



WHY CHLORINE AND CHLORAMINES MATTER

Protect Water Heaters Before Component Damage

Chlorine and chloramines help disinfect drinking water, but prolonged exposure can accelerate deterioration of water heating equipment—especially stainless steel heat exchangers operating at elevated temperatures.

Elevated chlorine can result in:



Pitting corrosion on stainless steel



Damaged seals and gaskets



Valve and component deterioration



Heat exchanger failure



Shortened equipment life



Increased maintenance costs

Free chlorine oxidizes metal surfaces, while chlorides penetrate the protective oxide layer on stainless steel, leading to pitting corrosion.

Tankless water heaters are especially susceptible because of their thin stainless steel heat exchangers operating at high temperatures.

Although the EPA permits up to **4.0 ppm** residual disinfectant, prolonged exposure to elevated chlorine levels—particularly when combined with high chlorides, low pH, or elevated temperatures—can shorten the life of heat exchangers and increase maintenance requirements.



Protect Equipment Before Damage Starts

Activated carbon filtration effectively reduces free chlorine and chloramines before water enters the heating system.

By reducing oxidizing disinfectants, carbon filtration helps extend the life of heat exchangers, valves, seals, and other metal components while improving overall system reliability



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