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Introduction

What is the “Aquatick√ 1 minute poolcare system”?

The “Aquatick√ 1 minute poolcare system” is the revised 2 minute system that we introduced some years ago.

You will benefit from the Aquatick√ 1 minute system because:

- It has been branded very strongly to give it a high profile
- It is very user friendly
- The system is split into two parts - the “SetUp Programme” and the “Maintenance Programme”.
- The two parts are colour coded for easy recognition.
- All instructions and directions for use are on the labels.
- The labels have been designed to act as point of sale material
- The chemistry has been refined to work better
- The sanitation processes overlap and work more synergistically to give better results.
- We work hard to give better back-up by using newer test systems.
- An exclusive computer programme has been written that will enable us to capture more data on your customers. This will help us to help you with your marketing.

How does the Aquatick✓ 1 minute poolcare system work?

It is a self balancing system with a three pronged effect. The chemistry works so that the critical chemical balances are kept within tolerable limits. The system is in two parts - **SetUp** and **Maintenance**.

The SetUp Programme has two components. **Part 1 of 2 (Water Conditioner)** and **Part 2 of 2 (ProChlor)**.

Part 1 of 2 (Water Conditioner) increases the total alkalinity and the total hardness of the water. The hardness is raised by about 30ppm and the alkalinity is raised to about 140ppm. This raises the pH a little and makes it very stable.

Part 2 of 2 (ProChlor) is cyanuric acid. It protects chlorine in water from destruction by UV radiation. This makes the chlorine last a lot longer. For this to be really effective it needs to be about 70ppm. It is a weak acid and at the concentration we recommend, it has a downward effect on pH.

So **the SetUp Programme** provides the first balance: **SetUp Part 1 of 2** pushing the pH up and **SetUp Part 2 of 2** pushing the pH down. This is known as a buffer, the pH will remain very stable - usually about 7.8.

The Maintenance Programme has three components ..

Part 1 of 3 (SoftChlor)

Part 2 of 3 (Q.San)

Part 3 of 3 (TriChlor)

Part 1 of 3 (SoftChlor) is a strong sodium salt chlorine solution that is totally soluble in water. As well as a source of chlorine it also contributes alkalinity to the water. It has an upward effect on pH.

Part 2 of 3 (Q.San) has several very useful properties. It works physically (organisms cannot develop immunity to it) on bacteria and algae. It works synergistically with chlorine so that together they are more effective than separately. It also has coagulation properties so it helps keep the water clear by removing fine particles from the pool water. **Part 2 of 3 (Q.San)** is a very sophisticated product.

Part 3 of 3 (TriChlor) is a stabilized form of chlorine pressed into tablets. It is a mixture of cyanuric acid and chlorine. It is excellent as a slow release source of chlorine so it is used to trickle feed chlorine into the pool water over four or five days. It is quite acidic and thus it takes alkalinity out of the water and has a downward effect on pH.

So the **Maintenance Programme** provides the second balance: **Part 3 of 3** (TriChlor) takes alkalinity out of the water and pushes the pH down. **Part 1 of 3** (SoftChlor) puts alkalinity into the water and pushes the pH up. The two amounts used are designed to counter balance each other so that the alkalinity and pH remain stable throughout the season.

There is a third balance. Cyanuric acid is lost because water is lost (by splash-out, rain and backwashing). The cyanuric acid that is provided via the **Part 3 of 3** (TriChlor) tablets replenishes this loss and thus the optimum cyanuric acid level is maintained throughout the season.

To summarise, the Aquatick√ 1 minute poolcare system maintains the pH, the alkalinity and the cyanuric acid levels within acceptable limits throughout the season. This is of course providing the correct **SetUp Programme** and the correct **Maintenance Programme** are implemented.

SWIMMING POOL SEASON START CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE

Before the “**SetUp**” chemicals are added and the “**Aquatick**✓” system is used the water must be clean and the pool clear of all debris.

If the water is not clean then follow the procedures set out in the following pages.

The methods set out here should clear up the vast majority of cases.

The other most likely difficulty you will encounter is that the water will not filter clear.

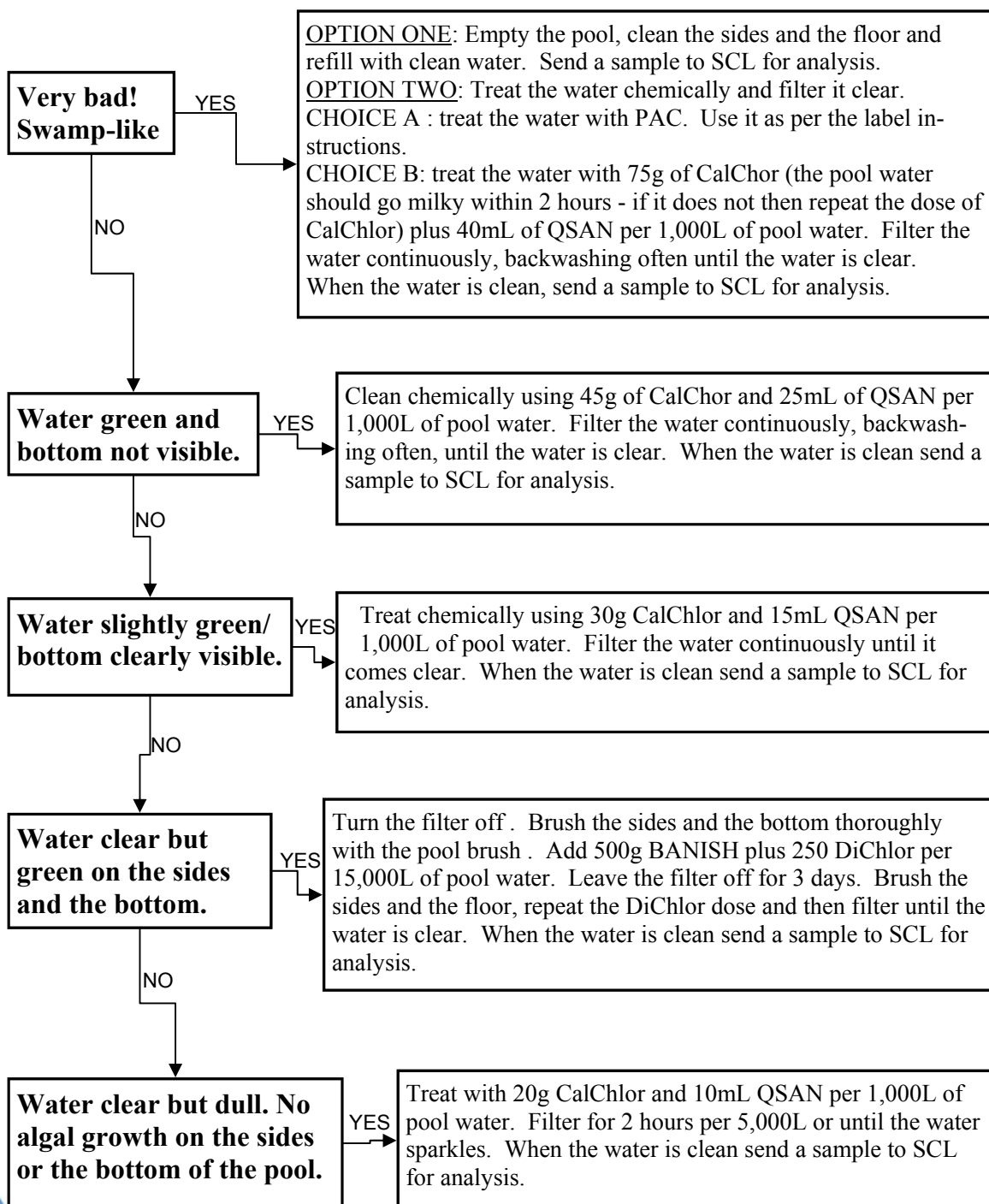
Clarify water by flocculating with PAC from our Industrial Product range.

NOTE:

THE CLEAR TEST - Can you easily see a 50 cent coin on the bottom at the deep end? If not, the water is not clear!

There is no point in sending a sample for analysis until the water is clean. During the **CleanUp** process there is often a lot of water lost so a lot of the **SetUp** chemicals would also be lost. So, to do the right thing by the customer, get the water clean before sending us a sample.

What is the condition of the pool water?



Season start "CleanUp" Dose Chart

The quantities of chemicals (in kgs & litres) to use to clean up pool water as outlined on the previous page

Water swamp like CalChlor 75g/1,000L QSan 40mL/1,000L	Pool volume (1000's of litres)													
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100
	750g	1.125kg	1.5kg	1.875kg	2.25kg	2.625kg	3kg	3.375kg	3.75kg	4.5kg	5.25kg	6kg	6.75kg	7.5kg
	400mL	600mL	800mL	1L	1.2L	1.4L	1.6L	1.8L	2L	2.4L	2.8L	3.2L	3.6L	4L

Water very green CalChlor 45g/1,000L QSan 25ml/1,000L	450g	675g	900g	1.125kg	1.35kg	1.575kg	1.8kg	2.025kg	2.25kg	2.7kg	3.15kg	3.6kg	4kg	4.5kg
	250mL	375mL	500mL	635mL	750mL	875mL	1L	1.125L	1.25L	1.5L	1.75L	2L	2.25L	2.5L

Water slightly green CalChlor 30g/1,000L QSan 15ml/1,000L	300g	450g	600g	750g	900g	1.05kg	1.2kg	1.35kg	1.5kg	1.8kg	2.1kg	2.4kg	2.7kg	3kg
	150mL	225mL	300mL	375mL	450mL	525mL	600mL	675mL	750mL	900mL	1.05L	1.2L	1.35L	1.5L

Green sides and bottom BANISH 500g/15,000L DiChlor 250g/15,000L	333g	500g	667g	833g	1kg	1.17kg	1.33kg	1.5kg	1.67kg	2kg	2.33kg	2.67kg	3kg	3.33kg
	167g	250g	333g	417g	500g	583g	667g	750g	833g	1kg	1.17kg	1.33kg	1.5kg	1.67kg

Water clear but dull CalChlor 20g/1,000L QSan 10ml/1,000L	200g	300g	400g	500g	600g	700g	800g	900g	1kg	1.2kg	1.4kg	1.6kg	1.8kg	2kg
	100mL	150mL	200mL	250mL	300mL	350mL	400mL	450mL	500mL	600mL	700mL	800mL	900mL	1L

How to use the SetUp chemicals

Note: Before adding the SetUp chemicals the water must be clean and the walls and floor free of algal growth. If the water is not clean, refer to the “Season Start CleanUp procedure” sheet on the previous page.

It is very important to follow the procedure set out below. It is done this way for sound chemical reasons.

SetUp Part 1 of 2 (Water Conditioner)

Dissolve the calculated amount of Part 1 of 2 Water Conditioner (determined by the SCL water analysis) in a bucket of water (a few buckets might be needed) and pour it into the swimming pool.

SetUp Part 2 of 2 (ProChlor)

Run the filter for 1 hour per 5,000 litres of pool water every day for 3 days.

Part 2 of 2 ProChlor is only slightly soluble in water so it is not possible to predissolve it. To get Part 2 of 2 ProChlor into the water choose one of the following 3 methods.

After adding Part 1 of 2 Water Conditioner, wait at least 3 days before adding Part 2 of 2 ProChlor.

Method One: Put the calculated amount (determined by SCL analysis) in a bucket of two of water and let it soak for 2 or 3 days. Turn the filter on and submerge the bucket so that the rim is only just under the surface directly in front of the jet of water coming back into the pool from the filter. Stir the slurry in the bucket very gently with your hand, grinding the softened granules, so that the resultant milky suspension just spills over the rim of the bucket into the water stream and is thus carried away and dissolved in the pool water. This is the quickest method. It will take about half an hour to an hour to get the whole lot into the water.

Method two: Broadcast the calculated amount (determined by the SCL analysis) into the water. Leave it to settle for 10 minutes then at 10 minute or so intervals stir it with the pool brush. This will get the ProChlor into the water in a few hours. NB If the pool surface is a dark colour (blue or black) make sure there is no chlorine in the water before doing this or bleaching of the surface may occur.

Method three: Put the calculated amount (determined by the SCL analysis) into a porous cloth (eg a stocking, muslin bag) and hang it in the pool near the jet of water coming back into the pool from the filter. Shake and squeeze the bag frequently - the resulting milky cloud will disperse quickly and dissolve into the pool water. This way will take a few days to get the ProChlor into the pool water. NB. If the pool surface is a dark colour, hang the bag a little way out from the wall.

Water Conditioner Dose Chart

The amount of Water Conditioner (in kilograms) to be added per volume of water to increase the total alkalinity by ? ppm.

Pool volume (1000's of litres)														
ppm	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	0.17	0.25	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.59	0.67	0.76	0.84	1.01	1.18	1.34	1.51	1.68
15	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.63	0.76	0.88	1.01	1.13	1.26	1.51	1.76	2.02	2.27	2.52
20	0.34	0.50	0.67	0.84	1.01	1.18	1.34	1.51	1.68	2.02	2.35	2.69	3.02	3.36
25	0.42	0.63	0.84	1.05	1.26	1.47	1.68	1.89	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20
30	0.50	0.76	1.01	1.26	1.51	1.76	2.02	2.27	2.52	3.02	3.53	4.03	4.54	5.04
40	0.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.02	2.35	2.69	3.02	3.36	4.03	4.70	5.38	6.05	6.72
50	0.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20	5.04	5.88	6.72	7.56	8.40
60	1.01	1.51	2.02	2.52	3.02	3.53	4.03	4.54	5.04	6.05	7.06	8.06	9.07	10.08
70	1.18	1.76	2.35	2.94	3.53	4.12	4.70	5.29	5.88	7.06	8.23	9.41	10.58	11.76
80	1.34	2.02	2.69	3.36	4.03	4.70	5.38	6.05	6.72	8.06	9.41	10.75	12.10	13.44
90	1.51	2.27	3.02	3.78	4.54	5.29	6.05	6.80	7.56	9.07	10.58	12.10	13.61	15.12
100	1.68	2.52	3.36	4.20	5.04	5.88	6.72	7.56	8.40	10.08	11.76	13.44	15.12	16.80
125	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50	12.60	14.70	16.80	18.90	21.00
150	2.52	3.78	5.04	6.30	7.56	8.82	10.08	11.34	12.60	15.12	17.64	20.16	22.68	25.20
175	2.94	4.41	5.88	7.35	8.82	10.29	11.76	13.23	14.70	17.64	20.58	23.52	26.46	29.40
200	3.36	5.04	6.72	8.40	10.08	11.76	13.44	15.12	16.80	20.16	23.52	26.88	30.24	33.60

Example: The pool size is 160,000 litres and you want to increase the total alkalinity by 25ppm (from 125 to 140)
Intersect the 25ppm row with the 80,000 litre column. To get the required quantity, double the 4kg in that square.



ProChlor Dose Chart

The amount of ProChlor (in kilograms) to be added to the pool water to increase the cyanuric acid by ?ppm

	Pool Volume (1000's of litres)													
ppm	0	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
15	0.15	0.225	0.3	0.375	0.45	0.525	0.6	0.675	0.75	0.9	1.05	1.3	1.35	1.5
20	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
25	0.25	0.375	0.5	0.625	0.75	0.875	1	1.125	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	3
30	0.3	0.45	0.6	0.75	0.9	1.05	1.2	1.35	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.5
40	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4
50	0.5	0.75	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
60	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6
70	0.7	1.05	1.4	1.75	2.1	2.45	2.8	3.15	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.3	70

Example: The pool size is 75,000 litres and you want to increase the cyanuric acid by 15ppm. Intersect the 15ppm row with the 15,000 litres column and the 60,000 litre column and add the two values together - 0.225 + 0.900 = 1.125kg.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. Turn the filter off for at least 10 minutes before adding the chemicals.
2. Pour the required amount of Part 1 (SoftChlor) and Part 2 (Q.San) down the sides of the pool where the circulation is poorest (usually in the corners, especially at the deep end)
3. Add the appropriate quantity of Part 3 (Trichlor) to a floater or in skimmer basket.
4. Turn the filter on 10 minutes after adding all the chemicals.

THE AQUATICK √ 1 MINUTE POOL CARE SYSTEM SUMMER MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME CHART

This chart gives you the recommended quantities of each of the three parts in the system to use.

REMEMBER it is critical at the beginning of each summer to set the pool water up properly before starting the maintenance programme. This will mean an easier, safer and more economical maintenance programme giving you optimum water quality. Use the Aquatick√ 1 Minute SetUp products to achieve this.

POOL SIZE	Part 1 of 3 SoftChlor	Part 2 of 3 Q-San	Part 3 of 3 TriChlor 20g Tablets	FILTER TIME
10,000L	640 mL	20mL	3	3 hrs/day
15,000L	960 mL	30mL	4	3 hrs/day
20,000L	1.3L	40mL	5	4 hrs/day
25,000L	1.6L	50mL	6	5 hrs/day
30,000L	1.9L	60mL	7	6 hrs/day
35,000L	2.3L	70mL	8	7 hrs/day
40,000L	2.6L	80mL	9	8 hrs/day
			TriChlor 200g	
45,000L	2.9L	90mL	1	9 hrs/day
50,000L	3.2L	100mL	1	10hrs/day
60,000L	3.8L	120mL	1.5	11
70,000L	4.5L	140mL	1.5	12
80,000L	5.0L	160mL	2	12
90,000L	5.7L	180mL	2	12
100,000L	6.0L	200mL	2.5	14
120,000L	7.0L	240mL	3	14

The AQUATICK √ 1 MINUTE POOL CARE SYSTEM WINTER MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

- 1) Use the Summer Maintenance programmer's volume of Part 1 of 3 (SoftChlor) and Part 2 of 3 (Q.San) weekly dose, monthly.
- 2) Use the summer daily "Filter Time" once a week

There is no need to use Part 3 of 3 (TriChlor) during the winter.

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG!

When things go wrong with the pool water it is almost always the chemicals that are blamed. In our experience the majority of pool water problems are a result of poor circulation.

To counter this make sure you tell your clients to add the chemicals as prescribed on the labels filter off ten minutes before, dump the chemicals in a deep corner where the circulation is worst. Leave the filter off for about ten minutes or longer after adding the chemicals.

If things do go wrong or indeed to clean the water if it has been untreated over winter we have a range of industrial products. The technical data sheets for these are in the back of this manual. Refer to these and/or ring us if you need any specific information on how to use these products.

A FEW POINTS I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS

1. Please tell your customers that to get good water quality it is essential the filter be run for the prescribed length of time and in one run. Don't cycle it on and off a few times through the day.
2. The circulation of the water in home pools is often not very good. That is why it is so very important to add the chemicals to the water as described above.
3. You will notice on the sample card a means of telling us what the water looks like. Please "quiz" your customer so you/we get the correct information. If the wrong treatment is used and the problem is not fixed, that is not good for you nor us.
4. Do not send in a sample if the water is not clean!
The definition of clean is - the pool owner must be able to see a leaf or a coin, or a twig, or something on the bottom at the deep end. We can test it but there is usually very little point because very often a lot of water is lost during the CleanUp process. So, chemicals that were added will be lost and when more fresh water is added to the pool the hardness and the alkalinity will alter.

WHAT TO DO IF

THERE IS DISSOLVED COLOUR IN THE WATER:

Sometimes when SoftChlor is added to the pool water the water becomes coloured. The water is clear, the bottom is clearly visible, but it looks as though someone has put some dye in the water.

This is caused by the SoftChlor reacting with something in the water and the resultant compound being coloured and soluble. To get rid of this, shock dose the pool with CalChlor. Use 15g of CalChlor per 1,000 litres of pool water. The water will still go coloured but the resultant compound will not be soluble and will filter out and/or fall to the bottom to be vacuumed to waste.

Turn the filter on, remove the TriChlor tablet from the skimmer and dribble the CalChlor into the skimmer. Leave the filter going for one hour per 5,000 litres of water. One application is usually enough but sometimes two or three are necessary.

THE WATER IS HAZY AFTER A LOT OF USE:

Sometimes if the pool water has had a lot of active bodies in it (eg children) the water gets a hazy look about it. This is caused by very tiny particles that the chlorine cannot quickly deal with. These particles are so tiny they pass through a sand filter and thus are not filtered out of the water.

Use Clarifier 101 to fix this problem. Clarifier 101 gathers up lots of the tiny bits and makes bigger bits that then get stuck in the filter. Backwash the filter the next day.

THE WATER IS VERY MURKY AFTER SHOCK TREATMENT TO KILL LOTS OF GREEN ALGAE:

If the pool water is very murky and it will not filter clear nor will the debris settle on the bottom then the quickest way to clear the water is to floc it. Use PAC (liquid floc) because it works better over a wider pH range, gives a better floc and does not upset the water chemistry to anywhere near the same degree as alum.

THE POOL OWNER WANTS TO CHANGE FROM BAQUACIL TO THE Aquatick[✓] 1 minute system:

NB: The pool owner will say at the beginning of the season that they have not put any Baquacil in the water. The Baquacil test indicates the presence or not of the “active” part of the molecule only. The rest of the molecule is still there. Baquacil residue will also have been absorbed into the pool surface, the pipes, the filter and the filter media. If you add any form of chlorine to the water the Baquacil and chlorine will react together and produce a pale muddy colour. If a soluble form of chlorine (SoftChlor, DiChlor) is used the resultant “dissolved” colour is virtually impossible to remove.

USE ONE OF THESE PROCEDURES:

OPTION ONE: - Empty all of the water, flush all of the pipes with clean water, scrub the sides with soapy water, change the filter media and refill the pool with clean water. Run the pool with CalChlor for at least 4 weeks. Dose twice a week with 8ppm—see the CalChlor TD sheet to work out the amount of CalChlor to use.

OPTION 2 - If the pool cannot be emptied then the Baquacil will have to be reacted out. Use CalChlor at a 15ppm chlorine dose (see the CalChlor TD sheet to get the CalChlor quantity and how to use it). Run the filter for 1 hour per 5,000 litres then turn the filter off. The muddy coloured precipitate should fall to the bottom. If it does not, use PAC to floc it (see the PAC TD sheet for instructions and dose rates).

Vacuum the deposit to waste and top up with fresh water.

Repeat the procedure until no discolouration occurs.

Once the water is clear run the pool on CalChlor for at least 4 weeks. Dose twice a week with 8ppm chlorine - see the CalChlor TD sheet to work out the amount of CalChlor to use.

Pool Volumes of Rectangular Pools in 1,000L

Average Depth is 0.9m	Breadth (m)	Length (m)										
		4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8		
	3	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	22		
	3.5	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	24	25		
	4	14	16	18	20	22	23	25	27	29		
	4.5	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32		
	5	18	20	23	25	27	29	32	34	36		
	5.5	20	22	25	27	30	32	35	37	40		
	6	22	24	27	30	32	35	38	41	43		

Average Depth is 1.2m	Breadth (m)	Length (m)										
		4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8		
	3	14	16	18	20	22	23	25	27	29		
	3.5	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	32	34		
	4	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38		
	4.5	22	24	27	30	32	35	38	41	43		
	5	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48		
	5.5	26	30	33	36	40	43	46	50	53		
	6	29	32	36	40	43	47	50	54	58		

Average Depth is 1.5m	Breadth (m)	Length (m)										
		4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8		
	3	18	20	23	25	27	29	32	34	36		
	3.5	21	24	26	29	32	34	37	39	42		
	4	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48		
	4.5	27	30	34	37	41	44	47	51	54		
	5	30	34	38	41	45	49	53	56	60		
	5.5	33	37	41	45	50	54	58	62	66		
	6	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72		

To calculate the volume of a pool:

- work out the average depth (depth of shallow end + depth of deep end divided by 2), e.g. $1.0\text{m} + 1.4\text{m} = 2.4\text{m} / 2 = 1.2\text{m}$
- using the 1.2m depth chart note where the breadth row and the length column meet - this is the volume, e.g. $4.5 \times 7 = 38,000\text{L}$.

Volumes in 1,000L for Circular Pools

Average Depth	Diameter in meters.						
	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8
0.9m	18	21	25	30	35	40	45
1.2m	24	29	34	40	46	53	60
1.5m	29	36	42	50	58	66	75

Volumes in 1,000L for Oval Pools

Average Depth is 0.9m	Shortest Distance	Longest Distance in meters.					
	3.5m	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
		13	14	16	18	19	21
	4.0m	14	16	18	19	21	23
	4.5m	16	18	19	21	23	25
	5.0m	18	19	21	23	25	28
	5.5m	19	21	23	25	28	30

Average Depth is 1.2m	Shortest Distance	Longest Distance in meters.					
	3.5m	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
		17	19	21	24	25	28
	4.0m	19	21	24	25	28	31
	4.5m	21	24	25	29	31	33
	5.0m	24	25	29	31	33	37
	5.5m	25	29	31	33	37	40

Volumes in 1,000L for Circular Pools

Average Depth	Diameter in meters.						
	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8
0.9m	18	21	25	30	35	40	45
1.2m	24	29	34	40	46	53	60
1.5m	29	36	42	50	58	66	75

To calculate the volume of an oval pool:

- work out the average depth (depth of shallow end + depth of deep end divided by 2), e.g. $1.0\text{m} + 1.4\text{m} = 2.4\text{m} / 2 = 1.2\text{m}$
- using the 1.2m depth chart note where the row and the column meet - this is the volume, e.g. $5 \times 7 = 33,000\text{L}$.
- For a circular pool match the average depth row with the diameter column, e.g. $0.9 \times 7.5 = 40,000\text{L}$.

Volumes in 1,000L for Kidney Shaped Pools

Average Depth is 0.9m	Shortest Distance	Longest Distance in meters					
		5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
	2.5m	10	11	13	14	16	18
	3.0m	11	13	14	16	18	19
	3.5m	13	14	16	18	19	21
	4.0m	14	16	18	19	21	22
	4.5m	16	18	19	21	22	25

Average Depth is 1.2m	Shortest Distance	Longest Distance in meters					
		5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
	2.5m	13	15	17	19	21	24
	3.0m	15	17	19	21	24	26
	3.5m	17	19	21	24	26	29
	4.0m	19	21	24	26	29	31
	4.5m	21	24	26	29	31	34

Average Depth is 1.5m	Shortest Distance	Longest Distance in meters					
		5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5
	2.5m	17	19	21	24	27	29
	3.0m	19	21	24	27	29	32
	3.5m	21	24	27	29	32	36
	4.0m	24	27	29	32	36	39
	4.5m	27	29	32	36	39	42

To calculate the volume of a kidney shaped pool:

- work out the average depth (depth of shallow end + depth of deep end divided by 2), e.g. $0.8\text{m} + 1.0\text{m} = 1.8\text{m} / 2 = 0.9\text{m}$
- using the 0.9m depth chart note where the row and the column meet - this is the volume, e.g. $4 \times 7 = 21,000\text{L}$.
- For a circular pool match the average depth row with the with the diameter column, e.g. $0.9 \times 7.5 = 40,000\text{L}$.