Fi-Clor® Pool Care Products

GREEN HAIR

The most common cause of green hair is high levels of copper in the water.

Probable causes

- Over-dosing of copper based algicides
- Low pH
- Low alkalinity

Green hair can be caused by 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 or test strips may help to establish the most likely cause.

SANITISER

SHOCK

WATER BALANCE

PREVENTION OR CURE

Troubleshooting Guide 6: GREEN HAIR

Fi-Clor® Pool Care Products

What you may need...

Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer 7kg

To correct high pH

Fi-Clor pH Increaser 5kg

To correct low pH

Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Inhibitor 2kg

To control minerals & metals

- Keeps minerals in soluble form
- Phosphate-free. Helps minimise risk of algae (+ environmental benefits)
- Non-foaming
- Non-toxic when diluted

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 treat green 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 copper-free algicide such as **Fi-Clor Multi-Functional 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 50m^3 (11,000 gallons). 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 50m^3 (11,000 gallons).
- With the circulation running, pour 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 amount of 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, and also copper heat exchanger tubes. The alkalinity should be maintained in the range 80 - 150mg/l (ppm).
- To raise the alkalinity, dose **Fi-Clor Alkalinity Increaser** at a rate of 1.5kg per 50m^3 (11,000 gallons). With the circulation running, pour 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 80mg/l (ppm) for pools sanitised with **Fi-Clor Superfast Granules** or **Supercapsules** or 100mg/l (ppm) for pools sanitised with stabilised chlorine.
- If pH and total alkalinity both need correction, treat for total alkalinity first.
- To determine total alkalinity levels use our Insta-Test® Strips.

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