

## Pool Chemical Management

To **MAINTAIN WARRANTY** and have a great looking pool for years it is important to ensure correct chemical management.

Poor chemical maintenance can cause damage to the pool and equipment.

Your pool will require an initial start up procedure followed with ongoing chemical monitoring and maintenance.



# Pool Chemical Management

## Filling

- Once your pool is in position (on its concrete slab) and your equipment installed, you're ready to start filling with water. Check first that there are not any foreign materials in your pool, especially if you have had building activity around your empty pool. If in doubt dry vacuum the pool first.
- Only mains water or stored rainwater can be used. **BORE WATER cannot be used** as contains many harsh minerals and can quickly destroy your equipment and pool shell and **will void the Warranty.**
- Fill your pool to approx. 100mm below the top ring



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## Water testing.

- ✓ Test pool water weekly with supplied test strips
- ✓ Place test strip in pool water. Do not shake dry just lift out
- ✓ Wait 15 seconds and then compare colours to scale on test bottle
- ✓ We also recommend taking your pool water to local pool shop for testing monthly for a more complete analysis.



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### Chlorine.

- ✓ Chlorine and target is **1ppm – 3 ppm** (1 part per million preferred)  
You will be surprised how little chlorine you need to add and over chlorinating is the single biggest mistake made by our pool customers.
- ✓ We recommend the granular chlorine that is supplied with our pool kit. For startup you add 3 grams of granulated chlorine per 1000litres of water. A tablespoon holds 15grams of chlorine.
- ✓ Mix granulated chlorine in a bucket with luke warm water and pour into the pool. Retest water after 24hrs

Test strip  
show little  
chlorine



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## PH Level

- ✓ Ideal Range: 7.2 to 7.6
- ✓ Lower PH number = acidic water (bad for skin and eyes)
- ✓ Higher PH number = Alkaline (can cause rashes)
- ✓ Test the pH weekly using a test strips.
- ✓ If the pH is too low, you need to add buffer to bring up the reading to ideal range. (Follow instructions on packet)
- ✓ If the PH is high, then you will need to add acid. This is also known as PH reducer which is a dry form of acid. (Not supplied)
- ✓ Generally the stainless pools run lower PH numbers so need ongoing buffering

Test strip shows low PH which is acidic.



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### Alkalinity

- ✓ Ideal Range: 80 to 120 ppm
- ✓ Alkalinity acts as a buffer for pH. (help keep it stable)
- ✓ If alkalinity is too low, add an alkalinity increaser (usually sodium bicarbonate).
- ✓ If alkalinity is too high, you may need to add an acid.

Test strip shows low Alkalinity.



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### Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer):

- ✓ Ideal Range: 30 to 50 ppm
- ✓ Stabilizer helps to prevent the breakdown of chlorine by sunlight.
- ✓ Add stabiliser as per packet instructions.

Test strip  
shows low  
stabiliser



