

Handover Tips for a Naked Pool

Chemical Balance for Naked Freshwater Pool Systems

TESTING	CONCRETE	FIBREGLASS / VINYL
pH	7.4 – 7.6	7.0 – 7.2
Total Alkalinity	80 – 150ppm	80 – 120ppm
Calcium Hardness	200 – 250ppm	150 – 190ppm
Salt/Mineral Level	500 – 700ppm	500 – 700ppm
TDS Levels	800 – 1200ppm	800 – 1200ppm
Free Chlorine	0 – 0.5ppm	0 – 0.5ppm
Copper*	0.2 – 0.5ppm	0.2 – 0.5ppm
Phosphates	0 – 0.2ppm	0 – 0.2ppm

** Always test copper using the Naked Copper Test Kit rather than rely on your pool shop results as they may vary significantly. Ensure pH is in range before testing Copper.*

- For adjustments to pH levels, use Liquid Hydrochloric Acid. For correct adjustments, the ACID Demand test on your 4-in-1 Test Kit should be carried out. One drop of solution 3 = approx' one cup (250mls) of hydrochloric acid. DO NOT add more than 500ml at any one time or while people are in the pool.
- For adjustment of Total Alkalinity levels, use Buffer (Sodium Bicarbonate). 200g will raise the Total Alkalinity by 10ppm per 10,000 Litres.
- For adjustments to salt levels, always use quality pool salt or mineral mix from a pool shop rather than hardware stores to ensure crystal clear water.
- For adjustments of Calcium Hardness levels, Calcium Chloride should be used. Correct amounts need to be checked and advised by your pool shop.

It is important to clean the filter regularly and the chemical balance of your pool water should be kept at the proper levels at all times. Failure to keep a correct chemical balance can result in a scale build up and possible discolouring of the pool surface. Most importantly, maintaining correct chemical balance ensures your sanitiser works efficiently and the water is the most comfortable to swim in.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Rust Coloured Spots - these spots can occur on the surface of Pebblecrete pools and is due to the mixture of natural stone in Pebblecrete. The chemicals used to treat the pool can cause leaching of stones which has the appearance of rust, as does leaves left on the surface releasing tannins into the pool water. However it is purely cosmetic and can be simply removed by using hydrochloric acid directly to the spot that will clean the surface of the pebble. It is not a structural issue and can occur periodically.

Calcium Build Up (white spots) - this is caused by an imbalance of chemicals in the pool. It is important to maintain the chemical balance at all times to avoid the build-up of calcium. If calcium build-up does occur have your water tested and seek advice from a pool professional.

Sunscreens/Blockout – Sunscreens do come off the body when swimming and can effect water balance and cause the water to go cloudy. Excessive use can also form a residue on the waterline of your pool which will then need wiping to ensure no staining develops. Try to avoid excessive use of sunscreens and make sure it is applied at least 30-45 minutes prior to jumping in the pool. Although rare, certain people when using sunscreen in the pool may find discolouration of bathers after swimming. (This can be removed when washing).

Phosphates – Phosphates typically come into the pool from lawn care products; fertilizers, sprays, and other phosphorous based chemicals. Phosphates can also come from dead skin cells, body fats and oils. In pool water, phosphates are a food source for algae and will assist in its reproduction. It's important to keep your pool well maintained and always remove debris as soon as possible from the pool. For unknown reasons, many pool shops do not include a test for phosphates as standard practice so please ensure to insist on it when testing your water. We recommended testing every 4-6 weeks depending upon the environment of your pool.

Environment – Harsh weather conditions also affect water quality. Strong winds blow dust and debris into the pool. High rainfall can dilute pool water and is typically acidic which may alter water balance. Lightning is full of nitrogen, similar to fertilizers, this can feed phosphates and therefore algae. Consider what your car or house windows look like after high winds and rain, the same applies to your pool. Be aware of changing conditions that may affect your pool and manage accordingly. Should you be in a generally harsh environment or area with many trees/leaves you may need to look at extending run times during Timer 1 to accommodate.

Variable Speed Pumps – Increasingly more popular, these pumps are designed to run for much longer but at a lower speed (flow rate) which in turn saves on power costs. It's important to understand that if you are running your pump at low speed you will likely need to extend the runtime of the Naked System to accommodate. ie: a standard pump may require five hours to adequately filter and sanitise an average pool, but with a variable speed pump set on low, the running time will need to be increased to at least eight hours a day. For more information on setting timers and run times, please see our helpful How To Videos: <https://naked-pools.com/how-to-video-naked-pools/>

It is important to understand a certain amount of owner maintenance and care is required to keep your investment operating properly and your water healthy.

We would like to share with you a few tips and hints to extend the life of your investment:

- pH level – it is extremely important that your **pH** is maintained at the correct levels at all times. This is something you will need to test *each week* with a simple Water Test Kit. More than likely, your pH level will be high for the first 10-12 weeks as your pool surface settles into its new environment. Please be aware this is totally normal for nearly all new pools. All that is needed is some hydrochloric acid which you can get from your nearest pool shop.
- Water Balance – your pH level is only one part of the required water testing. Your other weekly testing can also be done with your Water Test Kit or pool shop.
- Copper Level – your Copper levels are maintained between 0.2 - 0.5ppm and need to be tested at least once a week to fortnight especially in summer. Test the copper levels with the Copper Test Kit provided on handover. Further information can be found here <https://naked-pools.com/how-to-video-naked-pools/>
- Evaporation – in the summer you can expect to lose up to 5mm of pool water a day. Please keep an eye on your water level and don't let it go below your skimmer box opening. Severe changes in temperature between night and day also contribute heavily to evaporation.
- Pool Brushing in concrete pools - it is very important in the first month to brush your interior surface *every day*. This prevents a rough surface and you don't get calcium build up. You should try to brush your swimming pool interior at least once a week thereafter. A robotic pool cleaner will also help here but *remember to get right into the corners!*
- Monthly Water Test – there are some things that your Test Kit can't test so you need to take a water sample to your local pool shop *every couple of months*. Please make sure to keep your monthly printouts for future reference.

IMPORTANT – If you take your water to a pool shop, please use the Naked Water Bottle provided at handover and make it clear to the shop that you have a “Freshwater” pool and not a chlorine or salt chlorinated pool. This will help avoid them selling you additional chemicals that you just don't need with your Naked Pool. There is also a handy Tip Sheet for pool shops that you can print and take with you in the event a pool shop is not familiar with Ionised Freshwater Pools. You can download “**Water Testing Tips For Pool Shops**” here: <https://naked-pools.com/manuals/>

Support and How to Videos for the operation of the Naked Freshwater System can be found here: <https://naked-pools.com/how-to-video-naked-pools/>

For support enquiries about the Naked System please use the form here: <https://naked-pools.com/technical-support-form/>

