



DRAIN AND ACID TREATMENT STATEMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT IS TO PROVIDE YOU, THE CUSTOMER, WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERIODIC MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES OF DRAINING AND/OR ACID TREATMENTS OF A SWIMMING POOL'S FINISH. THERE ARE CERTAIN RISKS INVOLVED IN DRAINING SWIMMING POOLS AND APPLYING CHEMICALS TO PLASTER THAT ARE NOT NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH DAY-TO-DAY MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES AND WHICH ARE NOT WITHIN THE CONTROL OF THE POOL SERVICE TECHNICIAN. THIS STATEMENT IS DESIGNED TO INFORM YOU OF SOME OF THE RISKS AND TYPICAL RESULTS OF THESE PROCEDURES.

DRAINING: Periodic draining of swimming pool water is a common maintenance practice. It is routinely performed to remove water that has become hard or laden with excessive minerals, or to perform needed repairs to a pool. Normally, removal of water from a pool causes no problems. However, there are a few things that can happen of which you should be aware. When the water is removed, the pool may rise out of the ground, a condition often times caused by hydrostatic pressure (i.e. too much moisture in the soil). Once exposed to the air, tile may fall off the pool; the plaster can shrink, expand, crack, blister, flake or pop off. These problems can occur, and are beyond the control of the person who has simply drained the water. However these problems can be reduced by not draining the pool during the wetter times of the year, or during hot or dry weather, and not leaving the pool empty more than 48 hours before refilling. Repairs that require the draining of a pool should be made as quickly as possible, and the pool refilled as soon as possible.

ACID-WASHING/ACID TREATMENTS: The decision to use acid procedures to remove stains and mineral buildup from a pool's surface should be very carefully considered. Under most circumstances, staining or mineral buildup takes many months or years to accumulate. While acid treatments are recognized as a common procedure for removal, there are several problems that may occur. The process of applying acid to plaster surfaces may cause the surface to etch, become rough or expose the aggregate in the plaster mix. To what degree this occurs depends on the concentration of acid, the temperament of the stain being removed and the quality and conditions of the plaster itself. In some cases, cracking, thinning or delaminating of the tile plaster could be a pre-existing condition and is beyond the control of the applicator. Consideration should be given to the experience and recommendation of the applicator and if you have any doubts, seek a second opinion and/or additional information.

An evenly colored, smooth texture after an acid procedure is a totally unrealistic expectation. The stains likely took a long period of time to develop, and could be embedded deeply into the plaster material. At best, the consumer can expect the pool's appearance to look brighter than before, with some stains remaining.

BY SIGNING BELOW YOU ARE ACKNOWLEDGING THAT YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE RISKS AND OTHER INFORMATION DISCLOSED ABOVE, THAT THE ABOVE LISTED PROBLEMS MAY OCCUR AND THAT COMPLETE REMOVAL OF ALL STAINS IS NOT GUARANTEED NOR REPRESENTED.

Pool address: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____
(Customer)

Date: _____ Signature: _____
(Pool Service Technician)

Quote: _____ Signature: _____
(Customer)