WATER TESTING

Example pH and chlorine analysis drop kit

Proper water chemistry is essential for safe swimming and maintaining your pool and equipment.

When the pool is initially filled, at opening and during the season, **it is imperative to test the water** and adjust the **pH** and **chlorination** levels as soon as possible after the start up of the filtration.

AS A FIBERGLASS POOL MANUFACTURER AND INSTALLER, OKÉANOS DOES NOT SPECIALIZE IN WATER BALANCING OR TREATMENT AND DOES NOT OFFER ANY SUCH SERVICES.

BE CAREFUL WITH A GAS WATER HEATER ON YOUR FILTRATION SYSTEM - IT IS IMPORTANT TO BYPASS YOUR WATER HEATER EACH TIME YOU ADD PRODUCT.

	BYPASS opening time
➢ When **treating against metals**	✓ for at least 48 hrs
➢ When **treating stains**	✓ for at least 4 hrs
➢ When **pH needs to be reduced**	✓ for at least 4 hrs

Don't open the BYPASS and close the IN and OUT valves during these steps will result in LOSS OF WARRANTY on the water heater.

TIPS FOR MAINTAINING THE BALANCE OF YOUR POOL WATER

A fiberglass pool requires the maintenance of specific values. It is essential to respect the values recommended by Piscine Okéanos.

Be careful not to rely on the values recommended by water-testing stores, as these may differ from the values to required in a fiberglass pool.
On pages 2 and 3, you'll find a table of the essential values required in the water of your fiberglass pool.

Recommended products for Okeanos fiberglass pools

1- **Anti-phopshate:** Phos zéro Atlantis

2- **Shock treatment:** Ultimate Shock 70% Atlantis

3- **Algaecide:** Destructeur Algaecide 40 % Atlantis

4- **pH reducer:** pH- Atlantis

5- **Metal sequestrant:** Metal control Atlantis

6- **Stain remover:** Stain away Onyx Quantum

THE USE OF ANY PRODUCT CONTAINING COPPER OR IRON SULFATE IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN IN A FIBERGLASS POOL AND COULD VOID THE WARRANTY.

THE USE OF PHOSPHATE-BASED PRODUCTS IS STRONGLY DISCOURAGED.

ESSENTIAL VALUES TO MAINTAIN IN POOL WATER

Bypass the gas water heaters

VALUE	RATE	IMPACT ON WATER AND POOL	ADJUSTMENT METHOD
pH	6.8-7.2 OR **7.2-7.4** **(If you have a gas water heater)**	Several factors can influence the pH of your pool water: water and air temperature, pool product dosage, frequency of swimming, etc. An unbalanced pH can lead to a variety of issues: *Change in water color *Lower chlorine efficiency *Eye and skin irritation *Deterioration of equipment *Development of limescale or algae in the pool. To raise the pH, pH+ is added to the water. To lower it, pH- is used.	**Increase:** - Add pH + **Decrease:** - Add pH -
CHLORINE	0.8-2PPM	This product eliminates bacteria, algae and fungi that form in water. On contact with water, chlorine becomes hypochlorous acid. Oxygen molecules attach themselves to organic matter, eliminating that unpleasant odor from the water. Chlorine comes in many forms: granules, tablets, sticks and in a variety of formats, or can be produced from salt in the presence of a salt system.	**Increase:** - Add chlorine or increase chlorination rate on salt system **Decrease:** - Stop adding chlorine, lower or switch off the salt system to allow excess chlorine to evaporate.
SALT	MINIMUM 3200PPM	Salt is used in swimming pools equipped with a salt system for water purification. The salt is transformed into chlorine and then returned to salt by electrolysis. The precise level to be maintained depends on the salt system manufacturer's recommendations.	**Increase:** - Stop the salt system - Determine quantity of salt missing - Add salt to pool - Leave filtration running for at least 10h. - Switch salt system back on. **Decrease:** Check dewatering well, put sump pump in place and empty if water is present. Leave sump pump in place - Lower the water level in the pool to the bottom of the skimmer. - Use the backwash and rinse or waste function to lower the water level. - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
PHOSPHATE	0	Phosphates in a swimming pool can come from filling water, treatment products, leaves and organic debris, algae and other bacteria. Phosphates can contribute to the growth of algae in pool water and reduce the effectiveness of treatment products by reducing the action of chlorine.	**Elimination:** - Use of a phosphate remover

VALUE	RATE	IMPACT ON WATER AND POOL	ADJUSTMENT METHOD
STABILIZER	30-50PPM	When **stabilizer levels exceed 120 ppm**, we speak of over-stabilization. This excess of stabilizer blocks the action of chlorine. The consequences of over-stabilization for pool water are the development of algae in the face of chlorine that has become inactive. The pool water will then turn green, and shock chlorination will no longer be able to restore the water. **Pool stabilizer levels are too low:** Stabilizer levels that are too low in a pool are not good for water disinfection. Chlorine will evaporate from the water much more quickly, leaving more room for organic growth such as algae.	**Increase:** - Add stabilizer **Decrease:** - Check the dewatering well, set up the sump pump and empty it if water is present. Leave sump pump in place - Lower the water level in the pool to the bottom of the skimmer. - Use the backwash and rinse or waste function to lower the water level. - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
METALS	0	Metals, such as iron and copper, can impart an undesirable hue to the water, pool bottom and walls.	**Removal:** - Use a metal sequestering agent
CALCIUM HARDNESS	150-200PPM	This is the amount of soluble calcium salt in the water. If **calcium hardness is too high**, it can cloud the water causing stains or deposits on the walls of the pool or spa, or on peripheral equipment. On the opposite, a **calcium hardness that's too low** can create corrosion, deterioration of equipment.	**Increase:** - Add calcium **Decrease:** - Check the dewatering well, set up the sump-pump and empty it if water is present. Leave sump-pump in place - Lower the water level in the pool to the bottom of the skimmer. - Use the backwash and rinse or waste function to lower the water level. - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
ALKALINITY	60-80PPM	The ability of water to resist pH variations and neutralize acid. Alkalinity is made up of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide. When **alkalinity is too high**, pH will tend to follow; if it's **too low**, pH is unstable.	**Increase:** - Add Alka+ or pH+. **Decrease:** - Add pH- or an anti-scale product