



## Safety Tips

### GENERAL

- Do not leave non swimmers / children unattended
- Do not overload the pool
- Avoid sitting on pool walls
- Do not allow diving in shallow water
- Do not use during thunder storms
- Do not use electrical appliances near water
- Use plastic rather than glass around the pool
- Have a First Aid Kit available for any accidents

### CHEMICAL HANDLING

- Read instructions thoroughly on each product/box before use
- When pre dissolving chemicals always add chemicals to water and not vice versa
- Never mix different chemicals in concentrated forms including these kit products but also with other products like bleach or weedkillers – a dangerous reaction may occur
- Always pre dissolve chemicals in a clean, plastic container in a well ventilated area
- Avoid spillages but in event of spillage clean up using clean receptacles and dispose in the pool. Flush cleaned spill areas with water
- Never use unlabelled chemicals
- Wash hands after handling pool chemicals

### STORING CHEMICALS

- Store chemicals well away from children and pets
- Store in a secure, cool and dry place

## Problem Solving Chart

| SYMPTOM                                 | CAUSE   | REMEDY   |
|---|---|--|
| Green/cloudy water/<br>Slippery sides   | Algae   | Shock dose with chlorine (see oxidising/shocking pool water) and add algaecide   |
| Too much chlorine                       | Overdose  | Allow time to naturally dissipate or buy a chlorine reducer  |
| pH hard to control                      | Alkalinity low  | Seek advice on how to raise total alkalinity   |
| Can't maintain chlorine levels          | Chlorine demand of water too high at start up, after holidays or due to excess contamination or neglect | Shock dose with chlorine (see oxidising/shocking). Repeat after 24 hours if necessary  |
| Cloudy water                            | Poor chemical control or inadequate filtration  | Clean cartridge, check chemical levels and adjust if necessary (chlorine/pH). If problem persists buy a pool clarifier to remove small particles |
| Rough pool sides/edges                  | Scale formation due to high calcium levels in water   | Ensure pH levels are correct and use a pool scale inhibitor to stop calcium precipitating out of water   |
| No colour change on test strip dip test | Too high chlorine leading to bleaching of indicator pads (over 15ppm chlorine)                          | Check expiry date on test strips. Wait for chlorine level to drop and re-test  |
| Foaming                                 | Detergent present from incorrect cleaning products or excessive algaecide use                           | Reduce water level and top up with fresh water. Avoid domestic household cleaners  |

## Above Ground Pool Guide

### ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ON...

- Starting up
- Circulation and filtration
- Water testing
- Chemical water treatment
- Working out Pool volumes
- Safety and problem solving chart



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**Certikin**

By: Complete Pool Controls Ltd  
Unit 2 The Park, Stoke Orchard, Bishops Cleeve, GL52 7RS  
Tel: 0871 222 9081

  
**SWIMfresh** Pool Treatment Chemicals



## Starter or Shock Dosing

### AFTER THE POOL HAS BEEN ERECTED

Use a 3 way dip test to test the water supply for pH and Total Alkalinity levels. At this stage the water is unlikely to have much chlorine (if any), so to avoid algae and bacteria from the start add a "shock" or starter dose of Swimfresh Stabilised chlorine granules as below.

| DOSE    | POOL VOLUME                |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 50 gram | 1000 gallons (4545 litres) |

See page 4 for typical above ground pool volumes.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF CIRCULATION AND FILTRATION

Most above ground pools now include a pump and cartridge filter as standard. It is a combination of circulating water through the cartridge to collect suspended particles, together with good chemical water treatment, that helps you maintain clear, clean and healthy water.

As a guide to running circulation, you should aim to "turn" the full volume of pool water through the cartridge once per day. Typically in most splasher pools, using standard equipment, this is 4 hours per day (that the pump should be turned on).

### WATER TESTING AND IDEAL POOL LEVELS

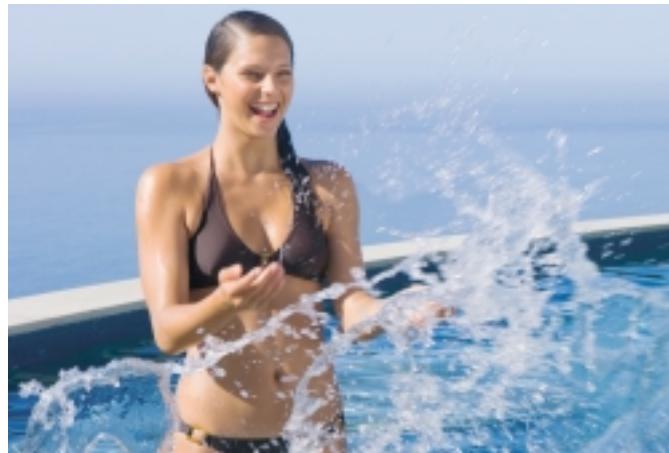
Using a 3 way dip test you are able to quickly and accurately assess the condition of your water and make adjustments to chemical levels with the appropriate chemicals added where necessary. Test daily when the pool is in use and twice weekly when the pool is not in use.

| TEST             | IDEAL READING  |
|------------------|----------------|
| Free Chlorine    | 1 – 3 ppm *    |
| pH               | 7.2 – 7.6      |
| Total Alkalinity | 80 – 150 ppm * |

\* ppm = parts per million  
\* total alkalinity should be learned in time only after mastering chlorine and pH first

Learn chlorine and pH testing first as these are most important, and finally total alkalinity testing for those with 3 way dip testers.

By regular testing of pool water you will soon learn how various activities like refilling, topping up, adding chemicals and general usage can affect various test readings.

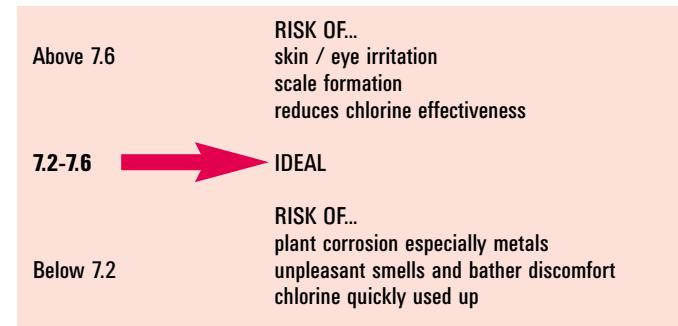


## Chemical Water Treatments

### Balancing pool water

The pH scale of 0 – 14 measures acidic or alkali conditions respectively. The middle reading of 7 is neutral, so pool water with a pH below 7 is acidic and pool water with a pH above 7 is alkaline.

For above ground pools the ideal pH level is slightly alkaline between 7.2 – 7.6, ensuring equipment protection and bather comfort are maintained (the pH level of the eye is consistent with this level).



### Adjusting pH

If the pH of your pool water is above 7.6 then use Swimfresh pH Minus to reduce it, using the application instructions on the bottle.

If the pH of your pool water is below 7.2 then use Swimfresh pH Plus to increase it, using the application instructions on the bottle.

### Oxidising/shocking pool water

Applying a double dose of Swimfresh Stabilised Chlorine Granules every week or fortnight will ensure contamination and non-filterable wastes (eg. body oils, greases) are removed.

## Chemical Water Treatments

### Algae control

Algae are microscopic forms of plant life that can multiply quickly in untreated water, turning clear water to "pea soup" in a matter of hours. Chlorine used in pools helps prevent algae, but extra protection using Swimfresh Algicide really is both prudent and cost effective. Dose as per bottle instructions.

Normal Dosing – Swimfresh Algicide

| POOL VOLUMES                 | INITIAL START UP DOSE | WEEKLY DOSE |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1000 gallons (4,545 litres)  | 50 ml                 | 25ml        |
| 2500 gallons (11,364 litres) | 125ml                 | 62ml        |

### Sanitisation

Bacteria Control – Swimfresh Stabilised Chlorine Granules are used to disinfect the pool water and keep it free from bacteria, some of which may be hazardous to health. Swimfresh Stabilised Chlorine Granules are quick dissolving and relatively pH neutral.

Normal Dosing – Swimfresh Stabilised Chlorine Granules

| POOL VOLUMES                 | INCREASE BY 1PPM (ONLY) CHLORINE LEVEL |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1000 gallons (4,545 litres)  | 9 grams                                |
| 2500 gallons (11,364 litres) | 23 grams                               |

To ensure the ideal reading of 1 – 3 ppm is maintained it is advised to aim for 3 ppm to provide a useful "buffer" for fluctuating conditions such as bathing loads and hot weather. The rate of chlorine consumption can and does vary depending on different conditions and chlorine will be consumed even when there is no swimming (i.e. by sunlight or by algae). Because of this, the only way to be sure that there is chlorine present in the water is to test regularly.

### Testing

Under water testing and ideal pool levels.

### Cleaning and Maintenance

Periodic cleaning of waterline grease, steps and pool equipment will not only make your pool look good but it will optimise the use of your chemicals during a swimming season. Use pool preparations when cleaning areas around swimming pools since household cleaners often contain phosphates which nurture algae growth or detergents which cause foam.

### Working out pool volumes

| TYPICAL POOL SIZE               | VOLUME (UK gallons, US gallons* & litres)         |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 10 ft diameter x 30 inches deep | (800 US gallons) (961 UK gallons) 3639 litres     |
| 12 ft diameter x 30 inches deep | (1183 UK gallons) (1421 US gallons) 5377 litres   |
| 15 ft diameter x 36 inches deep | (2240 UK gallons) (2689 US gallons) 10,179 litres |
| 15 ft diameter x 42 inches deep | (2720 UK gallons) (3268 US gallons) 12,362 litres |
| 15 ft diameter x 48 inches deep | (3038 UK gallons) (3648 US gallons) 13,807 litres |
| 18 ft diameter x 42 inches deep | (4203 UK gallons) (5046 US gallons) 19,100 litres |
| 18 ft diameter x 48 inches deep | (4661 UK gallons) (5596 US gallons) 21,182 litres |

\*Most pools are originally sized in US gallons