backwash only if required (follow manufacturer's recommendations).

Monthly:

- Take a pool water sample to your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer for a full water analysis.
- This should include: pH, FAC, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, metals, and cyanuric acid (see timetable below).

RECOMMENDED WATER TESTING TIMETABLE

	Daily	Monthly	Open/Closing
pH	●	○	○
Chlorine	●	○	○
Total Alkalinity	●	○	○
Calcium Hardness		○	○
Total Dissolved Solids			○
Metals		○	○
Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer)		○	○

● = Tested by Pool Owner

○ = Tested by Authorized Poolife Dealer

The Poollife Routine Maintenance Program

Test and balance the pool water and adjust the pH. Follow the routine outlined below for hassle free pool care. Then select your preferred

Poollife Pool Care System (see page 24).

1**SANITIZE IT!****2****3**

STEP 1: SANITIZE IT!

Chlorinate & Clarify, to keep bacteria at bay, 24 hours a day. Use your preferred **Poollife Primary Sanitizer**.

1**2****SHOCK IT!****3**

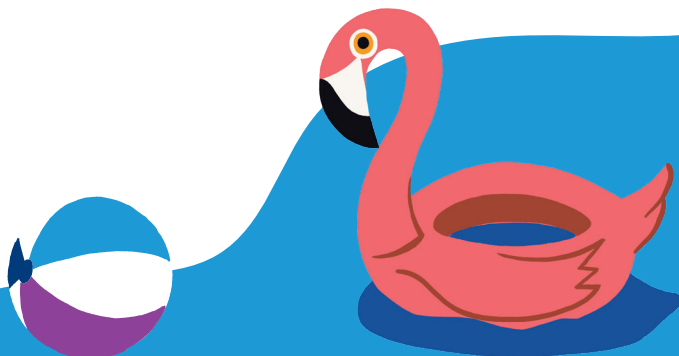
STEP 2: SHOCK IT!

Shock treat, once a week to clear up cloudy water, kill algae, and destroy organic contaminants and much more. For best results use calcium hypochlorite based **Poollife TurboShock®** Shock Treatment

1**2****3****DEFEND IT!**

STEP 3: DEFEND IT!

Prevent algae, especially in the hot summer months by adding your **Poollife Defend+® Algaecide**, a non-foaming product that not only treats and prevents green, black and yellow algae, but also clarifies your water.



Pool Care Systems

Systems - Easy as 1-2-3

Leave the complicated decision-making at the office and escape to your own backyard. **Poollife Pool Care Systems** include all of the **Poollife** products you need to ensure sparkling-clean water all summer long. When you use a **Poollife Pool Care System**, you will enjoy crystal-clear water.



Poollife NST® System

Step 1: Sanitize pool water with **Poollife NST® Prime Tablets**.

Step 2: Shock pool water weekly with **Poollife NST® Purify**.

Step 3: Kill and prevent algae with **Poollife NST® Patrol**.



Poollife MPT Extra™ System

Step 1: Sanitize and clarify pool water with **Poollife MPT Extra™ Chlorinating Tablets**.

Step 2: Shock treat weekly with **Poollife TurboShock®**.

Step 3: Prevent green, black and yellow algae, while clarifying pool water with **Poollife Defend+® Algaecide**.



Optional **Poollife Endure Water Conditioner** product provides optimum comfort and helps the water sparkle. Additionally, **Poollife Endure Water Conditioner** reduces your pool's sanitizer consumption and assists in preventing common pool problems such as algae. Once pool owners add **Poollife Endure Water Conditioner** to their pool, they can not stop raving about it. Ask your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer for more information.

Winterizing & Pool Closing

Winterizing and Closing Your Pool

You can contact your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer for a professional pool closing or winterizing service. However, if you are a seasoned pool owner or a do-it-yourselfer, follow the simple steps below. The method you use to close your pool (winterizing) is important and will vary depending on a cold or warm climate. Closing your pool properly will save you money, time and chemicals at the beginning of the next season. Follow the instructions below.

Cold Climates

1. Take a pool water sample to your authorized **Poolife** Dealer for a full analysis.
2. Balance the water per the dealer's recommendations. If metals are detected, add **Poolife Stain Stop** per label directions.
3. Thoroughly brush and vacuum the pool.
4. Shock the water with **Poolife TurboShock®** or **Poolife Rapid Shock®** shock treatments per label directions for winterizing.
5. Add a winterizing dose of your preferred **Poolife** algaecide, following label directions.
6. Run the filter for 24–48 hours. Thoroughly vacuum and remove any debris.
7. If there is a chlorine feeder connected to the pool, make sure there is no remaining chemical in the feeder. Clean and flush the feeder per manufacturer's directions or run filter until all remaining chemical has been dissolved.
8. Clean the filter with **Poolife Filter Cleaner** per label directions.
9. Follow pool manufacturer's directions on draining the pool so that the water level is below the skimmers and inlet lines.
10. Winterize all equipment following the manufacturer's directions.
11. Cover pool with properly fitting pool cover. Cover should be resistant to water, weather and pool chemicals. Seal the edge of the cover to prevent wind from getting under it. This will save you clean-up time when you re-open your pool by keeping out unwanted debris. (If you secure the cover with water bags, fill them only halfway to allow for expansion if they freeze).

For Regions with Milder Winters

If the pool is **NOT** covered and not used during the winter months, follow the steps below:

1. Follow steps 1–8 from previous page.
2. Continue good pool cleaning practices.
3. Reduce the filter cycle to half of its swimming season setting.
4. Clean the skimmer and pump baskets weekly or as needed.
5. Monitor the pH, chlorine, total alkalinity and calcium hardness levels and adjust as necessary.
6. If you have an automatic feeder set it on low and check the supply every 2–3 weeks. Follow the recommendation of your Authorized **Poolife** Dealer.

NOTE: Even if your pool is not completely closed, we recommend a cover for keeping out debris, but remember to adjust the pH and shock the pool before you cover it.



Solutions Center

Pool Solution Center

We have listed the most common pool problems below - if you need special attention, please consult your professional **Poollife** Dealer. For details on your nearest Authorized **Poollife** Dealer, visit us on the web at **www.poollife.com**.

Cloudy Water:

There are many causes of cloudy water, the most common being incorrect pH, incorrect TA, and improper filtration. Always check and adjust the TA levels before adjusting the pH. Then check your filtration system. Follow these steps to investigate your filtration system:

- Make sure the filtration system is running smoothly and that it runs at least 8 to 12 continuous hours daily.
- Does the filter need to be backwashed?
The filter needs to be backwashed if the pressure is 8 to 10 psi over the starting pressure. Always follow manufacturer's recommendations.
- If the filter pressure does not return to normal starting pressure after backwashing, the filter needs to be chemically cleaned.
- Have the pump strainer baskets and skimmer baskets been emptied?
- Also test your water to make sure the pH and total alkalinity are within the ideal range.
- Shock the pool with **PoollifeTurboShock**® or **Poollife Rapid Shock**® shock treatments. Remember to wait until the chlorine level drops to between 1 and 4 ppm before re-entering the pool.

NOTE: **Poollife TurboBlu** Clarifier or **Poollife Gold Medal Clarifier** can also be used to clear cloudy water. Your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer can recommend which products are best for use in your pool.



Colored Water

Colored water (clear green/brown/yellow tint with no algae) has generally two causes—dissolved metals or a high organic content in the water. Follow these steps for sparkling clear water:

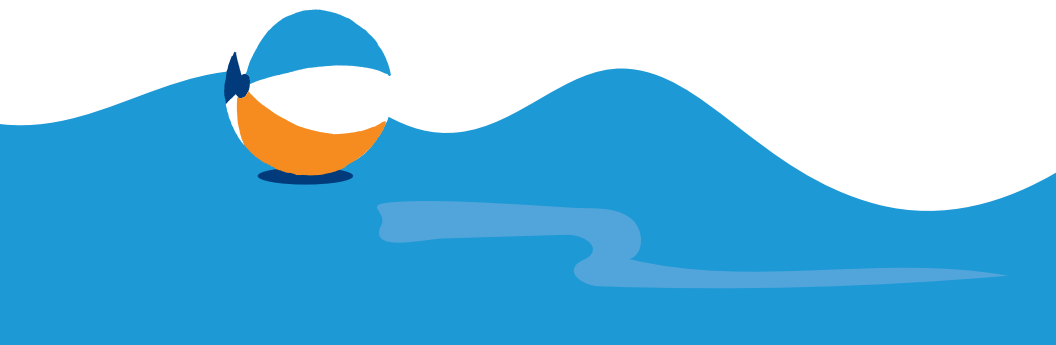
- Take a sample of the water to your authorized **Poollife** Dealer for a full analysis.
- Adjust the water balance before commencing with any other treatments.
- If metals are detected, add **Poollife Stain Stop** per label directions.
- If a high organic content is suspected, shock the pool with **Poollife TurboShock®** or **Poollife Rapid Shock®** shock treatments, per label directions. Remember to wait until the free chlorine level has dropped to between 1 to 4 ppm before reentering the pool.

If, after trying the above, the water is still colored, take a water sample to your Authorized **Poollife** Dealer for complete laboratory analysis and recommendations.

Eye and Skin Irritations

Often high levels of chlorine are blamed for eye and skin irritation or strong odor. In fact, the reason could be low free available chlorine and an incorrect pH. Follow the recommendations below.

- Check pH and alkalinity levels and adjust as necessary.
- Shock the pool with **Poollife TurboShock®, or Poollife Rapid Shock®** shock treatments.
- Once you have done this, remember to re-check the pH and total alkalinity levels and re-adjust if necessary.
- Remember to always keep the chlorine levels between 1 to 4 ppm.



Algae

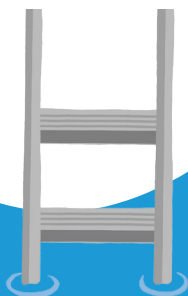
The additions of shock and algaecide on a regular basis will be more effective at preventing algae growth than treating algae once it is visible in a pool. However, if algae does appear, follow the steps below for treatment:

- Adjust the pH to 7.2–7.4.
- Brush the pool sides and bottom vigorously.
- Shock the pool with **Poollife TurboShock®** or **Poollife Rapid Shock®** shock treatments.
- Add your **Poollife Super AlgaeBomb® 60**, **Poollife Defend+®** or **AlgaeKill II** algaecides per label directions. Your Authorized **Poollife Dealer** can recommend which product is best for your pool.
- Run the filter continually until algae is gone, brushing and vacuuming frequently. Chemically clean your filter with **Poollife Filter Cleaner**.
- If algae remains a problem, contact your Authorized **Poollife Dealer** for further directions.

NOTE: If you continue to experience algae, despite a high chlorine reading, the pool water may contain too much stabilizer (cyanuric acid), which can interfere with the efficiency of the chlorine. Ensure you are following responsible pool care by shock-treating with a **Poollife** calcium hypochlorite shock product and contact your **Poollife Dealer** for further directions.

Scale Deposits

Scale deposits are caused by unbalanced water. Take a pool water sample to your Authorized **Poollife Dealer** for a full analysis. Balance your pool water according to your dealer's recommendations.





Safety First

We are committed to your safety “In and Beyond the Edge of the Pool.” While no pool care guide can take the place of common sense and precaution, we recommend following these guidelines in order to help you and your family safely enjoy your pool.

For more safety tips contact your **Poolife** dealer or visit us on the web at **www.poolife.com**.

- Always read and follow label directions.
- Read first-aid procedures & precautionary statements on the product label before use.
- Keep all chemicals away from children and pets. Most chemicals are harmful if swallowed.
- Carefully seal all containers tightly after use. Store pool chemicals in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area under cover.
- Keep pool chemicals away from moisture, garbage, dirt, chemicals (including other pool chemicals), household products, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, dirty rags or any other foreign matter.
- Use separate, clean utensils and measuring cups for each pool chemical.
- **ALWAYS** add pool chemicals directly to the pool. NEVER add water to chemicals.
- **NEVER** use contents of unlabeled containers.
- **NEVER** mix different types of pool chemicals— add each chemical to the pool separately.
- **NEVER** return spilled materials to the original container or dispose of in the trash. Clean up the spill in place and add to pool water.
DO NOT THROW IN THE TRASH. Call us toll free at 1.866.4 Pool.Fun (1.866.4.7665.386) for further assistance.

If you have any questions about how to store and handle pool chemical products, contact your Authorized Poolife Dealer, or call 1-800-253-9140.

Solenis Customer Service:

Phone: 1.800.248.7665

Fax: 1.866.705.0466

Email: dealerorders@solenis.com

WEB: www.clearlinkcenter.com (dealer authorization required)

Emergency Action Network:

Phone: 1.800.654.6911

(Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year)

Product Stewardship Helpline:

Phone: 1.800.253.9140

(7:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight EST, 7 days a week)

SDS Helpline:

Phone: 1.800.511.6737

(7:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight EST, 7 days a week)



Poollife™

EXCLUSIVE POOL CARE COLLECTION

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