



COLOURED WATER

Excess minerals and metals will colour pool water. Minerals will invariably come from natural sources such as the fresh water entering your pool. Metals can find their way into pool water in two ways, either overdosing with copper based algicide or metal corrosion/erosion caused by low pH.

Probable causes

- Excess minerals or metals in the water

The use of a test kit or test strips may help to establish the most likely cause.

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 discolouration which is invariably green, although it can sometimes take on a greenish blue tint. 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).

SANITISER



SHOCK



WATER BALANCE



PREVENTION OR CURE



What you may need...

Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor 2kg

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



Fi-Clor Superfast Granules - Shock & Sanitiser 2.5kg

To shock chlorinate the pool

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



Fi-Clor pH Increaser 5kg

To clarify the pool water after killing the algae

- Clarifies and helps prevent algae
- No vacuuming required
- Adds sparkle to water surface
- No sulphates to attack grouting and render



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 overdosing of copper algicide

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

- Filter continuously until the water is clear. A dose of **Fi-Clor Rapid Clarifier** will aid this process.
- If the colour persists, repeat the shock dose after 12 hours.
- 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 50m³ (11,000 gallons). 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 50m³ (11,000 gallons) which will raise the pH by approximately 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 80 - 150mg/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 metals are 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, e.g. addition of **Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor**.