

Water Preparation and Chemical Maintenance – Spas

Water chemistry is very important for personal hygiene when you use your spa or hot tub. Improper water balance and sanitation can lead to uncomfortable swimming conditions, unsanitary water and deterioration of pool and equipment.

Correct Chemical Treatment

- Balanced water is water which is not corrosive nor scaling
- Balancing pool water involves maintaining pH, Total Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness at proper levels
- Sanitised water is water which contains sufficient quantities of a disinfectant (Chlorine/Bromine) to kill bacteria and control algae growth
- Sanitising pool water involves maintaining the Free Chlorine/ Bromine residual at proper levels

Chemical Start Up

The average spa is 1,000-1,500 litres – desired levels (ensure to test in between applications):

- Calcium Hardness – Water Hardness ideal level is 150-200ppm. Add approximately 1 cup (200 grams) Calcium Hardener (Calcium Chloride)
- Total Alkalinity – Ideal level is 80-150ppm. To raise, add approximately 1 cup (200 grams) of PH Buffer (Sodium Bicarbonate)
- pH – The measure of acidity or alkalinity of water. Ideal range is 7.4-7.6. After completing the above steps, adjust the pH level by using pH Increase (Sodium Carbonate) or pH Decrease (Sodium Bisulphate) to achieve pH of 7.4-7.6
- Sanitise – Shock dose with Spa Chlor (Dichlor) using 2-3 dessert spoons (20-25 grams). Ideal level 2-5ppm

Maintenance

- Daily – Run pump/filter from morning to night to heat and filter the spa. Do not allow temperature to climb above 40°C. Test water and adjust chlorine and pH if required
- Weekly – Clean filter cartridge by hosing out between veins of the cartridge, test and adjust water balance
- Monthly – Soak cartridge in filter cleaner (Pool and Spa Filter Cleaner) and hose out
- 3 Monthly – Empty spa pool and refill, repeating the start up procedure