SWIMfresh

Balancing, Oxidising, Algae Treating, Sanitizing and Testing uncovered with SwimFresh.

Technical Support
This guide is quite comprehensive but if you require any further technical support, please contact us on number below.
Your SwimFresh Supplier:

Packed Exclusively For

Certikin

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Swimming pool photographs courtesy of Asher Swimpool Centre Ltd.

SWIMfresh

Pool Care Guide

Pool Treatment Chemicals

Contents




SwimFresh products to keep your pool water “healthy”

Welcome to the world of pool ownership and thank you for choosing SwimFresh as your water treatment products. Learning and understanding how your pool works will help you achieve water that looks inviting and is clean and comfortable for you, your family and your friends to enjoy.

In this guide we will inform you about pool maintenance and water treatment using chlorine or bromine based sanitisers (disinfectants) and explain the importance of establishing and maintaining the correct chemical levels. We will also look at the role of filtration in keeping your pool water clear, bright and attractive.

Understanding your pool

How to calculate your pool volume

Rectangle Pool:

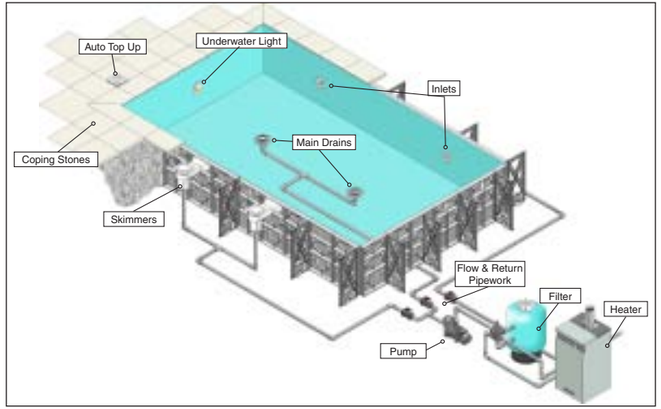
Cubic Metres (M^3) – Length in Metres x Width in Metres x Average Water Depth in Metres
Example 9.0 Metres x 4.5 Metres x 1.5 Metres = 60.75M^3

Gallons - Length in Feet x Width in Feet x Average Water Depth in Feet x 6.25
Example 30’ x 15’ x 5’ x 6.25 = 14,063 Gallons

Round Pool:

Cubic Metres (M^3) - Diameter in Metres x Diameter in Metres x Average Water Depth in Metres x 0.8
Example 4.5 Metres x 4.5 Metres x 1.0 x 0.8 = 16.2 M^3

Gallons - Diameter in Feet x Diameter in Feet x Average Water Depth in Feet x 4.9
Example 15’ x 15’ x 3’6” x 4.9 = 3,969 Gallons



Useful Information

To convert	Into	Multiply By
Inches	Millimetres	25.4
Feet	Metres	0.30480
Metres	Feet	3.2808
Square Feet	Square Metres	0.0929
Square Metres	Square Feet	10.764

To convert	Into	Multiply By
Litres	Gallons	0.22
Cubic Metres of Water	Gallons	220

Circulation & Filtration

Assuming that your pool is now full of water and you are ready to begin preparing it for use, the first thing to consider is the circulation system. When your pump is running it draws water from the pool via the suction fittings such as the main drain(s) and skimmer(s), see Understanding your Pool on page 2, and pushes it through your filter, heater and chemical feeder before it is returned to the pool via the inlets. As water flows through the filter, particles that are suspended in it are captured and retained within the filter media – this removal of particles is essential and is how your water clarity is achieved and maintained. As the water is only filtered when it is being circulated, we would recommend that you run the pump for a minimum of eight hours per day, and for best results 24-hours a day during the swimming season.

There are generally three types of filter used for swimming pools – cartridge, sand and diatomaceous earth (D.E.), although D.E. is not commonly used these days. Cartridge filters are normally found, although not exclusively, on smaller above ground pools while in-ground pools usually have sand filters.

Cartridge Filters

Inside the cartridge filter you will find a cartridge element that the pool water flows through. As the water passes through the element the particles and debris are removed and collected within the folds of the cartridge.

As the collected matter builds up, so the water flow through the element diminishes to such an extent that it becomes time to clean it. This is straightforward, turn off the pump, remove the element from its housing, hose thoroughly with a garden hose, don't use a pressure washer as it will cause damage to the element, then soak overnight in a cartridge cleaning solution.

Sand Filters

The advantage of sand filters is that you don't have to remove and clean cartridge elements making it easier and less time consuming to maintain your filtration system. In place of the cartridge element the filter tank contains specially graded silica sand and as the water flows through it particles are trapped and retained, thus creating clear water. As more and more particles are retained so the flow of water through the filter slows down and the pressure within the tank increases, you will notice this on the pressure gauge, which is usually on the multiport selector valve or the top of the filter tank. To remove the particles trapped in the sand you need to backwash the filter, typically weekly or more frequently if the pressure gauge indicates a need to.

When you backwash a sand filter the flow of water through the filter is reversed, (rather than the pool water entering the top of the filter and percolating down through the filter sand before going back to the pool), the water comes into the filter through the bottom rises up through the sand, dislodging debris on the top. The backwash water goes to waste, and not back into the pool.

The backwash procedure is straightforward, firstly make sure there is sufficient water in the pool – the level should be about halfway up the skimmer opening, then turn off the pump, if there is a valve on your waste line make sure this is open, turn the multiport selector valve to the backwash position and turn the pump back on. On the multiport selector valve there will probably be a sight glass, you will see that initially the water in the sight glass is dirty and /or cloudy, once the water in the sight glass is clear, about 2 – 3 minutes, you can stop the backwash by turning off the pump. After the backwash turn the multiport selector valve to rinse and turn the pump on again, wait until the water in the sight glass is clear again, 20 – 30 seconds normally, turn the pump off. If you opened a valve on the waste line you should now close it. Turn the multiport selector valve to filtration and turn the pump back on - the backwash procedure is now complete.

Although backwashing the filter removes debris caught in the filter sand it doesn't actually clean the sand, so to maintain the filters efficiency it should annually be chemically cleaned using a filter cleansing product.

Balance your pool water

Establishing and keeping the correct water balance is important for a number of reasons:

- Chemical efficiency
- Bather comfort
- Protection of pool and plant room equipment
- Water quality and appearance
- Makes it easier and less time consuming to look after the pool

Some people believe that keeping the right pH is all that is needed to achieve the correct water balance, this isn't the case and although pH is important there are other factors that also need to be considered. In the table below we have illustrated the properties that make up water balance and the ideal levels that should be maintained.

Ideal Pool Water Levels

Calcium Hardness	Total Alkalinity	pH	Total Dissolved Solids
200 – 275mg/l	**80 – 150mg/l**	**7.2 – 7.6**	**Less than 1,500mg/l**

Calcium Hardness

Calcium hardness (or total hardness) is the measure of how hard or soft the water is. The level will vary depending on where your water supply comes from, for example in some parts of Scotland the water is very soft and in parts of Kent the water can be very hard. The hardness depends upon the amount of mineral salts (mainly calcium) that are dissolved in the water and the more salts there are the harder the water is.

Problems Associated with Incorrect Calcium Hardness Levels

Low calcium hardness Less than 200mg/l	High calcium hardness More than 275mg/l
• Corrosive water • Etching of surfaces • Staining • Foam	• Scale formation • Filter calcification • Cloudy water • Lower sanitiser effectiveness

If the calcium hardness of your pool water is less than 200mg/l then it should be increased using SwimFresh Calcium Hardness Increaser, details of dose rates can be found on the container label.

If the calcium hardness of your pool water is greater than 275mg/l then use a pool scale inhibitor to control.

Total Alkalinity

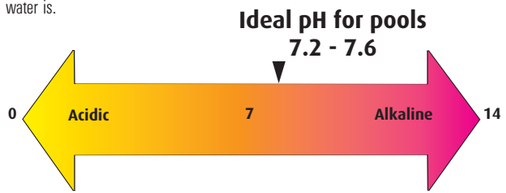
Total alkalinity is a measurement of the waters ability to resist pH change. If the total alkalinity is low then the pH can fluctuate making it difficult to control and maintain at the ideal level. If the total alkalinity is high then the pH can be difficult to change and will keep rising. A high total alkalinity can also lead to the formation of a bicarbonate scale on pool surfaces, within pipework and in plant room equipment.

If the total alkalinity of your pool water is below 80mg/l it should be increased using SwimFresh TA Increaser as per the label instructions.

If the total alkalinity of your pool water is above 150mg/l then SwimFresh pH & Alkalinity Reducer to lower it. Pre dissolve before using as per the label instructions.

Balance your pool water

pH
pH is a measure of how acidic or how alkaline (not to be confused with total alkalinity) the water is.



As you can see from the above diagram the pH scale is 0 to 14, with 0 being very acidic and 14 very alkaline. pH 7 is neutral and for pools the pH should be maintained generally between 7.2 and 7.6, this being slightly alkaline protects the pool and plant room equipment from aggressive, corrosive water and is comfortable for bathers.

Problems Associated with Incorrect pH Levels

pH below 7.2	pH above 7.6
• Corrosive water • Etching of surfaces • Staining • Skin & eye irritation • Damage to plant room equipment	• Scale formation • Filter calcification • Cloudy water • Drying to Skin • Reduced effectiveness of chlorine

If the pH of your pool water is either low or high it should be corrected using SwimFresh pH Increaser or SwimFresh pH & Alkalinity Reducer, respectively.

Total Dissolved Solids (T.D.S.)
T.D.S. is, as the name suggests, the sum of everything that is dissolved in the water including, minerals, chemicals and debris. The maximum recommended T.D.S. level is 1,500mg/l, when the level rises above this it is time to do some dilution, by removing some of the old pool water and adding some fresh.

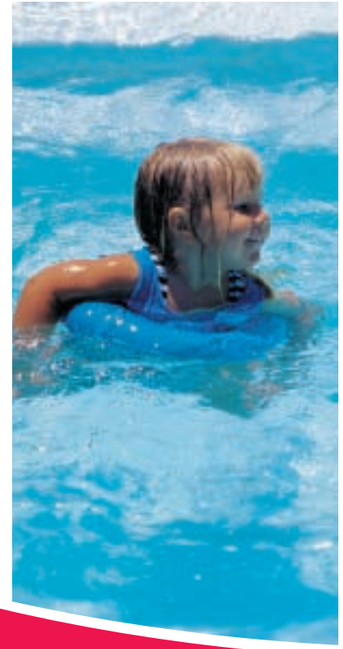
High T.D.S. levels can cause poor chemical efficiency and increase consumption together with dull looking water that may taste salty.

Regular backwashing of the filter as mentioned on page 3 will mean that your pool will need topping up with fresh water fairly often, this will help keep the T.D.S. level under control and reduce the need to drain down and refill.

Balance your pool water

Summary of SwimFresh Water Balance Chemicals

Product Description	Pack Sizes	Used to
SwimFresh Calcium Hardness Increaser	5.0Kg	Increase calcium hardness of pool water when it drops below 200mg/l
SwimFresh Alkalinity Increaser	5.0Kg	Increase total alkalinity of pool water when it drops below 80mg/l
SwimFresh pH & Alkalinity Reducer	7.0Kg	Lower total alkalinity of pool water when it rises above 150mg/l
SwimFresh pH Increaser	5.0Kg	Increase pH of pool water when it drops below 7.2
SwimFresh pH & Alkalinity Reducer	7.0Kg	Lower pH of pool water when it rises above 7.6



Oxidise your pool water

Swimmers, young children and rain all introduce waste products into your pool water. As these waste compounds build up they become a source of food for bacteria and algae encouraging their growth and making your pool water unhealthy and cloudy. Organic wastes will react with chlorine creating chloramines (combined chlorine) that has an unpleasant pungent odour and is irritating to eyes and nose. Oxidising or shock dosing destroys chloramines and organic wastes helping to keep your pool comfortable for bathers.

Chlorine Demand

Chlorine demand is at the route of many pool water problems and could be described as the amount of chlorine necessary to destroy bacteria, algae and other organic wastes. The only way to overcome chlorine demand is to keep shocking the pool until its 'hunger' for chlorine is satisfied, this is straight forward to do but can take a few days depending what the level of demand is. Shock dose the pool using sufficient SwimFresh QD (Quick dissolve Calcium Hypochlorite) to increase the chlorine level by 10mg/l, after 24 hours check the chlorine level using your test kit if the chlorine level is 5mg/l or lower then it is likely that the chlorine demand has not yet been satisfied, so repeat the shock dose. Keep repeating this process until after 24 hours the chlorine remains above 5mg/l. Then wait for another 24 hours and check the chlorine level again, if it is still around the 5mg/l level then you have probably satisfied the waters 'hunger' for chlorine and satisfied the demand.

TIP OFF - As soon as possible after a thunderstorm shock dose your pool with a 5mg/l dose of SwimFresh QD (Quick dissolve Calcium Hypochlorite). The reason for this is that lightening creates nitrogen in the atmosphere and the rain washes this nitrogen into your pool. Nitrogen is plant food and algae thrive on it, so pool water can quickly turn green after a thunderstorm, a shock dose of chlorine can help prevent this.

Regular Oxidation/Shock Treatment

Regularly oxidising pool water (and for that matter spa water, if appropriate), ideally weekly, will pay dividends in the prevention of pool water problems. Choose from one of the two products in the SwimFresh oxidising (shock) treatments table below.

Full shock treatments generally require a greater dose ie. double quantity, for problem resolution such as algae infestation or satisfying chloride demand.

For both regular oxidisation or full shock treatments follow the dosage tables on the product labels.

SwimFresh QD (Quick dissolve Calcium Hypochlorite)

An advanced shock treatment product, these calcium hypochlorite granules have an available chlorine level of 65% making them a good chlorine donor for pool water problem solving. Also these fine granules may be used directly on pools where temperatures exceed 20°C.

SwimFresh Oxygen Shock Granules

A granular product that is ideal for the regular oxidation of pool water as it will destroy organic waste and chloramines without increasing the chlorine level, meaning that you will be able to swim shortly after application.

Summary of SwimFresh Oxidising (Shock) Treatments

Product Description	Pack Sizes	Used to
SwimFresh QD Quick Dissolve Calcuim Hypochlorite	450g 2.5Kg 5.0Kg	Satisfy chlorine demand and solve pool water problems. Can also be used for regular oxidation
SwimFresh Oxygen Shock Granules	1.0Kg 5.0Kg	Regularly oxidise pool water to help prevent pool and spa water problems

Algae Prevention in your pool water

Algae are microscopic plant life that, in the right conditions, multiply rapidly usually turning pool water green and opaque. Because algae are so small they do not become visible to the human eye until there are millions of them, so the early stages of an algae attack can easily go undetected and therefore untreated. Recovering an algae infested pool can be time consuming and expensive, which is why algae prevention is always preferable to cure.

The secret to keeping your pool algae free is to maintain the correct water balance, oxidise regularly to destroy sources of algae food and organic wastes, apply algaecide to support the sanitiser (chlorine or bromine), continuously keep a consistent sanitiser level in the water and test regularly to ensure that the correct levels are being maintained.

The SwimFresh algaecides have been specially formulated to support your efforts of keeping algae out of the pool. There is a choice of regularly dosed and longlife algaecide, in our opinion the use of both is the most effective way to prevent algae growth.

SwimFresh Regular Algaecide

Dosed into the pool weekly, this non copper based algaecide does not have a long life, which is why it should be dosed weekly. When used as directed, Algae controller will prevent a broad spectrum of algae inhabiting your pool.

SwimFresh Copper based Algicide

A relatively long lasting copper based algaecide that will control and prevent most algae types. Ensure pH levels are in the ideal range when using this product, compatible with SwimFresh sanitizers, but do not use with PHMB or ionizers.

SwimFresh Copper Free Algicide

A relatively long lasting non metallic based algaecide that will last for up to 3 months in pool water. This product has wide chemical compatibility and works in wide pH ranges.

SwimFresh Winterfresh

A long life copper free algaecide formulated to prevent algae growth during the late autumn/winter and early spring in outdoor swimming pools. Also contains sequesterant to minimise scale and staining during the 'close' season. Wide sanitizer product compatibility. See winterising procedure on page 12.

Summary of SwimFresh Algaecides

Product Description	Pack Sizes	Longlife	Algae Prevention	Algae Destruction	Wide Sanitizer Compatibility
SwimFresh Regular Algicide	1.0 Ltr		✔		✔
SwimFresh Copper Based Algicide	2.0 Ltr	✔	✔	✔	
SwimFresh Copper Free Algicide	2.0 Ltr	✔	✔	✔	✔
SwimFresh WinterFresh	5.0 Ltr	✔	✔	✔	✔

Sanitise your pool water

The sanitising programme is all about making sure that your pool water is healthy by preventing and killing bacteria. This is achieved by continuously and consistently maintaining a level of sanitiser (disinfectant) in the water with either chlorine or bromine.

Chlorine
Chlorine is the most commonly used chemical to achieve satisfactory bacteriological and chemical purity in swimming pools. It must be present in the 'free' form to kill bacteria and oxidise organic matter derived from bathers. Provided the water is balanced, see pages 4 - 8, chlorine levels of between 1.0 to 3.0mg/l are sufficient to maintain healthy, clean water. A well managed chlorine treated pool will have no odour and levels of chloramines (combined chlorine) of less than 0.5mg/l.

Combined chlorine is created as a result of a reaction between free chlorine and organic matter and is a mixture of Monochloramine, Dichloramine and Nitrogen Trichloride. The latter is mostly produced when the water is not being treated adequately and gives rise to the 'chlorine' odour.

SwimFresh have made it easy for you to maintain your sanitiser level by giving you an extensive choice of products to suit your pool situation, preferred dosing method and budget.

SwimFresh Chlorine Granules
A traditional, granular chlorine donor that is still popular with many pool owners that like dose rate flexibility. These granules are rapid dissolving making prep-dissolving and application easy. The granules have a pH value of about 6.0 – 7.0, which is fairly close to the ideal pool water pH level and so will have little effect on the pH level of your pool water. Another feature of Stabilised Chlorine Granules is that they contain Cyanuric acid (chlorine stabiliser), this can be beneficial for outdoor pools as it reduces the amount of chlorine lost to sunlight – making it easier for you to maintain the correct chlorine level in your pool.

SwimFresh Multifunctional Stabilised Chlorine Granules
A new and improved version of the above, these granules still offer the dose rate flexibility, fairly neutral pH value and chlorine stabilisation but also now include clarifiers and extra oxidisers to help improve water quality and clarity.

SwimFresh Mini Chlorine 20gm Tablets
Small Chlorine Tablets offer a convenient way of maintaining chlorine levels in pool water. They should be dosed via a chemical feeder (trichlorinator), floating dispenser or skimmer. As the tablets are small it is easy to vary the number of tablets to maintain the free chlorine level of 1.0 to 3.0mg/l. They have a high level of available chlorine and contain chlorine stabiliser.

SwimFresh Chlorine 200gm Tablets
An easier way of maintaining chlorine levels in your pool water, 200g Chlorine Tablets are placed in the skimmer, floating dispenser or chlorine feeder (trichlorinator). When dosed via the skimmer the tablet(s) will dissolve slowly over a 3 to 4 day period, the rate at which they dissolve will vary depending upon water flow and temperature. They have a high level of available chlorine and contain chlorine stabiliser.

SwimFresh Multifunctional Chlorine 200gm Tablets
A new and improved version of the above, these tablets still offer an easier way of maintaining chlorine levels and are applied via the skimmer, floating dispenser or chlorine feeder (trichlorinator). They have a higher pH value, which reduces the amount of pH regulation you need to do and as well as being stabilised to reduce chlorine loss to sunlight they also contain clarifier and algaecides to help improve clarity and prevent algae formation.

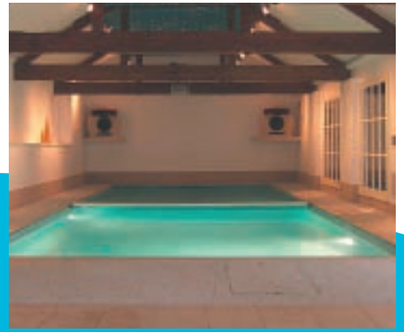
SwimFresh Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser
The Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser is prep-filled with multifunctional chlorine tablets, which will dissolve slowly over a 2 to 5 week period making this product ideal to use whilst you are away on holiday and during the winter when the pool is not in use. The tablets within the feeder have a high level of available chlorine, contain chlorine stabiliser and clarifier. The Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser is available in two sizes, 900g or 1.6Kg, so there's one to suit most pool sizes.

Sanitise your pool water

Chlorine Sanitiser Selection Chart

Product Description	Hand Dosed	Feeder or skimmer	Approx. Dose Frequency (based on skimmer application for chlorine tablets)	pH	Stabilised	Clarifiers	Oxidisers	Algaecides
Stabilised Chlorine Granules	✔		1 or 2 days	6.0 – 7.0	✔			
Multifunctional Stabilised Chlorine Granules	✔		1 or 2 days	6.0 – 7.0	✔	✔	✔	
Small Chlorine Tablet		✔	2 – 3 days	2.5 – 3.5	✔			
200g Chlorine Tablets		✔	3 – 4 days	2.5 – 3.5	✔			
Multifunctional 200g Chlorine Tablets		✔	3 – 4 days	3.5 – 4.5	✔	✔		✔
Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser			2 – 5 weeks	3.5 – 4.5	✔	✔		

All the chlorine Tablets and the Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser are designed to maintain chlorine levels, so before they are used you must satisfy any chlorine demand, see page 9, and establish a chlorine level between 1.0 – 3.0mg/l. Always read and follow the instructions that are printed on the product label.

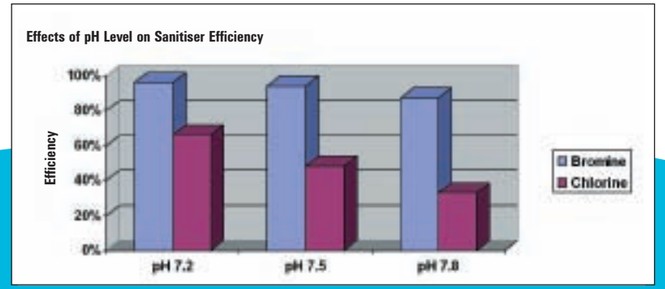


Sanitise your pool water

Bromine
Bromine is similar to chlorine in its effectiveness as a sanitiser but there are some important differences:

- Bromine should be dosed into the pool via a chemical feeder (brominator), which is usually installed in the plant room after the filter and heater.
- Bromine, like chlorine, combines with organic compounds to form bromamines, but unlike chloramines, bromamines cause little or no eye, skin and nasal irritation. Also there is not the pungent smell sometimes associated with certain types of chloramines.
- As it takes 2.2mg/l of bromine to equal 1mg/l free chlorine, so bromine levels need to be kept higher between 3.0 to 5mg/l.
- Bromine retains better levels of efficiency over a wider pH band than chlorine, see chart below.

SwimFresh Bromine Tablets
SwimFresh Bromine Tablets should be dosed via a chemical feeder (brominator), which is easy and inexpensive to install retrospectively to an existing pool. When set up correctly your brominator will dispense the correct amount of bromine into the pool to maintain the ideal level between 3.0 to 5.0mg/l and all you need to do is top up the brominator with new tablets as and when required, this makes maintaining the sanitiser level in your pool very straightforward.



Summary of SwimFresh Sanitisers

Product Description	Pack Sizes
Stabilised Chlorine Granules	2.0, 5.0, 10.0Kg, 25.0Kg
Multifunctional Stabilised Chlorine Granules	2.0, 5.0Kg
Small Chlorine Tablet	2.5Kg
200g Chlorine Tablets	2.0, 5.0, 10.0Kg
Multifunctional 200g Chlorine Tablets	2.0, 5.0, 10.0Kg
Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser	0.9Kg, 1.6Kg
Bromine Tablets	5.0Kg

Testing your pool water

It could be argued that testing the water should be the first discipline of pool water management. As testing leads you on to Balancing, Oxidising, Algae prevention and Sanitising.

There are broadly four methods of testing pool water, test strips, pooltesters, comparator test kits and electronic test kits. For the testing of domestic swimming pools it is usually test strips or pooltesters that are used. Regardless of the testing method you choose, it is important that your pool water is regularly tested, ideally every day during the swimming season but, twice a week is the minimum.

Test Strips
Although not as accurate as using a test kit, test strips are very quick and easy to use and take the 'chore' out of testing your pool water. Simply take a test strip from the pot, dip it into your pool water, hold level (being careful not to shake off the excess water), wait for the prescribed length of time and then compare the colour of the pads with the colours printed on the test strip pot.

Pooltesters
Pooltesters are test kits that use reagent tablets to determine the chlorine, bromine or pH levels. Take the pooltester to the poolside and turn it upside down, lower it into the pool to about an elbows depth and then turn it the correct way up so that it fills up with pool water. Once full of water put the kit on a level surface and add a Phenol Red tablet to test the pH level and a DPD No.1 tablet to check the free chlorine level.

You will have noticed under the section Balance Your Pool Water there are other things that also need to be tested, such as calcium hardness, total alkalinity, total dissolved solids. There are kits available to check all of these, but if you don't want to test them yourself – take a one litre sample of your pool water to your SwimFresh supplier every 4 - 6 weeks and they will be happy to perform the tests for you.

Preparing the pool for the winter

At the end of the outdoor swimming season there are a few things that you need to do to prepare the pool for the winter to ensure that the pool and pool equipment are protected from damage and that the water stays in reasonable condition. If you are not confident in winterising the pool yourself then we would recommend that you talk to your SwimFresh supplier, who in most cases will be pleased to do it for you.

If you are confident that you can winterise the pool yourself then below is a brief outline of some of the things that need to be done.

1. Remove the solar cover, clean it, pack it up carefully and store it away somewhere that mice can't get at it.
2. Check the pH level and raise it to 7.6 – 7.8, this is slightly higher than the normal range and allows for dilution by rainwater (rainwater tends to be acidic) during the closed season.
3. Lower the water level in the pool so it is approximately 150mm – 200mm below the skimmer mouth opening in the pool.
4. Add a 10mg/l shock dose using SwimFresh QD
5. Add SwimFresh WinterFresh at the required dose rate.
6. Keep the filtration system running after you have added the above products to ensure they are distributed, to do this you will need to close the valve for the skimmer(s) in the plant room and just draw water via the main drain, otherwise you will suck air into the circulation system.
7. Put bungs into the water outlets at the bottom of the skimmer(s) to stop rainwater going down the pipe.
8. In the plant room open the valve for the skimmer(s) and run the pump for a few seconds only, this will clear the skimmer pipelines of water.
9. Turn the filtration system off.
10. Drain down the pump, filter and heater as per the manufacturers instructions.
11. Disconnect the pipe-work from the pump, if the plant room is likely to freeze or get damp during the winter it is good practice to remove the pump to a warm, dry place.
12. Float some items in the pool, old chemical containers are ideal for this but weight them first with some small stones so that they are partially submerged under the water. Doing this will take the pressure off the sides of the pool should ice form on the waters surface.
13. Put an old, weighted chemical container in the skimmer(s), this will help relieve the pressure off the skimmer sides – because although the skimmer is empty at the time of winterising it will fill with rain water over time.
14. Fit your winter debris cover to keep leaves and other debris out of the pool during the closed period.
15. Every 4 – 6 weeks add a 5mg/l dose of SwimFresh QD and brush pool to help distribute the product as best you can.

Safety

General Pool Safety

- Never leave children or non- swimmers unattended in the pool.
- Never use the pool during a thunderstorm
- Never use inappropriate electrical equipment in the pool or close to the pools edge
- Never allow diving in shallow water
- Stop people from running near the pools edge
- Don't allow horseplay in or around the pool
- Never allow glass objects in the pool or around the pool area
- Always remove pool covers completely before getting into the pool

General Chemical Safety

- Always read the instruction label on chemical products
- Always adhere to the instructions printed on the product label
- Always handle chemicals in a well ventilated area, preferably outdoors
- Always keep chemicals out of the reach of children
- Always wash hands after handling chemicals
- Always store chemicals in a cool, dry place
- Always put the lids back on chemical containers
- When prep-dissolving products always use a clean container
- Never use chemicals that don't have an instruction label
- Never mix chemicals
- Never dose chemicals when there are bathers in the pool

Chemical Hazards

Product Description (NH = Non Hazardous)	IRRITANT	CORROSIVE	DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT	OXIDISING	HARMFUL
SwimFresh Balancers					
Calcium Hardness Increaser	✔				
Total Alkalinity Increaser					
pH & Alkalinity Reducer	✔				
pH Increaser	✔				
SwimFresh Oxidisers					
QD		✔	✔	✔	
Oxygen Shock Granules		✔		✔	
SwimFresh Algaecides					
Regular Algicide	✔		✔		
Copper Based Algicide	✔		✔		
Copper Free Algicide			✔		
Winter Fresh			✔		

Product Description (NH = Non Hazardous)	IRRITANT	CORROSIVE	DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT	OXIDISING	HARMFUL
SwimFresh Sanitisers					
Chlorine Granules			✔		✔
Multifunctional Chlorine Granules			✔		✔
Mini Chlorine Tablets			✔	✔	✔
200g Chlorine Tablets			✔	✔	✔
Multifunctional Chlorine 200g Tabs			✔	✔	✔
Multifunctional Floating Chlorine Dispenser			✔	✔	✔
Bromine Tablets		✔	✔