

Swimming Pool and Spa Start-up Procedures

The pool finish will start to **hydrate** immediately after mixing, with the majority of hydration taking place within the first 28 days. This critical time period is when a finish is most susceptible to staining, scaling and discoloration. Proper start-up procedures including timely brushing and constant monitoring and adjusting of the pool water is mandatory. The following recommended start-up method is based on procedures shown to produce the best aesthetic results. Due to unique local water conditions and environmental factors, parts of these recommended start-up procedures may need to be modified to protect the pool finish. *For example:* filling the pool with extremely low calcium hardness, low pH or low total alkalinity levels may necessitate changes to these procedures. Brushing and monitored chemical adjustments will be mandatory by the homeowner or a trained pool technician **during the service life of any pool surface. ALWAYS ADD A CHEMICAL TO WATER, NEVER WATER TO THE CHEMICAL.**

Plaster Day—Pool Will Begin to Fill

1. Make sure the filtration equipment is operational.
2. Fill the pool to the middle of the skimmer or specified water level without interruption as rapidly as possible with clean potable water to help prevent a bowl ring.
AD-Tech will place a clean rag on the end of the hose, always placed in the deepest area, to prevent damage to the surface material. If a water truck is required, 24 inches (60 cm) of water should be placed at the deepest area for a water cushion.
3. At no time should any person or pets be allowed in the pool during the fill. Do not allow any external sources of water to enter the pool to help prevent streaking.
4. Test fill water for pH, alkalinity, calcium hardness and metals. Record test results.
5. Start the filtration system **immediately** when the pool is full to the middle of the skimmer or specified water level.

1st Day—Once Pool is Full

1. Test pH, alkalinity, calcium hardness and metals. Record test results.
2. High alkalinity should be adjusted to 80 ppm₁ using pre-diluted Muriatic Acid (31-33% Hydrochloric acid). Always pre-dilute the acid by adding it to a five gallon (19 L) bucket of pool water₂.
3. Low alkalinity should be adjusted to 80 ppm₁ using sodium bicarbonate (baking soda)₁.
4. pH should be reduced to 7.2 to 7.6 adding pre-diluted₂ Muriatic Acid **if the alkalinity is already 80-100 ppm₁**.
5. Brush the entire pool surface thoroughly at least *twice* daily to remove all plaster dust. Use a nylon pool brush.
6. Although not required, it is highly recommended to pre-dilute and add a quality sequestering agent using the recommended initial start-up dosage and then the recommended maintenance dosage per the sequestering agent's manufacturer.₂
7. Operate filtration system continuously for a minimum of 72 hours.
8. DO NOT add chlorine for 48 hours.

2nd DAY - Brush the Pool

1. Test pH, Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness and repeat steps of 1st Day **except** for Step 6.

3rd Day

1. Test pH, Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness and repeat 1st Day Steps 1 through 6.
2. Pre-diluted chlorine may now be added to achieve 1.5 to 3 ppm₁. NO SALT SHOULD BE ADDED FOR 28 DAYS.
3. Brush the entire pool surface thoroughly at least *twice* daily to remove all plaster dust.

4th Through the 28th Day

1. Test pH, **Carbonate** Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness and repeat 1st Day Steps 1 through 5 every day for 14 days to help prevent the scaling of the pool surface.
2. On the 7th day, if there is any plaster dust remaining - remove it using a brush pool vacuum.
3. After the 4th Day - low calcium levels should be adjusted slowly over the 28 day period not to exceed 200 ppm₁
4. After the 4th Day - adjust cyanuric acid levels to 30 to 50 ppm₁ based on the primary sanitizer of the pool (pre-dissolve₂ and add through the skimmer).