Chlorine-free. Care-free.

BAQUACIL®

SWIMMING POOL SANITISER

POOL CARE GUIDE

Table of contents

Introduction

Come on in...

... And start enjoying the extra pleasures of a chlorine-free swimming pool. If you're converting your pool from chlorine, you'll be amazed how easy it is with BAQUACIL swimming pool sanitiser and its companion products. If you already use BAQUACIL in your pool, take some time to familiarise yourself with the extended system of products. If you're starting a new pool, just get ready to have fun. BAQUACIL is an effective chlorine-free polymeric sanitiser derived from the same basic chemistry found in a number of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. In fact, the active ingredient is actually used in contact lens cleaning solutions.

BAQUACIL combats a wide variety of microorganisms as it sanitises the water and, working in conjunction with your pool filter, it helps to polish the water through its flocculating action. Because of its complex chemical structure, BAQUACIL is extremely stable. So, unlike halogen sanitisers, chlorine and bromine, BAQUACIL is not affected by sunlight, temperature or pH fluctuations. This stability gives you two important benefits. Firstly, BAQUACIL provides better and more consistent control of bacteria. Secondly, your pool needs less monitoring, usually only once a week, leaving you more leisure time.

Finally, BAQUACIL eliminates many of the problems associated with chlorine, such as the bleaching of hair, fabrics or vinyl liners, and you'll be far less likely to experience skin or eye irritation.

This *Pool Care Guide* is full of information about starting up and maintaining your pool with BAQUACIL and its companion products. Spend a little time reading it now; you'll soon have a lot more time to enjoy your pool.

If you need additional help when taking care of your pool, talk to your retailer of BAQUACIL. You'll be given the advice you need to help you get the most enjoyment out of your pool.

Important

BAQUACIL is ideal for domestic swimming pools but is not recommended for use in spa baths or in those pools fitted with an aeration device.

Some school, hotel and club pools in which the bathing load is normally higher than domestic pools may not be suitable for treatment with BAQUACIL. Please contact your retailer of BAQUACIL for advice.

Safety

Chemical products are necessary to control bacteria and algae and to maximise the life of your pool and its equipment. However, in concentrated form, chemicals can be hazardous. Always handle and use them with care. Always refer to the safety and handling information on the label of each product before use. Here are a few good general suggestions to follow.

- Keep all containers of chemicals in an upright position.
- In case of a spillage or accidental contact, follow the label directions.
- Keep all chemicals out of reach of children.
- Store chemicals in a cool, well-ventilated area away from combustible materials. Do not store chemicals in a motor vehicle.
- ***Never mix concentrated chemicals together. Always add them separately.***
- ***Always add chemicals to water; never add water to chemicals.***
- Keep containers closed when not in use, and use each cap only with its own container.
- Avoid contact with the skin or eyes. Wear eye protection and rubber gloves when handling concentrated chemicals.
- In case of skin or eye contact or accidental swallowing, follow the advice on the label.
- Keep concentrated chemicals away from lawns and plants.
- Dispose of empty containers carefully. Do not pour any dispensed product back into the container. Do not re-use an empty container.

Don't forget

In the event of an accident with any pool chemical always follow the treatment advice on the container.

Note: BAQUA SHOCK swimming pool clarifier is a strong oxidiser. Its container has a vented cap which should not be changed. Storing the container on its side or upside down may result in leakage or rupture. This could start a fire if it comes into contact with combustible material. Always triple-rinse the bottle in pool water before you dispose of it.

Converting your pool water to treatment with BAQUACIL

Whether your pool is freshly filled with water, or currently sanitised with another product, changing to treatment with BAQUACIL is easy. Just follow these simple steps.

Freshly-filled pools

1. Brush and vacuum your pool and run the filter for 24 hours, especially if the pool water is dirty after initial filling.

2. After 24 hours, clean or backwash the filter. If it has not been chemically cleaned in the past 6 months, use BAQUA CLEAN filter cleaner. If a sand filter is fitted in which the sand is more than 3 years old, it is recommended that the sand is renewed at this stage.

3. Calculate the volume of your pool so that you can determine the right amount of chemicals to use. (See *Calculating your pool volume* on page 22.)

4. Take a sample of the pool water to your retailer of BAQUACIL for analysis. (See page 21 for *Water sampling tips*.)

   Please follow your retailer's recommendations to balance your pool water correctly. (See *Water balance* section on page 10.) If your retailer finds that your pool water contains metals, add BAQ OUT chelating agent.

5. With the pump running, pour the start-up dose of BAQUACIL into the water in the region of the inlet. (See the *Start-up dosages* chart on page 7.)

6. Add the start-up dose of BAQUA CHECK.

7. Run the filter continuously for 24 hours.

8. Check that the level of BAQUACIL is about 50 ppm (parts per million). Adjust the level if necessary with a top-up dose of BAQUACIL. (See the *Top-up dosage rates for BAQUACIL* on page 9.)

9. The pool is now ready for use.

***Note:* Don't be alarmed if the water becomes cloudy at any time during this operation. This cloudiness confirms that BAQUACIL is at work taking dissolved substances out of solution. Eventually, these substances will be trapped on the filter, which must be cleaned. This "scavenging action" of BAQUACIL results in water of high clarity. The water should clear within 48 hours. If a sand filter is installed, a BAQUA FLOC tablet may be added to the skimmer to accelerate the clearing process.**

Converting pools treated with chlorine

1. Remove the chlorine source, i.e. cyanurate pills, electrolytic system, or make no further additions of granular or liquid chlorine.

2. To neutralise the chlorine in your pool water, dissolve BAQUA START chlorine neutraliser in a bucket of warm water and pour the solution into the pool. (See the *Start-up dosages* chart on this page.)

3. Run the filter for about 8 hours.

4. Check the chlorine level with your test kit. If any is detected repeat step 2.

5. When the chlorine level is zero, follow the procedures given under *Freshly-filled pools*, steps 4 to 9 on page 6.

Converting pools treated with other chemicals or devices

If your pool is treated with a sanitiser other than chlorine or bromine, or a sanitising device, consult your retailer.

Converting marble plaster pools

Marble plaster pools are susceptible to staining and before starting a new pool or converting to treatment with BAQUACIL, consult your retailer.

Start-up dosages

Pool volume	BAQUACIL	BAQUA CHECK	BAQUA START
cubic metres	*litres*	*millilitres*	*grams*
10	0.5	40	50
20	1	80	100
30	1.5	120	150
40	2	160	200
50	2.5	200	250
60	3	240	300
70	3.5	280	350
80	4	320	400
90	4.5	360	450
100	5	400	500

Pool routine during the swimming season

Now you have started treating your pool with BAQUACIL you will soon begin to appreciate the high standards of bather comfort and the clear, safe water it provides together with the reduction in frequent monitoring and chemical additions which can be associated with other pool sanitisers.

The three principal components of the system are BAQUACIL, BAQUA CHECK and BAQUA SHOCK, which complement each other to provide maximum pool protection. Here's how easy it is to use them.

Weekly care

As with any pool treatment, normal housekeeping such as brushing and vacuuming the pool surfaces and backwashing the filter if necessary must be carried out. Use BAQUA BRITE tile and liner cleaner, if needed, to clean around the tile line and skimmer box.

Test your pool water (see page 13) to check that the levels of BAQUACIL and pH are within the acceptable ranges. The level of BAQUACIL should be between 25 and 50 ppm. When the level is around 25 ppm, add sufficient BAQUACIL to bring the level up to 50 ppm (see the *Top-up dosage rates for BAQUACIL* on page 9). Never allow the level to fall below 25 ppm, because below this level algae and bacteria may not be controlled adequately.

The pH of the water should be maintained between 7.2 and 7.8 for maximum bather comfort.

Algae can ruin your pool's appearance, make your pool walls slippery and unsafe, and clog your filter. A maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK algicide added every week will help prevent the growth of algae (see the *Maintenance dosages* on page 9).

Remember, solving algal problems is more costly and time-consuming than preventing them.

Weekly summary

1. Perform all necessary housekeeping actions (see *General pool care* on page 10).
2. Test the level of BAQUACIL and top up to 50 ppm if the level is around 25 ppm or below.
3. Test the pH and adjust if it is outside the range 7.2 to 7.8.
4. Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK.
5. Check the filter pressure. If high, backwash or clean according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Monthly care

In addition to the normal weekly routine, add BAQUA SHOCK swimming pool clarifier once a month (see the *Maintenance dosages* on this page); this treatment is necessary to help to maintain the sparkle of your pool water. The accumulation of swimmer wastes invisible to the eye, such as perspiration, urine and cosmetic products, can cause eye and skin irritation and provide algae with plenty of food. Adding BAQUA SHOCK and providing adequate filtration will take care of these undesirable waste materials, keeping your pool water beautifully clear and sparkling.

BAQUA SHOCK should be added by carefully pouring the liquid directly into the pool over the water inlets with the filter running. Allow BAQUA SHOCK to disperse throughout the pool water before swimming. Remember to follow the important safety instructions on the container. Rinse and properly dispose of the container immediately after use.

Monthly summary

1. Follow normal weekly care procedures.
2. Carefully add the appropriate dose of BAQUA SHOCK and allow it to disperse before swimming.

Pool volume	**Top-up dosage**	**Maintenance**	
cubic metres	25 ppm BAQUACIL *litres*	Weekly dosage BAQUA CHECK *millilitres*	Monthly dosage* BAQUA SHOCK *litres*
10	0.25	10	1
20	0.5	20	2
30	0.75	30	3
40	1.0	40	4
50	1.25	50	5
60	1.5	60	6
70	1.75	70	7
80	2.0	80	8
90	2.25	90	9
100	2.5	100	10

* equivalent to 100 ppm

General pool care

BAQUACIL makes pool care easy. Even so, there are certain basic things you should do regularly to avoid problems with your pool. These include: housekeeping, water balance, and sanitisation/ clarification.

Housekeeping

- Vacuum and brush your pool weekly.
- Run the filter for at least 8 to 12 hours a day during the season, longer during periods of heavy use or after heavy rain.
- In addition to routine backwashing, clean the filter twice during the season with BAQUA CLEAN filter cleaner to keep it operating at maximum efficiency.
- Clean your pool at the waterline with BAQUA BRITE when necessary.

Water balance

- Check pH every week.
- If possible, take a pool water sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL once a month during the season for analysis, or after a significant amount of top-up water has been added.

Sanitisation/Clarification

- Check the level of BAQUACIL once a week.
- If the BAQUACIL level is around 25 ppm, bring it back to 50 ppm.
- Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK every week.
- Add BAQUA SHOCK once a month.

Adding chemicals safely

When adding chemicals, always read the label for specific instructions.
Many chemicals are added by spreading them around the water's edge, or over the water inlets while the filter is running.
Never mix chemicals; always add them separately.
Add only the amount of chemical specified.

Closing your pool for the winter

If you live in an area where you have to close your pool for the winter, you need to close it fully to protect it. Always follow your pool manufacturer's instructions to protect your pool structure. To help to keep the water in good condition here are some simple steps you should take.

1. **Perform all necessary housekeeping actions**

- Brush and vacuum your pool thoroughly. Clean around the waterline, as well as the skimmer box, using BAQUA BRITE.
- Additionally, clean the skimmer basket and the pump's strainer basket.

2. **Check your water balance**

- Take a sample of your water to your retailer of BAQUACIL for analysis. Follow the recommendations and make any adjustments to the water balance that may be needed.

3. **Sanitise and clarify the water**

- Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA SHOCK.
- Top up the level of BAQUACIL to 50 ppm.
- Add BAQUA WINTER following the instructions on the label.
- Run the filter for 8 to 12 hours to make sure that the chemicals have been thoroughly dispersed in the pool water.

4. **Backwash and clean your filter with BAQUA CLEAN**

- Never leave the filter dirty when you close down your pool, because deposits may harden during the winter, leaving you with a more difficult job in the spring. BAQUA CLEAN will remove organic and mineral deposits, leaving your filter ready for the start-up in spring.

Note: It is advisable to use a well-fitting cover to keep leaves and other airborne debris out of the water.

Opening your pool for the season

Even though you may not be planning to swim in early spring, the temperature of your pool water is rising making the conditions more favourable for the growth of algae and bacteria. This is the time to open your pool for the season. If your pool has already been converted to BAQUACIL, and the instructions for closing it were followed, it's easy; just follow these simple steps.

1. **Opening**
- Take the cover off the pool and store it safely.
- Top up the pool with fresh water, if necessary.
- Check that the pump and filter are in working order.

2. **Housekeeping**
- Brush and vacuum the pool thoroughly to remove any debris that has entered the pool during the winter.

3. **Filtration**
- Run the filter for at least 24 hours, then clean or backwash it. If you did not clean the filter before closing the pool, use BAQUA CLEAN now.

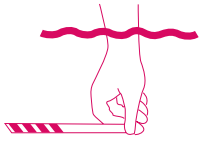
4. **Water balance**
- Take a water sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL for analysis. If the analysis shows there are traces of metals in the water, treat the pool with BAQ OUT.
- Make any necessary water balance adjustments.

5. **Sanitise and clarify your pool water**
- Top up the BAQUACIL level to 50 ppm.
- Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK.
- Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA SHOCK.

6. **Resume your normal weekly/monthly routines**
- Remember to have your water balance checked once a month during the season by your retailer of BAQUACIL.

BAQUA TEST Strips

The level of BAQUACIL and the pH value of the pool water should be checked weekly and adjusted if necessary. The ideal values are 50 ppm BAQUACIL and pH 7.2 to 7.8. The total alkalinity of the pool water can also be measured using BAQUA TEST Strips; the acceptable range is 80 to 140 ppm.



How to use BAQUA TEST Strips

1. Remove a BAQUA Test Strip from the bottle and replace cap tightly. Dip the strip horizontally into the pool water for one second and remove. Do not "swish" the strip back and forth as this will affect the accuracy of the test.

2. Hold the strip level, pad side up, for 15 seconds. Do not shake excess water from the strip.

3. Hold the strip horizontally and compare the BAQUACIL, pH and total alkalinity pads to the corresponding colour blocks on the BAQUA TEST Strip bottle label. The colour chart will tell you whether or not your BAQUACIL, pH and total alkalinity are at the appropriate levels.

If the level of BAQUACIL is judged to be about or below 25 ppm, add a top-up dose. (See the *Top-up dosage rates for BAQUACIL* on page 9.)
Never allow the level of BAQUACIL to fall below 25 ppm.

If the pH and total alkalinity levels, as indicated on the strip, need adjustment, see the section *Keeping your pool water in good condition* in this guide (pages 14 to 16).

The *Swimming Pool Maintenance Chart* (see the inside back cover of this guide) is for you to record the results of your tests.

Tips for best results

Always dry your hands before removing BAQUA TEST Strips from the bottle.
Replace and tighten the lid immediately after removing a strip to help keep the rest fresh.
Store the strips in a cool, dry place.
Leave the packet of drying agent in the bottle.
Always compare the colours in natural daylight.

Keeping your pool water in good condition

Water balance

The water you use to fill your pool is rarely in balance. It can be either scale-forming or corrosive. Water that is neither corrosive nor scale-forming is called "balanced water". This is the ideal water for your pool as it maximises bather comfort and protects the pool equipment from corrosion and scale deposits.

The consequences of unbalanced water

If your pool water is unbalanced and "hard", scale, similar to that found in kettles, can form in the pool filter, pipework, heater and, in extreme cases, even on the pool floor and walls. "Hard" unbalanced water can also be the cause of cloudiness.

If the water in your pool is unbalanced and "soft", corrosion of metal pool accessories, plaster and concrete may occur. Eye and skin irritation and a high consumption of sanitising chemicals may also be noticed.

In either situation, balancing of the pool water will make swimming more pleasant and prolong the life of your pool and its equipment.

Balancing the water

Your retailer of BAQUACIL can carry out the necessary tests and advise you how to balance your pool water with the BAQUACARE range of water balance products.

To be in balance, pool water should meet all of the following criteria:

- pH: 7.2 to 7.8
- Total alkalinity: 80 to 140 ppm
- Calcium hardness: 180 to 250 ppm
- Total dissolved solids: less than 1,500 ppm

pH control

pH is simply a measure of the acidity or basicity of the pool water. The scale for pH ranges from 0 to 14.

At a pH reading of 7.0, water is perfectly neutral. Readings above 7.0 show that the water has more basicity. Readings below 7.0 mean that the water has more acidity. For good bather comfort, swimming pool water should have just a little basicity to give it a pH reading between 7.2 and 7.8.

Every week check the pH of your pool water and adjust it to within the advised limits with BAQUACARE pH increaser or pH decreaser.

Total alkalinity control

The amount of alkalinity in the water can also affect bather comfort. Just as important is its influence on the pH level of the water. A high alkalinity will constantly push the pH readings upwards after adjustment, while low alkalinity can promote pool corrosion, and cause "pH bounce", which is a large change in the pH reading after the adjustment chemicals are added.

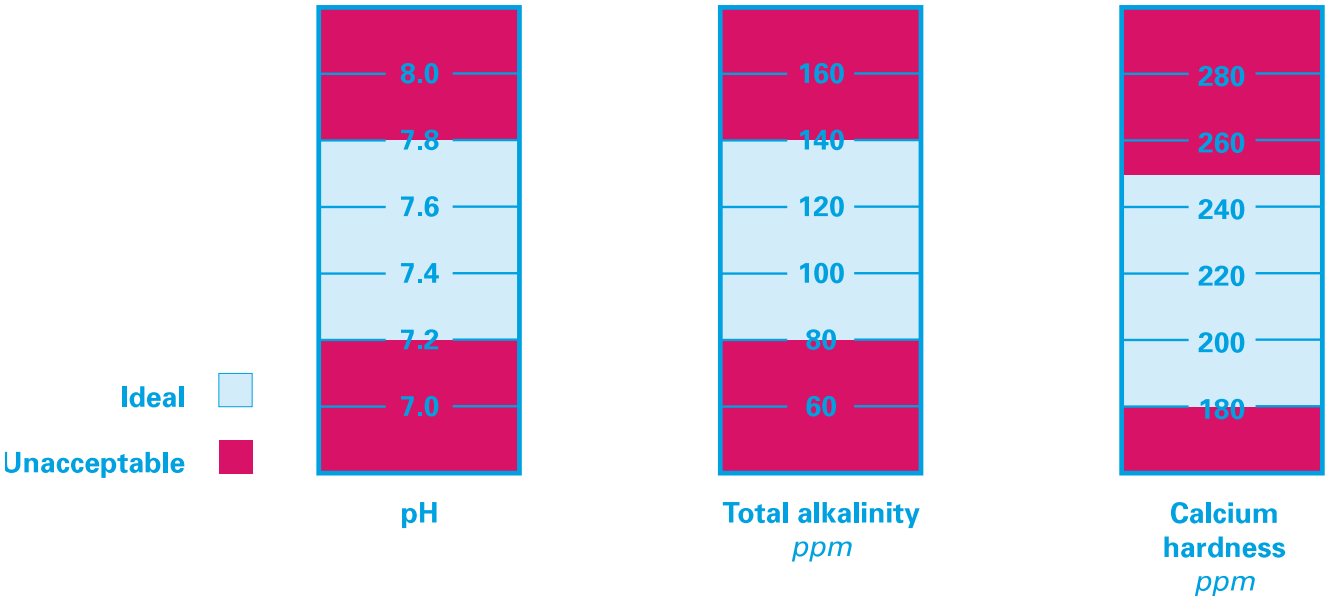
The ideal value of total alkalinity is 80 to 140 ppm.

Calcium hardness control

Low calcium hardness levels in the pool water will promote corrosion.

High levels of calcium hardness can cause scaling and cloudy water.

The ideal calcium hardness content is 180 to 250 ppm.

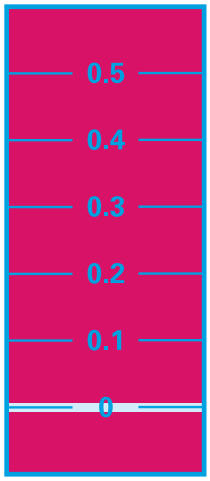


Control of metals

It is quite common to find dissolved metals in pool water. Usually they are present in the source water but sometimes they are present as a result of corrosion and erosion of metal pool-fixtures.

They can cause staining of pool surfaces and inhibit the performance of water sanitisers. Ideally, there should be no free dissolved metals in the pool water.

If metals are detected in your pool water by your retailer of BAQUACIL, BAQ OUT should be used to "sequester" them, rendering them ineffective and harmless.



Metals
ppm

Ideal

Unacceptable

Problem solving

BAQUACIL was developed to provide clear, comfortable and safe pool water without the inconvenience and irritations of ordinary chlorine-based systems. Even so, problems may occur occasionally and the remedial treatments are often not the same as those for a chlorine-treated pool. Here are some helpful solutions. If you have any questions consult your retailer of BAQUACIL.

Algae

Light algal growth

Should patchy growths of algae appear on the sides and bottom of the pool follow these steps:

1. Brush the pool walls and floor daily and run the filter continuously.
2. Check the level of BAQUACIL and top up to 50 ppm.
3. Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK.
4. Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA SHOCK.
5. After 48 hours vacuum the pool to waste to remove the algal debris and clean the filter if necessary.

Heavy algal growth

Should the algal growth be visible throughout the water follow these steps:

1. Brush the pool walls and floor daily during this treatment.
2. Add a maintenance dose of BAQUA CHECK.
3. Add a double maintenance dose of BAQUA SHOCK (200 ppm).
4. Run the pool filter continuously until the pool water is clear. The time taken for the pool to clear can be reduced by adding a BAQUA FLOC tablet to the skimmer if your pool is equipped with a sand filter.
5. When the bottom of the pool becomes visible, vacuum the pool to waste and backwash the filter thoroughly.
6. Check the level of BAQUACIL and adjust to 50 ppm.
7. If the pool water does not clear within 72 hours carry out a full flocculation treatment with BAQUA FLOC liquid swimming pool flocculant.

***Note**: It is extremely important to brush the pool walls and floor before chemical treatment and daily thereafter as long as algae are present.*

Foam

Most often, foam results from a simple mechanical defect such as air leaking into the plumbing, usually on the suction side of the pump. Therefore if foam is present on the surface of the pool when it is not in use it's a good idea to check for air leaks first.

Another common cause of foaming is a low calcium hardness level in the pool water. This results in the production of excessive foam when the pool is in use. In this case, a sample of your pool water should be analysed by your retailer of BAQUACIL for water balance advice.

If there are no air leaks, and the calcium hardness level is satisfactory, this may indicate high levels of BAQUACIL (above 50 ppm) or BAQUA CHECK in the water, especially if accompanied by a dry or almond-like taste. To reduce the levels, partially empty your pool and top up with fresh water.

If the tests show your pool water is within all the correct ranges, BAQUA BURST defoamer can be used.

Waterline deposits

Organic debris such as suntan and body oils tend to accumulate around the waterline of all swimming pools. Owing to the flocculating nature of BAQUACIL you may have slightly heavier deposits than with chlorine treatments, especially during the first few weeks after converting to BAQUACIL. You can clean the waterline "ring" easily by using BAQUA BRITE tile and liner cleaner.

Cloudy water

The cause of the majority of cloudy swimming pool water problems is inadequate filtration. If your filter is too dirty or clogged it can't operate effectively and often backwashing alone is not sufficient to restore its efficiency. That's why it is recommended that you clean your filter with BAQUA CLEAN at least twice during the swimming season and again before closing the pool for winter. This product has been specially formulated for the cleaning of sand, diatomaceous earth and synthetic cartridge filters.

As well as following the filter manufacturer's instructions, you may find the following advice useful to keep your filter working efficiently:

General

- Operate the filter for at least 8 hours each day even if the pool is not being used. If your pool has a higher than normal "family-size" bathing load increase the filtration time.
- Never circulate the pool water through the surface skimmer only. The water must flow through the deep-end drain for efficient filtration.
- Ensure that the eye-ball returns are directed downwards and towards the main drain to improve circulation.
- Make sure that your filter is equipped with a pressure gauge and that it is working correctly.

Sand filters

- Only backwash your sand filter when the pressure gauge has risen to the level indicated in the instructions for your filter. In fact, backwashing too frequently can reduce the efficiency of most sand filters.
- The sand in the filter wears with time and as a general guide should be replaced every 3 years.

Diatomaceous earth filters

- Remember it is the diatomaceous earth (D.E.) that provides the filtration and not the fabric screens. Do not run your D.E. filter without the correct amount of D.E. powder otherwise the screens will block.
- Cleaning D.E. filters by backwashing is not always effective. It is better to remove the screens and wash off the spent D.E with a jet of water from a hose pipe.

Cartridge filters

- Only cartridges made from synthetic materials are recommended to be used since those made from paper are not easily cleaned.
- The most convenient way of operating a cartridge filter is to use two sets. This will allow one set to be cleaned, by firstly hosing it with water and then soaking it in BAQUA CLEAN whilst the other set is in use.

Treating cloudy water

1. Check that the filter is working and being used effectively by following the advice given earlier in this section.
2. Check that the pump is working correctly.
3. Check and top up the level of BAQUACIL to 50 ppm if necessary.
4. If the pool is equipped with a sand filter place a BAQUA FLOC tablet in the skimmer basket.
5. Filter the pool water continuously.
6. If the water clarity does not improve within 72 hours perform a full flocculation treatment with BAQUA FLOC liquid.

Eye irritation

Pool water treated with BAQUACIL is much less likely to cause eye irritation than water treated with chlorine-based products. Eye irritation, like an allergy, is a personal thing but if several swimmers experience irritation you should check the level of BAQUACIL and ask your retailer of BAQUACIL to carry out a full water analysis. If the water is in balance but the BAQUACIL level exceeds 50 ppm you should reduce the level by partially emptying the pool and topping it up with fresh water.

Taste

Too much BAQUACIL can make the swimming pool water taste dry and bitter; too much BAQUA CHECK can give the water an almond-like taste and smell. If either of these tastes occur the levels of the chemicals will need reducing. To do this, partially empty your pool then refill with fresh water.

Water sampling tips

There may be times when you need to take a water sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL for professional analysis, for example, after you add a significant amount of new water, or after heavy rain. In fact, if possible it's a good idea to take a sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL about once a month during the season. Here are a few guidelines to help ensure a good water sample:

1. The size of your water sample should be around 500 millilitres (0.5 litre).
2. Take your sample about half a metre below the surface, and away from the skimmer or filter returns.
3. Take the sample in a **clean, dry, plastic container.**
4. Take the sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL without delay.

***Note:* Never sample your pool water immediately after adding chemicals. Always allow the water to circulate for 8 to 12 hours before taking a sample.**

Calculating your pool volume

To calculate the volume of your pool, measure the pool dimensions and estimate the volume from the appropriate chart below.

Circular pools

Diameter	Av. depth	Diameter	Av. depth	Volume (approx.)	
feet		*metres*		*gallons*	*cubic metres*
12	3	3.6	0.9	2,000	10
15	4	4.5	1.2	4,500	20
20	4	6.0	1.2	7,500	35
25	4	7.5	1.2	12,000	55
30	4	9.0	1.2	17,500	80

For circular pools of different dimensions use the formula: Diameter (m) x Diameter (m) x Av. depth (m) x 0.8 = Volume (approx.) in cubic metres.

Rectangular pools

Length	Width	Av. depth	Length	Width	Av. depth	Volume (approx.)	
feet			*metres*			*gallons*	*cubic metres*
24	12	4	7.2	3.6	1.2	6,500	30
30	15	4	9.0	4.5	1.2	10,500	48
30	15	5	9.0	4.5	1.5	13,000	60
34	17	5	10.0	5.0	1.5	16,500	75
32	16	6	9.5	4.75	1.8	18,000	80
40	20	5	12.0	6.0	1.5	24,000	110

For irregularly-shaped pools, estimate the surface area in square metres and multiply by the average depth in metres. The result is the volume in cubic metres.

Product descriptions

BAQUACIL	chlorine-free swimming pool sanitiser	The highly effective polymeric swimming pool sanitiser that contains no chlorine and is highly stable in use.
BAQUA SHOCK	swimming pool clarifier	Compatible with BAQUACIL. Contains 30% hydrogen peroxide.
BAQUA CHECK	algicide	To help minimise the growth of algae.
BAQ OUT	chelating agent	"Sequesters" potentially-damaging trace metals from pool water, rendering them ineffective and harmless.
BAQUA START	chlorine neutraliser	Neutralises chlorine.
BAQUA CLEAN	swimming pool filter cleaner	Acid-based cleaner for synthetic cartridge, diatomaceous earth, and sand filters.
BAQUA FLOC liquid	swimming pool flocculant	Liquid flocculating agent.
BAQUA FLOC tablet	swimming pool flocculant	Tableted flocculating agent.
BAQUA BURST	defoamer	Silicone-based antifoam.
BAQUA BRITE	tile and liner cleaner	Concentrated gel for improved cleaning of dirt, scale, oil, and light stains above and below the pool water line.
BAQUA TEST strip	swimming pool water test indicator	An indicator strip used to determine the level of BAQUACIL in pool water, together with its pH and total alkalinity.
BAQUACARE water balance products	total alkalinity increaser	Low-dusting product used to raise water alkalinity.
	pH decreaser	Dry acid product used to lower the pH of pool water. Also used to lower the total alkalinity level of pool water.
	pH increaser	Highly-active product used to raise the pH of pool water.
	calcium hardness increaser	Low-dusting product used to raise the calcium hardness of pool water.
BAQUA WINTER	overwintering product	Liquid product developed to help provide maximum protection through the closed season. Can be used with chlorine-release products.

Use with other products

BAQUACIL is different from ordinary chlorine and bromine-based pool sanitisers. For that reason, many chemicals that work with one system won't work with the other. The following are lists of the most common chemicals you can use with BAQUACIL, and those which are incompatible. Of course, it's impossible to publish a complete list of all products, so always check with your retailer of BAQUACIL before adding other chemicals to your pool.

Compatible

BAQUACIL is compatible with:

- BAQUA START chlorine neutraliser
- BAQUA SHOCK swimming pool clarifier
- BAQUA CHECK algicide
- BAQUA FLOC liquid swimming pool flocculant
- BAQUA FLOC tableted swimming pool flocculant
- BAQUA CLEAN filter cleaner
- BAQ OUT chelating agent for mineral control
- BAQUA BURST defoamer
- BAQUA BRITE tile and liner cleaner
- The BAQUACARE range of water balance products
- BAQUA WINTER overwintering product

Incompatible

BAQUACIL is not compatible with:

- Any sanitisers, shock treatments or algicides based on chlorinating chemicals – calcium, lithium, sodium hypochlorites, chlorinated isocyanurates and salt chlorinators – or with bromine or iodine compounds
- Ionic sterilisers, for example, copper or silver ionizers
- Copper-based and polymeric quaternary-ammonium-based algicides
- Anionic detergents (most household detergents and some tile line cleaners)
- Water-softening chemicals, for example, sodium hexametaphosphate and tripolyphosphates
- Persulphate oxidants
- Ozone-generating devices

Important

To be safe, always use products that are recommended by your retailer of BAQUACIL.

Glossary

Algae
Microscopic forms of plant life (some free-floating, others clinging). Some strains are more resistant to chemical treatment than others.

Algicides
Chemicals that control or prevent algae.

Bacteria
Single-cell organisms that contaminate your pool water. Introduced from the environment and by swimmers. Can be a health hazard unless controlled with a sanitiser.

Balanced water
The correct ratio of mineral content and pH level that prevents pool water from being either corrosive or scale-forming.

Calcium hardness
The amount of dissolved calcium in pool water. High hardness levels cause cloudy water and scale formation. Low levels cause harm to the pool and equipment.

Cartridge filter
A filter for pool water that uses paper or fabric-like cartridges to remove suspended matter.

Chelating agent
A compound which holds dissolved metal ions in solution by chemically binding them in a stable ring structure. Also known as a "sequestering" agent.

Chlorine
A form of sanitising agent that controls bacteria in swimming pools by the release of hypochlorous acid, also known as free available chlorine.

Diatomaceous earth (D.E.) filter
A filter for pool water that uses diatomaceous earth which consists of tiny prehistoric diatom skeletons. They are very porous and provide an excellent filter medium.

Flocculant
A chemical which causes suspended matter in the pool to coagulate and fall to the bottom of the pool.

pH
A measurement of acidity or basicity. The ideal range in a pool using BAQUACIL is 7.2 to 7.8. Below 7.2, pool water is acidic and will corrode pool equipment and damage the pool surface. Above 7.8, pool water is too basic – which may result in cloudiness and scale formation. Improper pH balance also affects the bacteria-killing power of chlorine. The anti-bacterial activity of BAQUACIL is not linked to pH.

ppm
The abbreviation for "parts per million". The accepted measurement of chemical concentration in swimming pool water.

Reagent
A substance used to detect or measure chemical level.

Sand filter
A pool water filter that uses fine silica sand as its filter medium.

Scale
Calcium/magnesium salt deposits that can coat pool walls and clog pipes, filters and heaters.

Sequestering agent
See chelating agent.

Total alkalinity
The concentration of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides in the pool water. A high total alkalinity value causes pH to resist adjustment to the desired range. A low total alkalinity value makes it difficult to maintain pH within the desired range.

Maintaining your pool with BAQUACIL

Date: _____

Pool volume (cubic metres): _____

Filter type: _____

Retailer address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____

Weekly maintenance

BAQUACIL and pH levels should be checked every week and adjusted if necessary.

1. BAQUACIL
   (Recommended range 25 to 50 ppm)
   If the level is around 25 ppm,
   add _____ litres of BAQUACIL.

2. Add _____ millilitres of
   BAQUA CHECK.

Monthly maintenance

In addition to your regular weekly maintenance:

1. Add _____ litres of
   BAQUA SHOCK swimming pool
   clarifier.

2. It is a good idea, if possible, to take a water sample to your retailer of BAQUACIL for complete analysis during the pool season.

Twice a season

1. Clean your filter with BAQUA CLEAN
   filter cleaner.

Swimming pool maintenance chart

Weekly

1. Measure the BAQUACIL level using the test kit or BAQUA TEST strips and “top up” if necessary.
2. Measure the pH and adjust with the relevant BAQUACARE product if outside the range 7.2 to 7.8.
3. Add BAQUA CHECK.
4. Attend to house-keeping (clean the water line with BAQUA BRITE and backwash the filter, if necessary).

Monthly

1. Add BAQUA SHOCK.
2. If possible, take a sample of pool water to your retailer for a complete water analysis.

Twice per season

1. Clean your filter with BAQUA CLEAN.

Week number	Date checked	**BAQUACIL level test result**		BAQUACIL added (*litres*)	BAQUA CHECK added (*litres*)	BAQUA SHOCK added (*litres*)	**pH level check**			Pool housekeeping routine					**Notes**
		About 25 ppm or BELOW	About 50 ppm or ABOVE				Result	Amount added		Pool brushed	Pool vacuumed	Waterline cleaned	Filter backwashed	Filter cleaned	
		ADD top-up dose	DO NOT ADD					BAQUACARE pH decreaser (ACID pH-)	BAQUACARE pH increaser (ALKALI pH+)						
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
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