

pH RESISTANT TO MOVEMENT

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Fi-CLOR



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR

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Probable cause: ■ High 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 sufficient total alkalinity prevents sudden pH fluctuation ('bounce') but an excessively 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. High total alkalinity makes it difficult to adjust the pH as any correcting chemicals will have their effect taken up (buffered) by the total alkalinity and not until the level is within the 100 – 200mg/l (ppm) range will pH management become relatively easy.

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High total alkalinity can arise from a number of causes:

- The make up (fresh mains) water has a high total alkalinity which is usually associated with a 'hard' water source, or the water supply company has artificially raised the alkalinity.
- Overdosing with chemicals that are designed to increase the alkalinity.
- Very high usage of sodium hypochlorite sanitiser (bleach/liquid chlorine) has on some occasions been associated with a high alkalinity.

WHAT YOU MAY NEED



7Kg Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer

To lower high alkalinity (& high pH)

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

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

To lower the total alkalinity

- Carry out a total alkalinity test and if the reading is above 200mg/l (ppm), the level will need to be lowered. 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.
- To lower the total alkalinity, dose Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer at a rate of 1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m³). This dose is designed to reduce the total alkalinity by approx 10 – 20mg/l and should be repeated as necessary on a daily basis until the total alkalinity is below 200mg/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, pour the solution in a small area at the deep end of the pool, avoiding the skimmers.
- Re-test the water after 24 hours and if the total alkalinity is still high, repeat the dose varying the location slightly but avoiding the skimmers.
- Please note that the acid dosing technique is important here. To have the desired effect of reducing the total alkalinity rather than the pH, the acid solution must be poured into a small area of the pool and not widely dispersed. The aim is to create localised

conditions of low pH such that the acidity will react with the bicarbonates which make up the bulk of the total alkalinity at normal swimming pool pH values.

- If pH and total alkalinity both need correction, treat the total alkalinity first.
- The table below gives an indication of the amount of Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer required to lower the total alkalinity by approx. 10 – 20mg/l for various volumes of pool water.

Gallons	m ³	Dose Rate
1,000	5	90
2,500	11	230
5,000	23	460
7,500	34	680
10,000	45	910
11,000	50	1.0
12,500	57	1.1
15,000	68	1.4
17,500	80	1.6
20,000	91	1.8
25,000	114	2.3
30,000	136	2.7

Weights in RED are grams

Weights in BLUE are kilos