Pool & Spa Water Conservation Tips

"Do's and Don'ts"

Professionals in the industry can take advantage of these helpful tips by suggesting them to their customers. They will help the customer to conserve water while using their pool or spa. Being a responsible pool owner makes you feel good about your role in the community. You are taking care not to wastewater and even finding ways to use your pool or spa as a backyard reservoir.

*The source is sited following each message point.*

- Cover pools when not in use to reduce evaporation (An average sized pool without a cover can lose as much as an inch of water per week in peak of summer... often as much as 1,000 gallons a week. Using a timer in combination with a solar blanket, or other covering for your pool or spa to decrease evaporation, will conserve energy and cut evaporation by 90%. (It may even be rewired in some-communities.) (Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter and a March 2002 memorandum from the APSP Region IX Executive Offices.)

- Do everything earlier in the year... open pools, have them serviced, and even have pools built earlier (before drought occurs). (Source: March 2002 memorandum from the APSP Region IX Executive Offices.)

- Reduce the risk of leakage by having the pool and surrounding area examined. Leak detection and repair products are available to find and fix nearly every type of leak without difficulty and without draining. Emphasize proper water balance and water treatment in season to prevent excess draining and backwashing. (Source: March 2002 edition of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch on-line newsletter.)

- Consider a new water-saving pool filter. A single backflushing with a traditional filter uses from 180 to 250 gallons or more of water. (Source: March 2002 memorandum from the APSP Region IX Executive Offices.)

- Be sure to follow your filter manufacturer's instructions concerning backwashing. Backwashing more frequently than necessary wastes water while failure to backwash when needed wastes energy. (Source: APSP)

- Have your pool service company do an annual heater inspection. A properly maintained heater is an energy efficient appliance. Have your pool site inspected to see if an active solar collector system would be a good investment for you. (Source: APSP)

- Create windbreaks around the pool or hot tub. Cutting wind exposure can reduce loss of both heat and water. Privacy panels, landscaping, or fencing can all be effective windbreaks. (Source: March 2002 memorandum from the APSP Region IX Executive Offices.)

- Think twice before you drain your pool. Ask yourself why you are doing it. If it is to remove stains, paint a concrete pool or change a vinyl liner, you should think about ways to save and reuse the water. If your area is suffering from drought, the responsible decision is to top off your existing pool water and postpone draining.
until the drought subsides. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Reschedule cosmetic changes till next year. If there are no structural repairs to be made, postpone painting or acid washing for a year. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Focus on games to keep water in the pool. Jumping, splashing, and water fights consume water. *(Source: March 2002 memorandum from the APSP Region IX Executive Offices.)*

- Unless you have specific health concerns, do not heat your pool above 78°, the ideal temperature for recreational swimming. Lower temperatures mean less evaporation. (Young children or the elderly may require a higher temperature.) *(Source: APSP)*

- Only heat your pool when you use it. If you only use the pool on weekends or special occasions, don't heat it between uses. Either turn your heater off or set your thermostat to 68° or lower, depending on how long you will wait between each usage. Then turn the heater back on the night before or the morning before you plan to use it depending on the heat use needed. *(Source: APSP)*

- During pool openings, save water by pumping the cover water into the pool. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Swimming pool covers should be removed during rains. Roof drain pipes should be altered to divert drainage into the pool. Collected rain water should be used to the maximum extent possible to fill pool and to maintain the minimum water level required for health and safety. *(These are excerpts taken from New Jersey Administrative Orders #5 & #6: Water Emergency.)*

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- Check chemicals to cut down on evaporation. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Use DE or Cartridge filters instead of Sand filters. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Replace old Cartridges with new ones. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Minimize the amount of water drained from the pool during “winterizing” at the end of the swimming season. *(Source: April/May edition 2002 of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter.)*

- Turn off the tile spray device on your cleaning equipment. *(Source: California SPEC, California Spa & Pool Industry Energy, Codes & Legislative Council)*

- Plug the overflow line when the pool is in use. *(Source: California SPEC, California Spa & Pool Industry Energy, Codes & Legislative Council)*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORTANT WATER SAFETY</th>
<th>Important Water Safety Checklist</th>
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The APSP keeps members informed on drought issues and provides strategies to deal with the different challenges that are caused by drought. Water conservation and related issues are topics of concern across the country. The word DROUGHT has been associated with the pool and spa industry -- without basis. As the population density has increased the substantial upgrades to water supplies and storage of potable water have not.

General consensus and recent history show that moves to conserve and curb water demand are more supported than those to increase new supplies. The pool and spa industry is viewed as a consumptive industry and unfortunately is an easy target for water restrictions. To change this perception, we need to become more pro-active at the local level. The strategy is to influence your Water Management Districts, State and Local government officials BEFORE drought conditions impact your community.

To help you get the latest drought/water related information and answer your questions about these issues, we are offering the following general information, education, drought planning strategies, documents and links. You may download this information and use it as you see fit.

**Tips/Strategies**

The following drought information is organized into six categories (bulleted links below) to address strategies for educating customers, industry personnel, the local water district, governing bodies and the media.

- [Facts About Pool and Spa Water Usage](#) - Message points that demonstrate that pools and spas are not "water wasters". Put this in your company literature to get the word out to customers, the media, and public officials:
- Pools, spas, and hot tubs and water conservation can go hand in hand
- Studies show that water use in pools and spas is insignificant in comparison to other types of common water usage, for example lawn irrigation, agricultural udes, etc.

- Pool & Spa Water Conservation Tips - "Do’s and Don’ts" Suggest these strategies in consumer brochures or in discussion with customers.

- Internal Company Drought Plan - What Your Company Can Do To Prepare For Drought Conditions. Take these steps to prepare your company to continue operation during drought.

- External Company Drought Plan - How to Be Pro-Active with Public Officials, the Media and Influential Groups Before a Drought Crisis Happens. Follow these strategies to influence the media and public officials on drought before bad publicity or unfair regulations occur due to lack of information.

- Documents on Drought and Links to Industry Web Sites that Support Operation of Pools and Spas During Drought -- Click here for published press releases, brochures, studies, articles and sample letters to government officials for you to communicate the facts about swimming pool and spa water usage.

- Links to U.S. Government Pages on Drought --These links provide existing state drought plans, a directory of state drought contacts, a U.S. drought map as well as general drought information.

### Water Conservation Tips for Pool and Spa Users

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**First, a few facts on household water use for bathing or recreation:**

- Properly maintained spa water needs to be replaced only two to three times a year and can be reused for landscape watering when drained. In a pool, one filling lasts decades. In fact, draining a pool is so unusual the process usually requires a professional.

- Baths use water once. A spa offers 4 to 6 months of use for the same water. Taking just five baths, at 80 gallons each (normal tub size), uses enough water to fill a typical 400-gallon spa. Filling and draining a bathtub twice a week for four months uses 2,720 gallons of water. A spa uses the same 400 gallons of water continuously throughout those four months.

- A jetted or whirlpool bathtub used twice a week consumes 240 gallons. In just 4 months these tubs use about the same amount of
water as most pools use in an entire season.

- A properly maintained spa or pool uses significantly less water in a season than watering a lawn of the same size. Watering a typical residential lawn requires 180 gallons each time it’s watered. Up to 90 percent of the water used to sprinkle lawns on hot days is lost to evaporation. An untended garden hose can use 600 gallons or more in just a few hours -- enough to fill one and a half spas!

How to make the most of your pool and/or spa water:

1. Cover-up! A properly maintained spa or pool cover is an important safety element and can also reduce evaporation and water waste by 95%. For pools, a safety cover or a solar cover also has the added benefit of helping to heat the pool. A floating cover under the spa cover will prevent additional evaporation and retain heat. For maximum effectiveness, replace spa covers every three years.

2. Be vigilant. Correct any leaks or service problems as they occur. Don’t waste water by letting it leak away.

3. Maintain your spa. Proper spa maintenance will greatly increase the time between draining and refilling. Cleaning filters regularly according to manufacturer’s directions will extend spa cleanliness.

4. Maintain your pool and pool filtration systems.
   - Use an automatic pool cleaner to maintain pool water. Some pool cleaners do not send debris through the filtration system helping to reduce the need to backwash.
   - Proper maintenance of pool water reduces the frequency of backwashing. Replace your aging sand or DE filtering system with a cartridge filter that does not require backwashing and saves water.

5. Additional maintenance tips for both pools and spas:
   - Remove debris that blows in from trees and landscaping. Low-tech tools are available from your retailer to make it easier to keep water clean.
   - Rinse bathing suits out with clear water rather than washing with soap. Soap powder residue is a major contributor to poor water quality.

6. If it’s clean, don’t drain! Drain spas and pools only when you have a water quality problem. Water only needs to be changed in a spa 2-3 times a year if you maintain your spa properly and it incorporates new water cleaning technology. Pools only need to be drained if repairs require it.

7. Re-use. When you do drain your spa, let it sit open for 48-72 hours with no new chemicals added, and then use the water on garden plants. Or, ask your retailer about products that neutralize chemicals. To prevent unsupervised use, remember to make sure that proper safety barriers are in place any time that the spa safety cover is removed.

8. Recycle! Use captured rainwater to replace water lost to evaporation in spas and pools or to refill a spa.

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The downloadable documents below are *printable PDFs* that can be digitally or offset printed. The **first PDF is intended to be produced as a doorhanger, the second as a bill stuffer. Your company information** (logo, contact information, any other information you would like to appear) can be added to create the final, customized product. Printing instructions as well as thumbnail sketches are also provided below.

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- Turn off water features and slides. *(Source: April/May 2002 edition of the Bel Aqua Drought Watch newsletter)*

**Tips/Strategies**

The following drought information is organized into categories (bulleted links below) to address strategies for educating customers, industry personnel, the local water district, governing bodies and the media.

- **Facts About Pool and Spa Water Usage** - Message points that demonstrate that pools and spas are not "water wasters." Put this in your company literature to get the word out to customers, the media, and public officials:
- Pools, spas, and hot tubs and water conservation can go hand in hand
- Studies show that water use in pools and spas is insignificant in comparison to other types of common water usage, such as lawn irrigation, agricultural uses, etc.

- **Pool & Spa Water Conservation Tips** - "Do’s and Don’ts" Suggest these strategies in consumer brochures or in discussion with customers.

- **Internal Company Drought Plan** - What Your Company Can Do To Prepare For Drought Conditions. Take these steps to prepare your company to continue operation during drought.

- **External Company Drought Plan** - How to Be ProActive with Public Officials, the Media and Influential Groups Before a Drought Crisis Happens. Follow these strategies to influence the media and public officials on drought before bad publicity or unfair regulations occur due to lack of information.

- **Documents on Drought and Links to Industry Web Sites that Support Operation of Pools and Spas During Drought** - Click here for published press releases, brochures, studies, articles and sample letters to government officials so that you can effectively communicate the facts about swimming pool and spa water usage.

- **Links to U.S. Government Pages on Drought** - These links provide existing state drought plans, a directory of state drought contacts, a U.S. drought map, and general drought information.