



HOT TUB WATER CARE

Best Practices, Tips, and Tricks

A guide to making the most of your hot tub by simplifying water care.
Constructed from over 30 years of helping customers care for hot tubs.



SpaAndSauna.com

Access owner's manuals, pre-planning guides, and more for all the spa brands and models we offer on our website.

Visit <https://SpaAndSauna.com/getting-started>

Or scan the QR code below.



Hot Tub Water Facts and Figures 4

Prepare Your Hot Tub for Filling 5

After Filling Your Hot Tub 6

Fundamentals of Water Care 7

Balancing Your Hot Tub Water 8

Ongoing Hot Tub Maintenance14

Changing Your Hot Tub Water16

Water Terminology (Glossary of Terms) 18

Water Care Troubleshooting21

Using Your Hot Tub 25

Ordering Supplies 28

Hot Tub Water Facts and Figures | 4

Did you know Hot Tubs are water efficient?

It's true! Hot Tubs can safely be used with the same water for several months at a time when proper water care techniques are followed. In fact, not only are Hot Tubs water efficient, they use less water than many common household appliances and fixtures.

The average North American uses between 55-60 gallons of water every day.

Take a look around your house and you'll likely find a number of appliances and fixtures that use water. Here are some common ones and their typical water usage.

- Toilets—18-24 gallons per day
- Showers—20-50 gallons per day
- Faucets—26 gallons per day
- Bathtubs—Up to 70 gallons per use
- Washing Machines—30 gallons per cycle
- Dishwashers—Up to 30 gallons per cycle



Outdoor irrigation, swimming pools, and water features can drastically increase household water usage.

A 300 gallon Hot Tub uses just 2.5 gallons of water per day.

When properly maintained, your Hot Tub water can last up to four months without needing replacement. To put that into perspective, a 300 gallon Hot Tub would use just 2.5 gallons of water per day on average. A variety of environmentally friendly water care systems like saltwater chlorine generators and advanced oxidation systems are available to help extend Hot Tub water life to 6-12 months.

Hot Tub Water Can Be Recycled.

At the end of its useful life, your Hot Tub water can be drained and used as a grey water source for non-edible plants and landscaping.

***Pro Tip!** To recycle your Hot Tub water, remove or turn off any automatic water care systems and allow chlorine levels to drop for 24-72 hours prior to draining.*



Prepare Your Hot Tub for Filling | 5

Before you fill your Hot Tub:

It is essential that your Hot Tub has been properly installed following all local codes. Before adding water, confirm that your Hot Tub's location, foundation, and electrical installation follow local codes and regulations.

A Pre-Delivery Instruction Booklet with detailed installation instructions can be obtained online at:
<https://SpaAndSauna.com/delivery-planning/>

Know which water care system you will be using and make sure you have the necessary chemicals ready.

To avoid having your water sit unsanitized after initially filling your Hot Tub, have your water care system and all necessary components ready before adding water to your Hot Tub.

Carefully read all of the instructions that come with your water care system.

***Pro Tip!** Thoroughly wipe and clean any loose dirt and debris from the spa shell prior to filling your Hot Tub with water.*

Close all drains.

Close all of your Hot Tub's drains prior to filling. Consult your owner's manual for details if needed.



Fill your Hot Tub through the filter compartment.

You can add water directly through your Hot Tub's filter compartment.

After Filling Your Hot Tub

|6

Maintain proper Hot Tub water level.

Your Hot Tub water level should be maintained approximately 1.5 inches above the highest jet and just below the pillows or headrests if equipped.



Connect your Hot Tub to power.

Your Hot Tub is now ready to be connected to power.

We recommend using a licensed electrician to perform all electrical connections. Follow written instructions for wiring included in your Hot Tub owner's manual.

- **115 volt models:** Connect the GFCI power cord to the waterproof receptacle and push the TEST button to test the GFCI function. Then press the RESET button on the GFCI to activate the power.
- **230 volt models:** Open the door of the electrical subpanel to reset the GFCI. If your Hot Tub is equipped with two breakers, reset the main control box breaker first, verify the system is primed, then reset the other breaker.

In cold conditions, have your electrician wire the spa but leave the breakers in the off position prior to filling the spa.

Check the operation of the jet system.

Follow these steps to check the jet system and purge any remaining air from jets.

1. Push the JETS icon/button on the home screen/touchpad.
2. Push the JET button(s) to run the jet pumps on high speed for one minute or until jets retain a strong, non-surging current. Once jets are steady, your spa is primed and your jet system is operational.
3. Turn off the jets.

Fundamentals of Water Care

|7

Testing the water

The easiest way to measure the water chemistry of your Hot Tub is by testing it. You can test your water after each use or weekly. Critical parameters you should test for are sanitizer level, pH, Calcium Hardness (CH), and Total Alkalinity (TA).

Test strips typically test for Chlorine, Bromine, pH, TA, & CH.

You can also use liquid/tablet reagent test kits for more accurate measurements.



***Pro Tip!** Store test equipment in a dark, cool, and dry place to maintain potency.*

Balancing the water

Using the results from a water test you can adjust the water chemistry of your Hot Tub by adding or subtracting chemical levels. Making these adjustments is referred to as '**balancing**' the water, and is what will keep your Hot Tub clean, clear, safe, and enjoyable to use. We cover the steps needed to balance Hot Tub water in detail on page 8.

When to balance the water

The initial balancing should take place when you first fill your spa with new water and start your sanitizer system. Ensure all primary water parameters (sanitizer, TA, CH, pH) are within their recommended range prior to entering your Hot Tub by testing the water. You should also test after topping-off your Hot Tub water.

If a water test indicates at least one primary water parameter is outside of the recommended range, it is necessary to balance the water.

Keeping the water balanced holds the pH in a safe range. A low pH level can damage metal components. A high pH level increases the likelihood of calcium scale formation.

Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 8

Water chemistry changes naturally.

Heat accelerates the natural changes in water chemistry that occur over time. Changes to the chemistry of your Hot Tub water is normal and to be expected. To address these changes and to avoid damaging your Hot Tub, you should test your Hot Tub water frequently and adjust, also known as **balance**, your water chemistry based on those test results.

In addition to sanitizer level, there are three critical parameters that must be kept in balance. These three parameters should be balanced in the order they are listed as each will help you balance the next using a minimum amount of chemicals.

Pro Tip! Test your water a minimum of 1 to 2 times a week and after heavy use.

1. Calcium Hardness (CH)

CH is the measure of the amount of dissolved calcium in the water. Low levels can make the water corrosive and high levels cause scale formation of spa components.

The recommended CH reading is between 75 - 150 ppm. A hardness of 25-75 ppm is recommended with a Salt System.

If the CH level is too high, lower it with the VANISHING ACT calcium remover per instructions. Once in balance, the CH reading normally remains stable until new water is added. Great care must be taken when filling the spa from a water softener to ensure that the calcium remains in balance and avoid damage to the spa.



Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 9

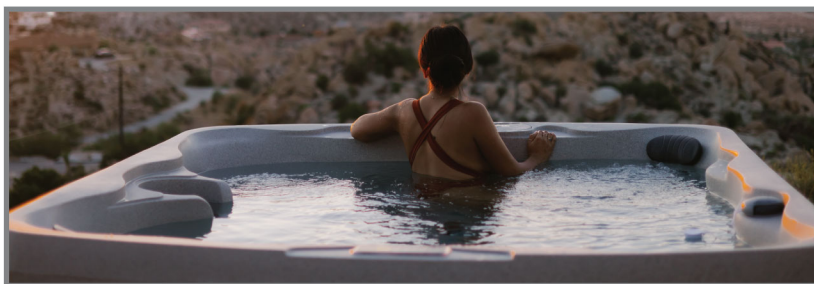
2. Total Alkalinity (TA)

TA is a measure of the water's ability to resist changes of pH or buffer capacity. A low TA allows the pH to fluctuate easily.

The recommended TA reading is between 80 - 150 ppm.

To raise TA, use Alkalinity Increaser (sodium hydrogen carbonate). To lower the TA, use pH Decreaser (sodium bisulfate). Once the TA is balanced, it is normal for the levels to change over time. We recommend you check the TA weekly at a minimum and adjust as needed.

Raising/lowering the TA may cause the pH readings to fluctuate widely. Ignore the pH readings on the test strip while you are balancing the TA.



3. pH Level

The pH level is the measure of the acidity and alkalinity. Maintaining the proper pH level will optimize the effectiveness of the sanitizer, preventing damage to the spa and physical discomfort for spa users. A low pH dissipates sanitizer, causes corrosion, and irritates spa users. A high pH level will neutralize sanitizer, promote scaling and cloud water.

The recommended pH reading is between 7.2 - 7.8.

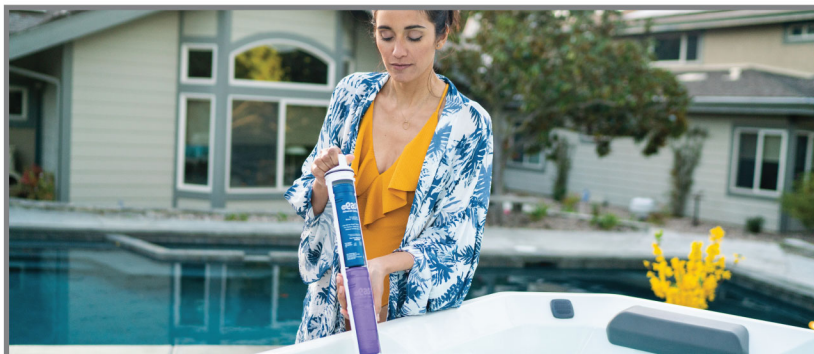
To lower the pH level, use pH Decreaser (sodium bisulfate). To raise the pH level, use pH Increaser (sodium carbonate).

Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 10

Sanitizing Your Water

In addition to keeping the three critical parameters in balance, the use of a sanitizer is essential to Hot Tub water care. Sanitizers combat and prevent the growth of bacteria and pathogens introduced to the water during use. During periods of heavy use, sanitizer levels can deplete rapidly which places further burden on your Hot Tub's filtration system and is the primary cause of cloudy water and skin irritation from Hot Tub use.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registers sanitizers which have proven their ability to eliminate water-borne pathogens and bacteria and that are safe for Hot Tub use. Maintaining the recommended residual level of an EPA registered sanitizer at all times decreases the occurrence of unsafe bacteria and viruses in your Hot Tub water.



Pro Tip! Use *Chlorinated Concentrate or Enhanced Shock* to activate mineral cartridges during start-up.

Mineral Sanitizers

Most Hot Tub models can be equipped with a mineral sanitizer stick. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for specific installation and use instructions. When possible, place in the filter or cartridge holder. Or place in the filter compartment of the Hot Tub so there is active water flow passing over the mineral cartridge for best results.

Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 11

Non-mineral Sanitizer Options

There are a number of non-mineral sanitizer options that utilize free available chlorine (FAC) to sanitize the water. Popular non-mineral sanitizer options include:

- Salt System
- Chlorinated Concentrate Granules
- Liquid Chlorine
- Brominating Concentrate
- FROG @ease SmartChlor System

The recommended FAC is 3 - 5 ppm. A low FAC can allow bacteria and viruses to grow rapidly in the warm water, and a high FAC can cause discomfort to the user's eyes, lungs, and skin.

Each sanitizer has its own instructions regarding how much to use and when to add it to the spa water. Follow the label instructions for the sanitizer you use to properly sanitize your Hot Tub.

Never use sanitizers that are not designed for use in Hot Tubs. Sanitizers such as compressed bromine or chlorine, tri-chlor chlorine, or bromo-chloro-dimethylhydantoin (BCDMH) **can cause damage to the shell of your Hot Tub and permanently damage equipment. Use of these products voids most manufacturer's warranties.**

Supplemental Sanitizer Options

You can supplement your sanitizer with products such as Enhanced Shock and Chlorinating Concentrate, both of which include an EPA approved sanitizer.

Shock-Oxidizer is another shocking agent designed to free user waste from the water to improve sanitizer effectiveness and eliminate odors.



Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 12

Building a Sanitizer Routine

During the first month of ownership you should measure the sanitizer residual daily in order to establish a baseline of sanitizer needed based on your normal Hot Tub usage. Keep the amount of free available chlorine needed to accommodate the number of users and their combined usage time.

For example, two spa users for twenty minutes every day creates regular demand on the sanitizer that is used to determine how much sanitizer to add in order to maintain the proper residual. If the usage pattern increases dramatically with invited guests, the amount and frequency of sanitizer required increases dramatically.



Stain and Scale Control

For water high in calcium and minerals, it may be necessary to use an anti-scaling agent, like Stain and Scale Control. As water evaporates from your spa and new water is added, the amount of dissolved minerals like calcium, copper, iron, and manganese, will increase.

You can minimize evaporation by keeping the cover on the spa whenever possible. High iron or copper content in the water may produce green or brown stains on the spa.

Balancing Your Hot Tub Water | 13

Oxidizers

Ozone and monopersulfate (MPS) and Enhanced Shock are oxidizers used to prevent the buildup of contaminants, maximize sanitizer efficiency, minimize combined chlorine, and improve water clarity. They are to be used in conjunction with EPA registered sanitizers. The optional high output ozone system uses a Corona Discharge technology to produce a high concentration of ozone, which is injected into the spa water up to 24 hours per day.

Shock Oxidizer, monopersulfate (MPS), is a granular oxidizing chemical. Enhanced Shock provides a powerful, effective shock treatment to eliminate contaminants that build-up with use. Oxidizers break down and remove organic compounds and their odors, it also contains a clarifier to assist with filtration. Both Shock Oxidizer and Enhanced Shock are compatible with chlorine, bromine, ozone, and ionization (mineral) sanitizing systems, as well as being pH buffered to prevent changes to the pH balance of your spa.



Water Filtration

The factory presets for filtration are designed to meet the basic demands of water filtration needs. Additional filtering time can be programmed as needed on many models. Models equipped with a 24-hour circulation system continually filter the water.

Filter cartridges should be cleaned regularly to maintain optimal performance. We cover filter cleaning on page 15.

Ongoing Hot Tub Maintenance |14

Adding Chemicals to the Water

All spa water chemicals, including granulated dichlor, MPS, granulated pH increaser or decreaser, granulated total alkalinity increaser, liquid stain and scale inhibitor, and liquid defoamer should be added directly to the water through the filter compartment while the jet pump is running in its high speed mode, and it must run for a minimum of ten minutes.

Maintaining Hot Tub and Cabinet Surfaces

Refer to your Hot Hub owner's manual for specific cleaning and maintenance instructions. There are many products designed specifically for use in maintaining Hot Tubs.

Products like a spa vac can be used to vacuum up sand, debris and other small particles will help ensure the surface of the spa is not scratched.

You can protect you cabinet with the use of a UV reflector, such as 303 Protectant. 303 will also help clean the exterior of your spa.

Use a non abrasive scrubby pad or scum mitt with surface cleaner to clean the interior of your Hot Tub and eliminate water lines and build up.



Ongoing Hot Tub Maintenance |15

Cover Maintenance

Your new Hot Tub is equipped with a UL approved safety cover that meets ASTM F1346-91 safety standards as a safety barrier. The vinyl cover should be maintained on a regular, monthly basis. Exposure to leaves, sun, tree sap and other contaminants can shorten the life of the spa cover and necessitate the need to replace the cover sooner than otherwise necessary.

The Hot Tub cover can be cleaned with a mild soap and water solution or a commercial cleaner, like 303 multi-surface cleaner, wiped dry and then protected with an approved UV protectant like 303 Protectant.

Open up cover periodically during periods of non use to allow the spa to “breathe” and off gas contaminants and excessive chemicals that can harm the underside of the cover.



Filter Cleaning and Maintenance

Regularly inspect and clean filters for peak performance. Filters should be thoroughly cleaned and rinsed on a monthly basis. More frequent cleaning of filters may be needed based on usage and bather load and the introduction of contaminants to the water. Water clarity and ease of maintenance is reliant on clean and sanitized filters that are not worn, frayed, or restricting waterflow.

Proper filter care is a crucial step in the ongoing maintenance of your Hot Tub. There are many accepted methods of cleaning and rinsing Hot Tub filters. Depending on the filter media, Hot Tub filters should be replaced every 6 to 12 months.

Changing Your Hot Tub Water | 16

Drain

EVERY 3 TO 6 MONTHS (UP TO 1 YEAR WITH SALT SYSTEMS)

Locate the electrical circuit box for your Hot Tub and turn off the power to the spa by pressing the test button on your GFCI breaker(s).

Once you have ensured the power has been turned off, locate the main drain valve for the spa (refer to owner's manual for location) and remove the drain cap.

Attach the inlet of a garden hose to the drain valve (to avoid flooding of the foundation surrounding the spa) and route the outlet of the hose to an appropriate draining area.

WARNING: Spa water with a high sanitizer level may harm plants and grass.

***Pro Tip!** Remove or disable automatic sanitizer dispensers or salt generators 48 hours prior to draining Hot Tub to lower sanitizer levels and safely allow using as a grey water source for landscaping plants.*

IMPORTANT: Water temperatures below 50° F (10° C) may necessitate using the manufacturer's cold water start procedures found in your owner's manual if it is required.

***Pro Tip!** Use caution when draining your spa with a submersible pump as the heavy weight of the pump can damage the shell if proper care is not taken when lowering or removing the pump into and out of the water.*



Changing Your Hot Tub Water | 17

Clean

Clean and polish and protect the Hot Tub shell, cabinet, cover and filter(s). Make sure to follow your owner's manual instructions.

Once the Hot Tub is empty, inspect the spa shell and clean as required with an approved acrylic surface cleaner and spa polish.

Use a non-abrasive scrubber pad to clean stubborn water lines as needed.

Refilling Your Hot Tub

Prior to refilling the Hot Tub, close the drain valve and reinstall the drain cap. Use of a Wet/Dry Vacuum can assist in removal of excess water in the seats and filter compartment areas. Use caution when using vacuum to ensure no shell damage or scratches occur. We recommend filling through the filter.*

Pro Tip! Soaking the Hot Tub Filter(s) in filter cleaning solution while draining spa is a great way to save time during the drain and clean process. Cleaning and protecting the spa cabinet will prolong the life of the cabinet and protect from sun damage.

Once the Hot Tub is filled, then reset GFCI breaker(s) to the powered on position.

As with the initial filling instructions, once the Hot Tub is clean and ready, fill the Hot Tub with water through the filter compartment.

Your Hot Tub water level should be maintained approximately 1½" above the top of the highest jet, and below the pillow(s) if equipped. Balance and sanitize water following instructions provided on previous pages.

*See pg. 5 for detailed filling instructions.



Water Terminology Glossary | 18

Hot Water Chemistry Terms

The following chemical terms are used in this water quality and maintenance section. Understanding their meaning will help you to better understand the water maintenance process.

BROMAMINES: Bromamines are compounds formed when bromine combines with nitrogen from body oils, urine, perspiration, etc. Bromamines have no pungent odor and are effective sanitizers.

BROMINE: A halogen sanitizer (in the same chemical family as chlorine). Bromine is commonly used in stick, tablet, or granular form.

CALCIUM HARDNESS: The amount of dissolved calcium in the spa water. This should be approximately 50 -150 ppm. High levels of calcium can cause cloudy water and scaling. Low levels can cause harm to the spa equipment.

CHLORAMINES: Compounds formed when chlorine combines with nitrogen from body oils, urine, perspiration, etc. Chloramines can cause eye irritation as well as having a strong odor. Chloramines are weaker, slower sanitizers than bromamines.

CHLORINE: An efficient sanitizing chemical for spas. The use of sodium dichlor-type granulated chlorine is recommended. This type is preferred because it is totally soluble and nearly pH neutral.

CHLORINE (OR BROMINE) RESIDUAL: The amount of chlorine or bromine remaining after chlorine or bromine demand has been satisfied. The residual is, therefore, the amount of sanitizer which is chemically available to kill bacteria, viruses, and algae.

CORROSION: The gradual wearing away of metal and plastic spa parts, usually caused by chemical action. Generally, corrosion is caused by low pH or by water with levels of TA, CH, pH or sanitizer which are outside the recommended ranges.

Water Terminology Glossary | 19

ENZYMES: Hot Tub enzymes are proteins that target non-living organic matter like body oils and lotions that may be present in Hot Tub water. The enzymes break these into smaller molecules. These smaller molecules are then easier for sanitizing chemicals like chlorine or bromine to break down and eliminate.

HALOGEN: Any one of these five elements: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine.

MINERAL IONIZATION: The process by which metallic ions, such as copper, silver, or zinc, are dissolved into the water to assist in sanitizing a Hot Tub. Using a mineral ion system will help reduce sanitizer amounts but it is not a stand-alone water treatment system.

MPS (Monopersulfate): The non-chlorine oxidizer used with mineral or AG+ silver ion purification systems. MPS is not a sanitizer.

NITRIC ACID: The byproduct of the ozone generating process. Nitric acid is produced in very small quantities and is easily dissolved in the water stream with ozone. Highly corrosive.

OXIDIZER: The use of an oxidizing chemical is to prevent the buildup of contaminants, maximize sanitizer efficiency, minimize combined chlorine and improve water clarity. See MPS and Ozone.

OZONE: Ozone is a powerful oxidizing agent which occurs naturally and artificially. Ozone forms no byproducts, oxidizes chloramines, and will not alter the water's pH.

TOTAL ALKALINITY (TA): The amount of bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides present in spa water. Proper total alkalinity is important for pH control. If the TA is too high, the pH is difficult to adjust. If the TA is too low, the pH will be difficult to hold at the proper level. The desired range of TA in spa water is 80 to 150 ppm.

Water Terminology Glossary |20

pH (Potential of Hydrogen): The measure of the spa water's acidity and alkalinity. The recommended pH for the spa water is 7.2 to 7.8. Below 7.0 (considered neutral), the spa water is too acidic and can damage the heating system. Above 7.8, the water is too alkaline and can result in cloudy water, and scale formation on the shell and heater.

PHOSPHATES: Chemical compounds found in Hot Tubs, caused by detergents and cleaning products. High levels of phosphates will reduce the effectiveness of sanitizers, especially in salt water Hot Tubs. High phosphate levels, while not dangerous to people on their own, will require the use of additional sanitizers to keep a Hot Tub safe. If you have high phosphate levels, you may notice your Hot Tub water looks green.

Pro Tip! Use an approved phosphate remover to minimize phosphate levels in Hot Tub water as needed.

ppb: The abbreviation of "parts per billion," a measurement of chemical concentration in water. **Typically only used with Hot Tubs when measuring the phosphate content of water.**

ppm: The abbreviation of "parts per million," the standard measurement of chemical concentration in water. Identical to mg/l (milligrams per liter).

REAGENT: A chemical material in liquid, powder, or tablet form for use in chemical testing.

SANITIZER: Sanitizers are added and maintained at recommended residuals to protect bathers against pathogenic organisms, which can cause disease and infection in spa water.

SCALE: Rough calcium-bearing deposits that can coat spa surfaces, heaters, plumbing lines, and clog filters. Generally, scaling is caused by mineral content combined with high pH. Additionally, scale forms more readily at higher water temperatures.

SUPER-CHLORINATION: Also known as "shock treatment." Super chlorination is a process of adding significant doses of a quick dissolving sanitizer ("dichlor" is recommended) to oxidize non-filterable organic waste and to remove chloramines and bromamines.

Water Care Troubleshooting |21

Water chemistry in a Hot Tub can change very rapidly. High water temperatures in a Hot Tub promotes the growth of bacteria and other pathogens reducing the amount of sanitizer rapidly. Bather load will introduce user wastes that further burden the sanitation and filtration systems. Below are several common water care issues, probable causes, and solutions to help guide you back to clean, clear, and safe water for your Hot Tub.

PROBLEM: CLOUDY WATER	
PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION OPTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dirty Filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean and rinse filter(s) with filter cleaner• Replace filter(s) if old, worn, or restricting water after cleaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excessive Oils• Excessive Organic Matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shock spa with Chlorinated Concentrate, Shock Oxidizer or Enhanced Shock
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improper Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add Sanitizer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suspended Particles• Suspended Organic Matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Run jet pump(s) and/or increase filter times• Test water, adjust alkalinity, pH and calcium levels as needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overused or old water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drain, clean and refill the spa



SpaGuard®

PROBLEM: WATER ODOR

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Excessive organic material in the water
- Improper sanitation
- Low pH

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Shock spa with chlorinated granules, Shock Oxidizer, or Enhanced Shock
- Add chlorinated granules to the water
- Adjust alkalinity and pH to recommended range

PROBLEM: CHLORINE ODOR

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Excessive organic material in the water
- Improper sanitation
- Low pH

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Shock spa with Chlorinating Concentrate granules
- Add Chlorinating Concentrate granules
- Adjust pH to recommended range

PROBLEM: MUSTY ODOR

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Bacteria or algae growth

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Shock spa with Chlorinating Concentrate granules
- If problem is visible or persistent, drain, clean, and refill spa

PROBLEM: ALGAE GROWTH/GREEN WATER

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Low sanitizer level

- High pH

- High phosphates

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Add chlorinated concentrate granules and maintain sanitizer levels

- Adjust pH to recommended range

- Test and removes phosphates as needed

PROBLEM: EYE IRRITATION

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Excessive organic material in the water
- Improper sanitation

- Improper water balance

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Add chlorinated concentrate granules and maintain sanitizer levels

- Adjust alkalinity and pH to recommended range

PROBLEM: SKIN IRRITATION

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Excessive chlorine levels

- Low sanitizer level

- Low pH/Alkalinity

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Disable automated chlorine systems and allow chlorine level to drop

- Shock spa with chlorinated granules, Shock Oxidizer, or Enhanced Shock

- Adjust pH/Alkalinity to recommended range

PROBLEM: STAINS

PROBABLE CAUSE

- Total Alkalinity and/or pH too low

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Adjust Total Alkalinity and pH to recommended level

- High iron or copper content in source water

- Add Stain and Scale Control

PROBLEM: SCALE

PROBABLE CAUSE

- High Calcium in water

SOLUTION OPTIONS

- Use Vanishing Act Calcium Remover

- High Total Alkalinity/pH

- Adjust Alkalinity and pH to recommended range

- Other/Misc.

- Add Stain and Scale Control

While efforts have been taken to offer clear, concise and accurate information to assist you in taking care of your Hot Tub, please refer to and follow all written instructions provided by your Hot Tub manufacturer. This booklet is not a substitute for those written materials and it is recommended that you follow all manufacturer guidelines and recommendations. Follow all local planning codes and safety requirements.

30 Soaks in 30 Days Wellness Challenge

Thank you for taking the time to better understand the care and maintenance of your Hot Tub. A Hot Tub is a long-term investment in the health and well-being of you and your family.

Daily Hot Tub use has been shown to provide temporary relief from the aches and pains that develop as we live our lives. With this relief does come the need for a regular care and maintenance routine to ensure your investment provides you years of enjoyment and relief.

Here at The Spa and Sauna Co., we believe the best Hot Tub is one that is used on a daily basis. With this in mind, we have developed a fun and beneficial way for you to develop the "Habit of Hot Tubbing."

The 30 Soaks in 30 Days Wellness Challenge is a great way to start your journey.

We have a series of videos and resources to help, so you can say "I'm a Hot Tubber."

Visit: SpaAndSauna.com/wellness/
Or scan QR code below.



Install Date:

Model:

Serial Number:

[illegible]

Ordering Supplies

|28

Online Ordering

In an effort to make Hot Tub water care as simple as possible, we offer online ordering and Subscribe and Save packages which automatically ship to you, so you never run out of water care supplies!

Shop.SpaAndSauna.com



© The Spa and Sauna Co.
www.SpaAndSauna.com

844-314-0751
info@spaandsauna.com

All rights reserved.
Rev. A, 2023
\$6.99