Pool-care Solutions

Shaping the future of pool care.

Waterwell®

Little Book of
Pool Advice & Tips

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Why the Pool Pro?

Pool Owners desire a swimming pool that is hygienic, comfortable, good looking and cost effective – and all this with ease of maintenance.

A pool not only adds value to your home, but is also a source of relaxation and a centre of entertainment, adding value to the aesthetics of the home and garden, and providing a great source of enjoyment for children and adults alike. It is symbolic of the wonderful South African way of life; up there with rugby, biltong and braai.

The need for a Pool Professional Retailer includes:

1. In-store expert advice;
2. Diagnostics;
3. A one-stop solution to solve any pool-related needs;
4. The pool retailer stocks many technological products, such as: high-end effective chlorinators, robotic pool cleaners and pH dosing units, and advanced filtration and pump products;
5. The pool retailer carries a database and history of your pool to add further value to the advice, guidance and service they are able to provide;
6. The pool retailer will always have professional assistance available to go on-site should the need arise;
7. The pool professional receives on-going training to upgrade skills and knowledge so as to always be of assistance to the pool owner;
8. This sector of the pool industry is vital and should be supported in order to continue to add value and meet the needs of the pool owner.

In other words, you can get anything and everything from your local retailer and always be assured of the right solution. The differentiation to the mass stores sits in personal advice and technological water testing that ensures that water balance is defined and dosage rates for appropriate chemicals are established for your particular pool.

How do I ensure a great-looking pool?

There are only six really basic steps to follow to ensure that your pool is always hygienic, comfortable to be in and looking at its best. These are listed below and then followed by explanatory notes on each aspect.

1. Cleaning and Testing (page 3)

The regular cleaning of all pool surfaces ***through brushing***, skimming and cleaning of baskets. The regular testing of the pool water to maintain ideal ***sanitiser and pH levels***

2. Water Balance (pages 3-4)

Correct water balance will not only ensure pool and equipment longevity, but will also improve bather comfort and sanitiser efficiency, thus saving you money. Your local Waterwell Pool Professional will assist you with testing and correcting water balance

3. Sanitising continuously (page 5)

Maintaining ***ideal Sanitiser levels*** at all times will remove the risk of bacterial contamination and ensure hygienically clean and crystal clear pool water.

4. Oxidising regularly (shock treating) (page 6)

The chemical process to remove non-filterable and swimmer wastes and restore sparkle to water.

5. Preventing Algae growth (page 7)

Using an algae preventative product will save costly corrections to restore the pool when algae blooms occur.

6. Filtration and circulation (pages 7-8)

Filtration is required to clean the water by removing dirt, debris and so on. Circulation is the process of moving water in all areas of the swimming pool, thereby distributing chemicals throughout. Just as in nature, stagnant water becomes a problem.

Now that we have the basics identified, let's delve a little deeper into what you need to know and apply to make pool maintenance easy and ensure that you always have a pool to be proud of.

Look for the 12 keys  to cover all the critical factors in your pool.

Cleaning and Testing

 Brushing the pool surfaces remains one of the most under-rated yet critical factors in pool maintenance. Unless you make use of a robotic pool cleaner with active brushing ability, it is critical that the surfaces be manually brushed regularly to prevent the formation of biofilm, which is the base for algae growth. Note: a regular light brushing prevents the need for scrubbing (using real elbow grease) at a later stage.

 Test the pool water regularly with a simple 2-in-1 test kit to determine sanitiser ***and pH levels*** and ensure regular correction. Chlorine should be maintained at 1-3ppm (parts per million) and the pH should be between 7.2 and 7.6.

The sections ***Water balance*** (page 3) and ***Sanitising continuously*** (page 5) contain more details on these aspects.

Water Balance

Along with testing, the next step in maintaining safe, sparkling clear water is to ensure water balance. It may surprise you, but the water you drink may not be fit for your pool. Balanced water prevents corrosion, etching, equipment damage and scale build-up, and also ensures maximum sanitiser efficiency. The chlorine in your pool water works most effectively when ideal ranges are maintained, thus making the chlorine more efficient and saving you money.

The factors taken into account for water balance are: pH / Total Alkalinity/ Calcium Hardness / TDS / Temperature. Using these factors, the saturation index of the water can be calculated which will indicate whether the water is corrosive / scale-forming or in balance.

So how do these parameters impact my pool?

pH is a measure of how acidic or base the water is and is measured on a logarithmic scale from 0 (acid) to 14 (base).

 The ideal pH range is **7.2 to 7.6**.

If the pool's pH rises above the top end of the range, the sanitising effectiveness of the chlorine can be greatly reduced. For example: the chlorine in a pool with the pH at 7.2 is approximately ten times more effective than the same amount of chlorine in a pool with the pH at 8.2. Therefore pH control remains critical even in a pool with a chlorinator.

Low pH can also cause serious corrosive damage to metals in the recirculation system. Both high and low pH will cause eye irritation.

Depending on your readings, you will want to add either ***Aqua Balance 2***, to increase the pH, or ***pH Reducer Dry*** to decrease pH.

Total Alkalinity is a measure of the water's ability to buffer pH change and thus maintaining the right level contributes greatly to a more stable pH. This should not be confused with the term alkalinity, which refers to the base side of the pH scale.

The ideal Total Alkalinity range is **80 – 120ppm for plastered / tiled pools, and 120-150ppm for fibreglass / vinyl / painted pools**. Depending on your readings, you will want to add either ***Aqua Balance 1***, to increase the Total Alkalinity, or ***pH Reducer Dry*** to decrease Total Alkalinity.

Calcium Hardness. The next step in balancing our water deals with the water hardness. Calcium hardness refers to the amount of a mineral, in this case calcium, which is present in the water.

The ideal range for calcium hardness is **200-275ppm for plastered / tiled pools, and 175-225ppm for fibreglass / vinyl / painted pools**. To raise Calcium hardness you will want to use ***Aqua Balance 3***. If you are experiencing exceptionally high calcium hardness levels, you will have to either drain the pool partially or use ***Scale Out*** to prevent scaling until such time as you have reduced the calcium levels by increasing the backwash cycles or have waited for the dilution through rain water.

Total Dissolved Solids (often abbreviated **TDS**) is a measure of the combined content of all inorganic and organic substances contained in the pool water. TDS can be contributed to by the spent chemicals added to the pool, swimmer waste or dust and dirt from the environment.

The level of TDS should not exceed **1 500** ppm. Remember that evaporated water is pure water and that therefore the remaining water will have a higher concentration of TDS. It is therefore necessary, as part of the regular maintenance regime, to backwash regularly, thereby forcing the necessary continual top-up with fresh water. TDS cannot be removed from the water, so therefore the only solution to reduce TDS levels is to either drain the pool partially or find and contain the source of the problem by, for example, using a sanitiser with a lower TDS contribution.

Temperature is a factor in the calculation of the saturation index. It is also wise to remember that sanitiser demand (chlorine usage) increases by 50% for every 5 degrees of temperature rise.

Is this too much chemistry for you?

Well, it is best to have your water tested by a professional every four to six weeks. This will ensure accurate results and dosing prescriptions. Use a water sample bottle from your dealer; other containers may be contaminated and influence accuracy of the test results. Get a sample of the pool water from an elbow's depth in a still part of the pool. Do NOT get the sample from in front of a return jet or skimmer/weir. Make sure you have the YOUR POOL'S PERSONAL PROFILE page with you on the first visit.

Sanitising continuously

To ensure the health and safety of pool users, it is essential to regularly add the appropriate level of sanitiser (chlorine) to pool water. Sanitisers kill bacteria and prevent the growth of algae. Sanitisers aid in keeping the water clean via chemical reactions with other pool contaminants, such as human or animal body wastes and windblown debris.

Sanitiser products come in several forms, and it is important to use them as directed by the manufacturer.

It is essential to keep free residual (available) chlorine at a minimum of one part per million (ppm) and the ideal level is 1-3ppm. Free available chlorine is chlorine existing in your pool in a chemically reactive state – ready for killing bacteria and algae.

Testing the pool water for sanitiser should be done using DPD1 tablets to determine the level of free available chlorine (pink colour scale). Test kits using OTO drops with a yellow colour scale indicate only total chlorine and this could lead to inaccurate dosing. See oxidising (page 6) for additional information.

Strong sunlight deactivates and destroys chlorine in your pool. Loss of chlorine due to sunlight can be greatly reduced by using stabilised chlorines and ensuring that you maintain the correct level of stabiliser in your pool.

It is advisable to check your stabiliser levels at the start of summer and that this be adjusted to the ideal level of **40 ppm**. Stabiliser level can be increased by using ***Chlor Guard***.

There are a number of chlorine products available for sanitising and these are briefly described below:

Granular chlorine 458 is traditional granular chlorine that requires regular daily addition to the pool. It is an unstabilised chlorine, which means that it is not protected against sunlight and has a higher contribution to TDS. It does require regular maintenance of the pH as the high pH of this chlorine will drive the pool's pH up over time.

Chlorine feeder floater is an easy-to-use monthly disposable floating chlorine. It is stabilised chlorine, which means that it is protected against sunlight and has a low contribution to TDS. It nevertheless does require regular maintenance of the pH as the low pH of this chlorine will drive the pH of the pool down over time.

Chlorine pills 8's is suitable for use with floating baskets or semi automatic feeder installations. It is stabilised chlorine, meaning that it is protected against sunlight, and has a low contribution to TDS. Regular maintenance of the pH is still required, as the low pH of this chlorine will drive the pool's pH down over time.

Ultra-Chlor is a new-age granular chlorine which requires regular addition (every second day) to the pool. It is stabilised chlorine, which means that it is protected against sunlight, and makes a very low contribution to TDS. The regular maintenance of pH is not required, as the near-neutral pH of this chlorine will have only a limited effect on the pool's pH over time.

Salt water chlorinators, where fitted (and correctly sized for the pool), will provide the regular supply of sanitiser, provided that the required salt levels are maintained. These pools should not need the addition of any other sanitiser on a regular basis. Stabiliser is, however, very important in these pools. Refer to your chlorinator manufacturer's instruction booklet for further details.

Oxidising regularly (shock treating)

To prevent the build-up of organic waste products, which inhibit the action of the sanitiser and increase eye irritation, the pool should periodically be oxidised (shocked / super chlorinated). The build up of waste products may combine with chlorine, forming combined chlorine (or chloramines), which is an ineffective form of chlorine and is usually responsible for the chlorine odour and the eye irritations. So, when you ***smell chlorine*** this is not a sign of overdosing but rather an indication that the ***pool needs more chlorine***. Oxidising regularly will break down chloramines and prevent the formation thereof.

To oxidise the pool, the chlorine level should be increased above 5 ppm, using a quick-acting chlorine source, such as ***Sudden Shock***.

This should be done once fortnightly in summer – preferably after the heaviest swim period of the week (like Sunday evening). It may also be necessary to oxidise the pool after heavy storms or when a large volume of debris has entered the pool from the environment. Swimmers should not enter the pool during oxidising or until the chlorine level has dropped below 3 ppm. This will usually occur within 12 to 18 hours.

Preventing Algae growth

Algae are one of the oldest living things on earth. There are conservatively estimated to be 72 500 algal species, only 33 248 having been named (as at June 2012). The most common algae found in pools in South Africa are categorised as **green** (usually free floating), **black** (attached to walls in plastered pools) and **mustard** (a dusty type – easy to brush off but returning almost immediately).

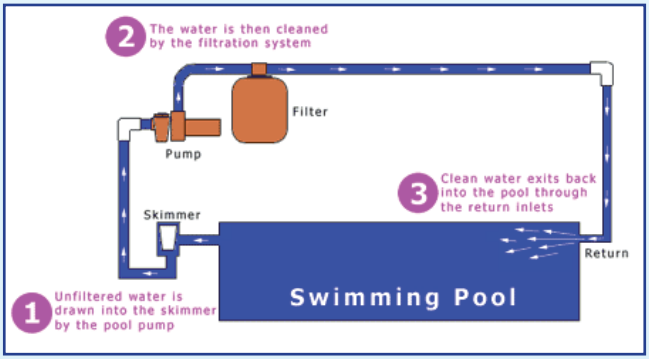
Algae spores constantly enter the pool, brought in by wind, rain or even contaminated swimsuits or equipment. When conditions are ideal, an algae bloom can occur seemingly overnight. These conditions include imbalanced water, warm temperatures, sunlight and the presence of plant food (phosphates and nitrates). The lack of proper filtration and circulation, water balance and sanitation are, however, still the primary causes of algae blooms in pools.

 Preventing algae growth is far preferable to treating untimely, unsightly and costly algae blooms.

The regular addition of ***Sta Blue*** to your pool every four to six weeks in summer will drastically minimise the risk of having to deal with an algae bloom. ***Sta Blue*** controls all types of algae growth and provides a stable, non-pH-dependant backup system to chlorine.

Filtration and circulation

Filtration refers to the removal of small particles from the water. Circulation is when the water is moved around the pool effectively, allowing the chemicals to reach the entire pool area. Good circulation in your pool means much more of the pool water reaches the filter. More than half the job of keeping a pool clear is handled by the mechanics of filtration and circulation. Therefore, the better the water is circulating, the better the filtration and the cleaner the pool.



So, now that we know more about filtration and circulation, what regular maintenance is required?

Your weekly regular maintenance regime should include:

1. The pump should run for 10 to 12 hours a day, during summer. It is preferable for the pump to run during daylight hours. In winter, less running hours are required and the running time could be reduced by half.
2. Remove all the bigger leaves and debris from the pool using a "leaf rake". Debris should be removed whenever it is noticed, rather than leaving it for the weekly routine.
3. Clean leaf baskets in the skimmer and the pump. Remove and clean bags of the skimmer devices, if fitted.
4. Backwash the filter:
    a. Always switch off the pump before rotating the multiport valve.
    b. Select backwash and run the pump for two to three minutes or until waste water runs clear (where visible).
    c. Select rinse and run pump for 30 to 60 seconds or until waste water runs clear.
    d. Return valve setting to filter for normal operation.
5. Check to see that the water level is high enough for the pump to operate correctly, that is at least halfway up the skimmer opening. Top up as necessary. During the rainy season, anticipate additional rain fill and reduce the pool water level (if already high) to prevent the risk of overflowing. A longer backwash than normal may be all that is needed; otherwise use the waste setting on your valve for this.
6. Check saltwater chlorinator operation (where fitted) and clean the cell as required.

Don't forget to also do basic water testing and correction of the pH and sanitiser levels.

Eco Friendly Pool tips (save water & Energy)

How to Practise Water Conservation with a Pool

1. **Use a Pool Cover –** Using a cover regularly reduces evaporation by 90 to 95%. Without a cover, a pool loses about 25 to 30mm of water per week in the summer. Annually, this can add up to a substantial waste.
2. **Check for Leaks –** So how do you check for leaks? Look for damp spots around the pool, or water-saturated soil near the pool, pumps or pool plumbing and equipment. Check for leaking pipes, valves and fittings. If you suspect a possible leak, visit:

   http://www.waterwellpro.co.za/wnewsdisp.php?id=13364
3. **Lower the Pool's Water Level** – Besides conserving water, keeping a lower water level in the pool helps reduce water loss from extreme splashing and boisterous water play. It's a good idea to keep the water level half way up the skimmer or weir entry.
4. **If Your Pool is Heated, Lower the Temperature –** If you have a pool heater, try reducing the temperature during the summer. Doing so reduces water loss to evaporation, and is especially important when the pool is not being used. Better yet, use a pool cover.
5. **Backwash Pool Filters only for as long as necessary –** Obviously, backwashing filters uses extra water, but it is necessary to refresh water from time to time. Keep the pool and filters clean to reduce backwashing. Only backwash long enough for the water in the sight glass to run clean.

6. **Re-use Backwash Waste Water on Lawns and Shrubs –** Empty the filter backwash onto lawns and shrubs or collect it for re-use. If you have a saltwater chlorinator, add the garden hose to the weir or skimmer when backwashing to reduce the salinity of the water returning to the environment.
7. **Strategic Poolside Landscaping –** Plant pool-area shrubs and use fences or privacy screening as barriers or to help reduce water loss from wind evaporation.
8. **Monitor Your Water Bills –** Any changes might signal a possible leak or other problem that will need further investigation.
9. **Drain Your Pool Only When Absolutely Necessary –** If a pool has been properly maintained, it may not ever have to be drained completely.
10. **Shut Off Fountains and Waterfalls –** When aeration occurs, a significant amount of water can be lost to evaporation. While they do look good and you love to hear the sound of running water, why not compromise? Only run pool fountains and waterfalls when you're there to enjoy it.

How to save energy around the pool

1. **Check the Pool Pump run time –** Run the pump only as long as needed. Summer time may require 10 to 12 hours a day. Winter may require half as much or less running time, dependent upon the average day time temperature.

   Start by running the pump for eight hours per day. If the pool stays clear, run the pump less often. If it starts to get cloudy, run it a bit more each day until it clears. You may find that different run times are required at different times of the year. Use a timer that's rated for the size of your pool pump.
2. **Match the pump** size to the pool and then have the correctly sized filter. You can save on operating costs by matching the size of the pump to the needs of your pool. When replacing the pump or the pump motor, get only the horsepower (kW rating) you need, and look for a two-speed or variable-speed pump for further savings.
3. **Do not run heater systems** when the pool is unlikely to be used. Heat pumps use large amounts of energy and even solar systems add additional resistance to the pump and thus increase the energy demand.
4. Replace old incandescent pool lights with energy-saving LED alternatives.
5. Chlorinators should be turned down in winter. If you have an older chlorinator that does not have low temperature protection, consider saving the electrode by not running the chlorinator in winter and rather using a chlorine floater instead.

Pool chemical Safety tips

- ✓ Never mix chemicals of any kind together, as an instant reaction such as fuming, fire or explosion could occur.
- ✓ Always add maintenance products to the pool water separately and in different areas.
- ✓ Never mix two chlorine products from different containers together, regardless of their similarities. All chlorine is not the same.
- ✓ Never overdose your pool. Be sure to use the exact amount specified on the label or by your Waterwell Dealer.
- ✓ Knowing your pool's volume will help prevent over- or under-dosing.
- ✓ Never add water to chemicals. Always add the chemical to large amounts of water.
- ✓ Never inhale fumes or allow products to get in your eyes, nose or mouth. When opening a product, turn your face to one side, or point the container away from you.
- ✓ In the event of accidental contact, or if product is swallowed, follow emergency advice on the product label and call your doctor and/or your local Poison Control Centre. The phone number of the Red Cross Children's Hospital Poison Control Centre is (021) 689 5227
- ✓ Never use a vacuum cleaner to clean spills as the chemicals could react with the residue of dust in the vacuum cleaner.
- ✓ Never throw chemicals into the trash, or put spilled material back into the original container. It is extremely hazardous.
- ✓ Never smoke around chemicals. Some chemical fumes can be highly flammable and sanitisers or oxidisers can be ignited by a lit cigarette or match.
- ✓ Never allow children to handle, measure or dispense chemicals.
- ✓ Never interchange measuring scoops or place wet scoops back into any chemical container.
- ✓ Never store liquids directly above sanitisers and oxidisers as they may accidentally leak and contaminate other products.
- ✓ Never store pool sanitisers and oxidisers near metal products like bicycles, lawn mowers, cars and so on, because they may cause rust.
- ✓ Never leave large, open containers in areas where children play.

First Aid

If an emergency occurs where swimming pool and spa sanitisers or oxidisers are involved, immediately follow the first aid instructions given on the product label.

The following suggestions may be appropriate:

Remove contaminated clothing.

For **Skin** contact; immediately brush off excess chemical and flush with water for 15 minutes.

Eye contact: Hold eye open and flush with water for 15 minutes.

Ingestion: Immediately drink a large quantity of water.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

Inhalation: Move the person into fresh air.

Call a physician if symptoms indicate or persist.

Any clothing which has come in contact with pool chemicals should be washed before reuse.

Safety around the pool

Rule # 1: Never leave a child unattended around a pool or spa. Appoint a responsible person to be the "Water Watcher" when kids are using the pool. Perhaps have a brightly coloured cap for the person to wear and pass on as new adults take their turns.

- ✓ Keep your pool or spa water clean and clear.
- ✓ Teach children basic water-safety skills.
- ✓ Learn how to swim and ensure your children know how to swim as well.
- ✓ Inflatable vests and arm devices such as water wings are not effective protection against drowning.
- ✓ Know CPR so you can help save a life if a water emergency happens.
- ✓ Understand the basics of life-saving so you can assist in an emergency.
- ✓ Avoid entrapment by keeping children away from pool weirs, pipes and other openings.
- ✓ Have a phone close by at all times.
- ✓ If a child is missing, look for them in the pool or spa first, including neighbours' pools or spas.
- ✓ Share safety instructions with family, friends, babysitters and visitors.
- ✓ Do not rely on a single level of protection; both fences and alarms are better than either/or. Use self-closing and self-latching gates on the pool fence.
- ✓ Maintain pool and spa covers in good working order and ensure that safety nets or covers are either completely removed for pool use or completely closed.
- ✓ Have life saving equipment such as life rings, floats or a reaching pole available and easily accessible
- ✓ Never allow glass (even drinking glasses) or other potential hazards into the pool area.
- ✓ Don't forget the sunscreen and reapply frequently.
- ✓ Kids should drink plenty of fluids, to prevent dehydration.

Solutions for common pool problems

SUMMER START UP GUIDE

1. Remove all the debris from the pump and weir baskets.
2. Remove all the debris from the pool.
3. Unplug the pool cleaner.
4. Brush the walls of the pool.
5. Backwash the filter thoroughly.
6. Balance the pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
7. Add one bag of ***Sudden Shock*** for every 25 000 litres.
8. Set the timer to run for summer time hours.
9. Plug in the pool cleaner once the water has circulated properly.
10. Take a sample of water to your nearest Waterwell dealer and have them check the water balance.

TURNING GREEN TO BLUE

1. Remove all the debris from the pump and weir baskets.
2. Unplug the pool cleaner.
3. Brush the walls of the pool.
4. Backwash the filter thoroughly.
5. Balance the pH to 7.4 (or 7.8 if it is a severe algae infestation).
6. Add one bag of ***Sudden Shock*** for every 25 000 litres.
7. Apply one litre of ***Green Out*** or ***Black Out*** for every 40 000 litres.
8. Add half a bottle of ***Clear Blue***. Run the pump as normal and monitor filter pressure. Backwash as needed.
9. For severe algae infestation only, also add an entire bottle of ***Clear Blue*** and ***one kilogram*** of ***Drop & Vac***. Top up the pool to its maximum level. Run the pump for one hour. Then switch it off for 12 to 24 hours and allow the debris to settle.
10. Manually vacuum debris to waste.
11. Top up the pool and plug in the pool cleaner.

After any algae problem, take a sample of water to your nearest Waterwell dealer and have them check the water balance.

TREATING VERY LOW pH SITUATIONS

1. Proper control of pH at all times is imperative. Should you find that you have a severely low pH situation (less than 5.5), the following steps are advised. Note that these steps may clash with standard procedures for pH correction and apply only for very low pH situations. Caution: when correcting low pH situations, it is possible that dissolved metals in the water may stain the pool lining.
2. Add one litre of ***Metal out*** for every 40 000 litres of pool water. Circulate for four hours
3. Add 400 grams of ***Aqua Balance 2*** for every 40 000 litres of pool water at a time. Retest after four hours.
4. Repeat until a pH level of around 7.0 is achieved.
5. Test and correct total alkalinity as required.
6. Do not add high-pH sanitisers (Calcium Hypochlorite) for at least a week. Using pH-neutral ***Ultra Chlor*** is advised.
7. Maintain proper pH testing and control.

REMOVING STAINS FROM THE POOL

1. Stained pool linings, especially in fibreglass pools, is mostly caused by metals coming out of solution. The trigger is usually a sudden, localised increase in pH. This may be caused by the addition of chemicals.
2. Balance the pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
3. Ensure that the total alkalinity is within ideal range.
4. It is advisable to ensure that the chlorine level in the pool is 1 ppm or less when starting the treatment.
5. Add one litre of ***Metal out*** for every 40 000 litres of pool water.
6. Brush the stains daily for up to a week.
7. Do not shock treat or oxidise the pool for a week.
8. A second treatment of ***Metal out*** may be required.
9. When maximum results are achieved, treat with ***Filter Plus*** as per the directions on the packaging.
10. After stain treatments, using pH-neutral ***Ultra Chlor*** is advised.

CLEARING A CLOUDY POOL

1. A pool may be cloudy as the result of dead algae or cloudiness could be related to insufficient or inadequate filtration. A high pH can also contribute towards a cloudy pool. Ensure that the filter is operating efficiently, and that the cause of the problem is not as a result of dirty filter sand. If needed, clean the sand with ***Filter Cleanse***.
2. Backwash the filter and clean the weir and pump baskets.
3. Balance the pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
4. Add 400 millilitres of ***Aqua Dazzle*** for every 40 000 litres of pool water for cloudy water where the bottom is still visible.
5. Run the pump for at least 12 hours, although it would be advantageous to do a once-off 24-hour run.

For seriously cloudy water: i.e. the bottom is not visible

1. Backwash the filter and clean the weir and pump baskets.
2. Balance the pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
3. Remove the pool cleaner and top up pool above normal levels – water will be lost in the process.
4. Add 400ml of ***Clear Blue*** for every 40 000 litres of pool water for cloudy water where the bottom is not visible. A maximum of twice the normal dose may be used for serious situations.
5. Allow water to circulate the product throughout the pool, then switch the pump off for 12 to 24 hours to allow suspended matter to drop to the bottom of the pool.
6. Manually vacuum the sediment to waste. Keep filling the pool via the weir (to prevent any agitation of the sediment) during vacuuming. Do not allow the water level to drop below the weir.
7. A second vacuum may be required after 12 to 24 hours.
8. Once the pool is clear, fill the pool to normal levels, then test and adjust pH before resuming normal operation.

Your Pool's Personal Profile

Your Waterwell Dealer will recommend pool-care products based on your individual pool and your personal preferences.

Fill out the form below with your dealer to maintain an easy reference for the information typically required by your pool professional.

Pool Size:

Average Length ..... metres Average Width..... metres

Average Depth ..... metres (SHALLOW END DEPTH + DEEP END DEPTH ÷ 2 = AVERAGE DEPTH)

Volume..... Litres

(TO CALCULATE RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE POOLS:
AVERAGE LENGTH X AVERAGE WIDTH X AVERAGE DEPTH = APPROXIMATE LITRES
TO CALCULATE ROUND OR OVAL POOLS:
DIAMETER X DIAMETER X AVERAGE DEPTH X 0.75 = APPROXIMATE LITRES)

Shape:	☐ Rectangular	☐ Oval / Free-form
Pool type:	☐ Above-ground	☐ In-ground
Pool Finish:	☐ Fibreglass / Vinyl / Painted	☐ Plaster / Tiles
Filter type:	☐ Diatomaceous Earth (D.E.)	☐ Cartridge
	☐ Sand	☐ Other

Filter – Make & Model..... Bags of sand: .....

Pump – Make & Model..... kW rating: .....

Heater Type: ☐ Solar ☐ Heat pump – Model BTU .....

Salt water chlorinator or Chemical Feeder:

Make: ..... Model .....

Pool Cleaner: Make :..... Model .....

Waterwell Products of choice: .....

Your local Waterwell Dealer phone number: .....

NOTES AND READINGS

DATE	READING /COMMENTS

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Waterwell®

www.waterwellpro.co.za offers even more information about our products and services. Find the product that's right for you based on your pool size, usage and application. You'll be directed to some of our most effective products available at your local Waterwell Dealer. Be sure to visit the "Take me to your dealer" section on our website to find a Waterwell Dealer in your area.

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RECYCLE

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