



BALANCING THE WATER

MAKING POOL CARE SIMPLE ALL YEAR ROUND

CAUTION:

Please remember that whenever you use pool chemicals you must read and follow the safety precautions on the label. Some of our products can be very harmful on the skin, in your eyes, or your mouth and lungs. You should keep all of them out of the reach of children, and never mix the chemicals together unless specifically instructed to do so.

Your pool water needs to be balanced so that is safe for swimmers and so that the chemicals work properly.

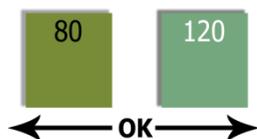
We talk about Balanced water as having correct Total Alkalinity, PH, Water Hardness and Cyanuric Acid (Stabiliser) Levels

Total Alkalinity needs to be adjusted first - a good TA level helps to keep your pool water balanced.

TA changes affect PH, so you need to correct it first then test again.

FIXING TA - Always do this first

TOTAL ALKALINITY



If TA is 0, use Splash PH Buffer, follow the label instructions, add 1.5kgs per 10,000 litres of Pool

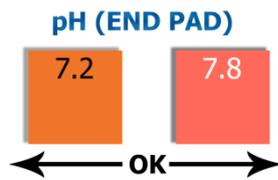
If TA is 40, use Splash PH Buffer, follow the label instructions, add 1kg per 10,000 litres of Pool

If TA is 180, use Splash PH Decrease, follow the label instructions, add 150grams per 10,000 litres of Pool

If TA is 240, use Splash PH Decrease, follow the label instructions, add 250grams per 10,000 litres of Pool

Run your filter for four hours and test again, you should be between 80 and 120ppm

FIXING PH - Always do this after TA



If PH is 6.2 or less, use Splash PH Increase, follow the label instructions, add 400grams per 10,000 litres of Pool (if it is less than 6.2 you may need to add more)

If PH is 6.8, use Splash PH Increase, follow the label instructions, add 200grams per 10,000 litres of Pool

If PH is 8.4, use Splash PH Decrease, follow the label instructions, add 300grams per 10,000 litres of Pool

Run your filter for four hours and test again, adjust with a little more PH Increase or Decrease as necessary to get a reading between 7.2 and 7.8.

FIXING WATER HARDNESS AND STABILISER (CYANURIC ACID)



IF TOO HIGH:

It is important to know that to reduce either of these to the right levels you must change some of your pool water. If you want to see how much water you need to change, take an empty bucket and half fill it with your pool water, then top it up with water from your tap. Test the water in the bucket. If you get a result that is no longer too high then you know changing half your water would fix your levels. You might like to then try a fresh bucket of pool water, and not add so much water from your tap before testing again. This process will tell you how much water you need to take out of your pool, and how much fresh water you need to add to fix the levels.

Water hardness can be high in tap water in some regions, so you may find that tap water will not lower water hardness in your pool. Rain water will though, so if you know rain is expected vacuum some of your water out before it rains and let rain water top it up.

IF TOO LOW:

If Stabiliser is less than 30ppm add 300grams of Splash Chlor Save per 10,000L of pool

If Water Hardness is 0ppm, add Splash Calcium Hardener 3.5kg per 10,000L of pool

If Water Hardness is 100ppm, add Splash Calcium Hardener 2.5kg per 10,000L of pool

Water Hardness is important particularly in pools that are made of concrete or plaster as low water hardness can damage the pool surface.

Stabiliser or Cyanuric Acid helps to make your chlorine last longer and saves you money on chemicals. However if it is too high it stops the chlorine from working and your pool will go green.