How to use 30% LESS Sanitizer . . .

1. **Balance your Water**. Sanitizers work best in balanced water. A change in pH of 1.0 ppm will change the sanitizing efficiency of chlorine by 40%. Keep your water balanced.

    a. ProTeam High Tech Chlorine tablets or ProTeam Supreme add borates and help keep your water balanced and maintain a lower chlorine residual. Borates are approved by the EPA to prevent algae.

2. **Clean your pool**. Maintain the hygiene of your pool water and surfaces.

    a. Brush the walls, vacuum the floor and clean your filter. Invest in an automatic pool cleaner to save time and for a more thorough job cleaning the surfaces.

    b. Encourage swimmers to rinse off before entering the pool - oils and sweat require more sanitizer.

3. **Remove what you can't see** so that your sanitizer can do its job. Keep phosphates in check. Clean the filter media. Remember, the more you run your pump the more you filter out particles. Moving water is less likely to cause a problem.

    a. **ProTeam Power Enzyme** breaks down the bonds of oils and sweat. Inexpensive, add weekly.

    b. Acceptable Phosphate levels are below 1,000 ppb. Ideal would be 250 ppb. Levels will be high if you do not clean your pool or balance the water; soaps, lotions and fertilizers have entered the water through the air or on swimmers and caused your level to spike. High Phosphate levels will cause cloudy water, inability to keep enough sanitizer in the pool, bluish green tint to water, or severe outbreak of algae. Phosphate Removers can be used as a treatment or as a maintenance dose if needed.

4. **Shock your pool every 7-10 days**. Oxidizers - commonly referred to as "shock" are either chlorinating shock or non-chlorine shock oxidizers. Whichever you use, remember that it is easier to prevent chloramines (combined chlorine - result of reaction of contaminants in water) than it is to remove existing chloramines. Prevention is as simple as adding shock on a routine basis.

    a. Chlorine reacts with water to form Free Available Chlorine **(FAC)**

    b. FAC reacts with contaminants in water and forms combined chlorine **(CC)**

    c. FAC + CC = **TC** (Total Chlorine)

    d. Ideally FAC = TC

    e. When TC exceeds FAC by 0.2 or more, the pool needs shock

    f. Chlorine Shock

        i. Oxidize contaminants and kill algae.

        ii. Can bleach liners and clothing if not dissolved.

        iii. Treat the pool with chlorine shock at dusk or later and do not enter until chlorine levels dissipate (following morning or mid-day following day).

        iv. Keep the pump running overnight and do not cover the pool.

    g. Non-Chlorine Shock

        i. Oxidize contaminants

        ii. Will not bleach liners or clothing.

        iii. Treat the pool anytime and re-enter in just 15 minutes