

Pool Care Maintenance and Chemical Information Guide

Weekly Maintenance: Brush and vacuum pool thoroughly
 Keep an eye on filter pressure
 Test your water

Sustain Customers: Fill tablet dispensers
 Put in ____ scoops of energizer tablet
 Add ____ lbs/gallons of Shock-It

Chemical Chart

Chemical	Description	Application
FREE CHLORINE	The amount of good, working chlorine in your pool.	Use tablets, granules or sticks.
TOTAL CHLORINE	The amount of “left-over” chlorine in pool. Consists of used up chlorine from tablets, shock and/or Summer Shield.	Use liquid or granulated Shock-It.
STABILIZER	Holds chlorine in your pool water.	Use chlorine stabilizer/conditioner.
pH	The acidity or basicity of your pool water. High pH can cause scaling, cloudy water, chlorine inefficiency, skin and eye irritation, and can shorten concrete/plaster/gunite and metal fixtures, stripping of metals, staining, liner wrinkles and chlorine loss.	To lower your pH, use pH Minus or Muriatic Acid. To raise your pH, use pH Plus.
ALKALINITY	Buffers the pH in water to prevent radical changes in the pH.	To raise alkalinity, use Alkalinity Boost. To lower alkalinity, use Muriatic Acid.
CALCIUM HARDNESS	The amount of dissolved calcium in water. Low calcium can cause liner wrinkles, pitting of concrete/plaster/gunite and metal fixtures, and aggressive water. High calcium causes scaling, cloudy water, reduced circulation and shortens filter cycles.	
IRON	The amount of iron in your pool water.	To remove iron use Metal Magnet or Metal Control.