

## Water Treatment

The small quantity of water that a SPA holds is easily affected by external factors such as oils and lotions, transpiration and chemical products. It is of paramount importance that you maintain your SPA on a regular basis in order to keep the water in good condition. However, a reliable maintenance program relies on certain basic principles.

- Physical: The efficiency of water filtration and circulation
- Chemical: Mineral concentration and pH level.
- Biological: Disinfection and algae control.

If your pump does not circulate the water properly, the chemical products cannot kill the bacteria. A dirty filter will not be able to remove the solids from the water.

The concentration of minerals present in the water increases as the water evaporates, when the water is replaced or when algaecide or chemical products are added. If the level of this concentration becomes too high, minerals will deposit on the walls of the SPA, inside the filter and on the heating element.

Chemical products and algaecide added to the water of your SPA are either alkaline or acidic. As they affect the pH level of your SPA, this could cause your equipment to deteriorate and cause ailments such as itchiness. It is very important that the pH level be checked frequently and maintained between 7.2 and 7.8.

The water in the SPA must be replaced when the quantity of dissolved solids in the water reaches excessive levels. A badly balanced pH can cause a failure of the heating element, a failure that is not covered under the warranty.

Maintaining the chemical quality of the water in your SPA may seem relatively simple, but you must remain vigilant as bacteria in the water can propagate rapidly.

Before starting your **chemical program**, you will have to determine the volume of water in your SPA in litres. In the section that follows, we will explain the 3 methods available to treat your water along with the treatments that will have to be done during the year.

**Here are the 3 treatment methods:**

- 1- Lithium-Based Chlorine
- 2- 2 parts Bromine System
- 3- 1 part Bromine System

**Number of litres per SPA**

SPA 1	1 890 litres	SPA 2	1845 litres
SPA 3	1 845 litres	SPA F-17	8550 litres
Suggested quantities per 1000 litres of water			

**1. Lithium**

**Initial fill:**

Add 50 ml of demineralizer  
Add 20 g of chlorine  
Test and balance pH

**Daily Treatment:**

Add 5 to 10 g of lithium

**Weekly Treatment:**

Double the chlorine dose at least once weekly.  
Clean filter cartridge with a garden hose.

**2. 2 Part Bromine**

**Initial fill:**

Add 50 ml of demineralizer  
Add 125 ml 2-part liquid bromine and 60 g 2-part granular bromine

**Daily Treatment:**

Add approx. 50 g 2-part granular bromine.

**Weekly Treatment:**

Add 25 ml 2-part liquid bromine and 60 g 2-part granular bromine

### **3. 1-Part Bromine**

**Initial fill:** Add 50 ml of demineralizer  
Fill the optional brominator located in the filter cartridge with bromine sticks  
Test and balance pH

**Daily Treatment:** none

**Weekly Treatment:** Test total alkalinity  
Add 15 ml of demineralizer

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#### **Monthly Treatment:**

Remove filter cartridge, spray under pressure and soak overnight in a cleaning agent. Rinse carefully and reinstall. The cleaning agent can be replaced by a solution of 3 parts water / 1 part Javel water. If your SPA is used often, you may have to clean the filter frequently.

#### **Quarterly Treatment:**

Empty your SPA and clean.

**CAUTION:** before you empty an in-ground SPA, you must check for the presence of water, which could cause your SPA to lift out of position. Check at the bottom of your dewatering well. If it is dry, empty your in-ground SPA. If there is water at the bottom of the well, use a submersible pump to empty the well before emptying your SPA