



PLASTER / PEBBLE START-UP PROCEDURES

When the water is half way up the tile, please call us and we will start the equipment as soon as possible. Weekend startups and after hours start ups might not be feasible.

Do not use any of the following during the noted period after water fill

- Pool heater or solar heating (**14 days**)
- Pool cleaner/sweep or vacuum system (**7 days**)

Salt chlorination systems may not be activated until chemicals are otherwise in balance – typical waiting period for salt activation is **28 days** after water fill. Do not add salt to the pool until the date of activation. If the salt chlorinator has been purchased from Stingray Custom Pools we will schedule a service person to initiate the salt system.

POOL/SPA START-UP SCHEDULE

Day Two:

1. Brush pool/spa twice-morning and evening. Water will appear cloudy while brushing. It is important to hit the entire plaster surface area.
2. Check total alkalinity and adjust to 80-100ppm (Evening Shade to 70-90ppm).
3. Check PH and adjust to 7.4-7.6ppm (Evening Shade to 7.0-7.4)
4. Check Calcium Hardness and adjust to over 180ppm.
5. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day to clear plaster “dust” from water suspension.

Day Three:

1. Brush pool/spa twice. Water will continue to appear cloudy while brushing.
2. Check total alkalinity and adjust to 80-100ppm (Evening Shade to 70-90ppm).
3. Check PH and adjust to 7.4-7.6ppm (Evening Shade to 7.0-7.4).
4. Check Calcium Hardness and adjust to over 180ppm.
5. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day to clear “dust”.

Day Four:

1. Brush pool/spa twice. Water will continue to appear cloudy while brushing.
2. Check total alkalinity and adjust to 80-100ppm (Evening Shade to 70-90ppm).
3. Check PH and adjust to 7.4-7.6ppm (Evening Shade to 7.0-7.4).
4. Check Calcium Hardness and adjust to over 180ppm.
5. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day to clear “dust”.

Day Five:

1. Brush pool/spa twice. Water should begin to clear but it is important to continue brushing.
2. Check the total alkalinity, PH, and Calcium Hardness - adjust to ideal range per attached "Pool Water Balance" sheet. Water should be approaching ideal range.
3. Add Cyanuric acid "conditioner" to the pool. Do not exceed 50ppm. (*Burkett's does not supply*).
4. Add chlorine to the pool and adjust to ideal range (1.0-3.0ppm) (*Burkett's does not supply*).
5. Cut pump and filter operation to 18 hours per day.

Day Six:

1. Brush pool/spa twice. Water should continue to clear but it is important to continue brushing.
2. Check the total alkalinity, PH, and Calcium Hardness - adjust to ideal range per attached "Pool Water Balance" section. Water should be approaching ideal range.
3. Add chlorine to the pool (if needed) and adjust to ideal range (1.0-3.0ppm)
4. Continue operating pump and filter 18 hours per day.

Day Seven:

1. Brush pool/spa twice. Water should continue to clear but it is important to continue brushing.
2. Take a water sample and have it evaluated by a professional (*such as Leslies Pool Supplies*) to confirm home readings.
3. Reset filtration pump to run 6 hours per day in the off season and 10 hours per day in swim season. Goal is to "turn" water once per day in swim season – run time may be longer for multi speed pumps running at slower rpm's.
4. Pool cleaner may be installed and activated. If there is a pool cleaner booster pump it must run within same time period primary filtration pump is running.

Ongoing Maintenance-Important Notes:

1. Continue to brush the pool/spa daily until “dust” is no longer visible in the water. Periodic brushing is recommended thereafter.
2. **Consistent chemical balancing and filtration cycles are critical to the long term durability of your new interior finish and pool equipment (including heater).** Improper maintenance of the pool/spa may void the warranty provided by the contractor / manufacturer.
3. The ongoing use of a Sequestering agent is recommended for stain prevention (this was added by Burkett’s on day one). If you are unable to test for this add 6-8 ounces per 10,000 gallons on a weekly basis. *A sequestering agent groups metals/minerals together so they can precipitate and be captured by the filter. The agent is expended at varying rates depending on several variables.*

POOL WATER BALANCE

SEQUESTERING AGENT – 10 – 12 ppm

CALCIUM HARDNESS – IDEAL RANGE 200 – 400 ppm

Low

Etches Plaster

Increases corrosion

Shorter plaster life

Rough plaster

Hard to clean

Increase mottling

Low correction -

High correction -

High

Scale on surface

Discoloration

Rough surface

Hard to clean

Piping scale reduces recirculation

Add calcium increaser

Dilute pool water and add scale inhibitor

TOTAL ALKALINITY – IDEAL RANGE 80 – 120 ppm

Low

Staining

Increase corrosion

Spot Etching

Low correction -

High correction -

High

High acid demand

Scale

Add bicarb

Add muriatic acid

PH BALANCE – IDEAL RANGE 7.4 – 7.6 ppm

Low PH

Faster chlorine loss

Eye irritation

Etching of plaster

Low correction -

High correction -

High PH

Forms Scale

Clouds water

Add soda ash

Add muriatic acid

CYANURIC ACID – AKA : “CONDITIONER” OR “STABILIZER” DO NOT EXCEED 50 ppm

Tablets release CYA into water and can build up over time.

IDEAL RANGE 30 – 50 ppm – IDEAL 40 ppm -- Prevents loss of chlorine to ultra violet rays

Low

Chlorine dissipates

Low correction -

High correction -

High

Chlorine less active

Need to adjust total alkalinity reading

Drain pool and refill with new water

CHLORINE – SANITIZERS - IDEAL RANGE –M 1.0 – 3.0 ppm

Low

Algae growth

Clouds water

Low correction -

High correction -

High

Eye irritation

Add chlorine

Add water or additional time