# Chemical Dosages

**Using the formula found on page two of this packet, you can use the following dosages to figure out how much chemical you will need to make changes to you water chemistry. Remember, "breakpoint chlorination" requires that the entire calculated amount be added at once. All other chemical parameters should be adjusted slowly by breaking up the dosage calculated into smaller additions to add to the pool, allowing mixing between additions.**

**Chemical Dosages**

| Product | Amount per | Gallons | = Amount of Change | Effect on pH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Raising Chlorine Residuals** | | | | |
| Gas Chlorine ($Cl_2$) | 1 lb. | 12,000 gal. | 12 ppm |  |
| Sodium Hypochlorite (10 % liquid chlorine) | 1 gal. | 12,000 gal. | 12 ppm |  |
| Calcium Hypochlorite | 1.5 lbs. | 12,000 gal. | 12 ppm |  |
| Lithium Hypochlorite | 3.25 lbs. | 12.000 gal | 12 ppm |  |
| TriChlor (Stabilized Chlorine) | Not used for hand dosing the pool. Use only in an appropriate feeder. | | |  |
| DiChlor | Not recommended for hand dosing the pool. | | |  |
| **Lowering Chlorine Residuals** | | | | |
| Sodium Thiosulfate | 1 lb. | 10,000 gal | 10 ppm |  |
| **Raising Total Alkalinity** | | | | |
| Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda) | 15 lbs | 10,000 gal | 10 ppm |  |
| **Raising Calcium Hardness** | | | | |
| Calcium Chloride (Flaked or Pellets) | 11 lbs | 10,000 gal. | 10 ppm | |
| **Lowering Total Alkalinity** | | | | |
| Muriatic Acid or Dry Acid (Sodium Bisulfate) | The best way to adjust is to add dilute acid evenly around the pool. The initial effect will be a decrease in pH, but as the water gets agitated or aerated, the total alkalinity will decrease. Add small amounts daily until the desired level is reached. | | |  |
| **Lowering Calcium Hardness** | | | | |
| Drain some water and refill with fresh water with lower calcium hardness | | | | |
| **Lowering Cyanuric Acid Levels** | | | | |
| Drain some water and refill with fresh water. | | | | |