

POOL SPA DOCTOR

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www.poolspadoctor.com

Chlorine/Bromine: Keeps Pool Water Sanitized.		
Ideal: CL 1.5-2 ppm BR 2-3 ppm	Too High > Too Low >	Uncomfortable, Water Cloudy Bleached Liner & Bathing Suits Dangerous, Causes Algae, Not Sanitized, Bacteria Present
PH:		
Ideal 7.5-7.6	Too High > Too Low >	Maintains Swimmer Comfort Effectiveness of Chlorine is Lowered causing Cloudy Water And Possible Scale Eye and Skin Irritation, Corrosion of Metal Parts, Wrinkles Liner and etch Plaster
Total Alkalinity:		
Ideal 100-125 ppm	Too High > Too Low >	Regulates pH Ability to Change Raises pH and Reduces Chlorine Efficiency, Cloudy Water, Scale Forming Conditions Increases the Sensitivity of pH, pH in Water will Bounce (High To Low)
Calcium Hardness: Maintains Hardness		
Ideal 200-300ppm	Too High > Too Low >	Cloudy Water, Scale Forming Conditions on Pipes and Equipment Equipment Corrosion and Etching (in Plaster Pools)
Cyanuric Acid: Helps Protect Chlorine from UV Sun Degradation		
Ideal 50 ppm	Too High > Too Low >	Wasteful-Chlorine Lock- Algae Can Form Excessive Chlorine use in Pool
Iron/Copper:		
Ideal 0 ppm	Any Present >	Keep Removed for Prevention Erodes Metal Components in Recirculation System, Staining can Occur