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Fi-Clor® Pool Care Products

FOAMING

Foaming can be caused by 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.

Probable causes

- Detergent, soap or shampoo
- Excess algicide
- Excess water clarifier

Foaming can also occur 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 pool chemicals, such as algicides and water clarifiers can cause foaming when added in excess.

SANITISER

SHOCK

WATER BALANCE

PREVENTION OR CURE

Troubleshooting Guide 5: FOAMING

What you may need...

Click On Product Image To Go To Page To Order

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 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. 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 Granules**. 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 50m^3 (11,000 gallons). With the circulation running, distribute evenly around the pool, avoiding the skimmers.
- To raise the pH, dose **Fi-Clor pH Increaser** at a rate of 500g per 50m^3 (11,000 gallons). With the circulation running, distribute evenly around the pool, avoiding the skimmers.
- Having adjusted the pH, shock treat the pool using **Fi-Clor Superfast Granules**. Dose at the rate of 1.1kg per 50m^3 (11,000 gallons). Broadcast the product evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool and keep the circulation running.

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.

- 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 3.0mg/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.

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