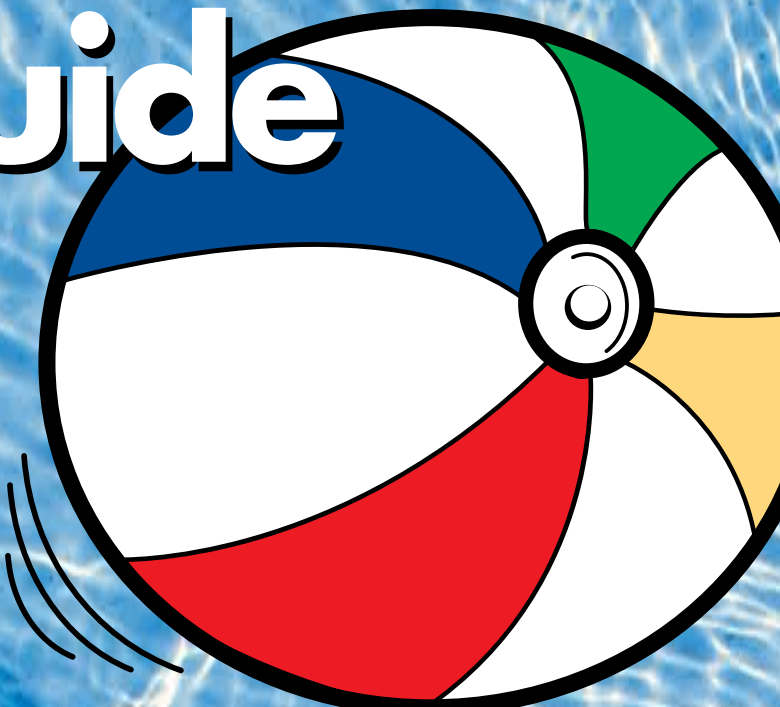
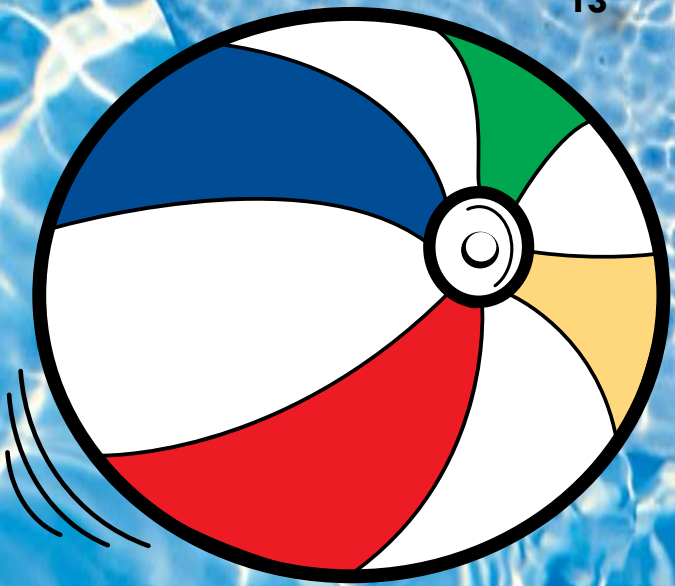
PristineBlue®

Non-Chlorine Pool and Spa Care

Pool & Spa Care Guide



Contents



Easy, Gentle Pool Care

Going non-chlorine is easier than ever with **PristineBlue®**.

Water treated with **PristineBlue®** feels softer and looks inviting without a chemical taste or odor. It's gentle to equipment and won't bleach your liner or swimsuit. You can swim immediately after application. Your eyes won't burn . . . and you won't believe how good your skin and hair feel after swimming.

And it's easy! The long-lasting formula of **PristineBlue®** lets you escape the chore of daily water testing and maintenance. Just follow the maintenance program in this guide once every two weeks.

If you have questions along the way, check with your pool and spa dealer. They can analyze your water, recommend products and assist you with all aspects of pool and spa ownership. You can also visit **www.pristineblue.com** on the Internet or call us at 800-257-9283.

Use these stickers on your calendar or planner to remind you when it's maintenance day.

PristineBlue® Pool and Spa Care

The **PristineBlue®** system consists of six distinct products, each with a very important task. Understanding each product's purpose may help you make sense of the procedures you'll follow throughout this guide.

PristineBlue®, the cornerstone of the system, is applied for control of algae and bacteria. The active ingredient in **PristineBlue®**, copper ions, is bonded with a unique carrier which allows us to introduce enough copper into the water to control both bacteria and algae. **PristineBlue®** is environmentally friendly, EPA registered and even certified for addition to drinking water by NSF International!

After an initial dose, you'll measure the level of **PristineBlue®** every two weeks and "top it off" with more **PristineBlue®**. The active ingredient in **PristineBlue®** stays suspended in the water constantly to prevent the growth of algae and bacteria.

PristinePower® is a "shock" and non-chlorine oxidizer. It dissolves quickly and removes odors and organic materials, contaminants and body oils that otherwise build up and cause cloudy or dull water. Weekly or biweekly shocking is recommended for pools; in spas we recommend a dose of **PristinePower®** after each use of the tub, not to exceed once per day.

PristineExtra® is a product which contains 99% sodium di-chlor which dissipates rapidly, therefore rendering the water back to a non-chlorine status. May be used for troubleshooting if necessary.

PristineClean® ensures sparkling clean surfaces in your pool by inhibiting scale formation and stains caused by metals in the water. It prevents the metal and mineral particles that enter your water through hoses, jewelry and metal equipment from bonding to pool walls and other surfaces. **PristineClean®** is added every two weeks along with **PristineBlue®**.

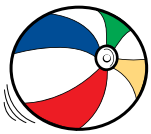
PristineCheck® is a water prep that gets your pool or spa water ready for the introduction of **PristineBlue®**. It takes excess calcium from the water and deposits it into the filter. It's essential to backwash or clean the filter after the use of **PristineCheck®**. **PristineCheck®** is applied in pools when starting **PristineBlue®** for the first time and every year at spring opening. In spas it should be used whenever the spa is refilled. If your source water is high in calcium, we recommend an application of **PristineCheck®** whenever you add makeup water to the pool or spa.

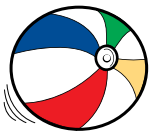
PristineClear® clears cloudy water in pools and spas bringing suspended particles together enabling filtration system to better remove particles.

PristineMist© prevents odor and discoloration to the underside of the spa cover. Use this spray every 4 to 6 weeks.

PristineBlue® Mini Test Kit measures the **PristineBlue®** level of pool and spa water.

PristineStrips are used for testing the total alkalinity and pH of pool and spa water. Swirl the strip 3 times in the water and wait 10 seconds for the results to develop.





Water Balance

The levels of total alkalinity, pH, and calcium hardness in water are factors collectively referred to as “water balance."

Properly balanced water is the most essential element in the prevention of pool water problems. Testing the water on a regular basis is vital since water balance can be altered by such things as rain, dirt, leaves, bathers and chemicals. Some problems that occur due to unbalanced water are skin and eye irritation, cloudy or green water, corrosion or scaling of equipment and ineffective algae and bacteria control.

Water balanced to the following ranges helps maximize the effectiveness of **PristineBlue®** making water conditions more user friendly and easier on equipment. It is important that the water is BALANCED before starting **PristineBlue®**.

- Total Alkalinity 50 to 90 ppm
- pH 7.2 to 7.6
- Calcium Hardness 100 to 300 ppm

Although **PristineBlue®** does not manufacture them, a variety of products designed to adjust water balance is available from your pool dealer.

- Alkalinity increasers (sodium bicarbonate) are typically labeled with names like Alkalinity Up or Alkalinity Plus.
- pH increasers (sodium carbonate) are often called pH Up or pH Plus.
- Alkalinity and pH decreasers (sodium bisulfate) are commonly named pH Down, pH Minus or Spa Down. Muriatic acid may also be used to decrease pH and alkalinity in pools but is not recommended for spas.

These products are compatible with **PristineBlue®** and may be purchased at your pool or spa dealer’s store.

You can measure your water balance levels at home or take a water sample to your dealer for analysis. When obtaining a water sample, collect water from elbow depth or below and away from intakes or outflows.

Any time you add a chemical to lower or raise pH or total alkalinity, allow the water to circulate 24 hours before retesting. This gives the chemicals ample time to treat all the water.

TOTAL ALKALINITY. Total alkalinity and pH are closely related. Total alkalinity provides a buffering effect to add stability to pH, thus preventing drastic changes or “pH bounce.”

Measure your total alkalinity level with the **PristineStrips**, other kit or strips, or take a water sample to your dealer for analysis.

If it is necessary to adjust the total alkalinity of your water, do so BEFORE adjusting pH.

- Total Alkalinity 50 to 90 ppm

High Total Alkalinity. To correct high total alkalinity, turn pump off, apply the recommended amount of pH decreaser (muriatic acid or sodium bisulfate – sodium bisulfate is recommended for spas) by pouring directly into the water standing in one location away from any inlets; turn pump back on after application. It may take several applications to lower total alkalinity to the desired level. If using muriatic acid, do not add more than 1 quart per 10,000 gallons of water in a 24 hour period.

Low Total Alkalinity. If it is necessary to increase total alkalinity, use an alkalinity increaser (sodium bicarbonate) in small doses (no more than 8 ounces every 24 hours in a pool) until the desired level is reached. Use of alkalinity increaser may cause cloudiness or green tint in a **PristineBlue®** pool. Filter constantly while raising total alkalinity.

pH. Once total alkalinity is in the proper range, check pH using a test kit or strips, or take a water sample to your dealer for analysis.

- pH 7.2 to 7.6

High pH can be lowered by broadcasting pH decreaser (muriatic acid or sodium bisulfate) over the water surface.

Low pH should be adjusted with a pH increaser (sodium carbonate). Use the dosage recommended on the product’s label.

CALCIUM HARDNESS. Calcium hardness varies little after introducing **PristineBlue®**. If you don’t have a home test kit for calcium hardness, have your pool and spa dealer analyze a water sample.

- Calcium Hardness 100 to 300 ppm

High Calcium Hardness. The first thing to do is to determine why the pool has a high calcium reading. It is either source water or you are using a cal-hypo shock. When source water is high in calcium (over 300 ppm) use **PristineCheck®** each time you add water. We never recommend a cal-hypo shock.

Low Calcium Hardness. Low calcium hardness does not generally cause any problems with the **PristineBlue®** system and increasing is not recommended.

GENERAL POOL CARE. Along with chemical maintenance, you’ll need to clean or vacuum your pool routinely, run and maintain your filter, keep skimmers in good condition and free from debris and regularly check that all your equipment is functioning properly. See your pool and spa dealer or contact the manufacturer for specific recommendations on equipment usage and care.

Starting Your Pool

Chlorine Pools, Spring Opening or Freshly Filled Pools

Start with a clean pool and functional equipment. Remove leaves and other debris and then vacuum. Check to make sure pump, heater and other equipment are operational. Clean or backwash filters. Run the filter continuously through this start-up process.

Step 1:

A. Calculate pool volume (see page 8).

B. Balance water in the following ranges (see page 4 for details on water balance):

- Total Alkalinity: 50 to 90 ppm
- pH: 7.2 to 7.6
- Calcium Hardness: 100 to 300 ppm
- *Balancing the water may take several days. Be patient. It is well worth it.*

C. Add 2 ounces of **PristineCheck®** per 1,000 gallons (20 ounces per 10,000 gallons) of pool water. Add _____ ounces of **PristineCheck®**. Wait 4 to 6 hours.

D. Add 1 pound of **PristineExtra®** per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Add _____ pounds of **PristineExtra®**. Calcium based chlorine shock may cause cloudy water. Avoid cal-hypo type shocks. You may have to repeat the **PristineExtra®** daily until water is crystal clear.

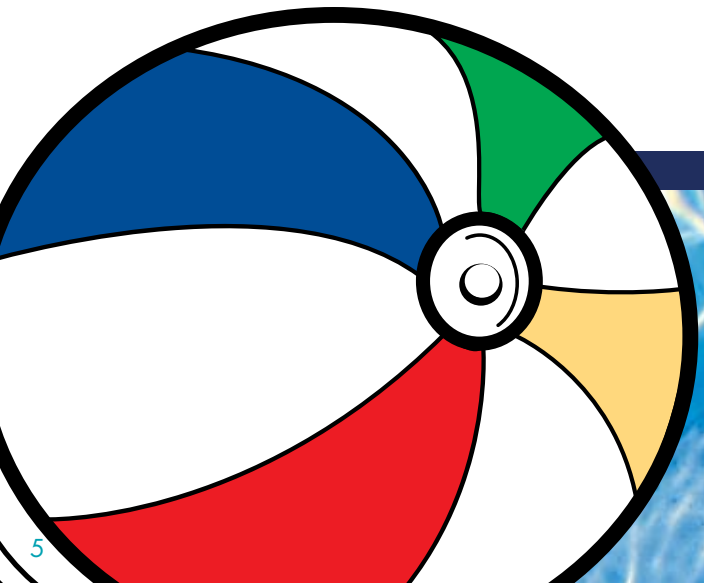
Step 2:

A. 24 hours after the PristineCheck® has been added, backwash the filter or clean the cartridge.

B. If you have used **PristineBlue®** in the past, test the **PristineBlue®** level and add **PristineBlue®** according to the Pool Top Off Chart located on page 9.

C. If you have never used **PristineBlue®**, add 2 ounces of **PristineBlue®** per 1,000 gallons (20 ounces per 10,000 gallons) of pool water.

It is very important that for the next two weeks you maintain your pH in the 7.2 to 7.6 range. **Do not add any more PristineBlue® to the pool.** After two weeks, follow the instructions on page 9 for Maintaining Your Pool with **PristineBlue®**.



on PristineBlue®

Converting from Baquacil* or SoftSwim*

Because biguanides are not compatible with most other pool chemicals, converting to another system from Baquacil or SoftSwim can be expensive, difficult and time-consuming. **It's very important that all the steps be followed to make the conversion less difficult and less expensive.** It is highly recommended that the pool be converted to chlorine and then operated on chlorine for two weeks before you start using **PristineBlue®**. The following instructions are for converting a pool to chlorine:

1. Adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
2. Shock with 4 pounds of **PristinePower®** per 10,000 gallons of pool water.
3. Filter continuously for 48 hours. The water may become green at this point. Don't be concerned as this is common.
4. After 48 hours of filtration, readjust pH (7.2 to 7.6) and maintain this level throughout the remainder of the conversion process.
5. **Backwash filter.**
6. Shock daily with chlorine, using 2 pounds per 10,000 gallons until water is clear. It is preferable to shock in the evening to prolong the dissipation of the chlorine. Filter continuously during this process. Shocking may be needed for two weeks or longer to restore water clarity.
7. To assure that all biguanide residual has been removed, fill a clean white 5 gallon bucket half full with pool water. Add 2 tablespoons of granular chlorine. If the water turns muddy or green, there is still biguanide residue in the pool system. Continue shocking daily with chlorine and then repeat the bucket test. Do this until the water remains clear.
8. Vacuum pool to waste.
9. **Change filter media.** This step is very important because biguanide residue may remain in the filter media.
10. Shock with 2 pounds of chlorine per 10,000 gallons. If any discoloration occurs on the pool surface or water becomes hazy or tinted, repeat steps 5-7.
11. **REBALANCE WATER AND OPERATE POOL ON CHLORINE FOR TWO WEEKS.**
12. If the water is clear without discoloration after two weeks of chlorine operation, follow the steps on page 5. If the water is cloudy or discolored, return to step 5.

Reminder:

After concluding all the steps in the biguanide conversion, operate the pool on chlorine for two weeks before beginning the PristineBlue® system.

*Baquacil is a trademark of ARCH. *SoftSwim is a trademark of BioLab, Inc.

PristineBlue® Maintenance Record

Use this space for pool/spa maintenance record keeping. If you need to contact your dealer with a question, have this information ready.

Volume in Gallons _____

Age of Pool/Spa _____

Surface Type _____

Filter Type _____

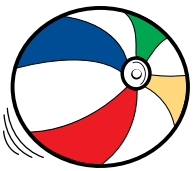
Hours Filter Runs per Day _____

Heater Type _____

Avg. Number of Bathers per Day _____

	pH		PristineBlue®		PristineClean®	PristineClear®
Date	Level	Adjustment	Level	Amt Added	Amt Added	Amt Added
Example	7.8	18oz. pH Down	0.6	10 ozs	3 ozs	3 ozs

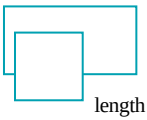
QUESTIONS?
Contact your pool & spa dealer or call 800-257-9283.



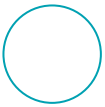
Calculating Water Volume

Know Your Volume. One of the most important pieces of information you can have for your pool or spa is the water volume in gallons. Whether you're adjusting pH, shocking or adding **PristineBlue®**, knowing the accurate water volume is essential to make sure you're using the right amount of product. Using too much or too little of some products can actually cause a problem to develop or get worse!

Ideally, your water should be metered as the pool is filled to obtain an accurate pool volume. Since this isn't always possible, we've provided some basic formulas for calculating volume.



Rectangle or Square Pool. To determine your water volume in a rectangular or square pool, multiply length times width times average depth in feet to calculate cubic feet. Then multiply cubic feet times 7.5 to determine gallons of water.



Round	48″		52″	
18'	7,600	gallons	8,200	gallons
24'	13,500		14,600	
28'	18,500		19,600	
30'	21,200		23,200	

Oval	52″	
12x20	5,655	gallons
12x24	6,935	
12x28	8,215	
16x24	8,845	
16x28	10,290	
16x32	12,250	

Round or Oval Pool. To determine your water volume in a round or oval pool, multiply radius times radius times 3.14 times average depth times 7.5.

Irregular. If you have an irregular pool shape or are having difficulty calculating your water volume, see your dealer or contact the manufacturer of your pool or spa.

My pool volume is _____ gallons.

Water Volume. Before beginning any water treatment system, you'll need to calculate your spa's volume so you know the appropriate dosages of products to add to the water.

In a spa, with its irregularly shaped seats and wells, the easiest way to determine volume is by fill time. Time how long it takes you to fill the spa, then using the same hose and water pressure, time how long it takes you to fill a one-gallon container. Divide the number of minutes it took to fill the spa by the number of minutes it took to fill the gallon, and you'll get a fairly accurate water volume in gallons. **Example:** It took 30 minutes to fill a spa. You filled a gallon in 6 seconds, or 0.1 minutes. 30 divided by 0.1 equals 300 gallons.

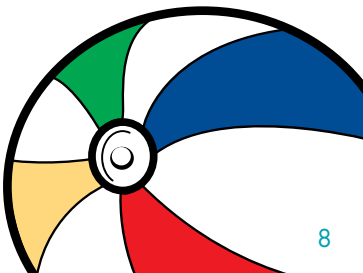
My spa volume is _____ gallons.

Water Balance. An essential element in maintaining any body of water is what professionals refer to as *water balance*. Water balance involves several parameters that must be maintained within certain ranges to make the water comfortable and clear to optimize the effectiveness of the chemicals being added to the water.

For **PristineBlue®**, water balance should be maintained within the following ranges:

- Total Alkalinity: 50 to 90 ppm
- pH: 7.2 to 7.6
- Calcium Hardness: 100 to 300 ppm

Please see page 4 for complete information on water balance.



Maintaining Your Pool with PristineBlue®

Every Two Weeks:

1. Balance water (see page 4 for details).

- Total Alkalinity: 50 to 90 ppm
- pH: 7.2 to 7.6
- Calcium Hardness: 100 to 300 ppm

2. Test **PristineBlue*** level and top off according to the chart below.

3. Shock with 1 pound of **PristinePower*** per 10,000 gallons of water. You may wish to shock as often as once a week if bather loads are high. Add _____ pounds of **PristinePower***.

4. Add 2 ounces of **PristineClean*** per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Add _____ ounces of **PristineClean***.

5. Add 2 ounces of **PristineClear*** per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Add _____ ounces of **PristineClear***.

6. Circulate for 24 hours, then backwash filter or remove and clean cartridge.

PristineBlue*, **PristinePower*** and **PristineClean*** may be added directly to the pool water without mixing. **Do Not Pour Through Skimmer**. It is not necessary to wait between applications of the different products. It is safe to swim immediately after adding **PristineBlue*** and **PristineClean***, but you should wait about 15 minutes after adding **PristinePower*** before allowing bathers to enter the water.

Pool Top Off Chart – My Pool Volume is _____ Gallons

PristineBlue® Level	Gallons	3000	5000	7000	8000	10000	12000	14000	16000	18000	20000
		Ounces of PristineBlue® to Add									
	0.9 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.8 ppm	0.5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
	0.7 ppm	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
	0.6 ppm	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	11	13
	0.5 ppm	2	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	17
	0.4 ppm	3	5	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
	0.3 ppm	4	6	9	10	13	15	18	21	23	25
	0.2 ppm	4	7	11	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
	0.1 ppm	5	8	12	14	17	20	24	27	31	34

NOTE: Do Not add **PristineBlue*** more often than every two weeks. When **PristineBlue*** is topped off more often than once every two weeks, you spend more money than is necessary and risk overdosing and staining the pool.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is PristineBlue® compatible with other products? Like all chemicals, **PristineBlue®** may react with certain products and create problems in your pool or spa. **PristineBlue®** may be used with chlorine, bromine and most water balance chemicals. **PristineBlue®** should NOT be used with metal outs, algicides or biguanide products. See details about product compatibility at **www.pristineblue.com**.

Can I use PristineBlue® if I have a D.E. filter? **PristineBlue®** may be used with all filter types, including D.E. and cartridge filters.

What is the shelf life of PristineBlue®? **PristineBlue®** stays active indefinitely and can be used from season to season if stored in a closed container above 32° Fahrenheit. **PristineClean®** and **PristineCheck®** last indefinitely regardless of temperature. Unopened packages of **PristinePower®** or **PristineExtra®** will be most effective if used within a year of purchase. Opened packages of **PristinePower®** or **PristineExtra®** should be stored in a tightly sealed container and used as quickly as possible. **PristineBlue®** Mini Test Kit reagents should be replaced if more than one year old.

How do I get rid of a stain? Stains are generally divided into two categories: mineral and organic. Mineral stains are caused when metal particles enter the water through hoses, metal equipment, jewelry, zippers, etc. Treat a metal stain by dropping the pH to 6.8 before adding 3 ounces of **PristineClean®** per 1,000 gallons of pool water, or by using a stain treatment containing oxalic acid. Organic stains can be caused by leaves, soil, mold, fertilizer, black algae, etc. Treat an organic stain with daily chlorine shocks until the stain is gone, filtering continuously. See details about pool staining at **www.pristineblue.com**.

How can I clear up water that's cloudy? Cloudy water can be caused by improper water balance, inadequate filtration or excess calcium. If you experience cloudy water, check the water balance, try an extra shock treatment of **PristinePower®** and increase the amount of time your pump runs each day. For additional information visit **www.pristineblue.com**.

What happens if I add too much PristineBlue®? The most common signs that occur when too much **PristineBlue®** has been used are cloudy or green tinted water, blue color in the filter or blue staining on the fixtures. To prevent an overdose, do not top off the **PristineBlue®** level more often than every two weeks. Double check your water volume to make sure you are adding the proper amount of **PristineBlue®**. If you suspect your pool or spa is overdosed, visit **www.pristineblue.com** for detailed information or call us at 800-257-9283.

Will PristineBlue® turn my hair green? Unfortunately, people with blond or chemically treated hair are susceptible to "swimmer's hair" regardless of what chemicals the pool is treated with. To prevent swimmer's hair, use **PristineClean®** as directed on page 9 and maintain proper water balance parameters in the pool. Wetting hair with tap water before swimming and shampooing afterward will help prevent absorption of the agents that contribute to swimmer's hair. See **www.pristineblue.com** for more information.

Can I use PristineBlue® in a concrete pool? **PristineBlue®** is not recommended for use in newly constructed or resurfaced gunite, marcite, unpainted plaster, unpainted concrete and similar surfaces for six months. Bleaching agents like chlorine or bromine are needed to aid new surfaces in curing. **PristineBlue®** may be used in most situations after six months.

Can I use PristineBlue® if my spa has an ozonator? Absolutely! In fact, **PristineBlue®** is a great complement to ozone systems. Ozone has a quick kill but has a very short residual, allowing bacteria and algae to re-grow. The extremely long residual of **PristineBlue®** prevents algae and bacteria from coming back.

Starting Up on PristineBlue®. Using your spa volume, calculate the dosages you'll need and enter them in the blanks before adding products to the spa.

Follow the instructions below when starting on **PristineBlue®** and each time you change the water. Spa professionals recommend that you drain and refill your spa every three months.

1. Drain spa and refill. Replace filter or clean thoroughly.
2. Balance water (see page 4 for details).
   - Total Alkalinity 50 to 90 ppm
   - pH 7.2 to 7.6
   - Calcium Hardness 100 to 300 ppm
3. Add 10 milliliters of **PristineCheck®** per 100 gallons of water. Circulate 2 to 4 hours.
   Add _____ ml **PristineCheck®**.
4. Shock with 5 milliliters (or 1 teaspoon) of **PristineExtra®** per 100 gallons. Circulate 2 to 4 hours.
   Add _____ ml **PristineExtra®**.
5. **Clean filter**.
6. Add 5 milliliters of **PristineBlue®** per 100 gallons of water. Run filter one hour.
   Add _____ ml **PristineBlue®**.

After Each Use of the Spa. Shock with 5 milliliters (or 1 teaspoon) of **PristinePower®** per 100 gallons of water, not to exceed once per day.
Add _____ ml **PristinePower®**.

Every Two Weeks:

1. Balance the water.
   - Total Alkalinity 50 to 90 ppm
   - pH 7.2 to 7.6
   - Calcium Hardness 100 to 300 ppm
2. Test **PristineBlue®** level and add according to the Spa Dosage Chart (see page 12).
3. Add 1 milliliter of **PristineClean®** per 100 gallons of spa water. Add _____ ml **PristineClean®**.
4. Add 1 milliliter of **PristineClear®** per 100 gallons of spa water. Add _____ ml **PristineClear®**.
5. Use **PristineMist©** every four to six weeks to prevent odor and discoloration to the underside of the spa cover.

Filtration. Filtration is another vital part of keeping your spa water crystal clear. Most spa manufacturers recommend that water is circulated through the spa filter a minimum of six to eight hours a day, but *you can't filter too much.* Be certain that your filtering schedule is adequate for your spa volume and usage. Keep your filter in top shape by cleaning it regularly and replace your filter as needed.

Hints and Tips. Use these helpful ideas to operate your spa safely, efficiently and economically.

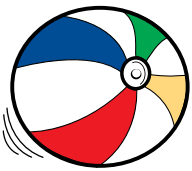
- Shower before using the spa. Lotions, body oils, cosmetics, sweat, etc. may cloud water and shorten the life of the filter.
- Dry the spa surface before replacing the cover after each use to prevent odor and lengthen the life of your cover. Remember to use **PristineMist©** every four to six weeks.
- Do not store **PristineBlue®** at temperatures below 32° Fahrenheit.
- Spa water should not exceed 104° Fahrenheit. Lower temperatures are recommended for extended use (over 15 minutes) and for children.
- Do not use household cleaners on the spa.
- Do not use the spa while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or other drugs that can cause drowsiness or raise or lower blood pressure.
- If you are pregnant or have a medical condition, consult your physician before using a spa.
- If water is cloudy, add 5 milliliters of **PristineClear®** per 100 gallons of water.
- With heavy bather load, add 5 milliliters (or 1 teaspoon) of **PristineExtra®** per 100 gallons of water after each use.

Hot Tubs

Spa Dosage Chart - My Spa Volume is _____ Gallons

PristineBlue® Level	Gallons	150	200	300	400	500	700
		Milliliters of PristineBlue® to Add					
	0.9 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.8 ppm	0	0	3	3	3	3
	0.7 ppm	3	3	3	3	6	10
	0.6 ppm	3	3	6	6	10	12
	0.5 ppm	3	6	6	10	12	15
	0.4 ppm	6	6	10	12	15	21
	0.3 ppm	6	10	12	15	18	27
	0.2 ppm	6	10	12	18	21	30
	0.1 ppm	10	10	15	18	24	36

QUESTIONS?
Contact your pool & spa dealer or call 800-257-9283.



Winterizing

PristineBlue® offers long-lasting protection against algae and bacteria. When you get ready to close the pool, a single treatment of **PristineBlue®** is normally all it takes to keep a pool crystal clear until spring.

1. Adjust pH to 7.2.
2. Shock the pool with 1 pound of **PristinePower®** per 10,000 gallons of water. Run the filter for 24 hours. Apply _____ pounds **PristinePower®**.
3. Clean pool and backwash filter.
4. Test the **PristineBlue®** level and add **PristineBlue®** using the Pool Top Off Chart on page 9.
5. Add 2 ounces of **PristineClean®** per 10,000 gallons of water.
6. Follow pool and equipment manufacturer's freeze recommendations. Unused **PristineBlue®** must be stored at a temperature above 32° Fahrenheit.
7. Cover pool and shut down filter. If you do not cover the pool, check and top off the **PristineBlue®** level at mid-winter.

Glossary

Acid – A chemical used to lower pH of pool or spa water. Available in liquid (muriatic acid) and granular (dry acid or sodium bisulfate) forms.

Algae – Microscopic forms of plant life that can enter water by rain, wind, etc. and can discolor water and pool surfaces.

Algicide/Algaecide – A chemical used to kill algae or prevent algae growth.

Alkalinity – See Total Alkalinity.

Backwashing – Reversing the water flow through a sand filter to clean it. D.E. filters require reapplication of D.E. after backwashing.

Bacteria – Microscopic organisms which can contaminate your pool or spa and cause cloudy water. Bacteria can enter the water by bathers or from the environment.

Bactericide – A product added to the water which kills bacteria.

Balanced Water – Water that has the proper ratio of mineral content and pH to prevent corrosion and scaling.

Bather Load – The ratio of people in a pool or spa compared to the amount of water.

Biguanide – The active ingredient used in many chlorine alternatives, including Baquacil and SoftSwim.

Broadcasting – Distributing chemicals in the pool by scattering over the water surface.

Bromine – A halogen sanitizer commonly used as an alternative to chlorine; most common in spas.

Calcium Hardness – The amount of dissolved calcium in water. Ideal range for **PristineBlue®** is 100 to 300 ppm.

Cartridge Filter – A pool or spa water filter that uses paper or fabric-like pleats as a filtering agent.

Chlorine – The most commonly used sanitizing agent for swimming pools.

D.E. (Diatomaceous Earth) Filter – A water filter which uses diatomaceous earth (tiny prehistoric diatom skeletons) as a filter media. These skeletons are very porous and provide an excellent filter media.

Filter – A device that removes particles as water passes through the medium. Most pool and spa filter media are either sand, diatomaceous earth (D.E.) or cartridge.

Make-Up Water – Fresh water used to top off the pool or spa to the normal level.

Muriatic Acid – A liquid chemical used to lower the pH of water.

Organic Matter – Contaminants derived from living organisms. Leaves, grass, urine, perspiration and other swimmer wastes as well as cosmetics and environmental debris fall under this description.

Oxidizing – Adding an oxidizing compound (like **PristinePower®**) to the water to chemically break up contaminants like organic matter, metal ions or dirt. Regular oxidizing is mandatory to prevent cloudy water. Also called Shocking.

PPM – (Parts per Million) – A unit of measurement for chemical concentration.

pH – A measurement that indicates the acidity or alkalinity of water. Ideal range for **PristineBlue®** is 7.2 to 7.6.

Reagents – Tablets, powder or liquid solutions used to test water for various conditions.

Sand Filter – A water filter which uses fine silica sand as a filter media.

Shocking – See Oxidizing.

Total Alkalinity – The amount of certain alkaline minerals in the water. Ideal range for **PristineBlue®** is 50 to 90 ppm.

Winterizing – The process of closing down a pool for the inactive off-season and protection from freezing. Includes chemical treatments of the water and physical protection of equipment.

For Your Information. Please note that **PristineBlue®**, like other non-chlorine systems, is a bactericide and is not a primary disinfectant. In commercial settings or where multiple swimmers or users are present, it may be advisable to use these products with a primary disinfectant to ensure immediate neutralization of bacteria. The information in this guide is, to the best of our knowledge, reliable and the suggestions contained herein are the opinion of Earth Science Laboratories, Inc. You should determine for yourself whether these products are suitable for your applications and objectives. Earth Science Laboratories, Inc. makes no guarantee of satisfactory results from reliance upon this guide and disclaims any liability for any resulting loss or damage. This information is not intended to supersede or conflict with federal, state or local statutes or regulations.

PristineBlue®

Non-Chlorine Pool and Spa Care

Earth Science Laboratories, Inc.
Bentonville, AR
(800) 257-9283
www.pristineblue.com