

SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF PLANT OPERATOR

Swimming Pool Maintenance

Opening Your Pool

- Clean, and remove the pool cover for future storage
- Vacuum all pool areas
- Clean surrounding pool area
- Check pool accessories and safety features ladder, gates, diving board, plugs, drain, filter system, skimmers, diving boards
- Adjust water level to recommended height of 1" (25mm) per hour
- Evaluate of water chemistry PH levels, Alkalinity, Calcium Hardness
- Brush pool bottom and sides to loosen dirt then vacuum pool
- Remove debris from basket and skimmer system
- Check and lubricate fittings like o-rings, plugs
- Check tile and clean tiles plus skimmer by using a cleanser
- If necessary, take pool water sample for technical analysis
- Vacuum pool bottom and remove debris with skimmer
- If necessary, backwash filter
- Realign pool water PH with shock and stabilizers
- Continue maintenance upkeep routine
- If necessary, add algaecide

Weekly Pool Maintenance

- Use leaf scoop to remove debris on the bottom of your pool



- Feed the pool with chlorine or other sanitizer to satisfy its requirements either manually or automatically.
- Ensure the water level is correct for the pump system
- Adjust pool chemical levels using test kits
- Perform visual inspection of pool water to ensure color, clarity, and visible debris
- Remove organic debris
- Add pool shock to ensure pool does not turn green and remove contaminants
- Adjust pool chemistry pH, alkalinity, calcium hardness
 - Only adjust pH levels once a week.
 - pH should range between 7.3 – 7.7 depending upon the pool finish. pH levels should be adjusted to increase or decrease until they are in the right levels.
 - To increase pH levels use a pH increaser like sodium carbonate. To decrease pH levels use a pH decreaser like sodium bicarbonate.
- Test bromine and chlorine levels:
 - Free chlorine levels should range between 1-3 ppm
 - Free bromine levels should range between 3-5 ppm
- Adjust Alkalinity levels
- Adjust Stabilizer and Oxidizer levels
- Clean water line near tile
- If necessary, backwash filter and check pressure
- Adjust water level to recommended height of 1" (25mm) per hour



- If necessary, adjust pool chemicals to prevent algae

Monthly Pool Maintenance:

- Test pool chemistry make up
- Adjust for pH level and dissolved solid levels
- Pool alkalinity should range between 120-150 ppm
- Add chemicals to the filter as needed
- Perform visual inspection of seals, tile, grout, as well as other pool areas
- Calculate (LSI) Langlier Saturation Index as necessary
- Evaluate salt levels if you own a saltwater pool
- Check pool liner for tears or damage
- Depending on pool finish check for damage like cracks or leaks.
- Evaluate seals for pump and motor.
- Evaluate integrity of pool safety equipment.

Closing a Pool:

- Check pool chemistry to evaluate levels
 - pH should range between 7.3 – 7.7 depending upon the pool finish.
 - Total Alkalinity: 80 – 120 parts per million (ppm)
 - Calcium Hardness: 180 – 220 ppm



- Run the filter for a minimum of 24 – 48 hours
- Remove external pool accessories like ladders, skimmers, or solar blankets
- Lower pool water level to 6" (150mm) below the 1" (25mm) per hour level
- Drain all pumping, filtering, heating, and sanitizing equipment to prevent damage caused by freezing
- Lubricate any seals, rings, and plugs as well as springs to make spring maintenance easier
- Perform complete pool cleaning and inspection
- Clear water from any plug the lines using expansion plugs
- Winterizing by adding algaecide agent
- Use tight pool cover

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