

barrier reef pools

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR FIBREGLASS POOL



EDITION 04
BRP AUS

ADVANCED
POOL COLOUR TECHNOLOGY
LIFETIME INTERIOR SURFACE GUARANTEE



**REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF
MONTHLY POOL TEST RESULTS TO
COMPLY WITH YOUR WARRANTY TERMS**

Welcome to the world of pool owners.

Owning your own pool brings many benefits including a healthy leisure activity, fun and entertainment for family and friends and added value to your home.

However, it also brings responsibilities.

This booklet briefly outlines certain requirements which, if followed, will maximise your enjoyment, prevent problems and protect your investment.

For further information, you may wish to purchase Australian

Standard 3633 “Private Swimming Pool Water Quality” from your local Standards Australia office. This publication contains more detailed information for interested pool owners.



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THE IMPORTANCE OF SAFETY

Pool Fencing

State regulations require that your pool be fenced prior to 300mm of water being placed in it.

Your pool must be fenced from your neighbouring properties and current regulations require a fence between any house door and the pool.

All toddler drowning and near drowning accidents occur due to inadequate maintenance of a pool barrier or a lack of supervision of children.

It is vital that your self closing gates and other safety features of your pool barrier be fully maintained at all times.

Local Council officers must currently inspect your pool barrier at least every four years and have the power to issue infringement notices and fines for non-complying or non-operating barriers.

Householders with a pool and fence should not let toddlers play unsupervised in the rest of the yard as the pool fence is a barrier only and NOT an impregnable fortress to young children.

REMEMBER - no water may go into a pool until it is properly fenced.

Note: Law requires a minimum of 1200mm exclusion zone on the outside of the pool fence.

Pool Covers

The blanket was originally supplied as mandatory by the State Government as a means of reducing water loss through evaporation however not as a means of heating the water. **It is important that you control the use of the pool blanket to minimise overheating of the pool and to enable the gasses entrapped underneath the blanket to escape. The pool blanket should be cut to 20mm smaller than the pools entire perimeter. The blanket should be completely removed for at least one to two days per week to avoid over chlorination which will lead to damaging your pool surface, equipment and void your warranty.**

We recommend your pool blanket is removed during the winter months & you chlorinator is adjusted to run a minimum out put to avoid over chlorination.

Major Points:

- The fencing requirements must be met prior to filling the pool.
- Fencing and gates should be checked frequently and appropriately maintained to ensure that they continue to comply with the regulations.
- Don't leave furniture or other items that children can climb on near your pool fence or above ground pool.
- A pool cover is not a substitute for a fence or proper supervision.
- Ensure all chemicals are stored out of the reach of children.
- Always ensure pool toys and games are removed from the pool area after use
- Always maintain the pool water in a clear clean and sanitised condition.
- Supervise pool users at all times
- A little thought can prevent accidents from happening
- Place "NO DIVING" signs near your pool unless it has been specifically designed to allow safe diving.
- Drinking and swimming do not mix - don't allow alcohol to be consumed by pool users.
- Keep glasses and other breakables away from the pool area - using plastic can prevent injury.
- Display a resuscitation chart in the pool area.
- Never drain your Barrier Reef Pool unless authorised in writing by Barrier Reef Pools.
- Never run your manual vacuum over the hydrostatic valve as this may result in the valve lifting and water draining from your pool.

Further information on pool safety is contained in Australian Standard 2818 "A Guide to Swimming Pool Safety", available from Standards Australia offices.

Use of the Pool

Most domestic pools are not designed for diving. Unless your pool has been specifically built for this purpose, you should not allow pool users to dive. You should also ensure that obstacles which could be used as diving platforms are not placed near the pool.

Severe injuries can result from divers hitting the side or bottom of a pool - you are therefore protecting your family and friends from injury by adopting a NO DIVING policy!

The same applies for "rough-house" play around, or in, your pool.

We suggest that you display a "NO DIVING" sign in your pool area. Diving boards, slippery dips, slides and trampolines can be dangerous and should only be used if your pool has been specifically designed for their safe use.

Even then, constant adult supervision is important to prevent accidents.

REMEMBER THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR ADULT SUPERVISION OF POOL USERS AT ALL TIMES.



WATER MAINTENANCE

pH

pH measures how acidic or alkaline the pool water is and is one of the most important aspects of maintaining healthy pool water. On the pH scale, a range of 0 – 14 is represented with the middle level of 7 being a neutral marker. Values below 7 show acidity while values above 7 show alkaline.

Australian Standards show the operating range to be between 7.0 to 7.8, and the preferred range as 7.2 to 7.6. It is recommended that a range of 7.2 to 7.4 be maintained for fibreglass pools.

If your pH levels are outside 7.2 to 7.4 this will affect any potential warranty claim.

Heavy rain, lots of swimming and topping up the water level in your pool can all change the pH level.

If the pH levels become unbalanced it can cause skin discomfort and eye soreness to swimmers, damage to the surface of the pool and equipment and can hinder the sanitisation process. Unbalanced pH levels can interfere with the effects of chlorine as well as the volume of chlorine used and required.

Total Alkalinity

Total Alkalinity is the total concentration of bases and total dissolved solids in water, usually made up of bicarbonates, carbonates and hydroxides. These elements combine to act as a buffer against changes in pH.

Australian Standards recommend a range between 60 - 200ppm (parts per million) for fibreglass pools, and 140 -160ppm for concrete pools. Low Alkalinity can make the water aggressive, resulting in the pH levels becoming unstable, potentially causing damage to the pool surface and equipment.

High Total Alkalinity decreases the sensitivity of pH. The result is usually high pH and lower chlorine efficiency. It can also result in scale formation and cloudy water.

The Total Alkalinity levels in your pool can be changed through the following methods;

- Topping up your pool water level to change the Total Alkalinity levels.
- Adding a buffer product to the pool. For example bicarbonate of soda.
- Adding an acid product to the pool to lower the pH and Total Alkalinity.

Calcium Hardness

In simple terms, this measures the amount of dissolved calcium in your pool water.

The desired range is 80 to 500 ppm according to Australian Standard 3633. You should consult your pool builder or SPASA accredited pool shop for the specific requirements of your pool finish, water supply and equipment.

Both Total Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness need to be brought into balance. Low levels will mean that the water is corrosive to the pool and/or equipment; whereas high levels will lead to scale formation on the pool and equipment.

Measurement of Calcium Hardness cannot be performed with a normal pool test kit. We suggest that a water sample be taken to a SPASA accredited pool shop for testing. Generally in areas where calcium levels are not naturally high, testing annually will suffice after the initial adjustment. The only qualification to this is if you use Calcium Hypochlorite (65% Chlorine) to sanitise your pool. Depending upon the method used, this chemical can quickly raise Calcium Hardness levels and may require more frequent testing and adjustment.

Let's have a look at the interconnection. Assume that the pH is O.K. but the Total Alkalinity is low. To raise the level, add "Buffer" (Sodium Bicarbonate) at the required rate. However, Buffer is an alkali and will also raise the pH. Acid, which is used to lower pH, also lowers Total Alkalinity.

The trick is, therefore, to raise the Total Alkalinity artificially high so that when the acid is added to lower the pH to the correct range, the Total Alkalinity is also reduced to the correct range.

Three acid types are used to lower pH. Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphuric Acid (non-fume acid) and Dry Acid (Sodium Bisulphate). All will effectively lower the pH and Total Alkalinity. Check with your SPASA member pool shop or service person as to which type is most suitable for your pool.

If using Hydrochloric Acid to lower pH it is vital that it be diluted (one part of acid to ten parts of water) prior to adding to the pool. Note that the filter should be running during addition and for one hour afterwards to ensure adequate mixing.

No other type of acid should ever be used for pH or Total Alkalinity adjustment.

Always brush the pool surface immediately after adding acid. Never mix pool chemicals of any type together.

*NOTE: Always add chemicals slowly into water.
NEVER add water to chemicals.*

Broadcasting chemicals inadvertently into the pool may cause surface damage and void your warranties.



Chlorine & Sanitisation

Your swimming pool and its users need to be protected from viruses, bacteria, algae and germs that can contaminate your water. Chlorine is the most popular choice for sanitising pool water.

When using Salt Water Chlorinators (produce chlorine via electrolysis of salt), the pH levels need to be correct to ensure effective sanitisation. Chlorine output should be adjusted regularly for different conditions.

Remember that chlorine in a swimming pool is a consumable and needs to be constantly replenished and reintroduced into your pool.

Free Chlorine or Total Chlorine should be between 1.5-3.0ppm.

If your chlorine levels are higher than 3.0ppm this will affect any potential warranty claim.

Stabiliser (Outdoor Pools Only)

Sun light removes chlorine from pool water. By adding a stabiliser (Cyanuric Acid), you can reduce the amount of chlorine destroyed from the UV light.

A stabiliser is mostly required in the summer months, however it is important to remember that chlorine can be lost all year round through backwashing, and will need to be monitored and replaced. Testing can be done at your local pool shop.

It is recommended that your pool water is stabilised at the beginning of summer, and checked every month while in use. If you pump out water or backwash, more frequent testing may be required.

Levels should be between 30-50ppm. Over-stabilising a swimming pool will block the chlorine from working.

Adding Chemicals To Your Pool

Chemicals should only be added to your pool in small doses to avoid wild fluctuations, which can cause even greater problems. Chemicals are interconnected, so it is recommended that you balance one issue at a time.

Remember water that is not properly maintained may void the warranty on your pool surface.

Chemical Safety

It is important to **ALWAYS** add chemicals slowly into a bucket of water. **NEVER** add water into chemicals prior to pouring around the pool.

Always remember to:

- Never mix chemicals
- Store chemicals safely and away from children
- Transport chemicals correctly

Pool chemicals can cause serious injury so be vigilant and be safe.

Water levels should never be allowed to fall below the middle of the skimmer box.

Keep in mind, your pool is designed to remain full of water at all times. If the pool is drained without proper precautions, hydrostatic or ground pressure outside the pool could cause the structure to buckle, crack or float.

All damage to the pool shell resulting from improper pool drainage is the owner's responsibility.

If it becomes necessary to drain the pool, contact your pool installer or pool manufacturer.

It's all about balance. For the best life out of your pool, keep the water level in the centre of the rectangular skimmer plate on the pool wall.

Low water level may cause the circulating pump to lose prime, resulting in pump damage. High water level reduces or eliminates the skimmer effectiveness. Also, overflowing water will wash sand away from the pavers, causing them to sink and become hazardous.

The Winter Months

While it is sometimes tempting to forget about your pool during the winter months it can often lead to costly repair and maintenance. While the level of maintenance required does decrease in winter, it is highly recommended that you continue with a program of water testing, filter cleans and equipment checks. The small amount of time needed to do so during the winter months will mean easy preparation for summer and avoid any damage and expensive repair.

It is also strongly recommended to remove the pool cover during this time.

THE FILTRATION PROCESS

So far the treatment has dealt with the chemical destruction of water contaminants. Filtration is the physical removal of neutralised contaminants, such as algae and bacteria, and insoluble particles from the water.

Daily filtration cycles should be between 4 and 8 hours, depending upon the size of the system installed and the season of the year, to ensure that at least one “turnover” is achieved - that is, as a minimum, the equivalent volume for the pool is filtered each day.

In addition, the filter should be running during swimming periods, and for a short time after to skim body oil from the pool and to add some chlorine if an automatic chlorinator has been fitted. Remember that swimming is a time of high chlorine demand due to bather contamination.

The Filtration System

While filtration systems may differ in regard to filter type etc., they will all have the following basic features:

- A skimmer into which the inflow carries surface debris such as leaves, oil etc. into the start of the filtration system.
- An initial leaf basket in the skimmer to trap leaves and large debris before the water is sucked through to the pump.
- A secondary basket in the hair and lint pot in front of the pump.

NOTE: to prevent rubbish inhibiting water flow and causing pump starvation these baskets need to be cleaned regularly.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

your internal warranty will be voided if your sanitation system uses Ultrasonication or ionisation of copper, silver, zinc in combination with electrolysis. Our experience is that these types of systems plate out and cause damage to the internal finish of the pool shell.

- A circulating pump.
- A filter which physically removes solids from the water.
- Pipework through which the clean water returns to the pool

NOTE: the "eyeball" fittings where the water returns back into the pool should be turned down at an angle of 45 degrees to assist water circulation.

Types Of Filters

All Filtration relies on removing solid matter from the water as it is pumped through the filter. There are two types of filters currently in use, namely Cartridge or Sand.

Both types have high flow characteristics and are highly efficient. However, they all require cleaning to remove the entrapped solids. Failure to clean filters as required will result in reduced filtration flow due to debris blocking the filter.

It will also cause an increase in pressure within the filter tank which could eventually reduce the life of the unit. Regular cleaning, as indicated by the pressure gauge is, therefore, essential. Cleaning methods will depend upon filter type. For Diatomaceous Earth and Sand Filters the filter can be 'backwashed', which is to reverse the flow of water through the filter tank to flush the rubbish to waste. Cartridge Filters will require hosing down and soaking in a cleaning fluid.

Regular cleaning of a filter will provide benefits in terms of better water flows for filtration and vacuuming, and better chlorination with automatic chlorination systems. It will also mean a better circulation system within the pool due to the increased flow rate.

In addition to this regular cleaning, periodic service of the filter is recommended to remove any build up of grease and scale. This can be arranged through your SPASA Accredited Pool Shop or service person. Your pool builder must provide you with instructional brochures on the use and maintenance of all the pool equipment supplied. If not, ask for them or telephone the equipment manufacturer. **The methods you use should be in accordance with these booklets and the manufacturers recommendations.**

More detailed answers to questions on filtration can be obtained by contacting any SPASA accredited pool shop or service person. This advice is always available free.

Automatic Chlorination Systems

The cleaning and maintenance of these automatic systems is most important to ensure they function up to designed standards.

Some later model Salt Water Chlorinators are self cleansing using a reverse polarity system to minimise the build up of contaminants on the electrolytic cell.

Failure to keep the electrolytic cell clean will interfere with chlorine production and may eventually reduce the life of the unit. Checking and cleaning should be carried out in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

POOL SURFACE CARE

The “bathtub” ring which forms on the pool wall or tile caused by body oils, suntan lotions and airborne contaminants can easily be removed with swimming pool tile cleaner or other non abrasive commercial tile or vinyl cleaners.

Do not use abrasive cleaners, steel wool, metal scrapers, brushes or tools as these may cause permanent damage to the gel coat finish. Dulled gelcoat above the water line may be restored with a cutting compound either power or hand applied followed by a coat of wax.

The gelcoat finish of your fibreglass pool can be scratched like any other gloss surface. The gelcoat is seven to eight times thicker than a normal coat of paint so it is not likely that scratches will be more than superficial.

Hair line cracks which may develop over a period of time are not uncommon. They only penetrate the gelcoat and do not effect the pool's structure or result in leakage.

Contact your fibreglass pool dealer for more information. Heavy amounts of dirt and debris should be vacuumed out.



GENERAL TIPS

Pool Water Samples

When you take a pool water sample for testing to your SPASA accredited pool shop, make sure the container used does not contaminate the sample.

Use a well washed glass jar, fill to the top and cover with 2 or 3 layers of plastic wrap before screwing on the lid.

Under no circumstances should plastic fruit juice or cordial bottles be used.

Some SPASA Accredited Pool Shops provide special sample containers for this use.

Transport the sample to the test point promptly. DO NOT ALLOW THE SAMPLE TO HEAT UP. This may change the chemical levels and give a misleading result.

Test Kits

The Australian Standard AS 3633 requires that the test kit performs at least 3 functions, namely

- Sanitiser (chlorine, bromine or other)
- pH
- Total Alkalinity

Test kits may either be the colour drop type or the 3 way “dip stick” using DPD or Syringealdezine to determine Chlorine/ Bromine. OTO test kits should not be used as they may provide false readings.

In remote areas where access to a water testing service is impractical, supplementary test kits are available to test calcium hardness, cyanuric acid and salt levels.

All Test kits should be 'stored in cool conditions and not exposed to sunlight. It is recommended that all reagents be replaced at the beginning of each swimming season.

Landscaping And Sub-Soil Drainage

Australian Standard 1839 contains recommendations regarding subsoil drainage for fibreglass pools, except in areas with highly permeable soils, where the water table will never rise higher than the base of the pool.

Where such drainage systems have been installed and additional site works are planned, it is recommended that contact first be established with the pool company to ensure that the drainage system will not be adversely affected. Remember, hydrostatic pressure from ground water can affect fibreglass pools.

Use Of Standpipe

Fibreglass pools installed in areas having non-permeable soils may have a standpipe installed as part of the subsoil drainage system. This allows for measurement of the height of the underground water table.

Stand pipes are installed around the pool to facilitate the ground water height. This is the owners responsibility to make sure the ground water around the pool never levels with the water inside the pool.

Should I Empty My Pool?



DO NOT DRAIN YOUR POOL!

Generally swimming pools should not be emptied. If for some reason you think your pool requires emptying, please check with Barrier Reef Pools first. Emptying your pool can lead to potential damage and may affect your warranty. Most problems can be rectified without the need to empty the pool.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACID

Used to lower pH but will also lower Total Alkalinity to some degree. Recommended acids to be used are Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphuric Acid (non-fume) and Dry Acid (Sodium Bisulphate).

ALGAECIDES

Available in many forms and types. These products are supplements to your sanitiser and are specifically intended to kill all forms of algae. Warning: check with your pool shop prior to purchase for compatibility with your pool and maintenance system.

ALKALI

A chemical with a pH above 7; for example soda ash and sodium bicarbonate. However, the first will mostly affect the pH while the second will have its major influence on raising Total Alkalinity.

BACKWASHING

The process used to clean some filters by reversing the water flow to flush out accumulated dirt.

BROMINE

A form of sanitiser most commonly used in spas because of its tolerance to hot water.

BUFFER

An alternative name for Sodium Bicarbonate which is used to raise Total Alkalinity. A minimum level of 60 ppm is recommended as this "buffers" pH against undue sensitivity to chemical additions.

CALCIUM HARDNESS

The amount of dissolved calcium in the pool water.

CHEMICAL BALANCES

A composite term covering those aspects of water which should be adjusted to achieve water suitable for swimmers, sanitisers and the pool surface and equipment. Pool water is chemically balanced when pH, Total Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness levels are all within the recommended ranges.

CHLORINATOR

Normally of three forms:

1) SALT WATER CHLORINATOR - a unit which manufactures chlorine through the electrolytic conversion of salt. Chlorine levels will depend upon several variables including running time of the unit.

2) CHLORINE CONTROLLER - a machine which feeds liquid chlorine and/or acid into pool water. Normally integrated with the filtration cycle, these units have electronic control on chlorine and pH levels.

3) EROSION FEEDER - containing solid tri-chlor tablets, these units control the rate of chlorine addition through a manual valve which varies the water flow over the tablets.

CHLORINE

A pool sanitiser which oxidises contaminants in swimming pool water. It is pH dependant. There are many different types of Chlorine available - check with your SPASA member Pool Builder or Pool Shop for the one most suitable for your pool.

COMBINED CHLORINE

Chlorine which has combined with nitrogen based compounds to form chloramines. Associated with a very strong chlorine-like smell, this compound is a poor sanitiser and indicates the need for more chlorine (see super chlorination).

FILTER

A device to remove oxidised material and debris from pool water. The main types of filters are D.E. (Diatomaceous Earth), Sand and Cartridge.

FLOW RATE

The rate at which your water is Pumped through the filtration system (litres per hour)

FREE AVAILABLE CHLORINE (F.A.C.)

That portion of chlorine in the pool water available to oxidise contaminants as opposed to 'Combined Chlorine' or 'Total Chlorine'.

HAIR AND LINT POT

This section of the circulating pump contains the secondary strainer basket for the filtration system. It requires regular cleaning.

pH

A measure of the alkalinity (above 7.0) or acidity (below 7.0) of pool water. The slightly alkali range of 7.2 to 7.4 is recommended.

PUMP

The device which circulates the water through the filtration, heating and chlorination systems and within the pool itself

SANITISER

A range of chemicals used to control bacteria in pool water.

SKIMMER BOX

The suction point in the side of the pool where water is drawn into the filtration system. An important part of this fixture is the floating weir flap which serves two functions- the first is to cause the top layer of water to flow into the skimmer, removing debris floating on the water surface; secondly, the flap closes when the pump is not running, preventing the debris from floating back into the pool. Cleaning the skimmer basket is an important part of pool maintenance.

STABILISER

Cyanuric Acid is used to screen the pool water from the sun's UV radiation which attacks the chlorine. The use of this product is recommended for all chlorinated outdoor pools. Regular checking and maintenance during the swimming season is recommended. Stabiliser should not be used in indoor pools.

SUPER CHLORINATION

The addition of chlorine, usually calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite, performs three functions:

- the destruction of compounds such as chloramines.
- super sanitising to ensure the destruction of most harmful bacteria.
- a super algacidal effect to destroy algae spores resistant to normal chlorine levels.

See your Pool Shop for assistance.

TEST KIT

The kit normally supplied with the pool to enable home testing of the water. Normal levels tested are pH acid demand, total alkalinity and free available chlorine. Other functions, such as salt and stabiliser levels, calcium hardness, total dissolved solids and metals in solution can be tested by your SPASA accredited pool shop or service person.

TOTAL ALKALINITY (TA)

Is the measure of bicarbonates, carbonates and hydroxide in the pool water. It is raised through adding sodium bicarbonate, also called "buffer".

As the chemicals used to adjust pH may also affect Total Alkalinity it is recommended that the two be measured together. The chemical interaction between pH and Total Alkalinity may require that they also be adjusted together. Both pH and Total Alkalinity levels should be tested frequently.

TOTAL CHLORINE

The combination of free available chlorine and combined chlorine in the pool water.

RECOMMENDED WATER CHEMISTRY

There are Australian Standards (AS3633-1989) to maintain and operate a residential swimming pool. However, as a manufacturer, Barrier Reef Pools provides you with their recommended Fibreglass Pool Chemistry Levels which are based on this standard.

These water balance factors ensure the water is safe and at comfortable levels to swim in. It also protects and prolongs your wonderful Barrier Reef Pool interior and equipment. **Please be aware that super chlorinating your pool is not recommended for your pool interior. Be aware that chlorine is a bleach, and excessive levels will damage your pool.**

Please test your pool weekly at your local pool shop.

Monthly water reports taken from your pool must be retained for any warranty claims. Warranty claims will require monthly water test results to be submitted as electronic printouts from the day of testing, including the results with actions and or recommendations.

Should the requirement arise for your Barrier Reef Pool to be emptied, consideration must be given to damage which may be caused by this process. Emptying your pool must be achieved by competent and qualified persons. Barrier Reef Pools does not accept responsibility for damage caused when pool water is removed.

pH Levels:	7.2 - 7.4
Chlorine Free or Total:	1.5 - 3.0 ppm
Total Alkalinity:	80 - 120 ppm
Calcium Hardness:	120 - 300 ppm
Total Dissolved Solids:	2500 ppm (check annually or after heavy rains)
Temperature:	29 degrees or less

IMPORTANT NOTE:

your internal warranty will be voided if your sanitation system uses Ultrasonication or ionisation of copper, silver, zinc in combination with electrolysis. Our experience is that these types of systems plate out and cause damage to the internal finish of the pool shell.

BARRIER REEF POOLS

Lifetime Structural & Interior Surface Warranty Terms

ALL WARRANTY CLAIMS MUST BE DIRECTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO THE POOL BUILDING CONTRACTOR (THE PERSON FROM WHOM YOU PURCHASED YOUR POOL).

Subject to the following conditions, this Barrier Reef Pool is warranted by Barrier Reef Pools. In addition to any other warranties implied by law, Barrier Reef Pools guarantees that the pool structure will remain structurally sound for a lifetime following the date of first filling with water. The Lifetime structural warranty applies to the first owner of the pool. The warranty can be transferred to the second owner within the first 5 years subject to approval in writing from the manufacturer.

The term "structurally sound" means that the structure is capable of retaining water and refers to structural faults occurring in the manufacture of the pool shell and does not cover faults arising from the misuse or abuse of the pool. This warranty will be declared void on pools not installed to Australian Standards AS1839 SAA Code for the Installation of Premoulded Pools and to the requirements of all relevant Statutory Authorities.

If there is no coping tile laid covering the coping and/or spillway (if applicable) within six months of the pool installation being completed the internal warranty on the pool will be void.

In addition to all other warranties implied by law, interior surface finishes are guaranteed for a Lifetime but are not guaranteed against discolouration, staining or roughness after manufacture, where the cause is algae infestation, calcium scale, chemical in balance, dissolved metals such as copper, iron & silver, heating water consistently above 29 degrees or other mineral or vegetation deposits or faults arising from misuse or abuse of the surface or the maintenance of incorrect water balances. Barrier Reef Pools offer a Lifetime Interior surface warranty against defective gelcoat and guarantee it will always remain in good condition in respect to the life of the product.

In order to comply with an internal warranty claim Barrier Reef Pools must be provided with monthly water test results via electronic printouts from the pool shop on the day of testing including the results, recommendations and receipts itemizing what has been used in the pool from the date it was first filled with water. Alternatively, if you are unable to attend a pool shop date and time stamped photographs of each monthly water test must be provided. Along with other important water chemistry factors such as total alkalinity & so on pH levels must always be within the range of 7.2 – 7.4 and the chlorine must be always within the range of 1.5-3.0 ppm. Water chemistry must be maintained to the recommended Fibreglass Pool chemistry levels which are based on Australian Standard AS3633-1989.

It is important that you control the use of the pool blanket to minimise overheating of the pool and to enable the gases entrapped underneath the blanket to escape. The pool blanket should be cut to 20mm smaller than the pools entire perimeter. The blanket should be completely removed for at least one to two days per week to avoid over chlorination which will lead to damaging your pool surface, equipment and void your warranty.

We recommend your pool blanket is removed during the winter months. This warranty envisages the repair of the pool in situ and does not include total replacement of the pool shell except where required by law.

The manufacturer will not be responsible for any consequential loss or damage to gardens, pipes or other structures, or loss of water and chemicals, caused by a structural fault in the product. Any other items, such as filtration, pumps, motors, etc., included in the installation of your swimming pool are covered by their individual manufacturer's warranties.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

your internal warranty will be voided if your sanitation system uses Ultrasonication or ionisation of copper, silver, zinc in combination with electrolysis. Our experience is that these types of systems plate out and cause damage to the internal finish of the pool shell.

It is a condition of this warranty that the warranty will only apply provided that the product has been used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and provided the product has not been damaged by accident, misuse, neglect, Natural disasters such as flooding, abuse or faulty installation.

The owner of the pool must also read and understand how to maintain their fiberglass pool shell as per the "How to care for your Fibreglass Pool" booklet provided.

The warranty form attached must be returned to Barrier Reef Pools within one month of the handover taking place or all warranties are void.

In the investigation of a warranty claim Barrier Reef Pools holds the right to test the internal finish of your pool shell through one or all of the following methods;

- Onsite insitu testing of the surface including wet rubbing and or (sanding/buffing) of the surface
- Removal of a core sample of the pool shell to be scientifically tested by an independent testing facility. The cost of these works can be up to \$2500 and if it is scientifically found that the issue is relating to a factor which voids your internal warranty then you the customer will be liable for the cost of testing.

barrier reef pools

RECOMMENDED LEVELS

Chlorine Free or Total 1.5 - 3.0*ppm

***DO NOT EXCEED 3.0ppm**

pH Fibreglass 7.2 - 7.4

Total Alkalinity

Fibreglass 80 - 120ppm

Stabilizer 30 - 50ppm

Calcium Hardness 120 - 300ppm



Remember to keep copies of monthly electronic printouts stating results and recommendations to comply with your warranty terms.

barrier reef pools

(PLEASE RETURN TO MANUFACTURER)
Lifetime Structural & Internal Warranty

ADVANCED
POOL COLOUR TECHNOLOGY
LIFETIME INTERIOR SURFACE GUARANTEE

Order No _____

CUSTOMER NAME _____

CUSTOMER ADDRESS _____

_____ P/CODE _____

CUSTOMER PHONE NUMBER _____

CUSTOMER EMAIL ADDRESS _____

SHELL SIZE AND SHAPE _____

SHELL COLOUR _____ SHELL NUMBER _____

DATE OF HANDOVER _____

I acknowledge that I have received and read the "How to care for your Fibreglass Pool" booklet and the terms of my pool warranty. I will maintain my water chemistry as per the recommended levels stated in the "How to care for your Fibreglass Pool" booklet which are in line with Australian Standard AS3633-1989 and I will retain monthly electronic printouts of my water test reports stating results and recommendations. Failure to maintain the water chemistry or retain monthly water tests will result in my warranty being void.

Customer Signature

Date

The warranty form attached must be returned to Barrier Reef Pools within one month of the handover taking place or all warranties are void. Please scan and email back to warranty@barrierreefpools.com