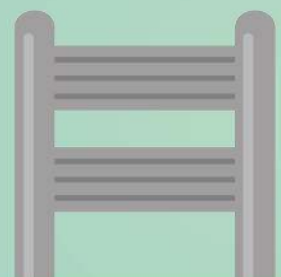




**UV** POOLS

**Keeping your pool water  
in balance is the easiest  
and most important  
thing when it comes to  
preventing algae and  
other bacteria from  
contaminating your  
pool water.**



# Chlorine

**Chlorine will kill algae, you should always have liquid or granular chlorine on hand.**

**Shock can be chlorine based or non-chlorine based. We Recommend non-chlorine shock (oxidizer) for longevity of vinyl liners**

# There are 3 stages of algae infestation.

**1. TEAL GREEN** – This is the weakest and the easiest stage to remove. If you have patches of algae growing on your pool walls this should be considered teal green.

# There are 3 stages of algae infestation.

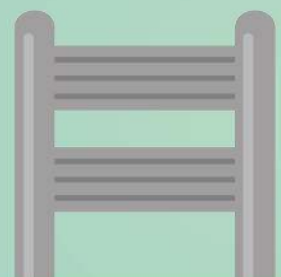
2. **GREEN** - This is the most common algae infestation. This will cause your pool water to appear bright green.

# There are 3 stages of algae infestation.

**3. BLACK** – This is caused not by black algae, but by having so much algae in your pool water that it appears black. This is the hardest to get rid of.

# Before You Add Any Shock Treatment to Your Pool:

- ◆ Ensure that your pump and filter are running 24/7
- ◆ Test your pool water and ensure your pH is 7.2–7.4 and your total alkalinity is 100–120 ppm
- ◆ Brush down the pool walls and floor to loosen any algae that may be growing
- ◆ Do not add any other chemicals until the algae is cleared



# Shocking Your Pool

**Follow the directions on the shock bottle for proper dosage amounts.**

**Depending on the severity of your algae problem you may need to add up to three doses of shock over a 36-hour period.**

**If your cya level (cyanuric acid / Stabilizer) in your water is high, more shock will be needed to do the job.**

**Once there is no green colour left in your pool you can vacuum to remove the dead algae.**





# Shocking Your Pool

When you add large amounts of shock to kill algae, your water may become cloudy...

**DON'T WORRY!**

Just continue running your filter 24/7 until the water is clear. Resist the urge to backwash your filter until the psi rises 8-10 psi above normal.

For more info watch this helpful video: [https://youtu.be/A00a9-TB3\\_Q](https://youtu.be/A00a9-TB3_Q)

# Prevention

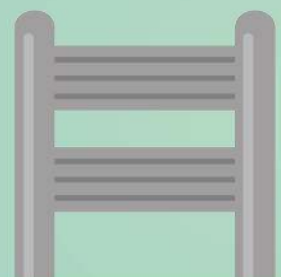
**If you keep on top of your pool chemistry, you should not have trouble with algae. Test the pool regularly for free chlorine levels, pH, alkalines, and cyanuric acid. The faster you catch a problem, the easier it will be to resolve before it causes issues with your pool liner or equipment.**

**Daily testing is ideal, especially in the week or two following an algal bloom.**

**Always test**

**AT LEAST 2X PER WEEK**

**during the swimming season.**



# Prevention

**A well maintained pool has roughly the following values:**

**Free Chlorine: 2-4 ppm**

**pH: 7.2 – 7.6**

**Alkalinity: 80 – 120 ppm**

**Calcium Hardness: 150 – 300 ppm**

**Some variations in standards are common, so small differences in values should not be an issue.**

