



**P.O. Box 404, 221 Turnpike Road, Southboro, MA 01772, (508) 485-1307**

## SALT WATER POOL CHEMISTRY

Even though salt water systems make pool water chemistry simple, you still need to balance your pH and Alkalinity levels. Once balanced, they tend to remain stable for the swimming season. You will need to have your Salt level and Stabilizer level checked periodically, especially after heavy rainstorms. Excess rain water can dilute the Salt and Stabilizer levels resulting in a low Chlorine level even with the Auto Chlor at its highest setting. You can increase and decrease the Chlorine level by adjusting the dial on the front of the Auto Chlor unit.

Pool Opening & Closing: Your pool should be opened and closed following the normal procedures used on non salt water pools. **Once the pool is clean and the water is balanced, you can then turn on your Auto Chlor** and adjust your chlorine production accordingly. Below is a table showing the recommended balance levels for several factors that affect pool water chemistry.

FACTORS	IDEAL LEVELS
SALT LEVEL	3000 - 4000 PPM
CHLORINE LEVEL	1.5 - 3 PPM
pH LEVEL	7.2 - 7.6
ALKALINITY LEVEL	100 PPM
STABILIZER LEVEL	40 - 80 PPM

Pool water chemistry is a vital component to overall pool care. Not only does proper water chemistry protect the swimmers using the pool, but it also protects the swimming pool itself. Gas heaters, electrical heat-pumps, filters, and even the vinyl-liner can all suffer severe damage from unbalanced pool water. Corrosive pool water resulting from low pH and Alkalinity levels can cause damage to pool heaters, heat pumps, motors and vinyl liners which is will not be covered by your equipment warranties. Be sure to have your pool water tested periodically at our Rt. 9 Showroom.

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