GREEN HAIR

Fi-CLOR®

POOL SANITISERS
SHOCK TREATMENT
PREVENTION OR CURE
WATER BALANCE

Fi-CLOR®
www.fi-clor.co.uk

Probable cause: ■ Excess copper in the water

The most common cause of green hair is high levels of copper in the water. This can arise due to the over-use of copper-based algicides or because the pH of the pool water has been allowed to drop to the point where it can start to corrode copper fittings in the heater. A contributory factor towards low pH may be low alkalinity.

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

GREEN HAIR

WHAT YOU MAY NEED

2Kg Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor
To remove copper from pool water

- Keeps minerals in soluble form
- Phosphate-free, helps minimise risk of algae (+environmental benefits)
- Compatible with all sanitisers and filter types

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 treat hair

- Remove any green colour by rinsing the hair in vinegar.

2. To control copper content

- If a copper based algicide is being used, follow the dosing instructions carefully, taking care not to overdose. Some hair types are more susceptible to copper than others and if this is the case, a Fi-Clor copper-free algicide should be used.
- The addition of a sequestrant such as Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor will aid the removal of unwanted metals including copper. This product should be dosed at the rate of 1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m^3) i.e. half of the container for the average domestic swimming pool (strict accuracy of dosing is not important). Pour the product directly into the pool near the inlets when the water is circulating.

3. To raise the pH

- The optimum pH range for swimming pool water is 7.2 – 7.6. Below a pH of 7.0, the water becomes acidic and potentially corrosive to metals such as copper that are used in the manufacture of heat exchanger tubes.
- To increase the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH Increaser at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m^3). 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 around the pool, avoiding the skimmers. Re-test after 24 hours and if the pH is still low, repeat the dose until the pH is within the range 7.2 – 7.6.

4. To raise the alkalinity

- Total alkalinity is a measure of the alkaline materials in the pool water and a certain level is required to help maintain pH stability. In this context a low alkalinity may lead to a rapid fall in pH, resulting in acidic conditions which may corrode any metal fittings in the pool, such as copper heat exchanger tubes. The alkalinity should be maintained in the range 100 – 200mg/l (ppm).
- To raise the alkalinity, dose Fi-Clor Alkalinity Increaser at a rate of 1.5kg per 11,000 gallons (50m^3). 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 around the pool, avoiding the skimmers. This dose is designed to increase the alkalinity by approximately 10 – 20mg/l (ppm) and should be repeated as necessary on a daily basis until the alkalinity is above 100mg/l (ppm).
- If pH and total alkalinity both need correction, treat for total alkalinity first.
- If you are unable to test for total alkalinity, take a fresh sample of pool water to your local Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will carry out the test and advise you on any necessary treatment.

Further information can be obtained from: Arch Water Products, Wheldon Road, Castleford, West Yorkshire WF10 2JT
Tel: 01977 714100 Fax: 01977 714006 www.fi-clor.co.uk