Spa Chemical Cheat Sheet

EZ Spa/ EZ Start

• Add this to fresh water. EZ Spa kills organic material, rids the water of metals and phosphates, and clarifies new water.

<u>Spa Perfect</u>

• Add as a weekly maintenance. Spa perfect is great for those who use lotions/ wear makeup. Cosmetics can, over time, increase the enzyme level in your spa, which can result in a scum line/ film that develops on the water.

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- Desired range: 7.2-7.8
- Purpose:
 - o When balanced, allows chlorine to work properly
 - o Prevents corrosion of metal elements in spa (pump/ motor/ heating element).
 - o Prevents eye/ skin discomfort
- Too high:
 - o Cloudy water
 - o Scale formation
 - o Eye/ skin discomfort
- Too low:
 - o Corrosion of metal elements
 - Eye/ skin discomfort
 - WARNING: pH LEVELS THAT ARE TOO LOW/ HIGH CAN RUIN PUMPS, MOTORS, AND HEATERS. BE SURE TO MONITOR THIS LEVEL CAREFULLY.

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<u>Alkalinity</u>

- Desired range: 80-120ppm
- Purpose:
 - o Prevents pH from fluctuating
 - Can have same issues as pH will if out or range, they go together.
 - o As alkalinity increases, pH will increase.
- Too high:
 - Cloudy water
 - o Scale formation
- Too low:
 - o See effects of low pH

<u> Calcium (Hardness)</u>

- Desired range: 200-400ppm
- Purpose:
 - o Prevents eroding of metal elements in spa (pump/ motor/ heater).
 - Prevents eye/ skin discomfort
- Too high:
 - o Scale formation
- Too low:
 - o See effects of low pH
 - WARNING: CALCIUM LEVELS THAT ARE TOO LOW CAN RUIN PUMPS, MOTORS, AND HEATERS. BE SURE TO MONITOR THIS LEVEL CAREFULLY.

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<u>Sani Spa</u>

- **Desired range:** 2-4ppm
- Purpose:
 - o Keeps water clear and clean
 - o Prevents eye/ skin discomfort
- Too high:
 - Eye/ skin discomfort
 - o Bleaching of clothes
 - Discolors and dries out hair
- Too low:
 - Smelly/ cloudy/ dirty water
- How much to add:
 - o Tablets: 1-3 tabs a week per 100 gallons
 - Powder: approximately 1 tablespoon every use OR every other day when not in daily use (per 200 gallons)

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<u>Spa Shock</u>

- Purpose:
 - To oxidize and rid the spa water of non-filterable contaminates.
 - Types of Shock:
 - Spa Shock:
 - Add 1 cap weekly
 - Non-chlorine shock

Chlorine Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)

- Desired range: 0
- Too high:
 - Once your stabilizer reaches a level of 140ppm, keep an eye out. Stabilizer is added in spas through Sani Spa, or through chlorine pucks.
 - IMPORTANT: ONCE STABILIZER IS TOO HIGH, THE ONLY WAY TO LOWER IT IS TO LOWER YOUR WATER LEVEL.

Metal Removers

- Purpose: remove metals from water
 - Metals such as copper and iron can get into water if water chemistry is not balanced. See calcium and pH.
 - IMPORTANT: CHLORINE LEVELS MUST BE ZERO BEFORE ADDING A METAL REMOVER.

<u>Phosphate Treatments</u>

- Desired range: 0-500ppm
- Purpose:
 - Phosphates are organic/ inorganic materials that exist in spas such as: lotions, hairspray, and makeup. A phosphate treatment will remove phosphates, to ensure your water stays clear.
 - Phosphates are also found at high levels from tap water from fresh water fills.
- When do I need to use a phosphate treatment?
 - If water is balanced (alkalinity, pH, calcium, and chlorine are within range), and your water is *still cloudy*, phosphates could be the cause.

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<u>Clarifiers</u>

- Purpose: increase water clarity.
 - Clarifiers coagulate (clump together) small particles in your spa water that are too fine to be filtered out by your cartridge filter. Coagulation increases the size of these particles so they can get trapped in the filter, and therefore clarifies the water.

<u>Foam Away</u>

- Purpose: Eliminates foam from spa
- What causes foam buildup in spas?
 - Foam can accumulate if the spa's owner uses a lot of phosphate containing products, such as: Lotions, makeup, hair products.
 - When spa water is old (it is recommended to change water every 3-4 months), a buildup of old products can create a foam layer either on the top of the water or around the water line.

Bromine Concentrate/ Tablets

- Purpose: a non-chlorine alternative that sanitizes the spa water
- How much to add:
 - o Tablets: 1-3 tabs a week per 100 gallons
 - **Powder**: approximately 1 tablespoon every use or every other day when not in use (per 200 gallons)