

# pH BOUNCE

**Fi-CLOR®**



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



**Fi-CLOR®**

[www.fi-clor.co.uk](http://www.fi-clor.co.uk)

**Probable cause: ■ Low Total Alkalinity**

Total alkalinity is a measure of the alkaline materials (mainly bicarbonates) in the pool water and should be maintained in the range 100 – 200mg/l (ppm).

Having total alkalinity in this range prevents sudden pH fluctuation ('bounce'). Low total alkalinity can cause the pH to fall suddenly resulting in corrosive conditions. A high total alkalinity will make the pH resistant to change and the water will then become what is described as over buffered. This can cause cloudiness, excessive scaling and residues in the pool. Please see the Troubleshooting Guide for 'pH Resistant to Change'.

# pH BOUNCE

**Low total alkalinity can arise from a number of causes:**

- The make up (fresh mains) water may have a low total alkalinity, usually associated with a 'soft' water source. However, in areas where mains water with a low pH and low total alkalinity has been found to be 'aggressive' towards old (lead) pipework systems, the water supply companies have artificially boosted the total alkalinity with chemical additions. It is therefore now unusual to find mains water with an excessively low total alkalinity (& low pH).
- pH reducing chemicals such as dry acid or hydrochloric acid may have been dosed incorrectly. If these materials are dosed in one spot and not distributed evenly around the pool, an area of high local acidity will be created. The bicarbonates cannot survive in these areas of high acidity (low pH) and some total alkalinity will be destroyed. Please see the Troubleshooting Guide for 'High pH' for instructions on dosing pH reducing chemicals.
- High local acidity can be caused by turning the circulation off when slow dissolving chlorine tablets are being used in the skimmer, pump basket or in a circulatory feeder device. A solution of low pH and relatively high chlorine content will be formed in these stagnant conditions which will have the ability to destroy total alkalinity.

**TIP:** When slow dissolving chemicals such as chlorine tablets are present in the system, the circulation should be kept running continuously whenever possible.

## WHAT YOU MAY NEED



**5Kg Fi-Clor Alkalinity Increaser**

To raise the total alkalinity

**Before adding any chemicals to your pool, ensure nobody is swimming**

## ACTION TO BE TAKEN

**To raise the total alkalinity**

- To raise the total alkalinity, dose Fi-Clor Alkalinity Increaser at a rate of 1.5kg per 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>). This dose is designed to increase the total alkalinity by approx. 10 – 20mg/l (ppm) and should be repeated as necessary on a daily basis until the total alkalinity is above 100mg/l (ppm). Dose no more than 1kg at a time, dissolving the material in a clean plastic container with 10 litres (approx 2 gallons) of pool water. Always add the chemicals to the water, not vice versa. With the circulation running, distribute the solution around the deep end, avoiding the skimmers.
- 100mg/l (ppm) is the generally recognised minimum total alkalinity for pools sanitised with stabilised chlorines or bromine. However, for pools sanitised with Fi-Clor Superfast Granules or Supercapsules it may be allowed to fall to 80mg/l (ppm) before corrective action is required.
- If pH and total alkalinity both need correction, treat the total alkalinity first.
- If unable to test for total alkalinity, take a fresh sample of pool water to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will carry out the test and advise on any necessary treatment.

■ The table below gives an indication of the amount of Alkalinity Increaser required to raise the total alkalinity by approx. 10 – 20mg/l for various volumes of pool water.

Gallons	m <sup>3</sup>	Dose Rate
1,000	5	150
2,500	11	330
5,000	23	690
7,500	34	1.0
10,000	45	1.4
11,000	50	1.5
12,500	57	1.7
15,000	68	2.0
17,500	80	2.4
20,000	91	2.7
25,000	114	3.4
30,000	136	4.1

Weights in RED are grams Weights in BLUE are kilos