

COLOURED WATER

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Fi-CLOR



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR

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Probable cause: ■ Excess minerals or metals in the water

Minerals will invariably come from natural sources such as the fresh water entering your pool. Metals can usually find their way into pool water in two ways, either overdosing with copper based algicide or metal corrosion/erosion caused by low pH. The use of a test kit may help to establish the most likely cause(s).

1. Overdosing with copper based algicide

There may be an excess of copper due to overdosing of a copper based algicide. This form of copper remains invisible until it is oxidised by the addition of chlorine and once this has occurred the copper can appear in the water as a blue/green discolouration. Shock dosing will oxidise copper more quickly than the routine daily addition of sanitiser and the result may be a dramatic discolouration rather than a gradual one. This is the reason for a clear pool suddenly changing colour immediately after shock dosing with chlorine.

2. Low pH and metal corrosion/erosion

If the pH is allowed to fall significantly, acidic conditions will be created and any metal components within the system could be attacked. This will result in some of the metal going into solution and subsequent oxidation, usually by shock dosing, may cause the water to become discoloured. The colour formed can indicate the metal present (see additional information)

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WHAT YOU MAY NEED



2Kg Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor

To control minerals & metals

- Keeps minerals in soluble form
- Phosphate-free. Helps minimise risk of algae (+ environmental benefits)
- Compatible with all sanitiser and filter types
- Non-foaming
- Non-toxic when diluted



2.5Kg Fi-Clor Superfast Shock Granules

To shock chlorinate the pool

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



5Kg Fi-Clor pH Increaser

To correct low pH

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

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

1. If due to overdosing copper based algicide

- Test the pH and adjust to 7.2 – 7.6
- Shock dose the pool to 10mg/l (ppm) using Fi-Clor Superfast Shock. A dose of 64g for the average sized residential pool of 11,000 gallons (50m³) will raise the free chlorine 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.

- Filter continuously until the water is clear. A dose of Fi-Clor Clear water clarifier will aid this process.
- If the colour persists, repeat the shock dose.
- The addition of a sequestrant such as Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor will aid the removal of metal contaminants. For high levels of dissolved minerals, dose at the rate of 1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m³) i.e. roughly half the container for the average domestic swimming pool (accuracy of dosing is not important). Pour the product directly into the pool near the inlets with the circulation running. As a preventative, use the product at regular intervals (weekly, or fortnightly).

2. If due to low pH

- It is important to test the pH regularly and

maintain it in the range 7.2 – 7.6.

- To raise the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH Increaser at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m³) which will raise the pH by approx 0.2.

Additional Information

Low Alkalinity

- Alkalinity is closely linked to pH and it is present in pool water in order to protect the pH from sudden movement (bounce). The alkalinity should be kept between 100 – 200mg/l (ppm). If you are unable to carry out this test, your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer will be able to test the alkalinity for you.
- To correct low alkalinity, please refer to the Troubleshooting Guide for 'pH Bounce'.

Water Colour

- The colour of the water may indicate which metal is present.
- Copper will give the water a blue/green colour.
- Iron will give the water a brown/rust colour.
- Manganese will give the water a black colour.

When filling your pool

- If the water used to fill the pool comes from a bore-hole or well, it would be advisable to take a sample to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who can test it and advise on any pre-treatment that may be required.