

3 STEP GUIDE

STEP 1: TESTING

Test your pool water at least once a week by using the most appropriate test strips for your pool type; this will help identify any water balance issues.



STEP 2: BALANCING

• Alkalinity Level

Ensure alkalinity level is between 80 - 150 parts per million (ppm), depending on the type of chlorine used.

If too low: Use **Poolstar Sodium Bicarbonate / Buffer** to raise the level.

If too high: Use **Poolstar pH Minus** to lower the level.

• pH Level

Ensure pH Level is between 7.2 - 7.6

If too low: Use **Poolstar pH Plus** to raise the level.

If too high: Use **Poolstar pH Minus** to lower the level.

• Hardness

The ideal range is between 150 - 350 ppm.

Use **Poolstar Calcium Chloride** to raise low calcium hardness levels. To lower, drain and add additional water.

Note: It's important to get the correct levels before moving onto step 3.



STEP 3: SANITISING

• Chlorine Level

It's important to sanitise your water to remove waste materials, bacteria and potentially harmful micro-organisms.

Ensure the free chlorine level is between 1.5 - 3 ppm. Add chlorine as required to achieve this level.

Once chlorination is complete, the stabiliser level should be between 30 - 50 ppm.



Healthy Pool Range

- **Alkalinity:** 80 – 150 ppm
- **pH:** 7.2 – 7.6
- **Free Chlorine:** 1.5 – 3 ppm
- **Stabiliser:** 30-50 ppm

FAQ

How often should I test my Swimming pool?

During peak season it is recommended to test your pool daily. Sunlight, rainfall, outdoor debris and heavy use can all quickly affect water balance.

Why is it important to balance my pool before sanitising?

Water quality varies depending on its source; tap, bore or rainwater all need to be treated differently to obtain ideal pool conditions i.e. balance. A balanced pool will cause less affects for its users, and minimise the amount of chemicals that it uses. An unbalanced pool can cause algae, pipe corrosion, cloudy or scaly water and potentially eye and/or skin irritation.

How do I shock dose my pool?

Shock dosing with chlorine is an essential part of a pool maintenance program, especially at the start of summer or if algae growth is present. Shock dose refers to treating the pool with 2-3 times the normal daily dose of chlorine. We recommend shock dosing with Poolstar Hichlor Chlorine.

Which Chlorine should I use?

The Poolstar range offers four different types of chlorine to best suit your pool type.

- **Hichlor (Chlorine Granules)** A granular form of chlorine with low residue formulation. Requires premixing in water before use and is suitable for daily chlorination or shock dosing.
- **Handichlor (Chlorine Granules)** A granular chlorine with a built in stabiliser to prevent it being evaporated by sunlight. It can be used for daily dosing but care should be taken not to exceed cyanuric acid/stabiliser levels above 50 ppm.
- **Handitabs (Chlorine Tablets)** These tablets are ideal for use in larger pools, offering convenience and ease of use. Handitabs dissolve slowly over 5-7 days and like Handichlor are less affected by sunlight than other chlorines.
- **Liquid Chlorine (Sodium Hypochlorite)** This chlorine offers the benefits of convenience, no premixing and no residue. Ideal for daily use in all pool types.

SAFETY FIRST

SAFE HANDLING: Keep all chlorine and conditioning chemicals in a cool dry place out of the reach of children. Do not mix different chemicals or types of chlorine. Do not interchange container caps. ALWAYS add chemicals to water; never water to chemicals.

FIRST AID: If Pool chemicals accidentally contaminate skin or eyes, immediately flush with copious amounts of water. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting; give plenty of milk or water. Seek medical advice or ring the National Poisons and Hazardous Chemicals Information Centre: 0800 764 766