

A photograph of a modern, rectangular plunge pool with a dark grey border, set in a light-colored stone courtyard. In the background, a modern house with large glass windows and a patio area is visible. The pool's surface reflects the surrounding environment.

The ultimate plunge pool buyers' guide

Everything you need to know
before designing, building and enjoying
the perfect plunge pool.



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Front cover image is a Plungie‘Max’.

Introduction

Welcome to the world of plunge pools

For many Australians, the dream of owning a pool has traditionally meant sacrificing most of the backyard, committing to a major construction project and taking on the maintenance and running costs of a full-sized swimming pool.

Plunge pools offer a different way to enjoy life around the water.

Compact, versatile and increasingly sophisticated, a plunge pool can create a luxurious outdoor retreat without dominating the entire property. It can provide relief on a hot summer day, become a warm place to relax in cooler weather and form the centrepiece of an entertaining area.

A plunge pool may be small in size, but it can make a significant difference to the way you use and enjoy your home.

The growing range of concrete, fibreglass, precast and above-ground designs also means plunge pools can now work across a wide variety of homes and sites, from inner-city courtyards and narrow blocks to coastal properties, rural homes and contemporary new builds.

However, choosing the right plunge pool involves more than selecting a shape and filling it with water.

You will need to consider:

- How you want to use it
- Where it will sit
- How it will be heated
- The type of construction
- Fencing and approvals
- Landscaping
- Equipment and water treatment
- Ongoing maintenance
- The total project budget

“This guide will take you through the decisions that matter, helping you move from early inspiration to a well-planned plunge pool you can enjoy for years to come.”



1.

Why plunge pools are booming?

Small pools are changing the Australian backyard

Australian homes and backyards are changing.

Residential blocks are becoming smaller, urban homes are being built closer together and homeowners increasingly want outdoor spaces that are attractive, practical and easy to maintain.

At the same time, our love of outdoor living remains as strong as ever.

The result is growing interest in pools that provide the lifestyle benefits of being around water without requiring the space of a traditional swimming pool.

A plunge pool fits naturally into this changing way of living.

More lifestyle from less space

A well-designed plunge pool can fit into a courtyard, side garden, narrow block or compact backyard while leaving room for landscaping, outdoor dining, children's play areas or simply more open space.

For many households, this balance is more appealing than devoting most of the yard to a large pool.

Rather than being viewed as a compromise, the plunge pool has become a deliberate design choice.

It offers the atmosphere and enjoyment of a pool in a more compact and manageable form.

A pool designed around how people really live

Many homeowners imagine owning a large pool but eventually discover that most of their time in the water is spent:

- Cooling off
- Sitting on a ledge
- Relaxing
- Talking with family or friends
- Supervising children
- Enjoying a drink
- Recovering after exercise
- Floating quietly at the end of the day

A plunge pool is particularly well suited to these everyday uses.

It may not provide the length required for traditional lap swimming, but it can be ideal for relaxation, recreation, entertaining and general wellbeing.

1.

Why plunge pools are booming? (continued)

Easier to heat and cover

Because a plunge pool holds less water than a large swimming pool, it can generally be heated more quickly and efficiently.

This makes year-round or extended-season use more achievable, particularly when the pool is combined with:

- An efficient heat pump
- A correctly fitted cover
- Good solar exposure
- Wind protection
- Effective insulation

A heated plunge pool can function as a cool retreat in summer and a warm place to relax during the cooler months.

An architectural feature

Today's plunge pools are often designed as part of the home rather than treated as a separate backyard installation.

They may sit beside a living room, connect with an entertaining deck, frame a garden view or become the visual focus of a courtyard.

With the right materials, lighting and landscaping, a plunge pool can make an outdoor space feel considered, calm and luxurious.

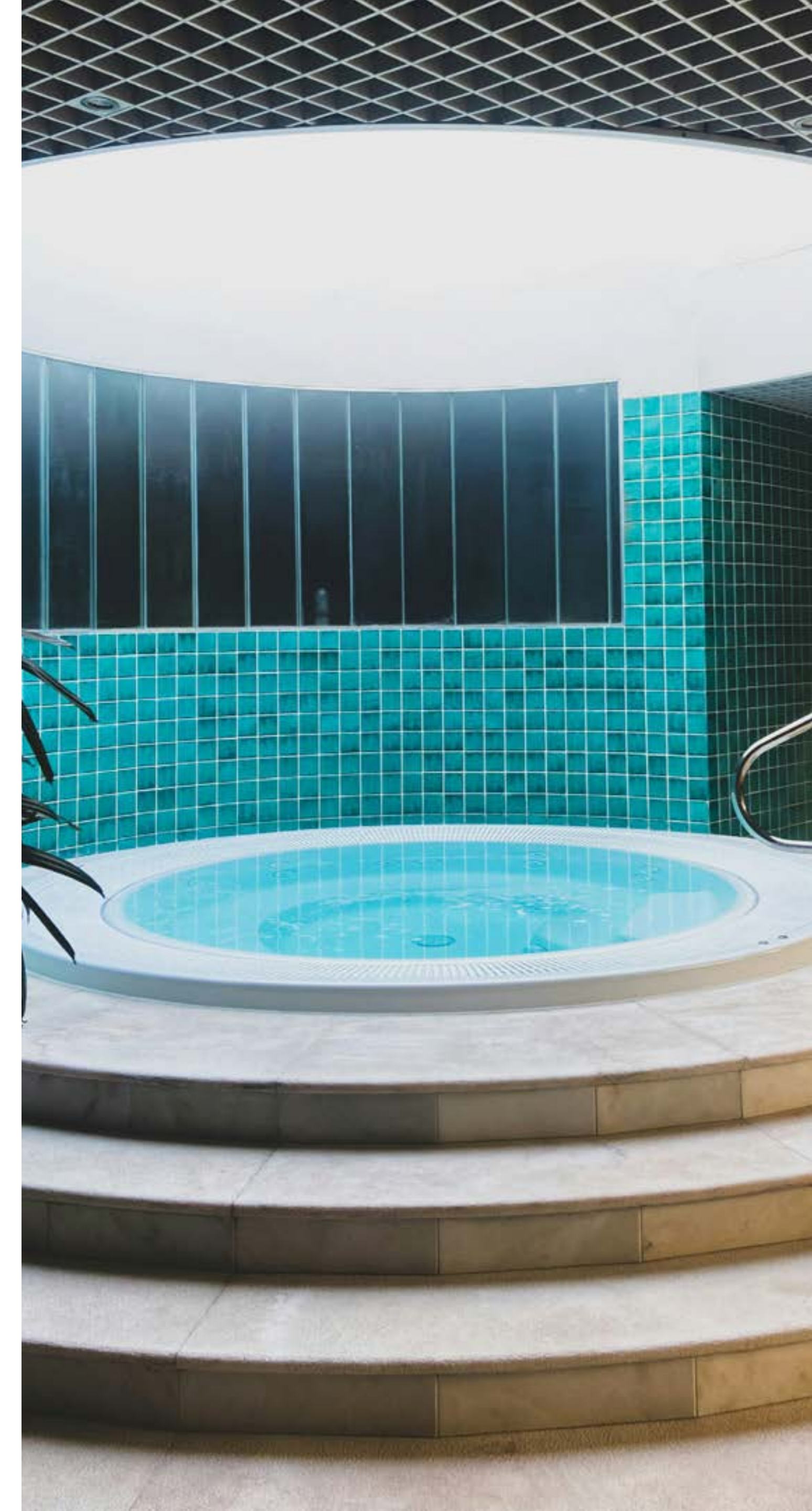
"The appeal is not simply that it is smaller. It is that every part of the pool can be designed around the way you want to live."

Potential advantages of a plunge pool

Compared with a larger swimming pool, a plunge pool may offer:

- A smaller physical footprint
- Reduced water volume
- More practical heating
- Easier covering
- Less surface area to clean
- Better suitability for compact blocks
- Greater flexibility in positioning
- Lower equipment demands in some installations
- More room for landscaping and entertaining

The final cost and level of maintenance will still depend on the pool design, construction method, equipment and site. A highly detailed plunge pool with premium finishes can still be a substantial project.





2.

Is a plunge pool right for you?

Start with how you want to use the pool

Before choosing a pool shape, material or builder, think honestly about what you expect the pool to do.

A plunge pool may be an excellent choice when your priorities include:

- Cooling off in summer
- Relaxing in warm water
- Entertaining
- Family time
- Creating a beautiful outdoor space
- Low-impact movement
- Recovery after exercise
- Cold-water immersion
- Enjoying a pool without giving up the entire backyard

It may be less suitable if your main objective is:

- Lap swimming
- Diving
- Large-scale pool games
- Accommodating big groups in the water
- Competitive swim training

Understanding this early will help you avoid selecting a pool that looks appealing but does not suit your lifestyle.

Who does a plunge pool suit?

Couples

A plunge pool can create a private outdoor retreat for relaxing together, cooling off after work or enjoying warm water in the evening.

A smaller pool may also feel more manageable than a large family pool in terms of cleaning, heating and everyday care.

Young families

A plunge pool can give younger children a place to play and build confidence around water while allowing parents to supervise from nearby entertaining areas.

However, no pool is safe without active adult supervision and a compliant barrier. A compact pool is still a pool and must be treated with the same level of care as a larger one.

Families with teenagers

Teenagers may use a plunge pool as a social space for sitting, talking and cooling off with friends.

If the pool is intended for older children, consider whether the design provides enough internal seating, standing space and room for several users.

Entertainers

A plunge pool can become a natural centrepiece for outdoor gatherings.

Guests may not spend the entire evening swimming, but the water, lighting and surrounding landscape can create atmosphere and make the outdoor area feel more inviting.

Downsizers and empty nesters

People moving into a smaller home do not necessarily want to give up the pleasures of owning a pool.

A plunge pool can provide many of the lifestyle benefits of a larger pool while requiring less space and potentially less day-to-day work.

Owners of compact or inner-city homes

Plunge pools can work particularly well in courtyards, narrow blocks and smaller urban gardens.

They may be positioned close to the home, along a boundary or within an existing entertaining area, subject to access, engineering and local requirements.

2.

Is a plunge pool right for you? (continued)

Holiday-home owners

A plunge pool can add appeal to a holiday property while being more compact than a full-sized swimming pool.

Owners should still consider servicing, remote monitoring, covers, guest safety and how the pool will be maintained when the property is unoccupied.

Wellness-focused homeowners

A plunge pool can support a range of routines, including:

- Warm-water relaxation
- Gentle movement
- Post-exercise recovery
- Quiet time
- Breathing exercises
- Controlled cold-water immersion

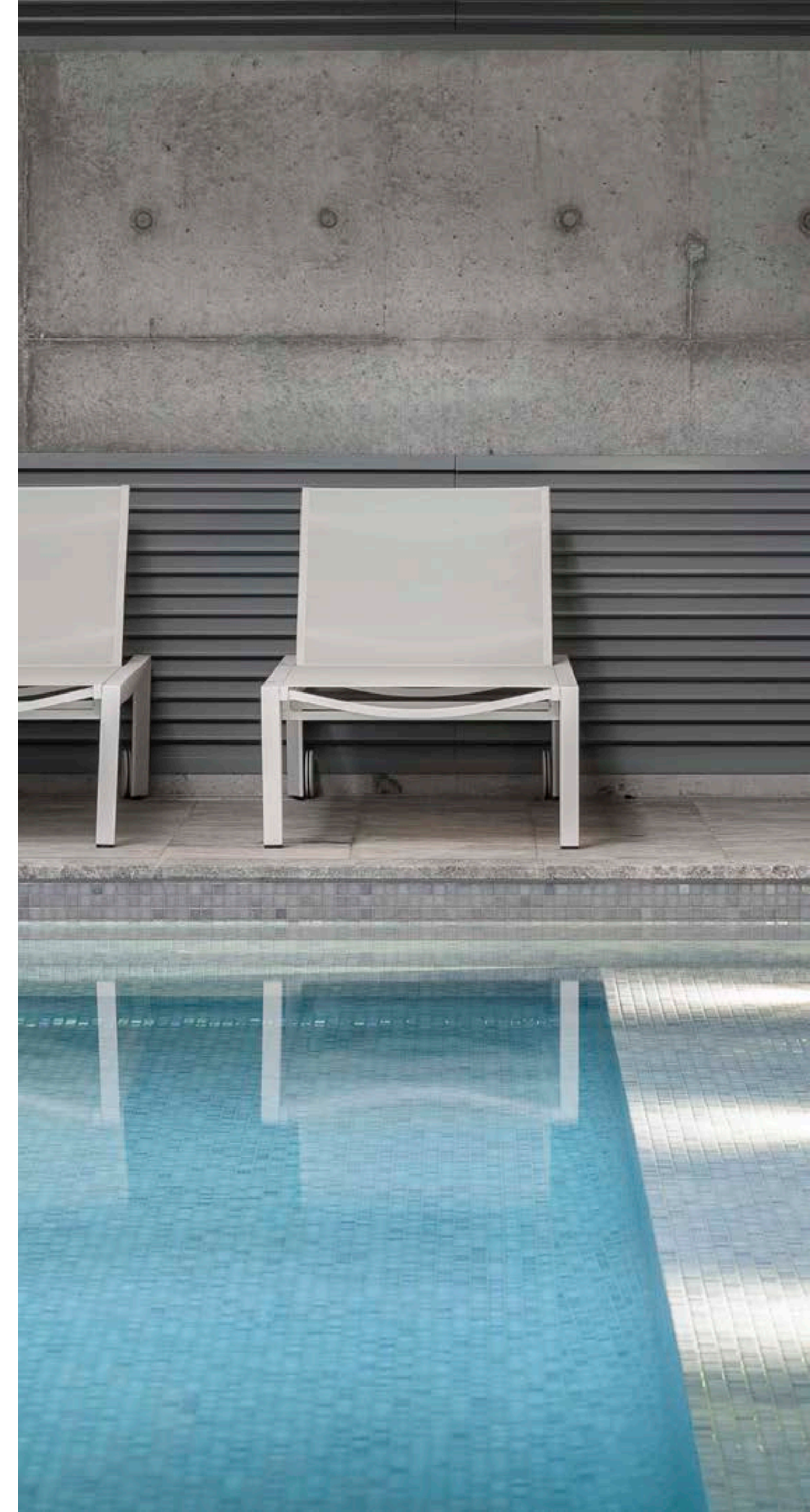
Water can contribute to a sense of calm and restoration, although a plunge pool should not be promoted or used as a substitute for professional medical treatment.

“A good plunge pool should not simply fit your backyard. It should fit the way you live.”

Questions to ask yourself

Before deciding, consider:

1. Who will use the pool most often?
2. How many people are likely to use it at once?
3. Will it mainly be used for cooling, relaxation, entertaining or exercise?
4. Do you want to heat it?
5. Will you use it throughout the year?
6. How much space can you realistically dedicate to the pool and barrier?
7. How much maintenance are you prepared to undertake?
8. What is your total project budget, including landscaping and approvals?
9. Would a larger pool better suit your needs?
10. Will the pool still suit your lifestyle in ten years?





3.

Choosing the right plunge pool

Not all plunge pools are the same

The term “plunge pool” describes the pool’s compact size and intended use rather than one specific construction method.

A plunge pool may be:

- Concrete
- Fibreglass
- Precast concrete
- Modular
- Above-ground
- Partially above-ground
- Fully inground

Each approach offers different advantages in relation to design freedom, installation, access, cost and appearance.

Concrete plunge pools

Concrete offers the highest level of design flexibility.

A concrete plunge pool can be created to suit:

- An unusual site
- A specific courtyard
- A narrow block

- A custom depth
- Integrated steps or benches
- A particular architectural style
- An irregular shape

Concrete pools can be finished with tiles, pebbles, glass beads or other pool interiors, allowing the water colour and overall look to be tailored to the property.

Advantages

- Highly customisable
- Can suit difficult or irregular spaces
- Wide choice of finishes
- Can incorporate custom steps, benches and ledges
- Can integrate closely with architecture and landscaping

Considerations

- Construction generally takes longer
- Usually requires more trades and site work
- Can carry a higher total project cost
- Finish quality depends heavily on workmanship
- May require future resurfacing depending on the chosen interior

Fibreglass plunge pools

Fibreglass plunge pools are manufactured in a mould and delivered to the property as a completed shell.

They are available in a growing range of compact shapes and sizes, often with steps, seats or ledges already incorporated.

Advantages

- Faster installation than many concrete pools
- Smooth, non-porous surface
- Predictable shape and finish
- Generally straightforward to clean
- Available in a range of standard colours and designs

Considerations

- Limited to available moulds
- Site access must allow delivery of the shell
- Less freedom to customise dimensions
- Crane access may add cost
- Surrounding work and landscaping can still be substantial

3.

Choosing the right plunge pool (continued)

Precast concrete plunge pools

Precast pools are manufactured off site and delivered as a complete structural shell.

They can offer the strength and appearance of concrete with a more controlled manufacturing process and potentially faster on-site installation.

Advantages

- Manufactured in controlled conditions
- Faster on-site installation
- Strong, durable structure
- Can work well above ground or partially above ground
- Often has a clean, architectural appearance

Considerations

- Transport and crane access are critical
- Available dimensions may be limited
- The weight of the pool can affect access and engineering
- Site preparation must be accurate
- Finishing, services and landscaping are still required

Modular plunge pools

Modular pools use prefabricated panels or structures assembled on site.

They may be useful where access is too restricted for a one-piece shell or where a lightweight construction method is preferred.

Advantages

- Can suit restricted-access sites
- Faster installation in some situations
- Available in compact, contemporary forms
- May reduce the need for heavy excavation

Considerations

- Construction systems vary significantly
- Warranty and structural details should be carefully reviewed
- Interior lining may require replacement over time
- Product quality differs between suppliers

Above-ground plunge pools

An above-ground plunge pool sits entirely or substantially above the natural ground level.

Rather than looking temporary, modern above-ground plunge pools can be integrated into decks, terraces and landscaped gardens.

Advantages

- May reduce excavation
- Useful on sloping or difficult sites
- Can create a strong architectural feature
- May suit properties with rock or poor access
- Can sometimes be installed closer to existing outdoor levels

Considerations

- Structural engineering is essential
- External walls become part of the visual design
- Access steps and surrounding decks require careful planning
- The pool barrier must still comply with relevant requirements
- Services and equipment need to be concealed effectively



Plungie 'Arena' pictured.



Plungie 'Arena' pictured.



Plungie 'Max' pictured.

3.

Choosing the right plunge pool (continued)

Partially above-ground plunge pools

A partially raised pool can respond to a sloping site or create a seated edge around the water.

This can be an effective way to integrate the pool into a deck or terrace while reducing some excavation.

However, the exposed structure, waterproofing, engineering, drainage and barrier design all need careful coordination.

Shipping container plunge pools

Shipping container pools offer another prefabricated option for homeowners looking for a compact pool with a distinctive contemporary appearance.

Typically created from a modified shipping container or container-style steel structure, they can work particularly well as above-ground or partially inground pools and may suit sites where extensive traditional pool construction is less desirable.

Advantages

- Distinctive architectural appearance
- Well suited to long, narrow spaces
- Can work effectively above ground
- Prefabrication may reduce on-site construction
- Can integrate well with decks and landscaped areas

Considerations

- Site and crane access still need to be assessed
- Structural engineering and foundations are important
- The exposed exterior needs to suit the overall landscape design
- Available dimensions may be dictated by the product
- Insulation, waterproofing and corrosion protection should be understood
- Approvals and pool-barrier requirements still apply

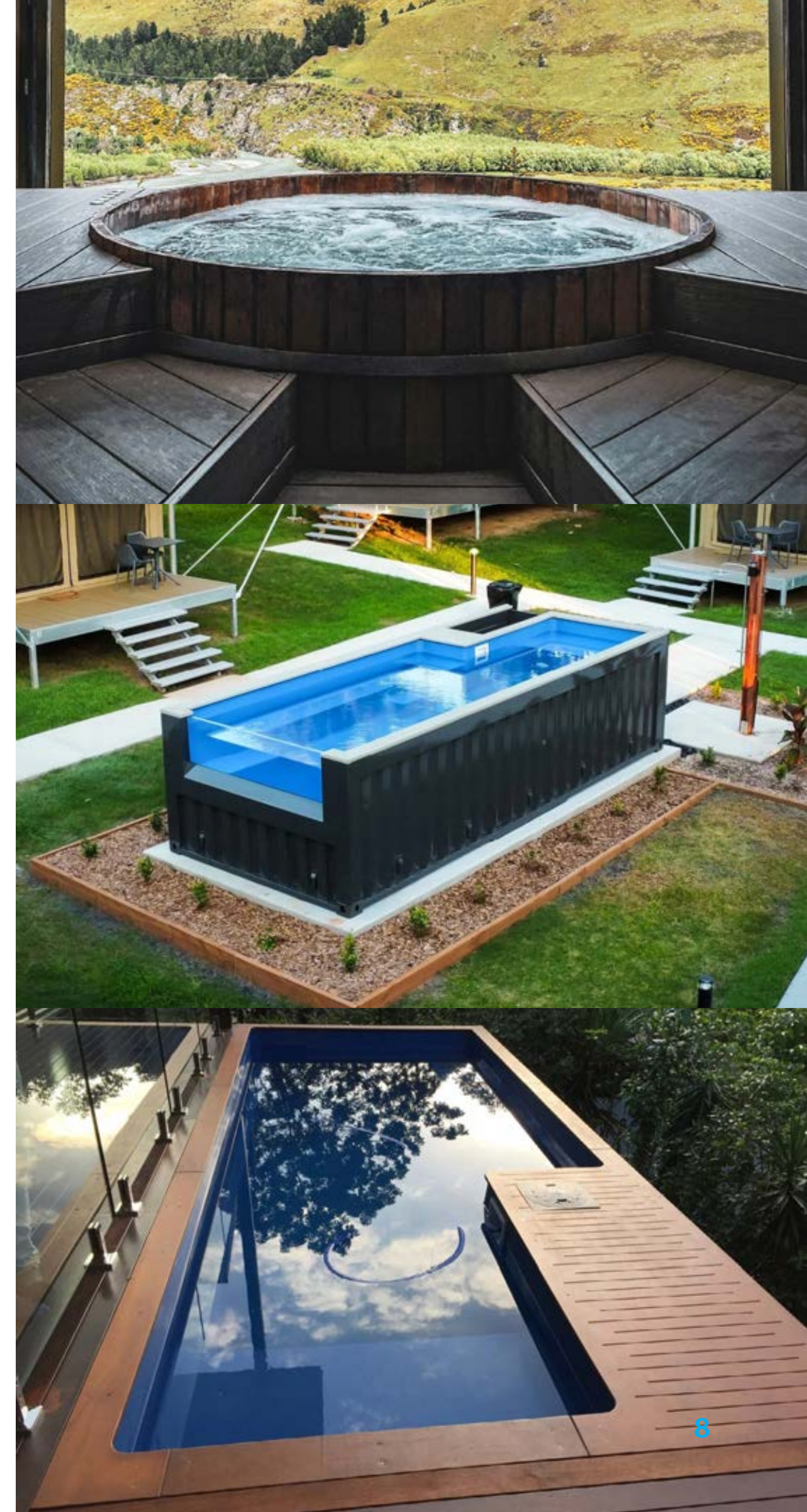
Which construction type is best?

There is no single best plunge pool for every property.

Your choice will depend on:

- Available space
- Site access
- Soil and ground conditions
- Desired appearance
- Level changes
- Required depth
- Construction timeline
- Budget
- Preferred finish
- How much customisation you want

“The best starting point is to have the site assessed before becoming committed to one particular product or pool type.”





4.

What does a plunge pool really cost?

The pool shell is only one part of the project

People often begin their research by asking, "How much does a plunge pool cost?"

The answer depends on far more than the size of the pool.

A plunge pool may have a smaller shell than a traditional swimming pool, but many of the surrounding project costs remain.

You may still need:

- Excavation
- Structural engineering
- Crane access
- Plumbing
- Electrical work
- Filtration
- Water treatment
- Heating
- A compliant barrier
- Paving or decking
- Drainage
- Landscaping
- Approvals
- Professional design

For this reason, the total installed cost can be significantly higher than the advertised price of the pool itself.

The main cost drivers

Pool construction

The cost will vary according to whether the pool is:

- Concrete
- Fibreglass
- Precast
- Modular
- Above-ground
- Partially inground
- Shipping container

Custom concrete designs will generally involve more on-site labour than a standard prefabricated shell.

Size and depth

A larger or deeper plunge pool requires more materials, more water and potentially more excavation.

Changes in depth may also affect engineering, heating requirements and ease of entry.

4.

What does a plunge pool really cost? (continued)

Site access

Restricted access is one of the most common causes of additional cost.

If machinery cannot enter the property directly, the project may require:

- Smaller excavation equipment
- Manual removal of soil
- A crane
- Traffic management
- Temporary removal of fencing
- Access through a neighbouring property
- Protection of existing structures

Ask how the pool, materials and equipment will physically reach the installation area.

Ground conditions

Rock, sand, fill, reactive clay, a high water table or unstable ground may increase engineering and excavation requirements.

A site that appears straightforward at ground level can become more complex once excavation begins.

Excavation and soil removal

Excavation costs depend on:

- Soil type
- Pool depth
- Site access
- Machinery
- Disposal fees
- The distance spoil must be transported

Confirm whether soil removal and disposal are included in the quotation.

Structural engineering

Engineering may be required for:

- The pool structure
- Retaining walls
- Raised pools
- Decks
- Nearby buildings
- Boundaries
- Sloping sites
- Unstable ground

Heating

Heating can add substantially to both the initial project cost and ongoing energy use.

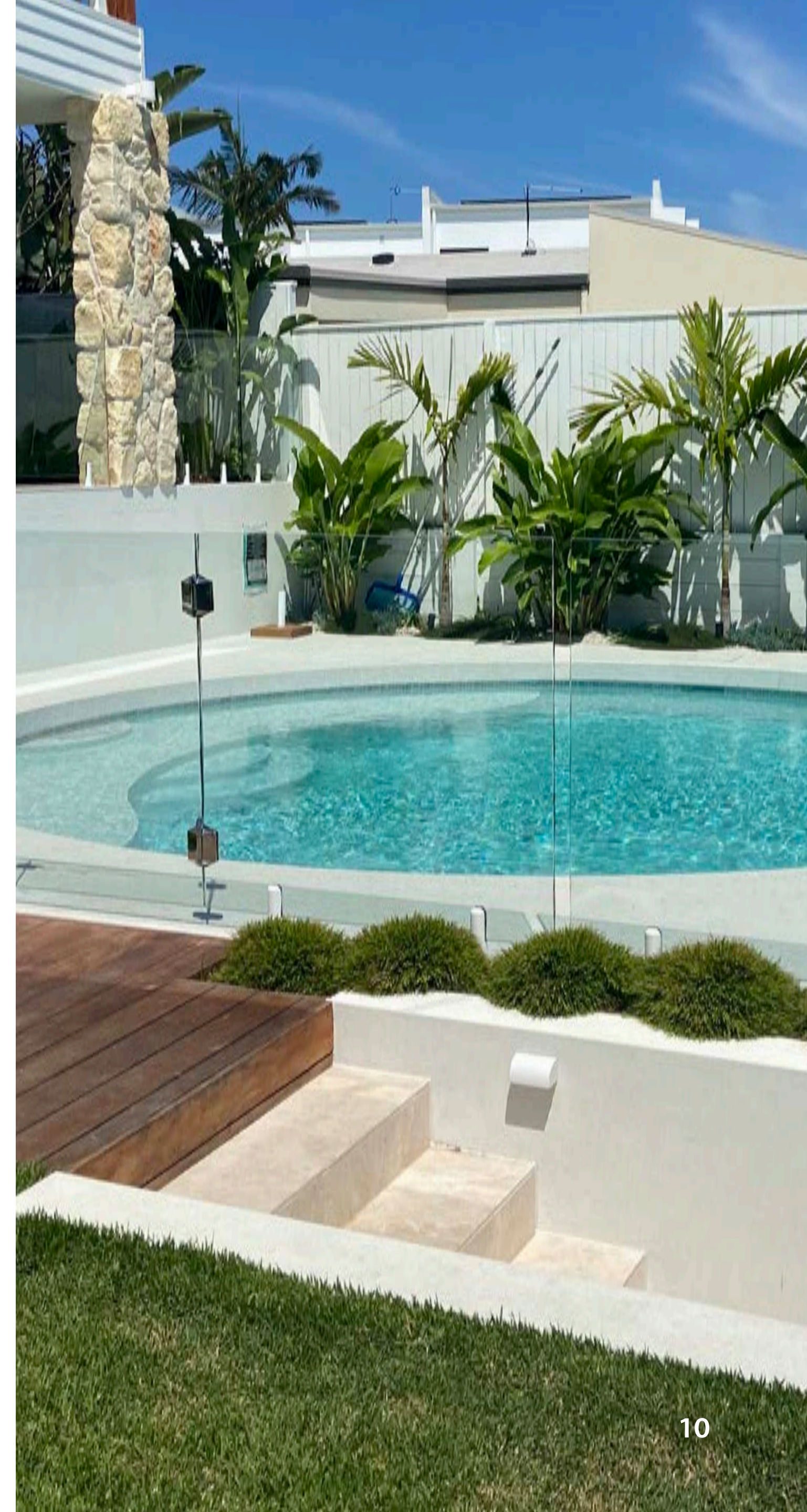
The heater should be correctly sized for the water volume, climate and desired temperature.

Pool equipment

Equipment may include:

- Pump
- Filter
- Sanitisation system
- Control system
- Heater
- Lighting
- Cleaner
- Dosing equipment
- Valves
- Cover
- Remote monitoring

A low advertised pool price may not include the equipment quality you expect.



4.

What does a plunge pool really cost? (continued)

Electrical work

The pool will need an appropriately located electrical supply.

Additional costs may arise if the property requires:

- A switchboard upgrade
- A new circuit
- Three-phase power
- Longer cable runs
- Electrical bonding
- Relocation of existing services

Plumbing

The distance between the pool and equipment area can affect plumbing complexity and cost.

Pipework should be carefully planned to support effective circulation and minimise unnecessary energy use.

Pool barrier and fencing

A compliant pool barrier is not optional.

Its cost will depend on:

- The size of the enclosed area
- The type of fencing
- Boundary conditions
- Gates

- Existing walls
- Glass requirements
- Whether landscaping creates climbable zones

Landscaping and surrounds

Paving, decking, planting, lighting, furniture and drainage often determine whether the pool feels fully integrated into the home.

They can also represent a major proportion of the total budget.

Professional fees and approvals

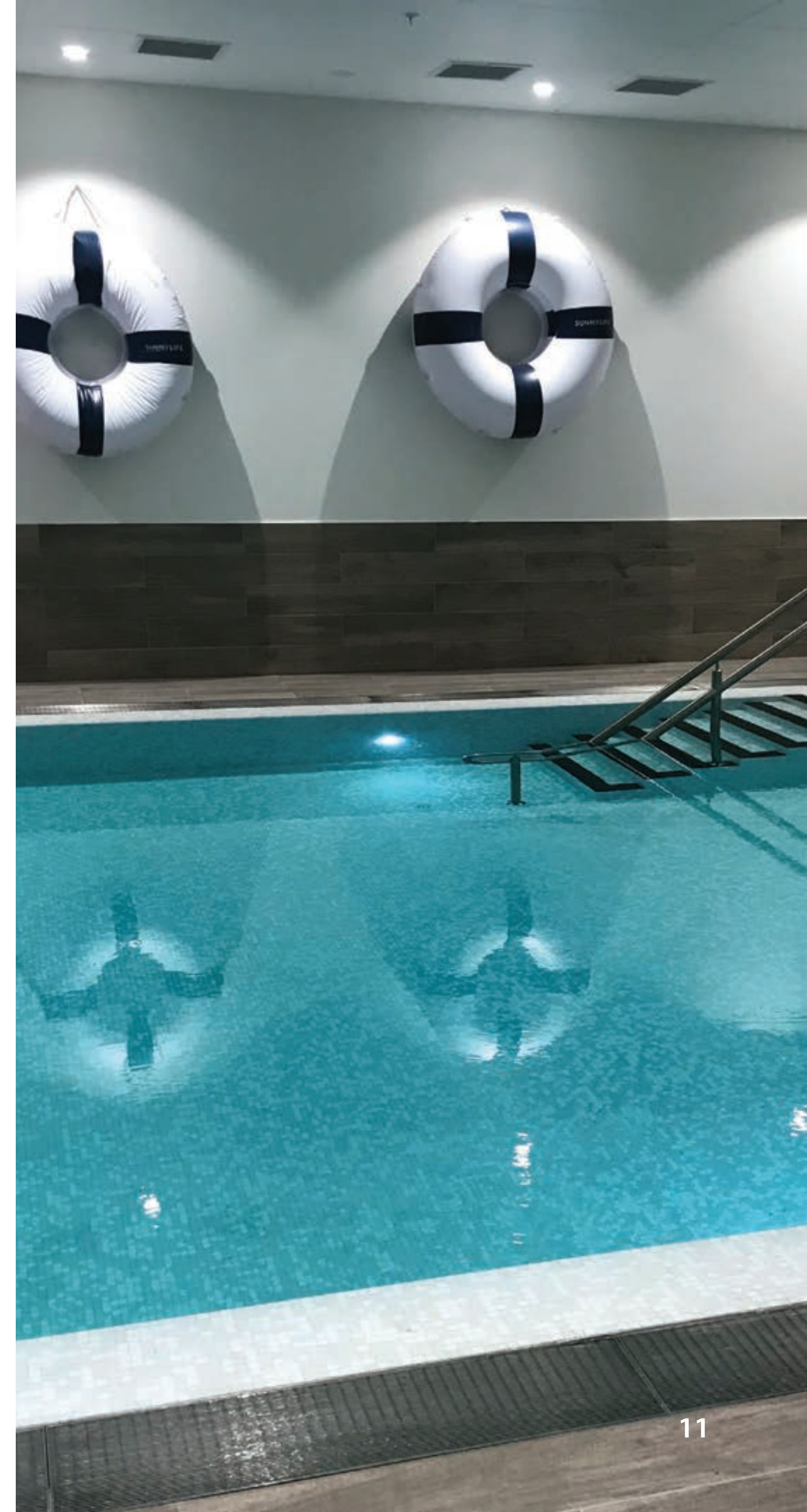
Depending on the project, costs may include:

- Building approval
- Planning advice
- Surveying
- Engineering
- Architectural or landscape design
- Certification
- Inspections
- Council fees

What catches people out?

Common unexpected costs include:

- Difficult excavation
- Rock
- Cranage
- Soil disposal
- Electrical upgrades
- Drainage
- Retaining walls
- Temporary fencing
- Permanent pool fencing
- Landscaping
- Reinstating damaged lawns or pathways
- Moving services
- Extra heating equipment
- Covers
- Automation
- Variations made after construction begins



4.

What does a plunge pool really cost? (continued)

Ask for an itemised quotation

A useful quotation should make clear:

- What is included
- What is excluded
- What is provisional
- What may change after excavation
- Who arranges approvals
- Who is responsible for the barrier
- Which equipment models are supplied
- Whether heating is included
- Whether water treatment is included
- What landscaping is included
- How variations are approved
- When payments are due

Do not compare builders on the final number alone.

"A higher quote may include equipment, engineering, finishes and services that are missing from a cheaper proposal."





5. Planning your plunge pool

Good planning makes the pool feel effortless

A plunge pool may be compact, but its position can affect almost every aspect of the project.

Before construction begins, consider how the pool relates to:

- The house
- Outdoor living areas
- Sunlight
- Wind
- Neighbours
- Views
- Existing trees
- Drainage
- Utilities
- The pool barrier
- Equipment access

A pool that is positioned well will be easier to supervise, more comfortable to use and more naturally connected to the home.

How will the pool connect with the house?

Think about the view from inside.

A plunge pool may become visible from:

- The kitchen
- Living room
- Bedroom
- Hallway
- Home office
- Outdoor entertaining area

A pool that is seen regularly can provide visual enjoyment even when no one is swimming.

Large windows, sliding doors and consistent materials can help create a stronger connection between indoor and outdoor areas.

Sunlight and orientation

Good solar exposure can help warm the water and make the surrounding area more enjoyable.

However, full sun is not always the only priority.

Also consider:

- Afternoon glare
- Summer heat
- Shade from buildings
- Deciduous trees
- The need for sheltered seating
- How the space changes throughout the day

A balanced design may include sun over the water and shade over nearby seating.

Wind

Wind can make swimmers uncomfortable and increase evaporation and heat loss.

A site that looks sunny may still feel cold if it is exposed to prevailing winds.

Wind protection may be created using:

- Walls
- Screens
- Planting
- Fencing
- Buildings
- Carefully positioned landscape elements

Any structure or planting near the pool barrier must not compromise compliance.

5.

Planning your plunge pool (continued)

Privacy

Plunge pools are often positioned close to the house and may also sit close to neighbouring properties.

Privacy can be improved using:

- Screening
- Planting
- Walls
- Pergolas
- Level changes
- Careful orientation
- Strategic lighting

Avoid solving privacy in a way that makes the space feel enclosed or blocks valuable winter sunlight.

Supervision

Where children may use the pool, visibility from the house and outdoor living area is particularly important.

A pool should never be positioned in a way that encourages adults to rely on a window view instead of active supervision, but a clear line of sight can support safer everyday use.

Access to the site

Your builder will need to determine how excavation equipment, materials and possibly the pool shell will reach the backyard.

Measure:

- Gate widths
- Side passages
- Overhead clearances
- Rooflines
- Powerlines
- Trees
- Neighbouring structures

Access planning should occur before the pool design is finalised.

Existing services

The proposed site may contain or sit near:

- Sewer lines
- Stormwater pipes
- Gas
- Electricity
- Water
- Irrigation
- Communications infrastructure
- Easements

Locating services early can prevent expensive redesigns.

Drainage

Pools introduce large areas of paving, decking and potentially altered ground levels.

The design must direct stormwater away from:

- The pool
- The house
- Neighbouring properties
- Retaining structures

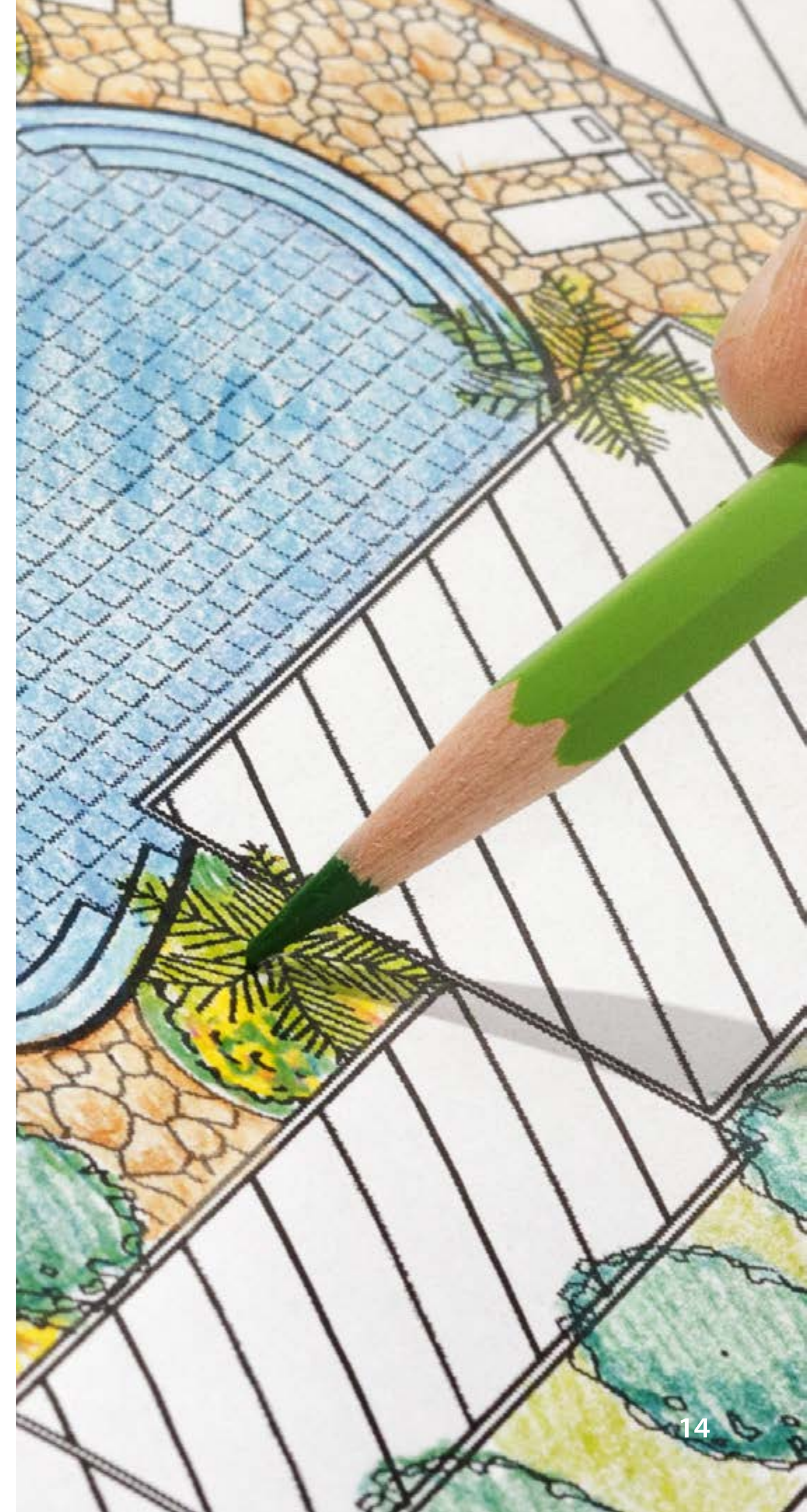
Poor drainage can create ongoing problems that are much harder to correct after construction.

Trees and planting

Trees can provide shade, privacy and beauty, but may also create:

- Leaf debris
- Root issues
- Shade over the water
- Bird activity
- Staining
- Blocked access
- Conflicts with the pool barrier

A landscape designer can help select plants that suit the environment around a pool.



5.

Planning your plunge pool (continued)

The equipment location

Pool equipment needs sufficient airflow, drainage and service access.

It should also be positioned to minimise:

- Noise
- Visual impact
- Long pipe runs
- Inconvenience to neighbours
- Exposure to flooding

Do not conceal equipment so completely that technicians cannot reach it.

Planning questions

Before approving the final location, ask:

- Can the pool be seen from the main living areas?
- Does it receive useful sunlight?
- Is it protected from wind?
- Will users have privacy?
- Can machinery or a pool shell reach the site?
- Where will the pool equipment go?
- Are services or easements affected?
- How will water drain away?
- Is there enough space for a compliant barrier?
- Will the layout still work once furniture and planting are added?





6. Approvals, fencing and safety

Check requirements before committing to a design

Swimming pool and spa requirements vary between Australian states, territories and local councils.

A plunge pool is generally subject to the same core safety obligations as a larger swimming pool.

Do not assume that a pool is exempt simply because it is small, shallow, raised or prefabricated.

Pools capable of holding more than 300 mm of water will generally require a compliant safety barrier, although the precise rules and approval pathway depend on the jurisdiction and property.

Before work begins, speak with:

- Your local council
- A registered building surveyor or certifier
- Your pool builder
- The relevant state building authority

Building approval

A building permit or equivalent approval is generally required for:

- The pool
- The safety barrier
- Associated structural work

Additional planning approval may be required where the property is affected by:

- Heritage controls
- Overlays
- Easements
- Boundary conditions
- Environmental controls
- Significant vegetation
- Planning restrictions
- Other local requirements

Confirm who is responsible for obtaining each approval before signing a contract.

Pool barriers

A compliant barrier is one of the most important parts of the project.

Requirements may relate to:

- Barrier height
- Gates
- Latches
- Boundary fences
- Climbable zones
- Windows
- Doors
- Retaining walls
- Nearby furniture
- Landscaping
- The relationship between the pool and the house

The barrier must be considered at the beginning of the design process, added after the pool and landscaping have already been planned.

6.

Approvals, fencing and safety (continued)

Temporary fencing

During construction, a temporary safety barrier may be required before the pool is capable of holding more than 300 mm of water.

Confirm responsibility for:

- Supplying the temporary barrier
- Maintaining it
- Inspecting it
- Replacing it with the approved permanent barrier

Registration and inspections

Some jurisdictions require owners to:

- Register the pool
- Arrange periodic barrier inspections
- Obtain a compliance certificate
- Provide documentation when selling or leasing the property

Requirements change over time, so always confirm the current rules with the relevant authority.

Gates and maintenance

A compliant barrier is only effective when it is maintained.

Regularly check:

- Self-closing gates
- Self-latching mechanisms
- Hinges
- Fence panels
- Gaps
- Nearby climbable objects
- Vegetation
- Furniture
- Damage caused by weather or movement

Never prop a pool gate open.

Active supervision

A pool barrier reduces risk but does not replace supervision.

Young children should be actively supervised by a responsible adult whenever they are in or around the pool.

Active supervision means being:

- Close
- Attentive
- Free from distraction
- Ready to respond immediately

Phones, conversations, cooking, reading and alcohol can all reduce a supervisor's awareness.

Learn CPR

Adults responsible for supervising a pool should consider completing recognised CPR and first-aid training and keeping their skills current.

A compliant resuscitation sign may also be required near the pool.



6.

Approvals, fencing and safety (continued)

Diving and jumping

Most plunge pools are not designed for diving.

Their compact dimensions and limited depth can make diving or jumping dangerous.

Make the rules clear to family members and guests, and ensure the pool is used only in the manner intended by its designer and manufacturer.

Safety checklist

Before using the completed pool, confirm:

- ☐ All required approvals are complete
- ☐ The permanent barrier has been approved
- ☐ The gate closes and latches automatically
- ☐ Climbable objects are clear of the barrier
- ☐ Electrical work is certified
- ☐ The pool depth is clearly understood
- ☐ Diving is prohibited unless specifically designed for it
- ☐ Supervision rules are established
- ☐ Emergency numbers are accessible
- ☐ Adults know how to respond in an emergency





7. Plunge pool design inspiration

Design the whole outdoor space. Not just the pool

A plunge pool is usually experienced as part of a broader outdoor environment.

Its success depends on how the water, paving, planting, furniture, lighting and architecture work together.

A beautifully selected pool placed into an unresolved backyard may still feel disconnected.

Start with the atmosphere you want to create.

Contemporary minimalism

A simple rectangular plunge pool can suit a contemporary home particularly well.

Consider:

- Clean lines
- Large-format paving
- Restrained planting
- Integrated bench seating
- Neutral materials
- Minimal visible equipment
- Soft architectural lighting

The aim is calmness and visual clarity rather than filling every area with features.

Mediterranean influence

Mediterranean-inspired plunge pools often use:

- Pale stone
- Rendered walls
- Textured surfaces
- Terracotta
- Olive trees
- Citrus
- Warm lighting
- Relaxed outdoor furniture

The pool can feel like part of a private courtyard or small resort.

Coastal style

For a coastal or relaxed Australian look, consider:

- Light timber
- Pale paving
- Soft blue or aqua water tones
- Native planting
- Natural textures
- White or sandy finishes
- Simple outdoor furniture

Materials should be selected for durability in salt air and exposed conditions.

Tropical retreat

A compact plunge pool can feel immersive when surrounded by lush planting.

Tropical design may include:

- Layered foliage
- Palms
- Ferns
- Timber
- Dark stone
- Gentle water movement
- Warm low-level lighting

Take care that planting does not interfere with the pool barrier or create excessive debris.

7.

Plunge pool design inspiration (continued)

Urban courtyard

In a small courtyard, every element needs to work hard.

Consider:

- Building the pool along one boundary
- Using the pool edge as informal seating
- Continuing indoor flooring tones outside
- Incorporating wall-mounted planting
- Using mirrors or reflective materials carefully
- Concealing equipment
- Selecting compact furniture

A limited material palette can help the area feel larger.

Raised plunge pool

A raised or partially raised plunge pool can become an architectural object.

The exposed wall may be finished in:

- Stone
- Tile
- Render
- Concrete
- Timber cladding
- Another material connected to the home

A wide coping edge can provide informal seating, although it must be designed with the pool barrier requirements in mind.

Plunge pool with a view

On a sloping or elevated site, a plunge pool may be positioned to frame a landscape, garden or city view.

Infinity edges and raised structures can look spectacular, but add engineering, waterproofing and construction complexity.

The design should be led by qualified professionals.

Integrated seating

Internal benches, ledges and steps can make a compact pool far more comfortable.

Think about:

- Where people will sit
- How many people may use the pool
- Water depth over the seat
- Entry and exit
- Views from the seated position
- Jet placement
- Whether the area will remain comfortable at different temperatures

Colour and water appearance

The pool interior influences how the water appears.

Very generally:

- Pale interiors can create brighter aqua tones
- Mid-blue finishes can create a familiar resort appearance
- Grey finishes may produce a more natural blue
- Dark interiors can create reflective, dramatic water
- Green-toned finishes may complement garden settings

Water colour is also influenced by:

- Depth
- Sunlight
- Shade
- The sky
- Surrounding materials
- Foliage
- Water clarity

Always view physical samples and completed pools where possible.



7.

Plunge pool design inspiration (continued)

Paving and decking

Pool surrounds should be:

- Suitable for wet environments
- Comfortable underfoot
- Durable
- Easy to maintain
- Correctly drained
- Professionally installed

Consider how hot the material becomes in direct sunlight and whether its texture remains comfortable for bare feet.

Lighting

Lighting can turn the plunge pool into an evening feature.

Possible layers include:

- Underwater lighting
- Step lighting
- Garden uplighting
- Wall lights
- Concealed strip lighting
- Path lighting
- Ambient lighting around seating areas

Avoid excessive brightness. A few carefully positioned lights often create a more sophisticated result than illuminating every surface.

Water features

A gentle spillway, wall spout or blade of water can add movement and sound.

However, water features may also:

- Increase evaporation
- Create noise
- Affect heating efficiency
- Require additional plumbing
- Disturb neighbours if used late at night

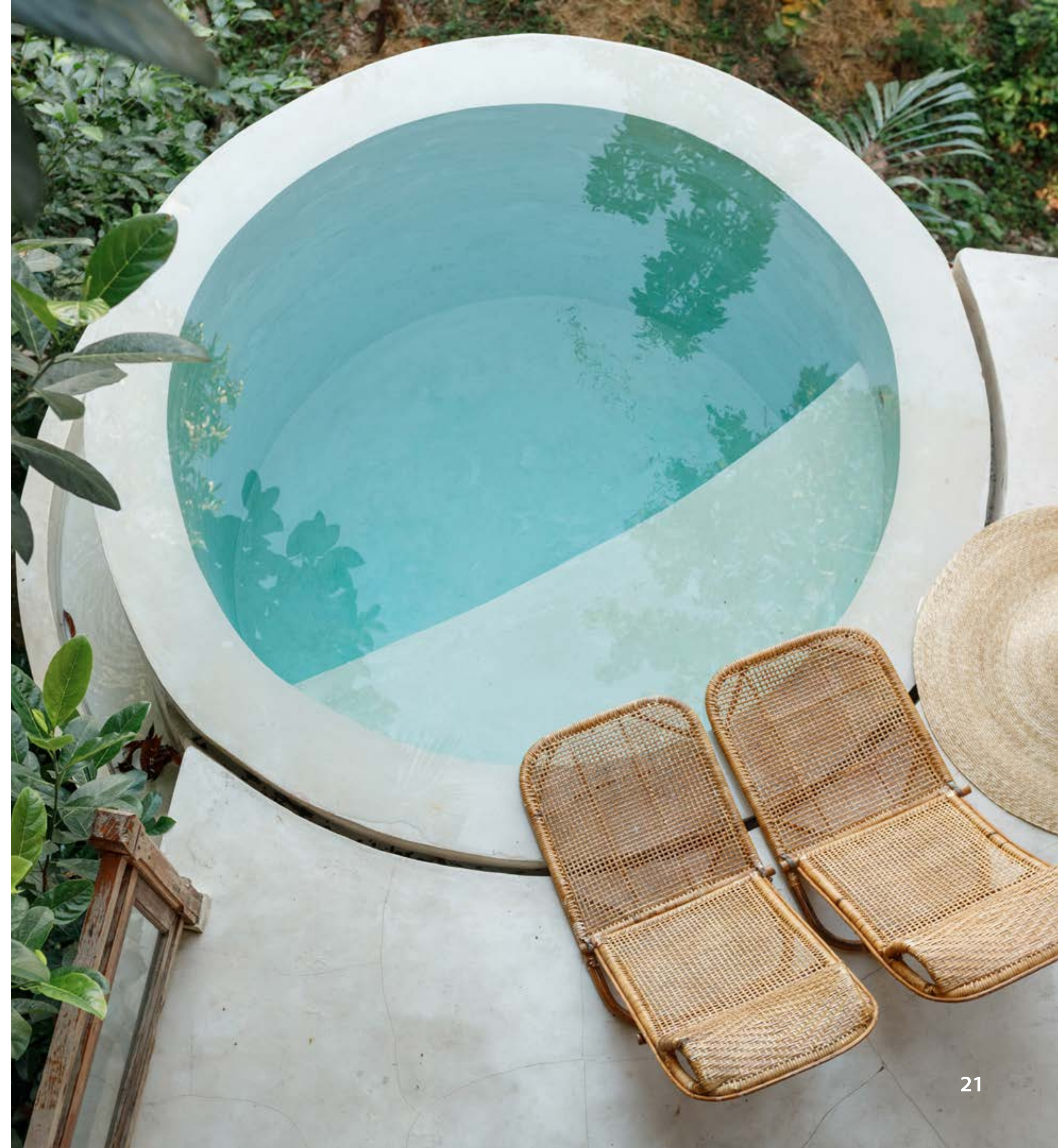
Use them purposefully rather than adding a feature simply because it is available.

Landscape around the pool

Good planting can soften hard surfaces and make the plunge pool feel established.

Choose plants that are:

- Suited to the climate
- Unlikely to damage the pool structure
- Manageable around water
- Compatible with the barrier
- Not excessively messy
- Appropriate for the available sunlight





8. Heating your plunge pool

Heating can change how often you use the pool

Without heating, a plunge pool may be mainly a summer feature.

With the right heating system, cover and design, it may be enjoyed through much more of the year.

Because plunge pools contain less water than full-sized swimming pools, they can often be heated more quickly. However, heating performance and cost still depend on:

- Water volume
- Desired temperature
- Climate
- Wind
- Insulation
- Cover use
- Heater size
- Energy tariffs
- How often the pool is used

Decide what “heated” means to you

Different households have very different expectations.

You may want:

- Slightly warmer water in spring and autumn
- A comfortable recreation temperature
- Warm water for evening relaxation
- A spa-like temperature for short periods
- Year-round heating

The higher the temperature and the longer it is maintained, the greater the energy demand.

Discuss your intended use with the heater supplier before selecting equipment.

Heat pumps

Heat pumps transfer warmth from the surrounding air into the pool water.

They are widely used because they can provide efficient electric heating when correctly sized and operated.

Advantages

- Energy efficient compared with direct electric resistance heating
- Well suited to maintaining a stable temperature
- Can work effectively with rooftop solar
- Available in models designed for different climates
- Suitable for extended-season use

Considerations

- Heating becomes slower in colder air
- The unit requires adequate airflow
- Noise and location need consideration
- Performance varies between models
- Correct sizing is essential
- May take time to raise the water from cold

A heat pump is often best used to maintain the pool near the desired temperature rather than repeatedly heating it from completely cold.

8.

Heating your plunge pool (continued)

Gas heating

Gas heaters can raise the water temperature quickly and may suit owners who want heat on demand.

Advantages

- Fast heating
- Useful for occasional use
- Can achieve higher temperatures
- Less dependent on ambient air temperature

Considerations

- Higher operating costs in many situations
- Requires access to the appropriate gas supply
- Energy prices can make frequent use expensive
- Ventilation and installation requirements apply
- Environmental impact may be greater than efficient electric options

Gas may be worth considering where rapid heating is more important than maintaining the temperature continuously.

Solar pool heating

Solar pool heating circulates water through roof-mounted collectors, where it is warmed by the sun.

Advantages

- Uses available solar energy
- Low operating cost once installed
- Can extend the swimming season
- Simple, established technology

Considerations

- Performance depends on sunshine and roof area
- Less control over the exact temperature
- Not usually sufficient for consistently warm winter use
- Roof orientation and collector sizing are important
- A separate booster may still be desired

Rooftop solar electricity

A home solar system may help offset the electricity used by a heat pump and circulation equipment.

The pool can potentially be heated during periods of strong solar generation, reducing reliance on electricity purchased from the grid.

The solar system, heat pump and operating schedule should be considered together.

Pool covers

A cover is one of the most effective ways to reduce heat loss and evaporation.

A correctly fitted cover can:

- Retain warmth
- Reduce evaporation
- Reduce debris
- Shorten heating time
- Lower energy use

Cover options include:

- Floating bubble covers
- Thermal covers
- Slatted covers
- Automated covers
- Rigid covers

Ease of use matters. A cover that is difficult to handle may not be used consistently.



Plungie 'Max' pictured.

8.

Heating your plunge pool (continued)

Insulation

Depending on the pool type and construction, insulation may be incorporated around the pool shell or exposed walls.

This can be particularly important for:

- Above-ground pools
- Raised pools
- Pools in colder climates
- Pools maintained at a high temperature

Indicative temperature guide

The ideal temperature is personal and depends on activity, climate and health considerations.

As a broad guide:

Cooling and refreshing

Approximately 24–27°C may feel refreshing in warm conditions.

Everyday recreation

Approximately 27–30°C is comfortable for many general users.

Relaxation

Approximately 30–34°C may suit quiet soaking and evening use.

Warmer therapeutic-style use

Higher temperatures may feel spa-like but require careful management, shorter sessions and appropriate medical advice for people with relevant health conditions.

A plunge pool is not automatically designed to operate at spa temperatures. Confirm that the structure, equipment, sanitisation and controls are suitable for the intended temperature.

Seven ways to heat more efficiently

1. Use a correctly fitted pool cover.
2. Protect the pool from wind.
3. Choose a heater sized for the pool and climate.
4. Avoid maintaining a higher temperature than necessary.
5. Run equipment during efficient tariff or solar-generation periods where practical.
6. Insulate exposed pool walls where appropriate.
7. Maintain clean filters and good circulation.





9. Choosing the right water system

The water should feel as good as the pool looks

The water-treatment system affects:

- Water clarity
- Swimmer comfort
- Chemical use
- Maintenance
- Equipment exposure
- Odour
- Water feel
- The overall ownership experience

The terminology can be confusing because every properly managed swimming pool requires an effective sanitisation process.

The main difference is how each system produces or supports that sanitisation.

Traditional chlorine pools

Traditional chlorine pools use chlorine added directly in liquid, granular or tablet form.

Chlorine is effective at controlling bacteria and other contaminants when the water is correctly balanced and the appropriate residual level is maintained.

Advantages

- Established and widely understood
- Effective sanitisation
- Straightforward equipment
- Products are widely available

Considerations

- Requires regular chemical handling
- Chlorine levels and pH need monitoring
- Poorly managed water may develop strong odours
- Chloramines may irritate eyes, skin or airways
- Chemical storage must be managed safely
- Can be less convenient for owners wanting greater automation

Saltwater pools

A saltwater pool still uses chlorine.

Instead of regularly adding all chlorine manually, a salt chlorinator converts dissolved salt in the water into chlorine.

Advantages

- Automatic chlorine generation
- Familiar technology
- Widely supported by pool professionals
- Reduces the need to handle some forms of chlorine regularly

Considerations

- The pool contains a relatively high level of salt
- Salt can contribute to corrosion where materials and equipment are unsuitable
- The chlorinator cell requires cleaning and eventual replacement
- Water balance and chlorine still need monitoring
- Salt may leave residue on surrounds and equipment
- Additional chemicals may still be required

A salt pool is not chlorine-free. It is a different method of producing chlorine.

9.

Choosing the right water system (continued)

Mineral pools

“Mineral pool” is a broad marketing term covering systems that add mineral blends to the water, commonly including magnesium salts.

Most mineral systems still use a salt chlorinator or another form of chlorine-based sanitisation.

Advantages

- Water may feel softer to some swimmers
- Mineral blends can create a premium positioning
- Usually operates with familiar chlorination technology
- May provide a more enjoyable sensory experience than a standard salt pool

Considerations

- It is still generally a chlorinated pool
- Mineral blends need replenishment
- Salt and mineral levels may remain relatively high
- Claims differ widely between products
- Additional chemicals and water balancing remain necessary
- Ongoing mineral costs should be considered

Freshwater pool systems

Freshwater pool systems are designed to sanitise the water while operating with substantially lower salt and chlorine levels than conventional saltwater pools.

Different brands use different technology, so the term should not be assumed to describe one standard method.

The Naked Freshwater System combines copper and silver ionisation with a low-level oxidation process and advanced system controls.

The result is clear, low-salt, low-chlorine water designed to feel gentler on skin, eyes and hair.

Potential benefits

- Very low salt levels
- Very low chlorine residual
- No strong chlorine smell when correctly maintained
- Gentler feel on skin and eyes
- Reduced salt exposure for equipment and surrounds
- Reduced reliance on added pool chemicals
- Clear water
- Suitable for compact pools and heated applications
- Easier integration with premium pool designs

What still needs to be maintained?

Freshwater does not mean maintenance-free.

Owners must still monitor and maintain:

- pH
- Alkalinity
- Calcium hardness
- Copper levels where applicable
- Phosphate levels
- Filtration
- Circulation
- Water level
- Equipment
- The low residual sanitiser required by the system

The advantage is not that the pool can be ignored. It is that good water quality may be achieved with much lower salt and chlorine levels and reduced chemical demand.



Freshwater pools utilise copper & silver ionisation to sanitise the water. A technology that has been around for hundreds of years and even utilised by NASA for drinking water in space.

9.

Choosing the right water system (continued)

Why freshwater suits a plunge pool

A plunge pool is often used differently from a large swimming pool.

People may spend more time:

- Sitting in the water
- Relaxing
- Using it at warmer temperatures
- Socialising at close range
- Entering and leaving the pool throughout the day

For these uses, the feel and smell of the water become especially noticeable.

A low-salt, low-chlorine system can complement the premium experience people expect from a plunge pool.

It may also be gentler on:

- Coping
- Paving
- Metal fixtures
- Heating equipment
- Nearby furniture
- Surrounding landscaping

Introducing Naked MINI

Freshwater technology designed for smaller pools

Naked MINI brings the Naked Freshwater experience to plunge pools and other compact residential pools.

It is designed to provide:

- Crystal-clear water
- Low chlorine
- Very low salt
- Advanced digital control
- Reduced chemical dependence
- Simple ongoing management
- A gentler swimming experience

Rather than treating water quality as an afterthought, Naked MINI allows it to become part of the plunge pool's overall design and lifestyle proposition.

"A premium plunge pool deserves water that feels premium too."

Questions to ask when comparing systems

1. Does the system use chlorine?
2. How is the chlorine produced or added?
3. What salt level does it require?
4. What chemicals need to be added regularly?
5. How often must the water be tested?
6. Which components will require replacement?
7. Is the system compatible with heating?
8. Is it suitable for the pool's intended temperature?
9. How will it affect equipment and surrounding materials?
10. Who will support and service the system locally?



Plungie 'Arena' pictured.



10.

Running costs and maintenance

A smaller pool is not a no-maintenance pool

A plunge pool may contain less water and have a smaller surface area than a large swimming pool, but it still needs regular care.

The main ongoing costs generally include:

- Circulation
- Heating
- Water treatment
- Cleaning
- Water replacement
- Servicing
- Equipment repairs
- Consumable parts

The actual cost will vary significantly according to the pool, climate and owner's preferences.

Electricity

Electricity may be used by:

- The circulation pump
- Heat pump
- Pool lights
- Automation
- Sanitisation equipment
- Cleaning equipment
- Water features

Heating is likely to be the largest energy user where the pool is kept warm.

A variable-speed pump can reduce electricity consumption when it is correctly set up to provide adequate circulation at lower speeds.

Heating costs

Heating costs depend on:

- Water volume
- Heater type
- Desired temperature
- Outdoor temperature
- Wind
- Cover use
- Insulation
- Operating hours
- Energy prices

Maintaining the water at a high temperature throughout winter will cost more than heating it moderately during selected periods.

Water treatment

Ongoing treatment costs will vary between chlorine, salt, mineral and freshwater systems.

Consider:

- Chlorine
- Salt
- Minerals
- Balancing chemicals
- Test kits
- Electrode or cell replacement
- Dosing equipment
- Servicing
- Professional water testing

Do not assess a system solely by the initial equipment price. Consider the likely cost of consumables and replacement components over time.

10.

Running costs and maintenance (continued)

Water use

Water is lost through:

- Evaporation
- Splashing
- Backwashing
- Leaks
- Filter cleaning

A pool cover can substantially reduce evaporation.

Water restrictions and local requirements should be checked before filling or topping up the pool.

Cleaning

Even a small pool collects:

- Leaves
- Dust
- Insects
- Pollen
- Sunscreen
- Body oils
- Other organic material

Cleaning may be performed using:

- A manual vacuum
- A suction cleaner
- A robotic cleaner
- A leaf scoop
- Brushing
- Professional servicing

A robotic cleaner can be convenient, although some units may not suit every compact shape, step layout or bench configuration.

Filtration

The filter removes suspended material from the water.

Common options include:

Media filters

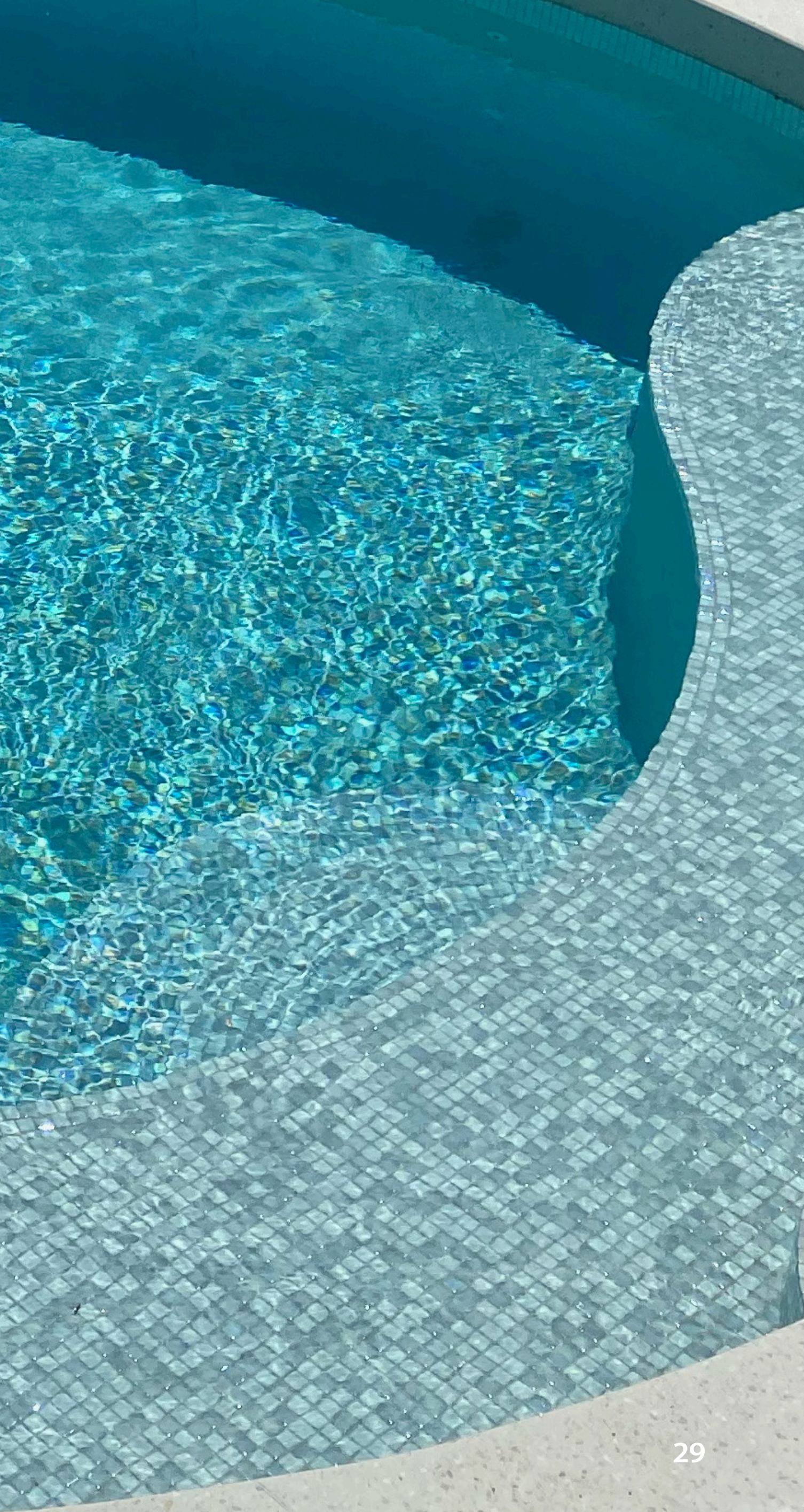
These use sand, glass or another filtration medium and are cleaned by backwashing.

Backwashing uses water, so the waste line and discharge arrangements need to be considered.

Cartridge filters

These use removable cartridges that are taken out and cleaned manually.

They can reduce the need for backwashing and may suit compact installations, although the cartridges require physical cleaning and periodic replacement.



10.

Running costs and maintenance (continued)

Regular owner tasks

Depending on the system, routine care may include:

- Checking water level
- Emptying baskets
- Checking circulation
- Testing water
- Cleaning the waterline
- Brushing surfaces
- Cleaning the filter
- Inspecting equipment
- Checking the cover
- Watching for leaks or unusual noise

Professional servicing

Some owners prefer to maintain the pool themselves. Others use a pool technician regularly or seasonally.

Professional servicing may include:

- Detailed water testing
- Equipment inspection
- Filter maintenance
- System calibration
- Troubleshooting
- Cleaning
- Preventive maintenance

Even an automated pool benefits from periodic professional review.

Five ways to reduce running costs

1. Use a pool cover

A cover reduces evaporation, heat loss and debris.

2. Choose efficient equipment

Correctly sized variable-speed pumps and heat pumps can reduce unnecessary energy consumption.

3. Avoid overheating

Every additional degree can increase energy demand.

Choose a temperature that suits the way you actually use the pool.

4. Maintain water balance

Balanced water protects equipment and helps the sanitisation system work efficiently.

5. Address problems early

Small leaks, restricted filters and noisy equipment can become more expensive if ignored.

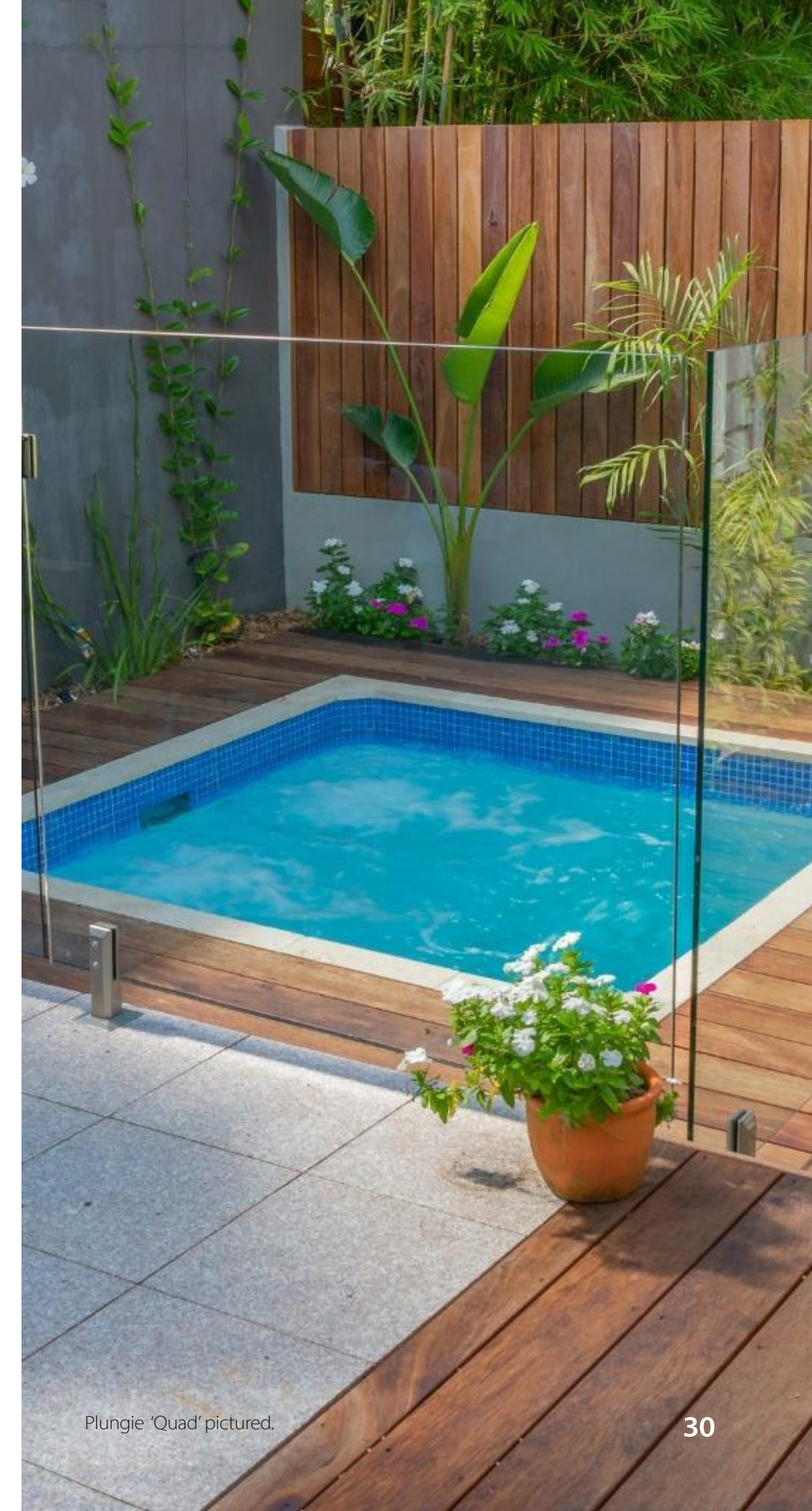
Maintenance should influence the design

Easy maintenance begins before the pool is built.

Consider:

- Equipment access
- Cover storage
- Surrounding trees
- The position of skimmers and returns
- Pool shape
- Step and bench configuration
- Drainage
- Cleaner compatibility
- Access for a service technician

A beautiful plunge pool should also be practical to own.



Plungie 'Quad' pictured.



11. More than just a pool

A different way to enjoy home

The value of a plunge pool is not measured only by how many metres you can swim.

Its real value may be found in the small routines and moments it creates.

It might become:

- The first place you go after work
- A quiet place before the household wakes
- Where the family cools off together
- The centre of a summer gathering
- Part of an exercise-recovery routine
- A warm retreat on a cool evening
- Simply something beautiful to look at from inside

Cooling down

On a hot Australian day, even a short immersion can feel refreshing.

A plunge pool provides a convenient way to cool down without requiring a large swimming area.

Steps, benches and ledges can allow users to sit comfortably rather than continually tread water.

Relaxation

Being in and around water can create a sense of calm.

A warm plunge pool may become a place to:

- Slow down
- Talk
- Stretch gently
- Breathe
- Spend time outdoors
- Separate the working day from the evening

Lighting, planting, privacy and water quality all influence how relaxing the experience feels.

Time together

Pools naturally bring people into the same space.

A plunge pool may encourage family members and friends to:

- Gather outside
- Put phones down
- Talk
- Play
- Share meals nearby
- Spend more time at home

The pool does not need to be large to become socially important.

Entertaining

A plunge pool can make an entertaining area feel complete.

Even when guests are not swimming, the water contributes:

- Movement
- Reflection
- Sound
- Cooling
- Light
- Atmosphere

Internal seating and a generous edge can make the pool more comfortable during social use.

11.

More than just a pool (continued)

Gentle movement

Water supports the body and may make some low-impact movements feel easier.

Depending on the depth and design, people may use a plunge pool for:

- Walking
- Gentle stretching
- Mobility routines
- Controlled resistance exercises
- Relaxation after physical activity

People managing injuries or health conditions should seek appropriate professional advice before beginning a new exercise or temperature-based routine.

Recovery after exercise

Cool or warm water may form part of a personal post-exercise routine.

Athletes and active people commonly use water for relaxation and perceived recovery, although the ideal temperature and timing vary according to the activity and individual.

A plunge pool allows the owner to control the environment more conveniently at home.

Cold-water immersion

Interest in cold-water immersion has grown, but colder is not always better.

Cold water can place significant stress on the body.

Anyone considering very cold immersion should:

- Enter gradually
- Avoid using it alone
- Keep sessions controlled
- Understand their personal health risks
- Seek medical advice where appropriate

A standard plunge pool and its equipment may also not be designed for extreme chilling. Confirm system compatibility before adding dedicated cooling equipment.

Evening use

A plunge pool can become particularly appealing at night.

Warm water, subtle lighting and surrounding planting can create a private retreat that feels separate from the rest of the day.

Consider the effect of:

- Underwater lighting
- Nearby seating
- Privacy
- Wind protection
- Towel storage
- Path lighting
- Noise for neighbours



Plungie 'Original' pictured.

11.

More than just a pool (continued)

A pool that works in every season

A well-planned plunge pool can serve different purposes throughout the year:

Summer

Cooling, family use and entertaining.

Autumn

Warm afternoon swims and evening relaxation.

Winter

Heated soaking where the pool and equipment are designed for it.

Spring

A gradual return to outdoor living and exercise.

The more clearly you understand these intended uses, the easier it becomes to select the right depth, heating, cover, seating and water-treatment system.





12.

Choosing the right pool builder

The builder can shape the entire experience

Choosing a pool builder is one of the most important decisions in the project.

A good builder does more than construct the shell.

They should help coordinate:

- Design
- Engineering
- Approvals
- Excavation
- Equipment
- Water treatment
- Heating
- Electrical work
- Plumbing
- Barriers
- Finishes
- Commissioning
- Handover

The right builder should also communicate clearly and help you understand the decisions you are making.

Look for relevant experience

A builder who mainly constructs large family pools may still be capable of delivering a plunge pool, but compact sites often create specific design and access challenges.

Ask to see plunge pools that are similar in:

- Size
- Construction method
- Site access
- Architectural style
- Heating
- Finish
- Surrounding landscape

Check licences and insurance

Confirm that the builder holds the licences and insurance required in your state or territory.

Requirements vary, so verify them with the relevant building authority rather than relying only on verbal assurances.

Ask for recent references

Speak with previous clients and ask:

- Was the final cost close to the contract price?
- Were variations clearly explained?
- Did the project begin and finish when expected?
- Was the site kept reasonably organised?
- Did the builder communicate well?
- How were problems handled?
- Was the pool properly commissioned?
- Has the builder provided support after completion?
- Would you choose the same builder again?

12.

Choosing the right pool builder (continued)

Compare detailed quotes

Do not compare only the final price.

Check whether each quote includes the same level of:

- Engineering
- Excavation
- Soil removal
- Equipment
- Filtration
- Heating
- Water treatment
- Pool finish
- Coping
- Lighting
- Electrical work
- Approvals
- Fencing
- Drainage
- Landscaping
- Commissioning
- Warranties

A low quote may simply exclude more of the completed project.

Understand provisional sums

Some costs may not be known until excavation or detailed engineering is complete.

These may be listed as:

- Allowances
- Provisional sums
- Prime-cost items

Ask:

- How the allowance was calculated
- Whether it is realistic
- What happens if the actual cost is higher
- Whether a margin is added
- When you will be told

Read the contract

The contract should clearly identify:

- Scope of work
- Plans and specifications
- Equipment models
- Payment schedule
- Project timing
- Variations
- Warranties
- Responsibilities
- Exclusions
- Dispute processes
- Completion requirements

Do not sign until unclear items have been resolved in writing.

Communication matters

Even well-planned construction projects can encounter unexpected issues.

The quality of communication will influence how those issues are managed.

Ask who your day-to-day contact will be and how often you should expect updates.



12.

Choosing the right pool builder (continued)

After-sales service

A plunge pool needs to be commissioned correctly.

At handover, you should understand:

- How to operate the equipment
- How to test the water
- How to use the heater
- How to use the cover
- How to clean the filter
- How to adjust settings
- When servicing is required
- Who to contact for support
- What is covered by each warranty

Ten questions every pool builder should be happy to answer

1. How many plunge pools like this have you completed?
2. Can I see recent examples and speak with previous clients?
3. Which parts of the work do you complete and which are subcontracted?
4. Who is responsible for approvals and inspections?
5. What is excluded from the quotation?
6. Which equipment brands and models are included?
7. How will site access and excavation be managed?
8. What could cause the final cost to increase?
9. What warranties and after-sales support are provided?
10. Who will teach me how to operate and maintain the completed pool?

Warning signs

Be cautious where a builder:

- Pressures you to sign immediately
- Provides a vague quotation
- Avoids discussing exclusions
- Will not provide references
- Cannot show relevant work
- Requests unusual payment arrangements
- Dismisses approval or barrier requirements
- Recommends equipment without explaining why
- Is difficult to contact before the contract is signed
- Makes promises that are not included in writing





13.

Your plunge pool planning checklist

Your vision

- I understand how the pool will primarily be used.
- I know who is likely to use it.
- I have considered how many people may use it at once.
- I have decided whether the pool is mainly for cooling, relaxation, entertaining or exercise.
- I understand that most plunge pools are not suitable for diving or lap swimming.

The site

- The proposed location has been professionally assessed.
- Site access has been measured.
- Existing underground and overhead services have been checked.
- Easements and boundary conditions have been reviewed.
- Soil and ground conditions have been considered.
- Sun, shade and wind have been assessed.

- Privacy and views have been considered.
- Drainage has been planned.
- The equipment location has been identified.

Pool type and design

- I have compared concrete, fibreglass, precast, shipping container and modular options.
- The selected shape suits the available space.
- The depth suits the intended use.
- Entry steps are safe and comfortable.
- Internal seating or ledges have been considered.
- The water colour and interior finish have been selected.
- Coping, paving or decking have been considered.
- The pool is integrated with the house and landscape.

Approvals and safety

- Local council or building requirements have been checked.
- Responsibility for permits and approvals is clear.
- Temporary fencing requirements are understood.
- The permanent pool barrier has been designed.
- Gate and latch locations have been considered.
- Climbable zones have been checked.
- Required inspections and certificates are understood.
- Pool registration requirements have been checked.
- Supervision and household safety rules have been discussed.
- CPR and emergency information will be accessible.

13.

Your plunge pool planning checklist (continued)

Heating and cover

- ☐ I have decided whether the pool will be heated.
- ☐ My preferred operating temperature is understood.
- ☐ The heater has been correctly sized.
- ☐ Electrical or gas requirements have been checked.
- ☐ The heater location allows adequate airflow and servicing.
- ☐ A suitable pool cover has been selected.
- ☐ Cover storage and handling have been planned.
- ☐ Insulation has been considered where appropriate.

Water treatment and equipment

- ☐ I have compared chlorine, salt, mineral and freshwater systems.
- ☐ I understand how the selected system sanitises the water.
- ☐ The required salt and chlorine levels are understood.

- ☐ Ongoing chemicals and consumables have been considered.
- ☐ The system is compatible with the intended water temperature.
- ☐ Pump and filter models are specified in the contract.
- ☐ Lighting and automation requirements have been confirmed.
- ☐ Equipment can be easily accessed for servicing.

Budget

- ☐ A realistic total project budget has been established.
- ☐ The quotation is itemised.
- ☐ Excavation and soil removal are included or clearly allowed for.
- ☐ Crane and access costs have been considered.
- ☐ Engineering and approval fees are included.
- ☐ Heating and water treatment are included.
- ☐ Electrical and plumbing work are included.

- ☐ The pool barrier is included or separately budgeted.
- ☐ Landscaping and drainage are budgeted.
- ☐ A contingency has been allowed for unexpected site conditions.

Builder and contract

- ☐ The builder's licence and insurance have been checked.
- ☐ Relevant completed plunge pools have been inspected.
- ☐ Recent client references have been contacted.
- ☐ Quote exclusions are understood.
- ☐ Provisional sums have been explained.
- ☐ Equipment brands and models are documented.
- ☐ The payment schedule is understood.
- ☐ The variation process is clear.
- ☐ Project timing is documented.
- ☐ Warranties and after-sales support are confirmed.

Handover

- ☐ All required inspections and approvals are complete.
- ☐ The permanent barrier has been approved.
- ☐ Electrical and plumbing certificates have been provided.
- ☐ Equipment manuals and warranty documents have been supplied.
- ☐ The pool has been correctly commissioned.
- ☐ I have been shown how to test and maintain the water.
- ☐ I understand how to operate the heater and controls.
- ☐ The pool cover can be used safely and easily.
- ☐ I know who to contact for service and support.

14.

Meet Naked MINI



14.

Meet Naked MINI (continued)

Australia's Favourite Freshwater Pool System, now designed for plunge pools

A premium plunge pool deserves water that is beautifully clear, gentle and inviting.

Naked MINI brings Naked's freshwater technology to smaller residential pools, helping create water with very low salt and chlorine levels.

By combining copper and silver ionisation with a low-level oxidation process and advanced digital controls, Naked MINI delivers a freshwater experience designed around swimmer comfort, simplicity and clear, sparkling water.

Why choose Naked MINI?

Beautifully clear water

Advanced sanitisation and filtration support exceptional water clarity.

Very low chlorine

Naked MINI operates with a low chlorine residual, helping avoid the harsh smell and feel often associated with heavily chlorinated water.

Very low salt

Without the high salt levels used in conventional saltwater pools, Naked MINI is gentler on equipment, surrounding surfaces and the broader pool environment.

Gentle on skin, eyes and hair

The low-salt, low-chlorine water is designed to provide a softer, more comfortable swimming experience.

Reduced chemical dependence

The system can reduce the need for many of the regular chemical additives associated with conventional pool care.

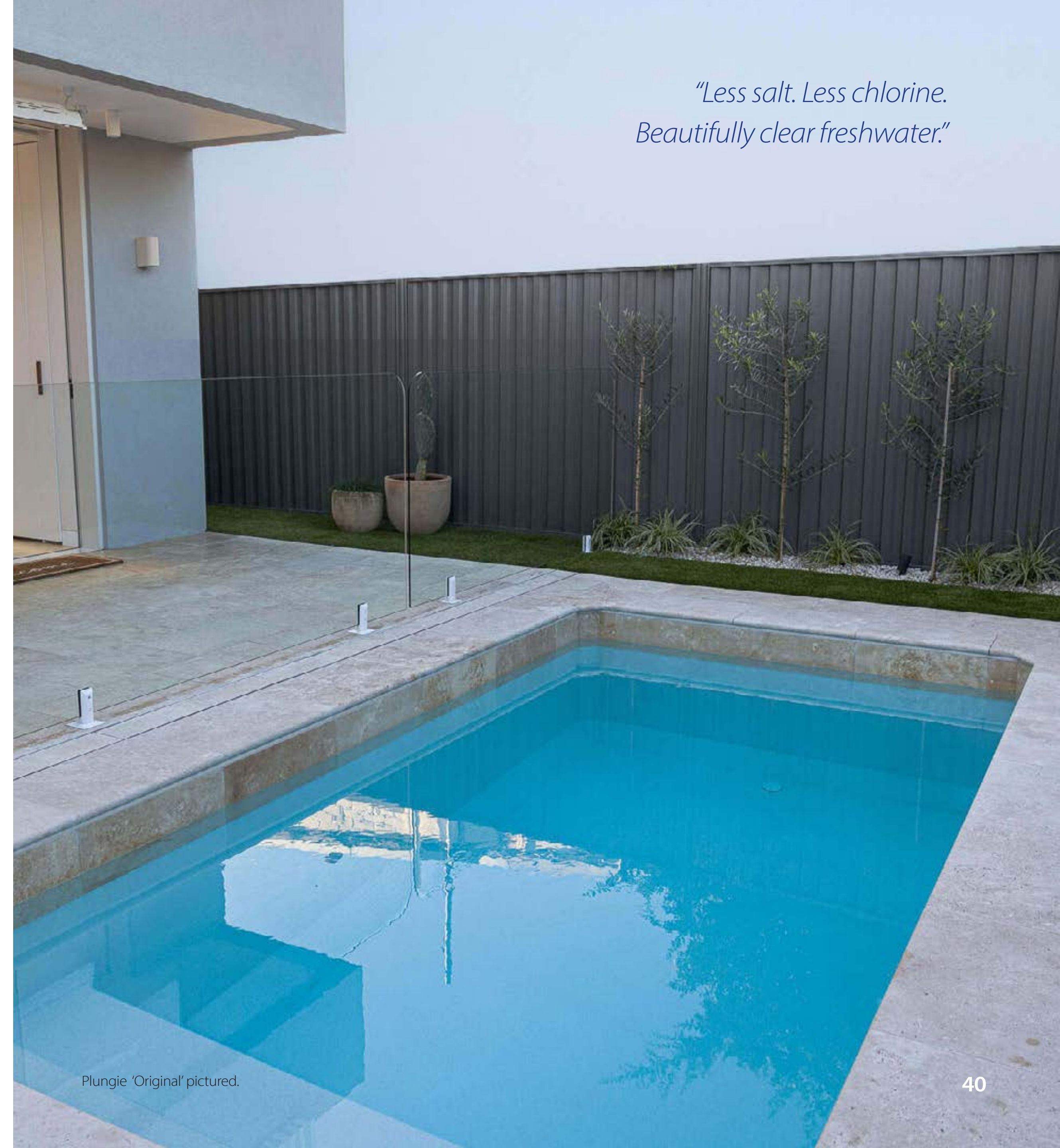
Designed for compact pools

Naked MINI is purpose-designed for plunge pools and smaller swimming pools.

Easy to manage

Digital control and straightforward testing make it easier to understand and care for your pool water.

*"Less salt. Less chlorine.
Beautifully clear freshwater."*



Plungie 'Original' pictured.

Ready to take the plunge?

Discover how Naked MINI can bring crystal-clear, low-chemical freshwater to your new plunge pool.

Talk to a Naked Freshwater specialist

1800 625 331

sales@naked-pools.com

naked-pools.com

Explore Naked MINI



www.naked-pools.com