

Pool Water Care Made Easy



	What	Why	When	How
Equipment	Circulation - Your pump and water level	Water needs to circulate to avoid becoming stagnant, and to pass through your filter.	Weekly, after using suction cleaner, and after backwashing.	Check and clean the lint pot weekly, or after vacuuming, for leaves and debris that could restrict flow. Is the timer working correctly, does it sound normal, is it operating correctly? Is the water level correct – halfway up the skimmer. Top up to ensure circulation and eliminate damage to pump.
	Filtration – Your Filter	Filtration removes insoluble substances, such as particles of dirt, organic matter and other debris. This needs to be removed regularly to ensure a safe, sparkling pool.	Weekly, and after heavy bather loads	Check pressure gauge on your filter – a high pressure reading indicates that the cartridge needs cleaning or the media needs backwashing. Follow instruction in product manual. Cartridges – use a filter cleaner to remove oils, scale and dirt. Sand/glass – use a filter cleaner every 6 months.
Balancing	Balance - summary	It is important to carefully manipulate the chemical balance in pools – dangerous pathogens such as bacteria thrive in water. Poorly treated water - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is the perfect place for disease-carrying microorganisms to move from one person to another. can damage the pools surface and equipment can irritate the skin, eyes, and lungs can appear very cloudy Prevent the disinfecting agent (Chlorine) from being effective 	Daily, twice-weekly, weekly and monthly	Use test strips on a daily basis. Use water test kit with reagents on a weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis depending on pool use – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial – Use reagents on a daily basis and test all balancing levels Residential – Use reagents on a monthly basis or after weather extremes.
	pH – a measure of alkalinity and acidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorine is MOST effective at pH levels between 7.2-7.6 pH of our eyes is 7.5 Low pH is acidic and will cause eye and skin irritation and corrode pool equipment 	Twice weekly	Test Strips/Reagents Ideal pH 7.5 Range depending on pool surface is 7.2-7.6 pH Increaser <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Carbonate (or Soda Ash) Sodium BiCarbonate pH Decreaser

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid Acid - Hydrochloric Acid • Dry Acid – Sodium BiSulphate
TA – Total Alkalinity. The measure of alkaline chemicals in water PPM.	Correct levels insure the pH levels remain stable (reduces fluctuations in pH due to chlorine addition)	Monthly	Test Strips/Reagents Range depending on pool surface is 80-160 Alkalinity Increaser <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodium BiCarbonate Alkalinity Decreaser <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid or dry acid in small qty's at a time – retest to ensure pH is not affected. 	
CH – Calcium Hardness. The measure of Calcium Carbonate PPM.	Low calcium may cause foaming and leaching of calcium from pool surface and equipment causing unsightly damage. High levels may cause damaging calcium deposits on pool walls, and in plumbing equipment which will reduce water flow. May also clog filters.	Monthly	Test Strips/Reagents Range 0-500, although preferred range is 150-300 Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresh pool water (dilution) with tap/rain water • Reduce use of calcium-based chlorine products. Increase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add Calcium • Use calcium-based chlorine products 	
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids. The amount of soluble salts and organic matter dissolved in water.	Introduced by source water, bathers, weather conditions and chemicals. Cannot reach high levels as subsequent chemical additions will become insoluble/ineffective.	Yearly	Digital TDS meter. Refresh pool water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backwashing achieves this on a regular basis • Cartridge filters – refresh pool as required. 	
Stabiliser or Cyanuric Acid – Chlorine sunblock	Standards recommend maintaining a residual level of 30-50ppm of CYA. At 25ppm chlorine will last 3-5 times longer. Above 50ppm, no additional benefit is obtained.	Monthly Or weekly if using stabilised chlorine	Test Strips/Reagents Increase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add stabiliser/Cyanuric Acid • Use stabilised chlorine Decrease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresh pool water (dilute) 	

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Healthy Swimming	Sanitiser: Chlorine Bromine Ozone Ionisers Silver UV	Sanitising is the first step to a healthy pool. A sanitiser will clean your water by killing bacteria, but it won't do the whole job. For instance, simply using a sanitiser will mean: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 20% of the chlorine kills bacteria • 40% is used to clear cloudy water • 40% is used to kill algae 	Free Chlorine: prior to use	Regular application of a sanitiser is essential in any pool maintenance schedule, but only when used in conjunction with other balancing and specialty products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inline Feeder (Tablet) • Automated feeder (Liquid) • Floater (Tablet, stick) • Skimmer (Tablet, stick) • Manual (Granulated, liquid)
Sparkling Clear Water	Oxidiser Shock Super Chlorination	Oxidisation removes impurities from the water – allowing the chlorine to really do its work. A properly oxidised pool won't irritate the eyes or skin. But: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now 60% of the chlorine will be killing bacteria • But 40% of the chlorine is still struggling to remove algae 	When indicated by low FC reading, and after heavy bather load or bad weather	Follow instructions on packaging – skimmer feed or pre-mix in bucket for even distribution over pool surface with pump running.
No Green Pool	Algaecide	Algae spores are always present, and when they become active they thrive on waste within water. To remove and prevent algae from your pool, you will always need to use an algaecide. It also guarantees the success of your chlorine and oxidiser. By following all 3 steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of your chlorine is working to destroy harmful bacteria 	Initial dose and then weekly/monthly maintenance depending on product	Follow instructions on packaging – gently pour in areas of growth on walls and floor – shady areas or areas furthest from inlets.