Date Issued	April 25
Replaces	

Performance Through Technology and Service

INFO SHEET

SALT WATER POOL CHEAT SHEET

Calculation

Empty Skimmer Baskets

Keep the skimmer and pump basket(s) clear.
This improves water flow to the filter system.

Adjust The Return Jets

Angle down and point them all in the same direction.
This pushes debris to the surface for the skimmer(s).
It also helps mix in chemicals.

Run The Filter & Pump

Run the system for 8-12 hours a day.
The longer the better.

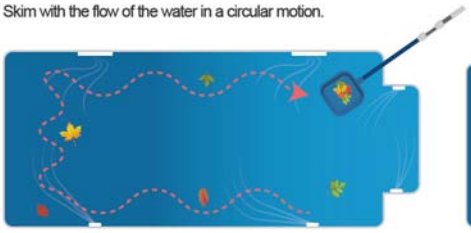
Monitor Filter Pressure

Filter pressure is usually 10-20 PSI.
Backwash (or clean) when it's up 10 PSI.

Cleaning

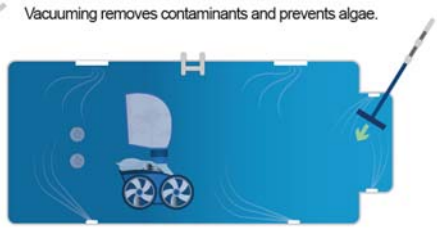
1. Skim The Surface Daily

This stops debris from sinking to the bottom and less to vacuum.
Skim with the flow of the water in a circular motion.



2. Brush and Vacuum Weekly

Brush walls, ladders, and hard to reach areas
Vacuuming removes contaminants and prevents algae.



3. Clean Salt Cell Quarterly

Inspect salt cell every 3 months.
Remove buildup with a hose or diluted muriatic acid.

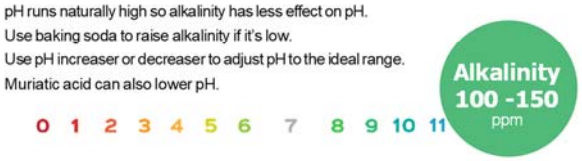
Chemistry

1. Test Water Weekly

Using test strips or a liquid test kit to test the water.
Check for pH, Alkalinity, and CYA levels.
Monitor pH, which may run higher in a salt water system.
CYA levels can be kept higher if chlorine levels keep dropping.

2. Balance The Water

pH runs naturally high so alkalinity has less effect on pH.
Use baking soda to raise alkalinity if it's low.
Use pH increaser or decreaser to adjust pH to the ideal range.
Muriatic acid can also lower pH.



NOTE: When your salt water system runs, it raises your pH.
Monitor your pH levels weekly and watch your salt water system run times.

3. Test Salinity Levels Monthly

Add salt to your water when opening your pool, or after a rainstorm or heavy dilution.
Manually test your salinity levels each month to ensure salt water system is accurate.

4. Shock Every 1 - 2 Weeks

Use "BOOST" feature on your salt water system or use a non-chlorine shock (oxidizer)
For algae-prone pools, use a dichlor shock or liquid chlorine.
Avoid cal-hypo shock, which can cause calcium buildup in your salt cell.

HITCHINS TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD **ACN** 119 448 501, **Postal:** PO Box 3186, Bonnells Bay NSW 2264, Australia
Phone: 1300 8879 20 Fax: 1300 8879 21 **web: www.poolpaint.com.au** **Email: info@poolpaint.com.au**

Want to $ave Money with Your Saltwater Pool? *

Basic Chemistry: Saltwater pools can be low maintenance, low chemical usage and pleasant to use and own, **IF** you have stable Calcium Hardness (CH) and Total Alkalinity, (TA). Then as the pH rises (as it always does in Saltwater Chlorinated pools), you need only add cheap Pool Acid or Sodium bisulfate. (pH reducer) That's all. No large doses of expensive chemicals**.**

How?

Make Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) Your Friend!

(ask your pool shop to advise you)

The use of LSI is a very good measure of the overall pool water balance at any time. Think of "LSI", like a "Project Manager" looking after and co ordinating; carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and electricians etc on a house build. The Project Manager sees everything that goes on and makes sure it's done to specification and on time and on budget etc.

In your pool, the LSI is looking at ALL the pool water chemistry key components; pH, Temperature, Calcium Hardness, Total Alkalinity, TDS (salt concentration) and CYA and then seeing if they are working well together or not.

The correct LSI range **all year is - 0.3 to + 0.3. If too low water is "corrosive" and too high "scaling", and therefore OUT of chemical balance, even if you have clear sparkling water.**

When CH and TA are stable (easy to do) then all you need to think about is pH and keeping it in the range 7.2 – 7.6 year-round. And acid (or pH reducer), is cheap.

You can see in the table below how stable the LSI is when CH and TA are higher. And as the pool water temperature changes in the seasons, check the pH (easy to test, weekly), just add pool acid to keep the pH in the range of 7.2 – 7.6

Sweet Spot for Ca Hardness, Total Alkalinity and pH			
Salt water pool			
Calcium Hardness ppm	300	300	300
Total Alkalinity ppm	250	250	250
pH	7.2 - 7.6	7.2 - 7.6	7.2 - 7.6
Temp C	28	20	12
LSI Result	-0.12 to + 0.27	-0.24 to +0.15	-0.36 to+0.4
CYA	30- 40 ppm always		
Salt	3500 - 4000ppm always		

That's it! Easy as!

Your pool shop may want to talk you out of this process, as it will reduce their sales. However, if you really want to save your hard-earned money, then follow this.

Visit: pooladvise.com.au for more details about LSI and other pool, money saving ideas and information.

* The info on page 1, is the standard pool water chemistry recommendation as per the shop and is very helpful to understand the basics. But it is also for the benefit of the pool shop to sell you chemicals as well. On this page there is a $ saving alternative approach. Try it and see the savings.

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