



CHLORINE ODOUR/ EYE STING

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.

Probable causes

- Too little or no free chlorine
- Incorrect pH

Low levels of free chlorine are unable to break down the combined chlorine (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 or test strips may help to establish the most likely cause.

SANITISER



SHOCK



WATER BALANCE



PREVENTION OR CURE



What you may need...

Fi-Clor Superfast Superchlorinator 450g

To shock chlorinate the pool

- Single-shot, 'shock pot'
- No measuring out
- Fast dissolving and fast acting



Fi-Clor pH Increaser 5kg

To correct low pH



Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer 7kg

To correct high pH



Action to be taken

Before adding any chemicals to your pool, ensure nobody is swimming. Keep the circulation running to ensure adequate dispersion of the chemicals

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 levels in the range 2.0 - 4.0mg/l (ppm) when using stabilised chlorine donors. Dosing **Fi-Clor Premium 5 Granules** or **Fi-Clor Chlorine Granules** at a rate of 90g per 50m³ (11,000 gallons) will increase the free chlorine residual by approximately 1mg/l (ppm). Pools disinfected with unstabilised chlorine donors such as **Fi-Clor Superfast Granules** or **Fi-Clor Supercapsules** should be maintained at a free chlorine level of 1.0 – 3.0mg/l (ppm). These levels 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.
- To superchlorinate the pool, add the entire contents of one 450g pot of **Fi-Clor Superfast Superchlorinator** to 50m³ (11,000 gallons) - and pro rata* for other pool sizes. This will raise the chlorine level by approximately 7mg/l (ppm).

* Approximately 64g per 50m³ (11,000 gallons) will increase the free chlorine by 1mg/l (ppm).

WARNING: Do not mix Fi-Clor Superfast products with any other types of chlorinating compounds (even other products in 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 separately into different areas of 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 50m³ (11,000 gallons) 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 of 500g per 50m³ (11,000 gallons) until the pH is within the correct range. Follow the label dosing instructions carefully and remember not to dose in one spot, otherwise some alkalinity may be destroyed.