

Understanding Chlorine Demand & the Backyard Pool

What Causes Chlorine Demand in the Swimming Pool?

- Chloramines
- High swimmer use
- Combined chlorine
- High cyanuric acid (CYA)
- Nitrates & phosphates
- Unbalanced water
- Algae growth

What are "Chloramines"?

Contaminates **combined** with chlorine



High CYA lowers the effectiveness of free chlorine.

Fun Fact:

Higher pH makes chlorine less effective, while low pH uses chlorine faster.

Target pH: 7.5
Target Total Alkalinity: 90 ppm

Environmental Factors

- High seasonal temps
- Heavy rains
- Excess leaves & insects
- Dogs in the pool

Signs of Low Chlorine

- High chlorine usage
- Chloramines/combined chlorine
- Increased nitrates/nitrites
- Algae growing
- Chlorine disappears quickly
- Smelly, cloudy water

Beware: Chlorine "Strength Sappers"

- With no CYA, chlorine is gone in 4 hours!
- During summer, pools with CYA of 30 ppm still lose 1 ppm of FAC (daily)
- Disinfection and oxidation use an additional 2-3 ppm FAC (weekly)
- Heavy use and hot weather can use up to 10 ppm per week

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1x = 50x

Did you know?

"Pooch Effect": One medium dog in pool = 50 human swimmers!



The Solution:

HASA Sani-Clor® liquid is the MOST effective way to sanitize the backyard pool. With ZERO added CYA or calcium, choosing liquid helps manage chlorine demand for beautiful, blue water year-round.

Pool Chemistry Questions? Email AskTerry@HasaPool.com



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