

CHLORINE ODOUR/EYE STING

Fi-CLOR®



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR

www.fi-clor.co.uk

- Probable causes:**
- Too little or no free chlorine
 - Incorrect pH

Bathers may misleadingly complain there is too much chlorine in the pool. This could prove to be correct, but it is far more probable that there could be too little free chlorine. Low levels of free chlorine are unable to break down the combined chlorine (or chloramines) that can give rise to unpleasant chlorine smells, eye or skin irritation. The problem can be made worse if the pH is not within recommended limits.

The use of a test kit may help to establish the most likely cause(s).

CHLORINE ODOUR/EYE STING

WHAT YOU MAY NEED



350g Fi-Clor Superchlorinator

To 'burn out' pollution and chloramines

- Extra strength (78% available chlorine)
- Fast dissolving, quick acting
- Stabiliser-free, no chlorine lock



5Kg Fi-Clor pH Increaser

To correct low pH



7Kg Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer

To correct high pH

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

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

1. If due to little or no free chlorine

- Test a pool water sample and take readings to determine the levels of free chlorine (DPD no 1) and total chlorine (DPD no 3). If the tests indicate that the combined chlorine (total chlorine less free chlorine) is too high, superchlorinate as indicated below. As a rough guide, combined chlorine will be too high if it is more than half the level of the free chlorine, and in any case the combined chlorine should always be below 1mg/l (ppm). NOTE: It is important to test for free chlorine daily and maintain the level at 1.5 – 4mg/l (ppm), but ideally at 2.5 – 3.0mg/l (ppm). Dosing Fi-Clor Premium 5 Granules or Fi-Clor Granules at a rate of 90g per 11,000 gallons (50m³) will increase the free chlorine residual by approx. 1mg/l (ppm). This will not only provide sufficient chlorine to kill off the pollution introduced into the water, but will also help breakdown the by-products which if left unchecked, can cause irritation and a pungent 'chlorine smell'. It is also good practice to routinely shock dose the pool once a fortnight during the season.
- To superchlorinate the pool, add the entire contents of one 350g mini-bottle of Fi-Clor Superchlorinator to the average sized residential swimming pool of 11,000 gallons (50m³) – and pro rata* for other pool sizes. This will raise the chlorine level by around 5 – 6 mg/l (ppm).
- * The addition of 67g Superchlorinator per 11,000 gallons (50m³) will raise the chlorine level by approx 1mg/l (ppm).

WARNING: Do not mix Fi-Clor Superfast Shock with any

other types of chlorinating compounds (even other products on the Fi-Clor range) either in the dry state, or in the skimmer. Fire or explosion may result. If using with other products, dose them into the pool separately.

NOTE: If the pool is outdoors, it is essential that cyanuric acid (stabiliser) levels never fall below 30 mg/l (ppm). The easiest way of adding stabiliser is to use Fi-Clor Premium 5 Granules or Fi-Clor Granules which contain an built-in stabiliser and will ensure that stabiliser is added every time that chlorine is dosed into the pool.

2. If due to incorrect pH

- It is important to maintain the pH between 7.2 – 7.6 to ensure maximum bather comfort and maximum chlorine efficacy.
- Low pH levels will cause eye and skin irritation. Raise the pH level by dosing Fi-Clor pH Increaser at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m³) until the pH is within the correct range. Please follow the label dosing instructions carefully.
- High pH will not only cause irritation but will considerably reduce the efficiency of the chlorine. At pH 8 the chlorine is only 10% effective. Reduce the pH by dosing Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer at a rate 500g per (11,000 gallons) 50m³ until the pH is within the correct range. Follow the label dosing instructions carefully and remember not to dose the solution in one spot, otherwise some alkalinity may be destroyed.