



Tallman Pools®

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE- CARING FOR YOUR FIBERGLASS POOL FINISH



WHY WATER BALANCE MATTERS

Maintaining properly balanced water chemistry is one of the most important steps in caring for your Pool. When water is not treated correctly, it can create unsafe swimming conditions, damage your Pool and equipment, and may result in loss of Warranty coverage.

While clear water may look clean and inviting, clarity alone does not mean balanced water.

Required Chemical Ranges	
pH	7.2-7.4
Chlorine	1-3 ppm
Total Alkalinity	80-120 ppm
Calcium Hardness	80-120 ppm
CYA (Stabilizer)	30-50 ppm
TDS	<1,500 ppm (Salt: 2,700-3,400 ppm)
LSI	-0.30 to +0.30
Metals	0 ppm

IMPORTANT MAINTENANCE HABITS

Testing Frequency

- Chlorine and pH: 2-3 times per week
- Total Alkalinity: Once per week
- CYA, Calcium Hardness, TDS, Phosphates, Metals: Once per month

Routine Maintenance

- Skim debris daily
- Brush walls and steps weekly (soft nylon brush only)
- Vacuum as needed
- Use a sequestering stain/scale control monthly
- Maintain water at midpoint of skimmer



Many pool store recommendations are based on concrete pool standards, which do not translate appropriately to fiberglass pools. Always follow the chemical guidelines provided above and in your [Tallman Pools Use & Care Manual](#) (available for download on www.TallmanPools.com).

Products OK to Use	DO NOT USE
✓ Liquid chlorine only	✗ Calcium Hypochlorite (Cal-Hypo)
✓ Non-chlorine shock (MPS) only	✗ Trichlor Tablets/Pucks
✓ Non-metal algaecide only (Polyquat 60)	✗ Dichlor Granular Chlorine
✓ For salt pools, pool-grade sodium chloride (NaCl), 99-100% pure	✗ Any stabilized or granular chlorine
	✗ Copper or mineral-based algaecides
	✗ Household bleach or abrasive cleaners



DID YOU KNOW?

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Saltwater systems tend to raise pH and may increase chlorine production. Monitor pH closely and maintain levels between 7.2-7.4 to protect the surface of your pool shell.
- When pH levels rise above 7.4, calcium begins to fall out of solution and attach to the Pool surface. This problem is especially common in areas with naturally high calcium levels. All that is necessary for scale formation is a pH above 7.4 paired with calcium hardness above 120 ppm. The higher these values climb, the more significant the buildup becomes.

pH & Chlorine Ranges

	BOTH IN RANGE	BOTH HIGH
NO CALCIUM	GOOD	GOOD
ANY CALCIUM	GOOD	DISCOLORATION



NEVER DRAIN YOUR POOL WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION. DOING SO MAY RESULT IN A VOID OF YOUR WARRANTY