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Replaces	

## INFO SHEET

*Performance Through  
Technology and Service*

### **Magnesium – Salt Pools, A General Discussion About The Chemistry**

Yes, magnesium pools can have cloudy water and white precipitate on the floor, especially during the initial start-up phase when minerals are settling, or due to chemical imbalances like high pH. The cloudiness is often due to the "hydroxination" process, which should clear up with continuous pump circulation over a few hours or days. The white precipitate can be caused by an imbalance of chemicals or poor circulation, which can cause minerals to settle and react.

#### Causes of cloudiness and white precipitate

- **Mineral settling:**  
After adding minerals, it is common to see some cloudiness and froth as the minerals are processed by the pool's system. This should clear with circulation.
- **Poor circulation:**  
If the pump isn't running long enough or if there are blockages in the system, minerals and other particles can settle on the bottom, leading to a white residue.
- **Chemical imbalances:**  
Incorrect water balance is a major cause of cloudiness.
  - **High pH:** High pH can cause metals to precipitate out of the water, leading to cloudiness and potentially a white residue.
  - **High calcium hardness:** If calcium levels are too high, it can lead to calcium scale deposits, which appear as white flakes.
  - **Low chlorine:** If your chlorine level is too low, it can't properly sanitize the water, which can lead to algae growth and cloudiness.
  - **Other minerals:** It's possible that the black spots are caused by other minerals in your pool water, though copper is a very common culprit.
- **Improperly dissolved minerals:**  
Using low-quality or "cheap" minerals can introduce metals that cause staining and residue. In some cases, the minerals may not have been properly dispersed, leading to a buildup on the floor.

### How to fix it

- **Run the pump:**  
Keep the pump running 24/7 for a few days to ensure proper circulation and filtration.
- **Test and balance water:**  
Regularly test and adjust your chemical levels, particularly pH and alkalinity. A pH level between 7.2 to 7.6 is ideal.
- **Address chemical imbalances:**  
Use an acid (Hydrochloric or a Dry Acid) to lower high pH levels or use a calcium-increasing product (like Calcium Chloride) to correct low calcium hardness.
- **Brush the pool:**  
Brush the walls and floor to help dislodge any settled residue.
- **Investigate filter issues:**  
Check that your filter is clean and working properly, as a faulty filter can cause cloudiness.

Be guided by a well-informed pool shop.