



Specialty Cleaning Instructions for Glass Protected with ClearShield in Homes with Well Water & Other Hard Groundwater Sources

Every Day

- Squeegee glass dry after each shower

Once a Week

- Spray Aftercare for Shower Glass cleaner (Blue Liquid) on glass for regular cleaning – Here is a video which illustrates the following steps <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHQ4NEwqSZ8>
- Spray evenly on glass surface
- Allow to sit for 1-2 minutes
- Lightly scrub with sponge
- Rinse Aftercare off glass
- Squeegee glass dry

As Needed (If you began to see build up, spots, or other)

- Spray Limescale Remover (Red Liquid) on glass and spread around using white non-abrasive pad-Here is video for LSR <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fimDzvAgW44>
- Allow to sit on glass for 10-15 minutes
- Scrub glass and Limescale Cleaner with white non-abrasive pad (3M Doodlebug Pad)
- Rinse Glass with water
- Squeegee Glass Dry

What is hard water?

Hard water is water with an abundance of mineral content, specifically calcium and magnesium. This mineral-rich water causes devastating effects on household appliances. Water hardness minerals resist dissolution and seek to return to a hardened form. When hard water is heated, calcium ions form calcium carbonate, a precipitate formation also known as scale. Scale accumulates in pipes, clogging them and reducing water pressure. Scale also forms inside water heater appliances, shortening their lifespan and increasing energy bills. The minerals in hard water resist lathering with soap and leave behind unsightly white soap scum all over your bathroom and kitchen. In a home plagued by hard water, showerheads lose flow, laundry is dull and dingy, and dishes emerge from the dishwasher streaked and cloudy.

What causes hard water?

Hard water is caused by elevated levels of calcium and magnesium that water collects as it journeys from rain to underground aquifers. Hard water is a natural result of the hydrologic cycle. Water evaporates from our oceans, transforming into clouds and then precipitating back down to earth in forms like rain and snow. Water is known as a universal solvent, and when it hits the earth as precipitation it is soft and slightly acidic. Water then percolates through the soil and rock into underground aquifers, passing through layers of limestone and gypsum. These rocks are rich in calcium and magnesium, which the water readily absorbs as it filters through them.

Is well water hard water?

Well water is very likely to be hard water because of its reliance on groundwater supplies. Hard water is predominantly found in groundwater, which is used by both wells and municipalities alike. Surface water supplies like large lakes or reservoirs are fed primarily by precipitation and rain, so they avoid contact with heavy mineral content. Groundwater seeps through layers of mineral-rich rock on its path to underground aquifers, absorbing hardness-causing minerals like calcium and magnesium along the way. Well owners rely on groundwater for their home water supply, so though well water it isn't inherently hard, its prolonged exposure to the earth means it probably has elevated hardness levels. However, many city suppliers use hard groundwater for municipal distribution as well, so the problem is far from limited to well owners or rural areas.