BEACH POOL®

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Beachpool – Technical Q&A; Dialogue

■ **Question:** Is anything done to the soil after excavation but before the EPDM is placed down to help the hole keep its form?

■ **Answer:** The natural ground is excavated about 98% with an excavator, and the remaining 2% is shaped manually with a shovel to achieve the exact contours. This avoids the need for any loose backfill or later refilling. In certain cases – especially in sandy or unstable soils – a thin layer of lean concrete or compacted crushed stone may be added to stabilize the shape and prevent erosion. The goal is to create a smooth, stable, and load-bearing surface before laying the protective geotextile and EPDM liner.

■ **Question:** Previously, we were told that the equipment set was left running over the winter rather than having the lines blown out. If this is the case, is the pump set to run for 24 hours? Also, what happens in the event of a winter storm-related power outage? Do we expect customers to be on a generator?

■ **Answer:** Yes, during the winter months the system generally remains in operation rather than blowing out the lines. Depending on weather conditions, the system can be automatically activated by our Beachpool control system once a specific temperature threshold is reached. The circulation pump runs at low speed to prevent the lines from freezing. In the event of a weather-related power outage, the pool behaves like a natural body of water – a short interruption is not a problem. In areas with extreme cold or longer outages, the use of a backup generator may be recommended, but it is not required for most installations.

■ **Question:** Is the EPDM liner a single piece? In one team member's experience they are rolls that are 10 ft in width. Is it the same for this? If so, what is used to seal the overlapping seams to keep the liner watertight?

■ **Answer:** The EPDM liner is supplied by us as a single piece, as follows:
• Widths are always multiples of 5 ft (e.g. 10 ft, 15 ft, 20 ft, up to 100 ft)
• Maximum length of one sheet: 200 ft (≈ 19,400 sq ft per sheet)
• Maximum weight per piece: 2 tons
Larger surfaces are custom-fabricated in one piece directly at the factory – no on-site joining or overlapping is required.

■ **Question:** If a customer wanted to have poured deck or pavers behind the rolled finish edge of the Beachpool, what sort of expansion joint would you recommend?

■ **Answer:** For our Beachpool surface material, no expansion joint is required, as even large areas can be installed seamlessly on terraces using our material. For adjacent materials such as pavers or concrete decks, we recommend a 3/16 inch expansion joint to safely absorb thermal movement and prevent cracking at the transition area.

■ **Question:** Looking over your code comparison sheet, you make mention of US pools requiring a VGB compliant drain cover/SOFA. I know your plumbing system is proprietary, but would you be able to add a drain pot in the deep end to accommodate this? How much would the plumbing need to change?

■ **Answer:** The floor drain is integrated above the EPDM waterproofing membrane and is completely invisible. A compliant drain pot can be integrated if required, with minimal adjustment to the existing system design.

■ **Question:** I have seen a few pictures in your materials that have boulders built into the pool. Have you ever attempted to build in treads, like bluestone straights or something, to create a step or a bench?

■ **Answer:** Yes, different materials such as natural stones, bluestone treads, or other decorative elements can be integrated into the pool design. After prior consultation regarding their material properties – especially chlorine and water resistance – we can incorporate steps, benches, grottos, waterfalls, boulders, shells, or similar features directly into the pool structure. The final selection and installation method depend on the specific stone type and its compatibility with the pool environment.

Sample Construction Schedule – 600 sq ft Beachpool (2–3 workers)

Day	Work Description
-1–0	Excavation (98% by excavator, 2% manual shaping)
1	Border construction + leveling
2	Laying the EPDM liner
3–5	Leakage test + ring main + PVC prep
6	Pipe installation
7	Laying the filter layer
8–10	Applying top layer
11–13	Curing + technical equipment + trench preparation
14	Corrections + final layer
15	Curing + finishing + customer technical briefing
16	Water filling, system check, departure