Pool Chemistry Basics:

pH: The ability of your products to work effectively.

• Desired Range: 7.2 – 7.8

• Adverse Effects if Out of Range: Chlorine doesn’t work as well, causes metal stains on in ground pools, irritation of eyes, can cause minor water discoloration.

• How to Add to Pool: Broadcast to deep end of pool. Do not add w/in 12hrs of an alkalinity adjustment or shock treatment.

Alkalinity: The buffer for your pH.

• Desired Range:

Salt Systems: 80 – 120ppm

Chlorine Tablet Systems: 100 – 150ppm

• Adverse Effects if Out of Range: Allows pH levels to easily fluctuate, causes metal stains on in ground pools, can cause minor water discoloration.

• How to Add to Pool: Broadcast to deep end, but never more than 5lbs a time, allowing 30mins between each dosage. Do not add w/in 12hrs of a pH adjustment or shock treatment.

Chlorine: The preferred sanitizer of above ground and in ground pools.

• Desired Range: 1.0 – 4.0ppm

• Adverse Effects if Too Low: Water turns cloudy or green, chlorine smell, rash on skin.

• Adverse Effects if Too High: Bleaching of liner, bleaching of bathing suits, skin irritiation.

• Types of Chlorine

Tablets: 1” or 3” tablets dispensed in floaters or in an in-line chlorine feeder

Salt: Added to water in conjunction with a Salt System.

Shock: A highly concentrated dose of chlorine for weekly maintenance. Also is used to clean up cloudy/green water. Depending on the severity of cloudiness/green tint, use approx.. 3x – 5x the normal amount.

• Types of Shock

Liquid: Once case (4 – 1 Gallon Bottles). Added in front of the return jets, typically in the deep end, one gallon treats 10,000 gallons. o

Granular: 1 – 2lbs treats 10,000 gallons. Pre-dissolve in bucket of water prior to adding to pool.

Chlorine Stabilizer: Increases the life of the chlorine by 3 -4x.

• Desired Range

Salt Pool: 50 – 80ppm

Chlorine Tablet Pool: ONLY add 1lb per 4,000 gallons.

• Adverse Effects if Too Low: Chlorine levels will dissipate faster than usual.

• Adverse Effects if Too High: Chlorine level will “lock” at or above 10ppm.

• How to Add to Pool: SLOWLY to skimmer (no more than 1lb/minute) and do not backwash for at least 48hrs afterwards.

Algaecide: Specifically formulated to target and kill various forms of algae.

• Types of Algaecide

Algaecide 30: Standard algaecide. Good for above ground pools.

Algicil: Twice as strong as Algaecide 30. Good for in ground pools.

Algae Hunter: 90 day algaecide. Applied when pool is opened and balanced.

Silver Algaecide: For white water mold (stringy, sticky, white algae).

• How to Add to Pool: See bottle for directions. Can be added in conjunction with lower dosages of shock. For higher shock dosages, wait at least 24 hours.

Metal Removers: Designed to chemically lift and prevent metal deposits on pool surfaces.

• Types of Metal Removers

Stain & Scale: Sequestering agent designed to prevent metals (copper & iron) from depositing on surfaces and removing them via filtration/backwashing.

Stain-X: Sequestering agent for pools who have continuous metal deposits. Will also gradually remove metal deposits.

Ascorb-X: Powerful metal deposit remover. Will not resolve the cause of the stain, however.

• How to Add To Pool: Have BOTH pH and alkalinity balanced and chlorine >2.0ppm

Revive: Powerful flocculent. Drops phosphates, metals and debris to pool floor.

• How to Add to Pool: Turn off pool pump. Attach bottle to garden hose and spray entire contents across pool surface until the bottle is empty. Leave pump off for 24-48hrs. Vacuum debris to WASTE in sections to limit clouding of water. Leave pump off between vacuuming sessions to allow debris to resettle.