

MAINTAINING YOUR POOL WATER AND COATING FOR MAXIMUM LIFE

Introduction EPOTEC is designed to provide a long lasting, functional and protective finish, while looking good.

As with all products, a longer life will be achieved when it is looked after correctly

Below we point out some key factors for you to follow.

Maintaining Correct Chemical Balance:

EPOTEC being an Epoxy is strongly resistant to the normal chemicals placed into your pool to maintain pH, cleanliness and clarity.

You should follow carefully the recommendations of the chemical supplier

Any chemicals, in particular Calcium Hypochlorite (granular chlorine 65%), you add to the pool water should be diluted first. Do not just throw chemicals into the pool and expect the pump to disperse them. This will probably happen over time; however in the short term it will produce an area of high chemical concentration which will adversely affect the long term aesthetic performance of the Epotec.

Surface Cleaning:

The Epotec is resistant to surface contamination and fungal growth. However over time the surface will tend to change with the attachment of slim and fat build up. This can be removed easily by giving the surface a “wash” with a broom or brush. The most effected areas will be at the water level, and within 300 mm of it. Body fats, suntan lotion and other matter that floats on the water surface will tend to stick to the sides of the pool. A regular scrub in this area should be a part of the maintenance program of the pool.

Calcium Build-up:

One of the by-products of pool chemicals is the formation of calcium deposits on walls and floors. Calcium comes from the hardness of water or the “Chlorine 65%”, in previous section. This can usually be seen as a whitish “scum”. It is not detrimental to the performance of the Epotec, however needs to be removed when you recoat the Epotec

Colour Change:

Epotec being a functional epoxy coating is modified by the UV radiation from the sun. It will tend to chalk and loose its colour somewhat. This will happen nearer the surface. Darker colours will change more so than lighter colours. The performance of the Epotec is not affected by this, however it will tend to loose some gloss and take on a yellow hue.

Little needs to be done to prevent this, though if you have a pool cover, use it to reduce the UV impact on the Epotec.

Damaged Areas:

In the unlikely event your pool surfaces are damaged and the film integrity of the Epotec punctured, there is the prospect of water from the pool getting behind the Epotec. This will also allow the pool water with its corrosive salts, chlorine and other chemicals to come into intimate contact with the now unprotected concrete. Chemical attack of the concrete is possible with the result that it will fail, and there by undermine the further integrity of the Epotec. Any such damaged areas should be repaired promptly.

Pool Water Maintenance:

New pools cost a lot of money. Can you afford to waste all that money through neglect, improper maintenance, or using the wrong products? Having a pool says you make enough money to have the better things in life, that you're healthy, active and your home is better than average.

Whether you care for your pool yourself or use a pool service professional, you should settle for nothing less than the best, for your water and your pool, at all times.

For maximum life of the coating, the pool water quality should be maintained continuously in accord with accepted pool water management practises and the following criteria;

- pH 7.4 -7.8, Water temperature between 5 – 35 Deg C
- Total Alkalinity 80-120 ppm (minimum),
- Pool regularly cleaned in accord with generally accepted practise,
- Pool chemicals to be correctly mixed and not dumped into pool,
- Pool remains full of water

You need, for your and your families health sake, to understand the issues involved in getting and maintaining correct pool water quality. It is not simply a case of adding some chlorine and expecting a miracle.

Some of the issues are:

1. Chlorine, how much do you need and how to maintain its effectiveness.
2. pH, what is it? How does it vary? What effect does variation have on the performance of chlorine? What other effects does pH have?
3. Super chlorination; what does it do? Do I need it in my pool?
4. Shock treatments, are they necessary and how often?
5. Conditioners, what do they do and how do they effect the chlorination in my pool?
6. Algae: where do they come from and under what conditions do they form? How do I manage them effectively?
7. Ionizers can positively affect the quality of pool water. Do I need some?
8. Clarifiers: Does my beautiful clean pool need them?
9. Stains; where do they come from and how to get rid of them? Is there vegetation impacting on the pool water? Have I got minerals and salts in my pool water supply?
10. Scale and Calcium Deposits: can be a real nuisance in pool water and counteracting them can be demanding. How do I do it?
11. Pool Testing; Am I testing the pool water correctly?

Summary:

The answer is to understand as much as possible of the different technologies and appreciate your pool needs. Also note that chlorine, pool acid, and many other pool chemicals can do great damage to you and your pools health if not used correctly.

You may need to call on other professionals to assist you in obtaining the very best in pool water maintenance.

One web site you may like to visit for more information is: SPASA and their Fact Sheets at:

<http://www.spasa.org.au/>

Contact the Applicator who applied your coating, or us for more information;

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See our web site for more information:
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