

Water Maintenance Instructions

Start up and Refill

1. Fill the spa with fresh water to the proper levels. Avoid using softened water to fill unless you have no other option.
2. Start the circulation system and allow it to run 20 minutes before starting any chemical testing.
3. Add a metal / stain sequestering agent (e.g., Metal Protector) according to label directions.
4. Use test strips or (DPD) test kit to determine pH and total alkalinity.
5. If the total alkalinity is not within the acceptable range of 100 – 150 ppm, adjust:
 - If low, add pH/Alkalinity Up 1 ounce at a time.
 - If high, add pH/Alkalinity Down 1 ounce at a time.
6. Retest for pH if you have adjusted alkalinity. If pH is not in the 7.2 – 7.8 range, add pH/Alkalinity Up or pH/Alkalinity Down ½ ounce at a time to bring the pH within the desired range.
7. Add the sanitizer of choice according to label instructions to obtain 3.0 ppm free chlorine or bromine. If bromine tablets are used, add 2 ounces of sodium bromide powder for every 400 gallons of spa water before adding the tablets. Adjust the bromine dispenser to deliver the correct amount of bromine for the size of your spa. It may require several days of adjusting the feeder to obtain the correct delivery rate.
8. Wait 2 days, then begin with the Day One instructions. Follow the Day One, Day Three, and Day Five directions each week.
9. If foam develops, use only enough defoamer to eliminate the foam. Do not overdose.

Day One

1. Test the pH, total alkalinity and sanitizer levels.
2. Adjust total alkalinity if not within the 100 – 150 ppm range, using 1 ounce of pH/Alkalinity Up or Down at a time.
3. Retest for pH if you adjusted alkalinity. If pH is not in the 7.2 – 7.8 range, add pH/Alkalinity Up or Down ½ ounce at a time to bring the pH within the desired range.
4. Adjust the sanitizer level by adding sanitizer or adjusting feeder to maintain 1.0 ppm free bromine or chlorine.
5. If a line develops around the spa's water line, add a flocculating agent (e.g., Oil and Scum Preventer) according to label directions.
6. Add Defoamer if necessary.

Day Three

1. Test the pH, total alkalinity and sanitizer levels
2. Adjust total alkalinity if not within the 100 – 150 ppm range, using 1 ounce of pH/Alkalinity Up or Down at a time.
3. Retest for pH if you adjusted alkalinity. If pH is not in the 7.2 – 7.8 range, add pH/Alkalinity Up or Down ½ ounce at a time to bring the pH within the desired range.
4. Adjust the sanitizer level by adding sanitizer or adjusting feeder to maintain 3.0 – 5.0 ppm free bromine or chlorine.
5. Add the recommended maintenance dose of stain and scale remover (e.g., Scale Protector).
6. Clean any build up of oils or grease from the walls of the spa at the water line.
7. Add Defoamer if necessary.

Day Five

1. Add chemicals only when the ozonator is shut off.
2. Test the pH, total alkalinity and sanitizer levels.
3. Adjust total alkalinity if not within the 100 –150 ppm range, using 1 ounce of pH/Alkalinity Up or Down at a time.
4. Retest for pH if you adjusted alkalinity. If pH is not in the 7.2 – 7.8 range, add pH/Alkalinity Up or Down ½ ounce at a time to bring the pH within the desired range.
5. Adjust the sanitizer level by adding additional sanitizer or adjusting feeder to maintain 1.0 ppm free bromine or chlorine.
6. Shock the spa with 2 ounces of chlorine or non-chlorine (e.g., Revive) shock for up to 400 gallons of water. Add the shock at the beginning of a circulation cycle. Shock the spa more frequently if the water becomes cloudy or bather load is heavy.
7. Check filter and clean if necessary.
8. Add Defoamer if necessary.

Chemical Precautions

1. Allow at least 30 minutes for all chemicals to disperse. Always retest your spa water before using, and do not enter the water if the pH is below 7.2 or the sanitizer level is above 6.0 ppm.
2. Do not use Tri-Chlor (also known as trichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloro-s-triazinetriene, or TCCA) in a portable hot tub or spa.
3. Read all chemicals labels prior to use.
4. Do not smoke around chemicals.
5. When diluting, do not mix chemicals. Reactions may occur which generate heat and liberate noxious, irritating fumes.
6. When diluting, always add chemicals to the water, not water to the chemicals.
7. Accurately measure the quantity of chemicals called for on the label. Overdosing could damage your spa and make the water irritating to the body.
8. Store chemicals in a cool, dry location. Keep containers closed when not being used.
9. Do not let chemicals contact eyes, nose or mouth, and do not inhale fumes.
10. In case of a reaction due to physical contact or if a chemical is swallowed, follow the emergency directions on the label. Call your doctor if necessary.
11. Use appropriate protective gear when applying chemicals.
12. Clean up any chemical spills immediately.
13. Use only clean utensils to handle chemicals.
14. Liquid chemicals may be added directly to the spa water by pouring slowly just above the spa water levels to avoid splashing.
15. Dry chemicals should be dissolved and diluted before adding to the water. To dissolve dry chemicals, dip a clean plastic bucket of water out of the hot tub and add the proper amount of dry chemical to the water in the bucket. Mix well until completely dissolved then lower the bucket back into the spa.
16. Keep all chemicals out of the reach of children.