natural, chlorine-free swimming pools

NHVL has recently discovered that there are now firms in Australia building natural filtration plants for swimming pools, small or large, that require no chlorine or other chemicals for water purification. Roger French contacted one such firm, *Aquaviva*, and here is their explanation of how the system works.



atural filtration of pools began in Austria about 12 years ago in response to demand for chlorine-free swimming pools.

More and more people were developing sensitivities to chemicals, especially chlorine. Children were the most vulnerable because they spend many hours of the day in the pool.

In Europe, a normal pool cannot be used perhaps eight months of the year because of the weather, and it has to be emptied in winter so it is just a hole in the ground. The natural pool, with its display of flora is more appealing, more natural looking and can be a garden feature.

The Europeans first built pond-type pools that didn't need to be emptied. In summer they would swim in the pond and in winter skate on the ice. As a bonus, the pond was a habitat for all sorts of animals.

Later they began building architectural-style swimming pools, the kind that is in our backyards today. These natural pools are not only chemical-free, they are also nicely decorated with plants.

In Europe Aquaviva has now sold over 6,000 natural pools. Our firm has just commenced in Australia in 2009 and has produced four natural pools so far. The system is now beginning to create interest here.

HOW NATURAL FILTRATION WORKS

As can be seen in the photos, the system comprises an ordinary swimming pool plus an extra pool that is small, shallow and abundant with water plants that provide the purification.

The size of the filtration pond is based on a ratio of 15 – 20% for filtration and 80 – 85% for swimming. Accordingly, an eight-metre by four-metre pool would require about six square metres of filtration pond.

The depth of water in the filtration pond is about 10 cm and under that is about 60 cm filled with seven layers of different filtration granules. Three of these layers are different grades of a very porous rock called zeolite. Another layer is granules that slowly release specially designed plant fertiliser. The top layer is various sizes of river stones that don't leach calcium into the water.

The water is pumped from the bottom of the filtration zone up through the seven layers and then overflows back into the pool. Some firms use gravity feed, but these tend to clog up. The pump is set to provide the correct flow rate.

