Chemical Standards for Swimming Pools

(Based on NSPI values & the Florida Administrative Code)

	Maximum & Minimum Range	Recommended Range	Notes
Chlorine	**1-10 ppm Pools *** **2-10 ppm Spas**	2-3 ppm Pools 3-5 ppm Spas	Must be recorded in maintenance log daily. *Indoor pools cannot exceed 5 ppm chlorine
Bromine	**1.5 -10 ppm Pools*** **3-10 ppm Spas**	2-3 ppm Pools 3-5 ppm Spas	Must be recorded in maintenance log daily. *Indoor pools cannot exceed 6 ppm bromine
pH	**7.2 – 7.8**	7.4 – 7.6	Must be recorded in maintenance log daily. Raise pH with soda ash or sodium bi-carb. Lower pH with muriatic acid or dry acid (sodium bi-sulfate)
Cyanuric Acid (also called stabilizer or conditioner)	**0-100 ppm Pools** **0-40 ppm Spas**	30-40 ppm in Pools 0-20 in Spas	Check 1-2 times a week. Drain, scrub & refill pool/spa if stabilizer exceeds limits.
Alkalinity	60-180 ppm	80-120 ppm	Check weekly. Raise alkalinity with sodium bi-carb.
Calcium Hardness	150-1000 ppm	200-400 ppm	Check weekly. Raise hardness with calcium chloride dehydrate.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	300-3000 ppm	1000-2000 ppm	Check monthly. High TDS makes water tastes salty. Dilute high TDS.

Keep in mind when dumping from your yellow jug into a pool or spa:
ONE GALLON OF CHLORINE RAISES A 100,000 GALLON POOL ONE (1) PPM
(a yellow jug holds 2.5 gallons)

A low pH (less than 7.2) is ACIDIC pool water = too much acid present, add sodium bicarbonate or soda ash (sodium carbonate) to increase the pH of acidic water.

A high pH (greater than 7.8) is **NOT ENOUGH** acid in the water (the water is 'basic' or too alkaline), therefore, you must add muriatic acid, or dry acid, to **lower the pH**.

Pre-coating DE elements: Use 1/5 lbs of DE per 10 ft^2 of filter surface area. A one pound coffe can holds approximately 8 oz. (1/2 lb) of DE.

Flow rate = 5 times the bathing load (BL); example BL of 20 requires a flow rate of 100 gpm)

Florida HEALTH

If you have questions about a pool, contact the Health Department at **861-6675**