BILLABONG POOL SERVICE & SUPPLY
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'The Pool Problem Solvers'

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Pebble and Glass Pool Start-Up

Pool builders offer various levels of advice on how to start up a new/resurfaced pebble or glass pools. It varies from precise to very little at all. We need to satisfy the correct water chemistry for a newly applied surface as well as not voiding any warranty that may be applied to the surface.

New concrete swimming pool surfaces can take up to 4 weeks to cure completely, and **it is critical in the first month from the surface being laid and filled with water that the following procedure be employed.** We recommend only the use of chlorine to sanitise the water, hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate to maintain correct TA and pH levels. Following is a basic start up guide and will ensure you are not congesting the pool water with unnecessary chemicals. After this time **(4 weeks)** and if all levels are correct and under control you may then start to add additional chemicals as required.

The following is the procedure to follow when starting up a new pool;

Week 1

Brush floor and walls with nylon pool brush daily for the first week.

Establish the water source being used to fill the pool is town safe water. If not, seek advice from a pool professional before start up.

Day 1

- Vacuum the surface of the pool to waste if possible or to filtration, backwash and rinse or remove cartridge and clean.
- Establish the volume of water in the pool.
- Reduce the pH level with the addition of 1.0 litre of hydrochloric acid per 10,000 litres of pool water.
- Add a sequestering agent at the required quantity for volume of water. Cal Stop is our recommended product.
- Add a clarifier at the required quantity for volume of water. Run filtration for 24 hours.

Day 2

- Vacuum if required, backwash, rinse or clean cartridge filter.
- Adjust total alkalinity with the introduction of sodium bicarbonate at 180grams/10,000lt to raise 10ppm to achieve 200ppm.

Day 4

- Establish and maintain the following water chemistry chlorine level 3 ppm @ 450ml/10,000lt, pH 7.2 (maximum) with acid @ 62.5lml/10,000lt to reduce by 0.1

Days 5 through 7

- Total Alkalinity will reduce over time and settle back to 100-120ppm. TA should be adjusted to and maintained at 100 to 120ppm.
- Continue to monitor water chemistry and adjust as required, daily as per indicated levels
- Vacuum if required, backwash, rinse or clean cartridge filter.

Week 2

Brush floor and walls with nylon pool brush every second day.

Days 1 through 7

- Continue to monitor water chemistry and adjust as required, daily as per indicated levels.
- Vacuum backwash, rinse or clean cartridge as required.

Week 3

If dust still present, brush floor and walls with nylon pool brush every third day.

Days 1 through 7

- Continue to monitor water chemistry and adjust as required, daily as per indicated levels.
- Vacuum backwash, rinse or clean cartridge as required.

Week 4

If dust still present, brush floor and walls with nylon pool brush twice a week.

Days 1 through 7

- Continue to Monitor water chemistry and adjust as required, daily as per indicated levels

- If it is a salt chlorinated pool premium quality salt can be added over this week ensuring to add at a reasonable rate no more than 3 bags per 24 hours by brushing into surface, ensuring salt completely dissolves.

- Hardness Raiser (Calcium Chloride) can be added at a maximum dose rate of 150grms per 10,000lt of water until a range of 150 – 200ppm is achieved.

- Achieve and maintain water chemistry pH 7.4-7.8 Chlorine 1.5-3 ppm. Buffer (Sodium Bicarbonate) can be added to reach a Total alkalinity of 80-120 ppm and Cyanuric acid can be added @ 100grms/10,000lt until 40 ppm is reached.