

PROPER SUPERCHLORINATION OF POOLS

WHY:

To reduce the combined chlorine that forms in your pools. Combined chlorine occurs when organic matter combines with chlorine to create a chemical that can be harmful to your health.

Organic matter includes:

sweat	street soil	algae
bacteria	dead skin	minerals
urine	cosmetics	fecal matter
body oil	hair oils	hair spray

WHEN:

You must superchlorinate the pool when the combined chlorine exceeds 1.0 ppm. Use your chemical tests to determine this:

Example: DPD #3 (Total) 2.0 ppm
 DPD #1 (Free) -1.0 ppm
 COMBINED CHLORINE = 1.0 ppm

HOW:

To reduce the combined chlorine you must use breakpoint superchlorination. This can be achieved by adding 10 times more chlorine than combined chlorine.

Example: 1.0 ppm combined chlorine (cc) present
 1.0 ppm cc x 10 = 10 ppm chlorine required

This chlorine may be added directly to the pool or through the circulation system.

THE POOL MUST BE CLOSED DURING BREAKPOINT SUPERCHLORINATION!

HELPFUL HINTS:

1. To get maximum usage of your chlorine, maintain a pH at 7.5 and alkalinity at 100 ppm. These are considered ideal operating levels.
2. When adding dry chemicals to your pool, add in a solution form. Take a bucket of water, add chemical to dissolve, then add to pool.
3. For optimal effectiveness, the superchlorination process should last one full day (See Fig. 1).

Any questions, please call Eric Jensen 651-430-6664, Justina Pope 651-430-6638, Kris Keller 651-430-6704 or Tom Haugen 651-430-6680.

