

LOW pH

Fi-CLOR[®]



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR[®]

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- Probable causes:**
- Mains water has a naturally low pH
 - pH drift due to sanitiser being used
 - Excess addition of Dry Acid (pH Minus)

Regulating pH is one of the most important aspects of pool care and it should be maintained in the range 7.2 – 7.6.

Low pH can lead to skin irritation and corrosion of equipment.

LOW pH

1. Effect of Mains water

The pH and alkalinity of your mains (make up) water will have a major influence on the water balance of the pool. e.g. the pH, alkalinity etc. It is therefore important to regularly check both pH and alkalinity of the mains water when either refilling the pool or adding a substantial quantity of fresh water. Immediate action can then be taken to make any necessary corrections to the pH and/or alkalinity.

It is also important to regularly check the pH and alkalinity of the pool water. These two properties are closely linked and a low pH can also mean there is a low alkalinity. A low alkalinity will not protect the pH from sudden movement (bounce). If you are unsure of the alkalinity, take a fresh sample of pool water to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will carry out a test for you. It should be maintained within the range 100 – 200mg/l (ppm).

2. Effect of Sanitiser

The sanitiser being used can have a significant effect on the pH. Of the chlorine based sanitisers in regular use, 'trichlor' based slow dissolving chlorine tablets are acidic and will tend to reduce the pH. The degree to which this occurs will depend on the your mains (make up) water and the quantity of sanitiser used. The hard waters generally found in the South-East of England will have a higher tolerance to acidic chlorine donors and will require relatively less pH adjustment. However, in order to prevent acidic water conditions, the pH should be tested on a regular basis, preferably daily and the necessary corrections made.

3. Excess pH Minus

It is important not to routinely add pH reducer (Dry Acid) without testing the pool water. Carry out regular tests and only add the quantities of chemical indicated by the test.

WHAT YOU MAY NEED



5Kg Fi-Clor pH Increaser

To correct low pH

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

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

- To increase the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH Increaser at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m³). 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. 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.
- If it is necessary to increase both the pH and alkalinity, treat the alkalinity before the pH. To increase the alkalinity, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide for 'pH Bounce'.