TECHNICAL INFORMATION



Balanced Water Analysis

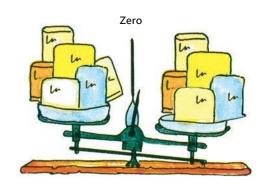
When a water is in balance, it is said to be neither corrosive nor scale-forming. In other words, it will not deposit a layer of calcium scale neither will it dissolve an existing layer of scale.

For most well run pools, the water will be in balance if the pH value is kept within the recommended range, but other factors should be taken into account which can affect the condition of the water. These are the total alkalinity, the calcium hardness, the TDS content and lastly, the temperature of the water. The concentration of chlorine or bromine do not appear in the Balanced Water Calculation.

- In soft water areas where the constant addition of calcium is necessary to maintain a calcium level above the minimum, it could be advantageous to use calcium hypochlorite as the chlorine donor in order to obtain the calcium in addition to the chlorine from this product.
- Also where the natural total alkalinity is low, the use of carbon dioxide gas for pH correction with calcium hypochlorite would be
 advantageous to produce an increase in the total alkalinity.
- In hard water areas where it may be difficult to reduce total alkalinity and pH to the recommended range, the use of hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) may be necessary and it may be appropriate to operate with a total alkalinity of around 140 150 mg/l

- Balance = Corrosive

Low pH Low Alkalinity Low Calcium Hardness Low TDS Low Temperature



+ Balance = Scale Forming

High pH
High Alkalinity
High Calcium Hardness
High TDS
Low Temperature

Causes and effects of pH values

