

Water Safety Month 2023



Chemical Treatment

Chemicals used to balance and sanitize water

Chlorine 2.0-4.0ppm

- Calcium Hypochlorite (CCH) 65% available chlorine ↑ PH
- Sodium Hypochlorite (Liquid Bleach) 10-15% available chlorine ↑ PH
- Lithium Hypochlorite 35% available chlorine ↑ PH
- Di-chloro 56-62% available chlorine ↓ PH
- Tri-chloro 90% available chlorine ↓ PH
- Chlorine Gas 100% available chlorine ↓ PH



PH 7.2-7.4ppm

- Sodium Carbonate (soda ash) ↑ PH
- Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid) ↓ PH
- Hydrochloric Acid (muriatic acid) ↓ PH

Alkalinity 80-120ppm

- Sodium Bicarbonate (baking soda) ↑ alkalinity
- Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid) ↓ alkalinity
- Hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) ↓ alkalinity

Other Chemicals:

- Calcium Hardness 200-400ppm- ↑ Calcium Chloride to ↓ drain water.
- Cyanuric Acid 15-20ppm- ↑ Stabilizer to ↓ drain water. Outdoor pool only!

Other Situations:

Metals: Iron, Copper, etc 0.0ppm

- Use chelating or sequestering compound.
- Use as directed on container.

Algaecides: Based on type of algae detected

- Pools, spas, and water features use different treatment and control methods.
- Use in strict accordance with instructions.

Shocking or superchlorination

- Adding large amounts of chlorine or no-chlorine products to oxidize organic matter.
- Remove ammonia compounds to kill large quantities of algae.
- Required a dosage of chlorine to raise the residual to 10+ppm.

Total Dissolved Solids- everything that has dissolved in the water. Less than 2000ppm

- Need to drain to ↓.
- When too high, chlorine is hard to maintain and cloudy water happens.