



Instructions

The product comes in two bottles, a powder and a liquid, totalling 850 g. This is enough for a **50 000 litre pool** for one month. If your pool is 25 000 litre, use only half of the bottles. Extra dosage will not make the water clarity last longer and note that the chemicals last longer in fibreglass pools.

Activator D is non-toxic, non-corrosive and chlorine-free, and pool run-off water should not damage plants. *Activator D* will not react with other chemicals in your pool, so you can use it immediately. You can even add it to the water while people are swimming!

Steps:

- First backwash
- Disconnect the pool cleaner hose from the weir (also known as “skimmer”)
- Set the valve to filter and start the pool pump
- Pour the contents of both bottles into the weir
- Turn off the pool pump and reconnect the pool cleaner hose
- Resume the normal pool pump and cleaning cycles
- Do not pour Activator D directly into the pool. It must enter the pool through the filter.**
- Backwash once a week and keep pool brushed and basket clear.

Note:

Activator D does not kill E. coli (found in human faeces). For extra protection against bacteria, especially with extensive pool use such as hotels, schools and public swimming pools:

- Add 1 cup of chlorine **into the weir** with the pump running on filter, starting 3 days after adding *Activator D*
- Follow up once a week
- Do not sprinkle chlorine directly into pool water - it works through the filters and will not register in pool water.**

If you have dosed the pool correctly and it still looks slightly milky, cloudy or greenish, do not put more *Activator D* into the water, the problem lies elsewhere.

Problem	Possible causes	Treatment
A really neglected pool (so green, the water seems thick)	General neglect or problems in filter or pump.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do an open backwash. 2. Renew filter sand. 3. Check pH and alkalinity to get 100% efficiency from <i>Activator D</i>. 4. Double-dose with <i>Activator D</i>.
<i>Activator D</i> does not seem to make much difference	If the total alkalinity of your pool is too low, you may not notice any improvement in water clarity even after adding <i>Activator D</i> .	When an alkalinity boosting product is added to the treated pool, the water will clear before your eyes as if by magic!
Water has a greenish tinge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High pH pH should be between 6.8 and 7.2. (some pool guides say 7.2 and 7.6). 2. Total alkalinity too low. Total alkalinity is the measure of alkaline matter dissolved in the water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balance pH with acid. Beware: Continuous use of pool acid will break down total alkalinity in water. 2. Add alkalinity increaser (<i>sodium bicarbonate, also known as bicarbonate of soda or baking soda/koeksoda</i>). It will raise both the pH and the alkalinity, improving stability and clarity. 3. Add <i>Activator D</i>.
Water still looks cloudy	Low alkalinity. Aim at maintaining a total alkalinity level of 80 to 100 parts per million for marbelite pools, and between 80 and 120 for fibreglass pools. Proper levels of total alkalinity serve as a buffer to prevent fluctuations in the pH.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switch off pump. 2. Check total alkalinity level. 3. When too acidic, pour 2-4 kg of alkalinity increaser mixed with water, into the deep end of the pool, with the motor switched off. 4. Leave for 12 hours, then switch the motor on. 5. If still not clear, repeat with 2 kg more.
Black or green algae	Chlorine does not kill algae; it only bleaches it. This is why during a storm, the chlorine is drawn from the water and the algae is once again visible, turning the water green.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add <i>Activator D</i>. 2. Balance pH and alkalinity levels. 3. Black algae will disappear after a few weeks, and should be brushed off regularly to break up its hard surface to allow <i>Activator D</i> to penetrate to the roots.
Pool water dark blue or swimmers' hair is slightly coloured	Overdosing – The product sometimes lasts longer than a month; wait until the sparkle goes before adding more <i>Activator D</i> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add acid to pool – mix acid with water in a bucket and pour into pool with multiport on <i>bypass</i>. 2. Wash hair with tomato sauce.

Thank you for purchasing the easier, safer and more economical and effective product to treat and maintain the sparkle in your pool.

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Problem	Possible causes	Treatment
Blue stains in pool	Sand filter needs attention.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renew sand (Sand lasts 3-4 years). 2. Do an open backwash.
Brown stains	Usually leaf stains.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balance pH and alkalinity. 2. Add <i>Activator D</i>.
Black stains	Chlorine thrown directly into pool.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balance pH and alkalinity. 2. Add <i>Activator D</i>. 3. Do not try to scrape off – stain will go.
Pool cleaner does not work for long	Leaking pipes or filter lid. Does water bypass filter and return to pool?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace pipes or replace 'O' ring on lid. 2. Do an open backwash.
Using borehole water	This usually presents no problem, but if it should – depending on trace metals in the water – dose the pool with acid. When adding acid to a pool, mix with water in a bucket and pour into pool with multiport on <i>bypass</i> .	
Saltwater chlorinated pool	You can use <i>Activator D</i> but turn the chlorinator on its lowest setting. It will still kill basic bacteria. Also keep the electrodes clean as there can be build-up. Some have simply switched the chlorinator off.	
Plastic “splash” pools	<i>Activator D</i> is fine for plastic pools. But just a proportion of the bottles – usually just a tablespoon or two. Just swirl it around in the water if there is no filter.	
Jacuzzi	<i>Activator D</i> will keep your jacuzzi free of algae. Add a tablespoon from each bottle.	