

## Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite)

Liquid bleach is the most readily available and least expensive form of chlorine. Liquid bleach is the most appropriate form of chlorine for a covered indoor Endless Pool. Household bleach has a 6% concentration, but can be purchased from a pool and spa retail center at a 12% concentration. Using bleach as a regular form of chlorine will cause pH to go up over time since the pH of bleach is approximately 12.

Bleach is a non-stabilized form of chlorine; which means that UV light will prematurely break down the bleach molecule before it has a chance to work effectively. Bleach can be used in an outdoor pool when used in conjunction with cyanuric acid (30-50ppm).

## Sodium Dichloro-S-Triazinetrione (Dichlor)

Dichlor is a commonly used type of chlorine in the swimming pool industry. Dichlor is typically available in powder form and is completely soluble in water. The pH of dichlor is relatively pH neutral so it will have a minimal effect on the pH level of the pool water.

Dichlor is a stabilized chlorine which means it contains cyanuric acid. Stabilized chlorine is intended for use in outdoor pools. Using stabilized chlorine will cause the cyanuric acid levels to go up over time. A high cyanuric acid level can “over-stabilize” the chlorine rendering it ineffective. The only way to lower cyanuric acid level is to replace a portion of the water with fresh water.

## Trichloro-S-Triazinetrione (Trichlor)

Trichlor is another commonly used type of chlorine in the swimming pool industry. Trichlor is available in tablet form. The tablet is designed to dissolve slowly-continuously adding chlorine to the water. The pH of trichlor tablets is 2-3 and will continuously drive the pH and total alkalinity down in the water.

Trichlor is a stabilized chlorine which means it contains cyanuric acid. Stabilized chlorine is intended for use in outdoor pools. Using stabilized chlorine will cause the cyanuric acid levels to go up over time. A high cyanuric acid level can “over-stabilize” the chlorine rendering it ineffective. The only way to lower cyanuric acid level is to replace a portion of the water with fresh water.

## Calcium Hypochlorite

Calcium Hypochlorite is a type of chlorine that is typically used in the pool industry as a shock. Available in powder form, this form of chlorine has a pH of approximately 12. The pH of the pool will go up over time and will have to be lowered periodically. Calcium Hypochlorite is not appropriate for use in vinyl liners since the calcium will precipitate out and bleach the liner.

## Lithium Hypochlorite

Lithium Hypochlorite is a chlorine-based shock that is appropriate for use in vinyl liners. Available in powder form, this form of chlorine has a pH of approximately 10. The pH of the pool will go up over time and will have to be lowered periodically. This is the most expensive form of chlorine available making it prohibitive for use as a regular form of chlorine; best used as a periodic shock.

## Salt Chlorine Generators

Salt Chlorine Generators use salt water to make chlorine. Salt is added to pool water to make 2500-3000ppm salt to water solution. There is a component incorporated into the filtration system (WQS) that contains metal plates that are given a slight electrical charge. This electrical charge breaks down the salt molecule creating a form of liquid chlorine. As the chlorine is used up it reverts back into salt.

The use of salt is not recommended by Endless Pools and will void the warranty of any Endless Pool product except for the Fastlane. Endless Pools Fastlane warranty states that the salt level must not exceed 4000ppm. The warranty also states that the Fastlane be removed from the pool annually and rinsed with fresh water.