

STAINS

When staining appears in your pool, it's important to first test the water for chemistry balance. Most staining is caused by improper balance.

Stains come in two basic forms, organic and metal.

Organic Stains occur from leaves and other matter that settle to the bottom, releasing tannins that can leach out and stain the surface where the debris rested all winter. Sometimes these stains will go away by balancing and shocking the pool to get chlorine levels up.

Metal Stains can arise from copper, iron and high cyanuric acid levels. Some common sources of metals include heaters, well water, fertilizers, cheap chemicals and some algaecides. Proper pH levels help to avoid staining. Greenish stains tend to be copper, brown staining is due to iron, and purplish stains arise from high copper and cyanuric acid levels (>100 ppm) combined. Green slimy stains usually indicate algae issues.

If your system has a pool heater, all chlorine products should be introduced AFTER the heater and have a check valve installed. Putting tablets in skimmers are not good for any heating system.

Metal stains can generally be removed with a metal remover combined with a sequestering agent to help filter the metals out of the water. Metal removers often contain phosphates – you should test phosphate levels after these products are used and adjust accordingly. Preventative metal removers usually do not contain phosphates.

While some stains lift fairly easy, others may be difficult and are generally due to an aging pool surface – whether gunite, which becomes more porous, or vinyl, where the sheen of the vinyl has worn down.

Do NOT use abrasive products to scrub stains away. This may damage your pool surface permanently.

The simple addition of a sequestering agent added weekly/biweekly, goes a long way to keeping your pool surfaces looking newer longer. We recommend the use of **Haviland RUST N SCALE** to prevent staining.

POOLS, PATIOS & PORCHES



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