POOL breeze®
pool care system

The Easy Routine in Chlorine

POOL care guide

Pool care made easy.

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Pools give us countless hours of enjoyment. But along with fun, pools involve some work as well. Maintaining proper water balance is imperative to keep pools clean and inviting. It is also important to take care of your pool equipment.

This routine maintenance does not have to be difficult or time consuming. In fact, we have made it easy for you. Everything you need to know is outlined in this pool care guide.

You will learn about the Pool Breeze® Pool Care System - the easy routine in chlorine. It has earned this reputation due to innovative, sensible packaging and highly effective products.

What's more, when you purchase Pool Breeze brand from an authorized dealer, any questions you have regarding your pool will be welcomed and answered by a professional.

By investing in this "easy routine in chlorine", you will have more time to enjoy your pool.

Contact The Professionals

For a Pool Breeze dealer near you, visit us on the web at www.poolbreeze.com

Calculating Your Pool Volume

Calculating Your Pool Volume

Before you can determine the correct dosage of any chemical you are going to add, it is important to know how much water your pool holds. Here are the basic equations for accurate measurement.

Equations to Determine Pool Volume in Gallons

Make all your measurements in feet. Example: use 12.5 instead of 12'6".

Determine the average depth of your pool in gallons.
(deep-end depth) ft + (shallow end depth) ft = total feet
divide by 2 = average depth ft.

POOL SHAPE	EQUATION
Circular	Diameter x diameter x average depth x 5.9
Rectangular	Length x width x average depth x 7.5
Oval	Maximum length x maximum width x average depth x 5.9
Free Form	Surface (sq. ft.) x average depth x 7.5

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. ALWAYS READ LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USE. If, after reading this guide, you have any pool care questions, please consult your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer or visit us on the web at www.poolbreeze.com

Balancing Your Pool Water

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

Many things can throw the water out of balance. Including 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. Well balanced water also provides maximum swimmer comfort.

Use your Pool Breeze® Test Strips daily, and make sure your dealer tests your pool water regularly. Take a pool water sample to your dealer in a clean, plastic container as often as specified (see page 16) for a complete analysis.

1. pH

Understanding pH is one of the most important aspects of pool care. pH has the greatest effect on water balance and sanitizer effectiveness. The pH of water is a measure of how acidic or basic it is. The pH scale is from 0 to 14 with 7 being neutral. Anything below that is acidic and above is basic. The ideal pH for the Pool Breeze Pool Care System is 7.2–7.6. **Low pH** can lead to skin irritation and corrosion of equipment. **High pH** can result in cloudy water and contribute to scale formation.

Remember to check the pH at least twice a week (daily is better). Always follow the product label directions for dosage instructions.

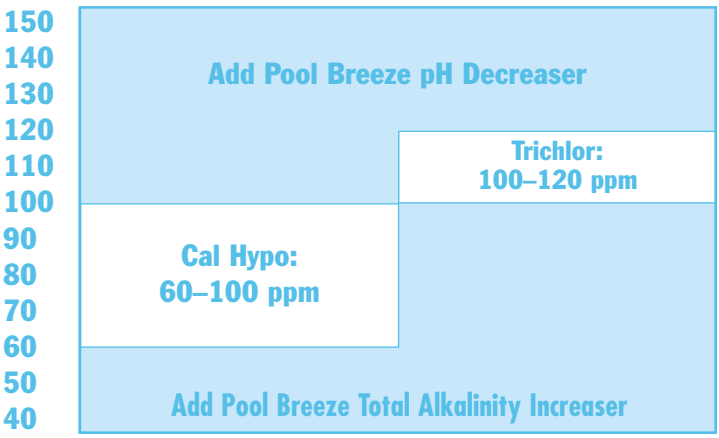
If you prefer, your pool professional can tell you how much of which chemical you need. The dealer first analyzes your water then performs an acid/base demand test.

2. Total Alkalinity (TA)

Total alkalinity (TA) refers to the quantity of alkaline materials dissolved in water, which act as a buffer in controlling pH change. TA is an important factor that should be taken into account in optimizing water conditions.

The ideal range for TA in pools using Pool Breeze® **calcium hypochlorite (cal hypo)** based primary sanitizers, such as Pool Breeze Granular 68, is 60–100 ppm and for pools using **trichlor** based primary sanitizers, such as Pool Breeze Chlorinating Sticks, 1" and 3" Tablets, the recommended range is between 100–120 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 (stabilizer/conditioners) 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 50 ppm, the correct 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.

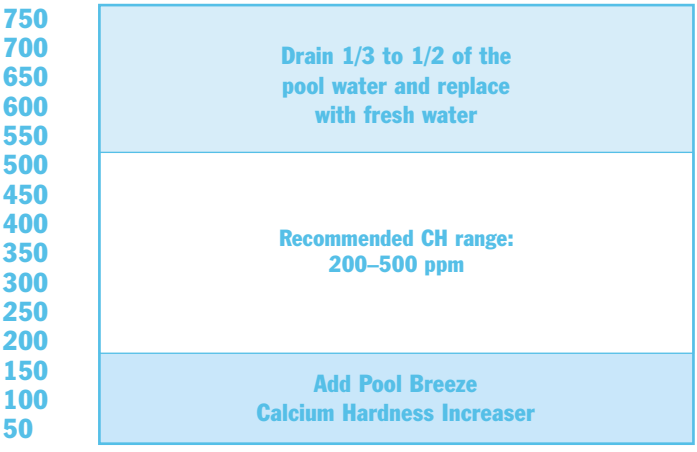
3. Calcium Hardness (CH)

All water contains some natural hardness, (calcium and magnesium) which will vary by geographic region and by source within a region. Calcium hardness (CH) refers to the calcium content of the pool water. It is wise to test the CH levels regularly to prevent problems on the pool shell 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 Pool Breeze® Dealer, preferably at Spring opening (or new pool opening) and once a month during the swimming season. You can also use the Pool Breeze Test Strips.

The recommended range for calcium hardness is 200–500 ppm (up to 1000 ppm is acceptable)



4. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Total dissolved solids (TDS) are the total amount of material dissolved in your pool water - solids that are dissolved and can not 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, chlorine efficiency, eye irritation and the taste of the water.

Testing for TDS should be done by your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer, preferably at Spring or new pool opening.

5. Temperature

For the most part, water temperature also has little effect on water balance within the normal operating temperatures. Pool water temperatures above 90° F may experience scale formation. Low temperatures on the other hand may cause a balanced pool to exhibit corrosive tendencies. This is particularly important when preparing a pool for winterization. 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. Unwanted metals can be the result of:

- Unbalanced water - Corrosive water can dissolve metals from exposed metallic surfaces such as ladders.
- Source water can be a primary cause of unwanted metals.
- Excessive use of copper-based algaecides or make-up water can introduce unwanted metals.

Ideally, no detectable metals should be present in your pool at any time. Ask your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer to test monthly. If metals are present, use Pool Breeze Metal Removing Agent, which helps prevent and even remove some stains. Follow the label directions carefully.

7. Free Available Chlorine (FAC)

Healthy pool water is achieved by using a chlorine sanitizer to kill bacteria, control algae and destroy organic contaminants. Free available chlorine is the amount of active chlorine sanitizer in the water. No matter which Pool Breeze chlorinator you decide on - granules, tablets or sticks - aim for a level of 1–4 ppm of free available chlorine. Use your Pool Breeze Test Strips to test at least twice a week during summer (daily is better). If eye irritation or so called ‘chlorine odor’ becomes unpleasant, the problem is probably chloramines. These are not caused by too much chlorine, but **too little free available chlorine**. Shocking (Superchlorination) will usually clear up the problem - if it does not, ask your dealer for recommendations.

8. Shock Treatment

Shock. Shock treat. Shock treatment. All these terms mean 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.

A shock treatment adds 5–10 ppm FAC. This concentrated blast helps prevent and correct most common pool water problems. You should always shock your pool water while the pump and filter are in operation. After a shock treatment, check to make sure the FAC is 1–4 ppm before entering the pool.

For best results always adjust the pH to 7.2–7.4 before shock treatment.

Note: If your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer's analysis of your water indicates the presence of metals, add Pool Breeze Metal Removing Agent, following label directions, before shock treating. Wait 24 hours before shock treating, because the shock will inhibit the effectiveness of the metal removing agent.

Sometimes you will want to remove excess contaminants such as swimmer waste from the water without adding more chlorine. That's the time for Pool Breeze Non Chlorine Oxidizer. It is an effective option for clarifying the water that allows swimmers to return to the pool within 15 minutes. But, the non-chlorine oxidizer does not sanitize. A 1–4 ppm free available chlorine residual is still necessary to sanitize.

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, algae and other unsightly contaminants. We recommend shocking at the same time on the same day each week. The optimum time to shock your pool is at sundown. At this time of the day, the chlorine can work without fighting the sun's ultraviolet rays. Shock after sundown also gives chlorine more time to restore the water clarity. An additional shock treatment should be given when any of the following situations occur:

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

9. Algae Prevention

Nothing creates a better impression than having a pool with water that is crystal clear and with a sparkle on the surface. If algae get into the pool or if there are tiny suspended particles in the water, it can spoil the appearance and in extreme cases even stop you from using the pool. The best way to prevent this happening is to follow the Pool Breeze® Pool Care System“ easy routine in chlorine”.

Q. What are algae?

A. Algae are microscopic plants that grow in water. They are usually green, but you can find blue-green, black, yellow or mustard. They can grow on the pool surface or float in the water. Algae can turn pool water green, and if you are unlucky this 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 Pool Breeze Pool Care System - shock treat weekly and add a preventive dose of Pool Breeze Algicide once a week.

Q. What can I do once the algae have taken hold?

A. If this happens, you should shock treat and then add Pool Breeze Algicide or Pool Breeze Algicide 60. Remember to always follow product label directions carefully.

If you have persistent algae problems, consult your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for specialized advice, or visit us on the web at www.poolbreeze.com to locate your nearest Pool Breeze dealer.

10. Stabilizing

Sunlight causes the amount of chlorine in your pool water to dissipate. To combat this, you may want to add Pool Breeze® Stabilizer, containing cyanuric acid, which protects the FAC from being dissipated by the sun's rays. Adding Pool Breeze Stabilizer to the water is a cost-efficient way to increase the life of your chlorine sanitizer.

For routine maintenance, **ONLY** add Pool Breeze Stabilizer when you regularly sanitize your pool with Pool Breeze non-stabilized chlorinators such as Pool Breeze Granular 68. Pool Breeze stabilized chlorinators such as Pool Breeze Chlorinating Stick, 1" and 3" Tablets and Pool Breeze Chlorinating Granules contain a built in stabilizer (cyanuric acid) and the stabilizer is released when the chlorinator is dissolved.

When To Add Stabilizer To Your Pool

The cyanuric acid/stabilizer level and the climate determine whether you need to add stabilizer to your pool. You should take your pool water to your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for a detailed analysis and recommendation. Follow the water testing timetable on page 16 to keep your cyanuric acid/stabilizer level under control.

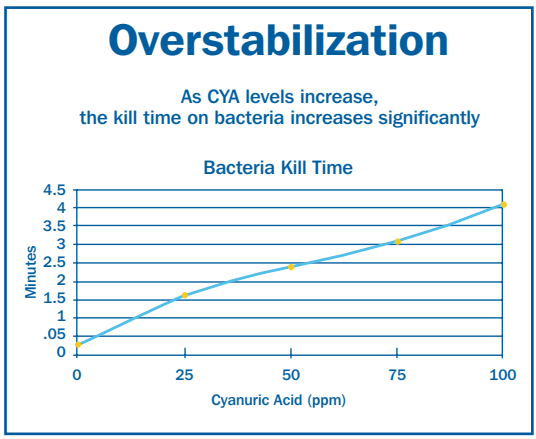
When opening your pool or starting up a new pool, if you choose to use stabilizer, the level should be 20–50 ppm. During the swimming season, the ideal stabilizer (cyanuric acid) level should be maintained between 20–50 ppm. Chlorine is not as effective if the stabilizer level gets above 100 ppm. Remember some chlorine sanitizers add a stabilizer as the chlorine dissolves into the water.

Your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer will give you accurate advice on how and when to add Pool Breeze Stabilizer. Also see the next page titled **"Overstabilization"** for more information.

Overstabilization

What is overstabilization?

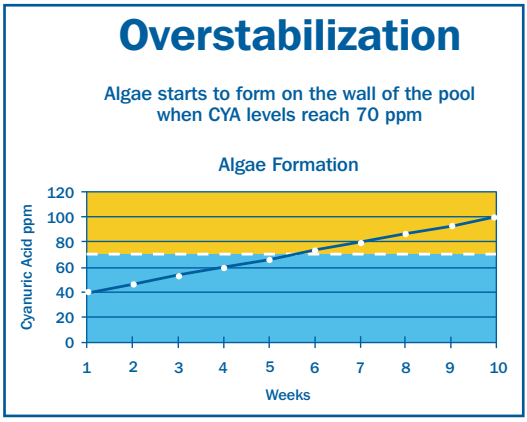
The build-up of cyanuric acid in swimming pool water resulting from the use of stabilized chlorine sanitizers **in conjunction with** stabilized shock products.



- Overstabilization will significantly decrease the effectiveness of chlorine in killing germs, 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 Pool Breeze® Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator or Pool Breeze Granular Chlorinator & Shock Treatment 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 Pool Breeze calcium hypochlorite shock product as your routine shock treatment. (Check the active ingredient statement on the product label).
- Several state health departments have limited or banned the use of cyanuric based products in public swimming pools.

What Are The Symptoms Of Overstabilization?

- Cloudy water.
- Visible algae, despite high chlorine readings.
- Adding chlorine to the pool water does not get rid of the algae.



The use of a stabilized sanitizer AND stabilized shock product can cause the formation of algae when the cyanuric acid levels reach 70 ppm. This usually occurs within 6-7 weeks of the season.

Solution

1. Turn on the pool pump, ensure the filter does not need to be backwashed or cleaned and make sure it is running properly.
2. Test and adjust the stabilizer levels to 20–50 ppm by partially draining some water from the pool and then top-off with fresh water.
3. Adjust the TA to 60–120 ppm (depending on your primary sanitizer), the pH to 7.2–7.6 and the chlorine to 1–4 ppm.
4. Continue with your routine pool maintenance program.
5. Always use a calcium hypochlorite based shock product (read the active ingredient on the label).

The Bottom Line On Water Balance

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

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

Summary Of Recommended Ranges For Water Balance Factors:

Chlorine (FAC)	**1–4 ppm**
pH	**7.2–7.6**
Total Alkalinity (TA)	**60–120 ppm (depending on primary chlorinator)**
Calcium Hardness (CH)	**200–500 ppm (up to 1,000 ppm is acceptable)**
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	**up to 2000 ppm**
Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer)	**20–50 ppm**
Copper	**0 ppm**
Iron	**0 ppm**

New Pool And Spring Start-Up

Note: If your pool is new, always follow the manufacturer or builder's directions for start-up; thereafter you can follow ours. For new plaster pools follow your builder's timeline for the plaster to harden before brushing or vacuuming. However you must keep debris off the bottom of the new pool to prevent stains from forming.

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 Pool Breeze® 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 have accumulated on your pool cover during the winter.
2. Remove the pool cover. Before storing, clean the cover with Pool Breeze Cover Cleaner to prevent mildew and premature deterioration.
3. Clean all debris from the skimmer, pool bottom, deck and all other areas near the pool.
4. Add the fresh water necessary to bring the pool water level halfway up the skimmer opening.
5. Inspect your pump, filter, diving board, ladders and any other equipment. Make sure your skimmer, filter, pumps, drains and other equipment are clean and free of winter debris. Follow any manufacturer's recommendations. Repair as needed. Touch up rust spots.
6. Hook up the pool pump and filter. Reconnect any hoses and electrical connections that may have been detached. (**Be sure to follow the pool manufacturer's instructions** - refer to your manufacturer's manual)
7. Clean dirty pool walls immediately with a wall brush.
8. Make sure all your hoses and electrical hookups are in order.
9. Turn on your filter pump. (Chemically clean the filter if it was not chemically cleaned last fall)
10. Check the skimmers, drains and filters to make sure they are functioning properly.
11. Use a pool vacuum specifically designed for your pool finish to remove any remaining debris.
12. If your filtration system operates off an automatic timer, set the timer to operate at least 8–12 hours during a 24 hour period in summer (12 hours are better).
13. Allow the water to circulate for at least 4 to 6 hours before preparing the pool water.

Preparing The Pool Water

Water Testing: After the pump/filter has run for 4–6 hours, take a pool water sample, from at least 18 inches below the waterline, to your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer in a clean, plastic container for a complete analysis. 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 Pool Breeze Water Test Strips at the beginning of every season.

Water Balancing: **Follow label directions and your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer recommendations** (also see page 12).

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 Pool Breeze Metal Removing agent, 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 Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator - follow the label directions. (See “Shock Treatment” on page 7)

Stabilize: If you choose to add stabilizer to your pool water, add the stabilizer **before** adding your primary chlorinator. First, have your Authorized Pool Breeze 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 Pool Breeze Stabilizer following your dealer’s advice and label directions to adjust the stabilizer to the proper level. If the stabilizer is above 50 ppm follow your dealer’s recommendations for reducing the stabilizer level (also see overstabilization on pages 10 and 11).

Preparing The Pool Water Cont.

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 Pool Breeze® Primary Sanitizer. Once the chlorine residual drops below 1 ppm, begin adding Pool Breeze Chlorine - in granules, tablets or sticks (always read the label directions for dosage instructions) - to maintain the chlorine level between 1–4 ppm. Then follow the maintenance directions in the next section.

Control Algae: The morning after shock treating the pool, brush off any visible algae and add an initial dose of Pool Breeze Algicide: 5 1/4 fluid ounces per 10,000 gallons of pool water.

Routine Pool Maintenance

Maintaining pool water is a lot easier - and less expensive - than solving water problems. Follow these housekeeping guidelines for chlorine-clean, crystal-clear, trouble-free pool water.

- Run the filter pump at least 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.
- 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 16 for water testing, using either your Pool Breeze Test Strips or your pool dealer's laboratory, as needed.

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 hours are better).

Weekly:

- Test the TA level.
- Shock treat with your preferred Pool Breeze® shock treatment product.
- Add a preventive dose of your preferred Pool Breeze 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 Pool Breeze Dealer for a full water analysis.
- This should include: pH, FAC, Total Alkalinity, Calcium Hardness, and Cyanuric acid (see timetable below).

RECOMMENDED WATER TESTING TIMETABLE

	Daily	Monthly	Open/Closing
pH	•	Δ	Δ
Chlorine	•	Δ	Δ
Total Alkalinity	Test weekly	Δ	Δ
Calcium Hardness		Δ	Δ
Total Dissolved Solids			Δ
Metals		Δ	Δ
Cyanuric Acid (stabilizer)		Δ	Δ

• = Tested by Pool Owner
Δ = Tested by Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer

Pool Breeze®
Routine Maintenance

Test & balance the pool water and adjust the pH. Then follow the weekly routine outlined below.

1

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

2

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 Pool Breeze Shock Treatment And Superchlorinator.

3

Prevent Algae, especially in the hot summer months by adding your preferred Pool Breeze algaecide once a week.

OPTIONAL EXTRA–ADD ENDURE®

The ENDURE product provides optimum comfort as it reduces common side effects such as eye irritation. Additionally ENDURE assists in preventing common pool problems such as algae. ENDURE is a once a lifetime addition - and will only need minimal top up at the beginning of each summer season. Once pool owners add ENDURE to their pool, they can not stop raving about it. Ask your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for more information.

Winterizing and Closing Your Pool

Getting Your Pool Ready For Winter

You can contact your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer for a professional pool closing or winterizing service. However, if you are a seasoned pool owner or a "do-it-yourselfer", follow these simple steps.

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.

Cold Climate

1. Take a pool water sample to an Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for a full analysis.
2. Balance the water per the dealer's recommendations. If metals are detected, add Pool Breeze Metal Removing Agent per label directions.
3. Thoroughly brush and vacuum the pool.
4. Shock the water with Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator per label directions for winterizing.
5. Add a winterizing dose of your preferred Pool Breeze algaecide - follow 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 that 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 the appropriate Pool Breeze Filter Cleaner per label directions.
9. Follow pool's manufacturer's or builder's directions on draining the pool so that the water level is below the skimmers and inlet line.

Cold Climate Cont.

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 two or three weeks, replenishing as needed - follow your dealer's recommendations.

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.

The Pool Breeze® Product Line

Pool Breeze Product Line

To keep pool water chlorine - clean, crystal-clear and algae-free, nothing surpasses the Pool Breeze Pool Care System.

Primary Sanitizers

Use your Pool Breeze Chlorinating sticks or Pool Breeze Chlorinating Tablets in your skimmer, feeder, or floater. Choose the form that most suits your lifestyle.

- Pool Breeze Stabilized Chlorinating Sticks – 8 ounces per stick.
- Pool Breeze 1" Chlorinating Tablets – 1/2 ounce per tablet.
- Pool Breeze 3" Tablets – 7 ounces per tablet.
- Pool Breeze Chlorinating Granules – very effective, low-dusting granules for broadcast chlorination.
- Pool Breeze Granular 68 – Highly effective non-stabilized granular chlorine.
- Pool Breeze Granular Chlorinator & Shock Treatment – Effective non-stabilized granular chlorine which contains magnesium sulfate to soften the feel of the water.

Shock & Oxidizer Products

Use your Pool Breeze shock products to kill bacteria, clear cloudy water and control algae.

- Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator – White granules for broadcast shocking and superchlorinating. This product is calcium hypochlorite based and will not cause overstabilization.
- Pool Breeze Granular Shock Treatment – With an active ingredient of calcium hypochlorite, this product is quick dissolving and will not cause overstabilization.
- Pool Breeze Non-Chlorine Oxidizer – Powerful oxidizer destroys organic contaminants and eye-irritating chloramines and clears cloudy water fast. Swimmers can return to the water in just 15 minutes. (this product does not sanitize. A 1–4 ppm free available chlorine residual is still necessary to sanitize).
- Pool Breeze Shock 35 – Lithium hypochlorite based shock treatment. Quick dissolving so it is also effective in vinyl lined pools.

Algaecides

Pool Breeze algaecides kill algae and prevent future algae formation. Add to your pool weekly as part of your routine pool care program.

- Pool Breeze Algicide 60 – A non-foaming liquid to help prevent growth of unusually resistant forms of algae.
- Pool Breeze Algicide – A liquid that helps prevent algae growth.

Balancers And Pool Maintenance Products

Balancers adjust pH, alkalinity and calcium levels

- Pool Breeze pH Decreaser – Used to lower pool pH and total alkalinity.
- Pool Breeze pH Increaser – Used to raise pool pH.
- Pool Breeze Total Alkalinity Increaser – Used to raise pool alkalinity to the recommended level.
- Pool Breeze Calcium Hardness Increaser – Used to raise the level of your pool's calcium hardness.

Specialty Products

- Pool Breeze Stabilizer – Cyanuric acid in granular form. Helps keep the sun from dissipating a pool's chlorine.
- Pool Breeze Metal Removing Agent – A liquid that ties up metal ions (iron, copper etc,) that may be present in pool water. Protects against and helps remove fresh stains on plaster pools.
- Pool Breeze Water Clarifier – A liquid that polishes the water by collecting the tiny particles that cause cloudiness into larger particles the filter can remove, leaving the water crystal clear.
- Pool Breeze Flocculant – A clarifier used for the elimination of haze.
- Pool Breeze Filter Cleaner – A cleaner ideal for sand, cartridge, and diatomaceous earth filters.

Kits

- Pool Breeze Start-Up Kit – Kit for 20,000 gallons includes everything necessary to start the season.
- Pool Breeze Winterizing Kits – Available in two sizes - 10,000 gallons and another for larger pools up to 20,000 gallons, these kits contains all that is necessary to get your pool ready for winter.

Solutions To Common Problems

We have listed the most common pool problems below. If you need specialized attention, please consult your Authorized Pool Breeze® Dealer. For details on your nearest Pool Breeze Dealer, visit us on the web at **www.poolbreeze.com**

Cloudy Water

There are many causes of cloudy water; one cause may be related to improper filtration. Follow these steps to investigate your filtration system:

1. Make sure that the filtration system is running smoothly and that it is running at least 8–12 continuous hours daily (12 hours are best).
2. Does the filter need to be backwashed (as in the case of a sand filter) or rinsed (as in the case of D.E. and cartridge filters)?
3. If the filter pressure does not return to normal starting pressure after backwashing or rinsing, the filter needs to be chemically cleaned.
4. Have the pump and skimmer baskets been emptied?
5. Test your water to make sure that the pH and total alkalinity are within the ideal range.
6. When you have checked all these possibilities and still have cloudy water, add Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator – following the label directions. Remember to wait until the chlorine level drops to between 1–4 ppm before re-entering the pool.

Note: Adding Pool Breeze Water Clarifier can also aid the filtration process because it pulls small particles together so they are large enough for the filter to remove. This polishes the water. If, after trying all the above solutions and you still have cloudy water, take a pool water sample to your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for a complete analysis. Follow the dealer's recommendations.

Colored Water

Colored water has generally two causes: dissolved metals or a high organic content in the water. Dissolved metals cause most colored water problems. Iron produces green, red or brown water. Copper looks blue-green and manganese can be identified by its brownish or black color. Regardless of the metal, this is the treatment:

1. Check and adjust the pH to between 7.2 and 7.6.
2. Add Pool Breeze® Metal Removing Agent per label directions - add at dusk.
3. The following evening shock the pool with Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator - then readjust the pH and total alkalinity.
4. The filter should be running continuously throughout this procedure.

If a high organic content is suspected, shock the pool with Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator - per label directions. Remember to wait until the free chlorine level has dropped to between 1–4 ppm before re-entering the pool.

If, after trying the above, the water is still colored, take a water sample to your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for complete laboratory analysis and recommendation.

Staining

Most stains are caused by dissolved metals in the water that plate onto pool surfaces, which is usually a sign of corrosion.

Tip: pH and total alkalinity must be checked and adjusted.

Treatment: Add Pool Breeze Metal Removing Agent to the water per label directions. Brush the stains vigorously, new stains can usually be removed, but older stains on a plaster pool may require acid washing. Take a water sample to your dealer for complete laboratory analysis and recommendation.

Scale Deposits

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

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 do appear, follow the steps below for treatment:

1. Adjust the pH to 7.2–7.4.
2. Brush the pool vigorously with a brush designed for your pool.
3. Shock the pool with Pool Breeze® Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator.
4. Add Pool Breeze Algicide 60 per label directions for persistent algae.

NOTE: If your pool has persistent yellow or mustard algae, consult your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for specialized treatment

6. Run the pump filter 24–48 hours, brushing and vacuuming frequently.
7. Repeat as necessary.
8. If algae remains a problem, contact your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer.

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 Pool Breeze calcium hypochlorite based shock product and contact your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer for further directions.

Eye And Skin Irritation

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:

1. Check pH and alkalinity levels and adjust as necessary.
2. Shock the pool with Pool Breeze Shock Treatment & Superchlorinator. Follow label directions. Re-adjust pH. Wait until the FAC level drops below 4 ppm before using the pool again.
3. Remember to always keep chlorine levels between 1–4 ppm and shock treat weekly. For more specialized advice, contact your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer or visit us on the web at www.poolbreeze.com

Safety

Pool Breeze® is 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 Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer or visit us on the web at www.poolbreeze.com

- Keep all chemicals away from children and pets. Most chemicals are harmful if swallowed; many can injure skin and eyes.
- Always wear the proper protective equipment (rubber gloves, goggles etc.) when handling chemicals.
- Carefully seal all containers tightly after use.
- Read first-aid procedures and precautionary statements on the product label **before** use.
- Always read and follow label directions.
- 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, cyanuric acid, pool stabilizers, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, dirty rags or any other foreign matter.
- **NEVER** use contents of unlabeled containers.
- **NEVER** mix different types of pool chemicals - add each chemical to the pool separately.
- Use separate, clean utensils and measuring cups for each pool chemical.
- **ALWAYS** add pool chemical to large quantities of water. **NEVER** add water to chemicals.
- **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 1.800.654.6911.
- Know the first aid instructions for all the chemicals you use. Keep emergency medical and poison control numbers handy. In case of emergency, call 911, the poison control center nearest you or call **1.800.654.6911**.
- If you have any questions about how to handle pool chemical products, talk to your Authorized Pool Breeze Dealer, or call 1-800–253-9140.