



MODERN METHOD GUNITE, INC.

During the first (28) days, the product develops most of its durability characteristics. It is critical to adhere to the start-up instructions to prevent harm to the surface. It is natural for some white material (plaster dust) to release from the new plaster surface and enter the water resulting in raised pH and calcium levels.

This process does require frequent water testing, brushing, and chemical balancing. Failure to do so can result in white plaster dust adhering to the finish surface causing stains, blotchy discoloration, and/or roughness.

Prior to Fill

- It is encouraged to test the source water prior to filling the pool, so that necessary chemical adjustments can be made.

The fill

- Fill the pool without interruption – Do not stop the water flow for any reason.
- Do not fill the pool with soft water.
- Do not enter the pool until it is filled with water.
- Starting the equipment
- Once the pool is full, turn on the pool equipment and allow the water to circulate for a minimum of (5) days.
- Test the water, add diluted/dissolved chemicals and start brushing once the water is circulating.
- The addition of a sequestering agent is encouraged during the initial break-in period, to help prevent staining or salt scale.
- Once the pool equipment is running, adjust the water chemistry, first the pH, then alkalinity following by the remaining parameters (Brush the pool between each chemical addition).



Brushing

- Brush the walls and floor (3) times per day for the first (3) days.
- Brush the walls and floor (2) times per day for the next (10) days.
- Extensive brushing is recommended to help ensure the cement dust or other sand/dirt/construction residue do not adhere to the interior surface.

Additional Information

- It is recommended for the use of automated cleaners that have wheels not to be used for a minimum of (28) days. Suction cleaners without wheels may be used, but brushing should continue until all cement dust residue is no longer visible.
- Do not use heaters for the first (14) days.
- All cementitious finishes can have variation in color, shading, exposure, and consistency. Color variation can vary within the first (28) days. These initial fluctuations in color tend to even out in time.
- Failure to maintain proper water chemistry will void the warranty.



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CLEAN WATER	pH – recommended range 7.2 ppm to 7.6 ppm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Measures the acidity in the water – 7.0 ppm being neutral▪ To raise the pH, add Soda Ash▪ To lower the pH, add Muriatic Acid▪ If the pH is too high, scale will appear (allowing metals to deposit)▪ If the pH is too low, corrosion to the surface can occur.
	Alkalinity – recommended range 80 ppm to 100 ppm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Measures the carbon in the water▪ To raise the alkalinity, add Baking Soda▪ To lower the alkalinity, add Muriatic Acid▪ If the Alkalinity is too high, scale will appear▪ If the Alkalinity is too low, corrosion to the surface can occur

**Alkalinity and pH do not adjust one another. Adjustments need to be made to balance the two.
Getting one in range is not enough.**

FEED WATER	Calcium Hardness – Recommended range is between 200 ppm to 400 ppm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Calcium Hardness is what feeds the water▪ To raise Calcium Hardness, add Calcium Chloride▪ To lower, Dilute with Fresh Water▪ If Calcium is too high, scale will occur on the surface▪ If Calcium is too low, spot etching will occur

Calcium can be pulled from a fresh finish. Draining the water partially and refilling with fresh water to dilute calcium is the only proven solution to lower calc. hardness.

SANITIZE WATER	Chlorine – Recommended range is between 1.5 ppm to 3 ppm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Chlorine kills the bacteria in the water▪ To raise, use Tri-Chlor tablets, Cal Hypo Shock, Tri-Chlor Shock, Liquid Chlorine▪ To lower, No Chlorine & fresh water▪ Shock is a term used when chlorine levels exceed 5 ppm.▪ Chlorine too high will cause chlorine lock / corrosion / discoloration▪ Chlorine too low will cause algae.
	Cyanuric Acid (CYA) / Stabilizer – Recommended range is between 30 ppm to 70 ppm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CYA serves as a UV protectant from Chlorine.▪ To raise CYA, add CYA▪ To lower CYA, drain partially & refill with fresh water▪ If CYA is too high, water will get corrosive (weakening of cement binders). Lower alkalinity▪ If CYA is too low, pool will not hold Chlorine▪ Tri Chlor tabs have CYA in them. 2 tabs will increase CYA level by 1ppm
	<p>When CYA is present in water, we must adjust for Carbon Alkalinity Formula is: 1/3 of the CYA reading - Total Alkalinity = Adjusted Alkalinity</p>