







Public pools generally require heavier doses of oxidizer than residential pools, due to their heavier bather loads.

A good starting point is to shock weekly with one to two pounds of potassium monopersulfate per 10,000 gallons of pool water. The dose required and the shock frequency will depend largely on the bather load.

***For spas***

Potassium monopersulfate has two distinct roles in spa water treatment—to oxidize bather waste and other organic contamination and to generate bromine sanitizer by oxidation of bromide ion when used with bromine products such as sodium bromide and bromine tablets (BCDMH).

The frequency of spa shocking is largely dependent upon use, but in general, spas require higher doses of oxidizer than swimming pools. Potassium monopersulfate should be added to spa water after every use, at a dose of about one to two ounces per 250 gallons, to immediately oxidize and eliminate organic contaminants introduced by bathers. Public spas which are used every day may need to oxidize with potassium monopersulfate daily.

Since many spa chemical suppliers design combination, or two-part, systems which include sanitizing and oxidizing chemicals, the best rule of thumb is to follow label recommendations for dosage requirements.

***For pools and spas using bromine***

Potassium monopersulfate is widely used with sodium bromide as one part of a two-product disinfection system. In these systems, the potassium monopersulfate oxidizes, or activates, bromide ion to bromine which rapidly forms the active sanitizer hypobromous acid. Upon reaction with bacteria and other pool and spa water contaminants, hypobromous acid is reduced back to bromide ion. Bromide ion can be activated over and over again, thus recycling the active bromine sanitizer.

Potassium monopersulfate begins to produce bromine immediately and continues to do so for several hours, providing sufficient time for oxidation of bather wastes and other organic contamination. When used with bromine products such as sodium bromide and bromine tablets (BCDMH), potassium monopersulfate functions both as an activator of bromide ions and as an oxidizer of organic waste.

***The benefits of shocking regularly with potassium monopersulfate***

- *Promotes maximum sanitizer efficiency by oxidizing and eliminating contaminant waste*
- *Will not produce chloramines or generate irritating chloramine odors*
- *Restores sparkle and clarity*
- *Gentle on pool surfaces—dissolves quickly and completely and will not bleach or fade vinyl liners or painted surfaces*
- *Will not raise calcium hardness or increase cyanuric acid stabilizer levels*
- *Easy to use—simply broadcast uniformly over pool water surface, with filter running, to ensure complete mixing and circulation*