

# FOAMING

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**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 causes:**
- Detergent, soap or shampoo
  - Excess algicide
  - Excess water clarifier

Foaming can be due to the introduction of detergents, soaps or shampoos into the pool water. This could have happened after cleaning the pool surrounds or if a bather enters the pool without rinsing off shampoo. It can also happen if shower water from the changing area is allowed to drain into the pool.

It should be noted that certain detergent based products such as patio cleaners are incompatible with swimming pool water and they should be kept well away from the pool area.

Also, some brands of pool chemicals, such as algicides and water clarifiers can cause foaming.

# FOAMING

## WHAT YOU MAY NEED



### 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



### 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. To reduce concentration of algicides and/or water clarifiers

- The only practical way of reducing excess concentrations of these water treatment chemicals is to dilute with fresh water.
- Due to structural considerations relating to the pool design etc, great care should be exercised when draining large quantities of water and the advice of your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer should be sought regarding the maximum quantity of water that it is safe to replace in one operation.

### 2. To chlorinate (oxidise) out detergents

- It is possible to 'react out' detergent based products such as cleaning materials, soap and shampoos by applying a shock dose of unstabilised chlorine such as Fi-Clor Superfast Shock. Before adding this product, ensure the pH is within the range 7.2 – 7.6. If it is not, the following corrections should be made.
- To lower the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>). 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 pool, avoiding the skimmers.
- To raise the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH Increaser at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>). 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 pool, avoiding the skimmers.

- Having adjusted the pH, shock treat the pool using Fi-Clor Superfast Shock Granules. Dose at the rate of 1.1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>), i.e. roughly half the container for the average 11,000 gallon domestic pool (accuracy of dosing is not important). Broadcast the product evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool and keep the circulation running. There is no need to pre-dissolve Superfast.

**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.**

- Run the circulation for 24 hours and re-test the free chlorine. Bathers should not use the pool under any circumstances if the free chlorine reading is above 10mg/l (ppm), irrespective of sanitiser type. If the pool is unstabilised and chlorine sanitisers such as calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite are being used, bathing should not re-commence until the free chlorine level has fallen to 4.0mg/l (ppm) or below. For a fully stabilised pool, bathing may be possible if the chlorine is only a few parts per million above the recommended 4.0mg/l (ppm) maximum. However, caution should be exercised and bathing stopped if any eye or skin discomfort is experienced.