

PADDOCK EVACUATOR

Progressive Commercial Aquatics is proud to introduce the Paddock Evacuator, a system specifically designed to minimize levels of airborne chloramines improving air quality in natatoriums. This is a Green System and will lend itself well for LEED accreditation as it will reduce power consumption, provide improved air quality, and heat recovery from air pulled off the pool water surface. In addition it will reduce dehumidification load of the HVAC system by evacuating high humidity air from around surface of pool where humidity originates and reduce operating costs significantly because your HVAC system will run more efficiently.

Features

- Improved air quality for lifeguards and other employees and patrons
- Increased oxygen levels available to swimmers
- Reduced chloramine-associated deterioration of HVAC systems
- Reduced chloramine-associated deterioration of pool deck equipment
- Reduced humidity load on HVAC system
- Reduced energy requirements due to reduced tonnage demand



Display Model Demonstration

Watch the Evacuator Video:

[http://www.youtube.com/](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfkyPN0gHSA)

[watch?v=gfkyPN0gHSA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfkyPN0gHSA)

VIRGINIA GRAEME BAKER ACT

The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool & Spa Safety Act (P&SS Act) takes its name from Virginia Graeme Baker, a young girl who drowned after she was trapped under water by the powerful suction from a hot tub drain.

A twin and the youngest of five, 7-year-old Graeme, as her family called her, was the daughter of Nancy and James Baker IV, the son of former Secretary of State James Baker III. A member of her community swim and diving team, Graeme was able to swim without assistance since she was 3 years old.

In June 2002, Graeme became stuck to a hot tub drain and was unable to pull herself free. Efforts by her mother to pull Graeme from the drain proved unsuccessful. Two men who eventually freed Graeme from the spa pulled

so hard that the drain cover broke from the force. Graeme died from drowning, but the real cause of her death was suction entrapment due to a faulty drain cover.

After her tragic death, her mother, Nancy Baker, worked tirelessly to advocate for pool and spa safety. Mrs. Baker, her family and Safe Kids Worldwide actively lobbied Congress to win support for a law to require anti-entrapment drain covers and other safety devices, as needed. The statute, which was sponsored by U.S. Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz of Florida, was signed into law by the President in December 2007.

To carry out the requirements of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool & Spa Safety Act, CPSC launched Pool Safely: Simple Steps Save Lives, a national public

education campaign to raise public awareness about drowning and entrapment prevention, support industry compliance with the Act's requirements, and improve safety at the nation's pools and spas.

On December 17, 2007, the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act was signed into law.

Virginia Graeme Baker



Progressive Commercial Aquatics, Inc. carries Texas Department of State Health Services Approved Main Drain Grates & Frames!! Call Kelley for more information!!

ADA ADA Accessibility Summary for Swimming Pools

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. On September 15, 2010, the ADA Guidelines finalized on July 23, 2004 (ADAAG 2004) were signed into law and now require compliance by all Title II (Public Entities) and Title III (Public Accommodations and Commercial Entities) by March 15, 2012. This includes recreation facilities, swimming pools, wading pools and spas.

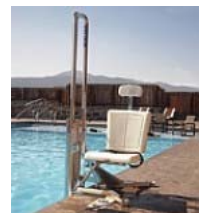
ADA regulations cover both public and private facilities including pools operated by public park and recreation districts, hotels and motels, fitness and recreational sports clubs, country clubs, high schools and universities, waterparks, hospitals and health care facilities. Regulations may also apply to private residential facilities, such as homeowners, apartment and condo associations, if these facilities are open to the general public.

ADA guidelines provide specification of certain elements in the design of new and renovated facilities to ensure that individuals with disabilities are generally able to access swimming pools and spas and use a variety of features of the facility. The guidelines are the minimum level of accessibility required and are encouraged to be exceeded where possible to increase opportunities.

"Lolo" SWIM LIFT

The Lolo handicap pool lift is designed to accommodate in-ground pools without customization. The Lolo ADA handicap pool lifts accommodate in-ground pools having a minimum deck to pool bottom dimension of 42" (typically 36" water depth).

Standard units will accommodate various anchor locations from the pool wall. The Lolo handicap pool lift has a 400-pound lifting capacity. For more information on this or other models, please contact Kelley today!



Progressive Commercial Aquatics, Inc.
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BALANCING WATER CHEMISTRY

In ensuring a clean, clear swimming pool, our efforts are concentrated in two major areas: maintaining or adjusting the chemical balance of the pool water, and removing the unwanted dirt and foreign particles from the swimming pool.

The chemical balance of the swimming pool water cannot be maintained by adding pool chemicals when we remember to. We need to regularly test the pool water and adjust the levels, by adding pool chemicals, according to the results of the pool water tests.

In order to remove unwanted substances from the swimming pool, we rely on a water circulation and a filtration system. Regular brushing and vacuuming of our swimming pools ensures a minimum of foreign material in the pool water. Of course we also need to clean the filter itself and replace the filtration medium

when necessary.

In order to determine how much of each chemical you might need to balance the pool water chemistry, we have provided some swimming pool calculators to take out the guess work.

A regular swimming pool maintenance programme can help to prevent swimming pool problems and avoid pool water problems. Prevention is better than cure, and much easier.



Proper Levels:

- pH: 7.2 - 7.8
- Chlorine: 1.0 - 2.0 ppm
- Total Alkalinity: 80 - 120 ppm
- Calcium Hardness: 180 - 220 ppm, though some say 200 - 400.
- Cyanuric Acid: 40 - 80 ppm
- Total Dissolved Solids: below 5000 ppm

REMEMBER:

Never let your pool filter run while water level is below skimmer! Air will get into the system, causing the pump to lose prime, and your pump motor will burn out.

20 tips to get your pool ready for summer

By ROSIE ROMERO The Arizona Republic

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It won't be long until your family is splashing in the backyard pool again.

Now's the time — before the first cannonball hits the water — to make sure everything looks and operates as it should.

1. Turn everything on. If your pool equipment hasn't run all winter, turn it on to see if it's still quiet and leak-free. Look at the concrete pad under the pump to see whether it gets wet. It's cheaper and easier to repair leaks when they're small.

2. Test the water. Test the level of total dissolved solids (TDS), such as calcium, in the water to determine whether you need to drain and refill your pool. In some cases, the TDS levels are so high that a pool needs draining and refilling with clean water that will respond to the chemicals in appropriate amounts. A pool service will charge about \$125 for a thorough full-service inspection of your pool and equipment, including a TDS test.

3. Drain the pool. Pools usually need to be drained every three to five years, as TDS levels get too high. Hire a pool pro to place an oversize submersible pump on the bottom of the pool. Expect to pay about \$150.

4. Clean up. While the pool is empty, ask the pool service to acid-wash and polish the surface and tile to get rid of that white, hard-water-induced ring at the waterline. A light cleaning will start at about \$400.

5. Add salt. If your pool is salt-chlorinated, check salt levels and clean the cells regularly, especially if the salt system stops producing when the weather cools off (most stop automatically at about 52 degrees).

6. Stay safe. Check that your pool's safety features are in good condition. Inspect the fence or wall that keeps children from wandering into the pool; the self-closing, self-latching gate; and the rescue and first-aid equipment near the pool. Update your list of emergency numbers.

7. "Shock" it. Raise the chlorine level above 5.0. You can do this with oxidizer (called shock) from your pool dealer. Choose a product that's compatible with your filter system. The shock will oxidize "dead" material that the chlorine has killed, such as bacteria, algae and skin cells. Shock the pool regularly during swim season or invest about \$500 in an ozone generator, which will continually shock your pool.

8. Call an electrician. To be safe, call a licensed electrician to install ground fault circuit interrupters on all outlets that power outdoor electrical equipment and to check that your pool's wiring and installation are up to code and pose no safety hazards.

9. Inspect. Inspect handrails, diving boards, ladders and slides and secure anything that's shaky or damaged.

10. Do weekly upkeep. If you don't have a pool service, devote time every week to a thorough cleaning, which involves netting out the debris, vacuuming, brushing the pool down, emptying the skimmer and pump baskets, and chemically treating the water. A great helper is an automatic pool cleaner, which vacuums daily. New robotic cleaners, which you drop into the pool as needed, are proving to be thorough cleaners that suck up nearly anything.

11. Tend to the pump. You probably run your pool pump all year, so maintenance should be ongoing. Inspect the strainer basket regularly for cracks, which can let debris pass through. A pump can last 20 years, depending on its quality, how many hours a day it runs and maintenance.

12. Change lightbulbs. The easiest time to change underwater lightbulbs is when the pool is dry. Still, it's possible to unscrew an underwater fixture from the wall and lift it up to the deck even if there's water in the pool. Before replacing another bulb, though, consider switching to LEDs, which use up to 75 percent less energy than traditional incandescent underwater lights. LEDs last for years and come in multiple colors.

13. Keep chemicals in balance. If you don't, your filter can run all day and night and the water will never sparkle.

14. Clean filters. You can do this if you're mechanically inclined, or you can call a pro, who can do it correctly and quickly. At a minimum, maintain the diatomaceous-earth filters twice a year: right before swim season and again right after. If you use a cartridge filter, clean it at least three times a year. Clogged baskets and filters can prevent the water from flowing freely, making the pump work harder to keep the pool clean. Also, check filters for wear and tear so you'll know when they need replacing. Many filters will last 10 or more years.

15. Clean the deck. Use a leaf blower or hose, and clean up spills as soon as they occur to prevent staining. Scrub acrylic or Kool Deck with soap or laundry detergent and water. If the deck is natural stone, seal it every year. This is a messy do-it-yourself job that most leave to the pros.

16. Upgrade the pump. The pool pump is likely to last for 10 years, but you could save a bundle if you replace your single-speed pump. New high-performance variable-speed models run on low most of the time and crank up bit by bit only when they need more power for your accessories. Manufacturers claim the pumps use 90 percent less energy. Check with your electric utility for rebates.

17. Replace the drain cover. An anti-entrapment cover will help prevent the drain's suctioning power from trapping someone underwater. Public pools already use them.

18. Replace the deck. A pool deck can last 15 or 20 years. It needs replacement when it looks stained, cracked or worn.

19. Resurface. Depending on the material of your pool surface, it might need resurfacing as often as every seven years or as infrequently as every 20. Old plaster, for instance, seems to hold up longer than today's plaster. Depending on the size of the pool and product you choose, resurfacing starts at about \$3,000. You'll know when it's time to resurface when there are chips around steps, benches and drains.

20. Hire help. Consider hiring a pool service to stop by every week. Then, the only thing you'll have to do is enjoy swimming in your clean, well-maintained pool.

Remember:

SAFETY FIRST!!!

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