



NO APPARENT CHLORINE READING

It is not uncommon to find a lack of colour when carrying out the test for free chlorine using a DPD No.1 tablet or test strip, when fully expecting to obtain a reading.

Probable cause

- Too much chlorine

If there are no other indicators such as the presence of algae or cloudy water it is highly likely that there is too much chlorine present. A high level of chlorine will bleach out the colour reagent in the test tablet or test strip and give a false indication leading you to believe that there is no chlorine present.

When 'shock' dosing a pool, care should be taken in calculating the quantity of chlorine required to achieve the desired residual so as to avoid overchlorinating. Greater control of 'shock' dosing can be achieved by the use of Fi-Clor Superchlorinator which is supplied in the form of a 450g pot and will add approximately 7mg/l (ppm) to 50m³ (11,000 gallons).

SANITISER



SHOCK



WATER BALANCE



PREVENTION OR CURE



What you may need...

Fi-Clor Chlorine/Bromine Reducer 4kg

To reduce chlorine level

- Reduces sanitiser level without the need to discard pool water
- Rapid dissolving with no residue
- Fast acting



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 you carry out the standard test for free available chlorine using a DPD No1 test method and obtain no reading when expecting to find chlorine present, repeat the test following the steps set out below:

- Make up a solution containing 50% pool water and 50% tap water.
- Add a few droplets of this solution to the pool tester as normal, not forgetting to first rinse the cell with the solution.
- Add a DPD No.1 tablet and observe it closely.
- If a pink colouration can be seen coming from the surface of the tablet, this indicates the presence of chlorine
- Top up the cell with the solution you have prepared.
- If this dilution produces a sufficiently stable colour to enable a reading to be taken from the tester, double the reading to give the actual value of the free chlorine. If you notice the colour fading, it is almost certain that the high level of chlorine in the sample is bleaching the reagent in the test tablet.
- If, after further dilutions you are still unable to obtain a reading or are uncertain about this procedure, take a fresh sample of pool water to your approved Fi-Clor dealer who will retest it for you and carry out further dilutions as appropriate.
- When using test strips to test for free available chlorine, make up a solution containing 50% pool water and 50% tap water, dip test strip in sample and colour match against colour chart. Then double the reading.

Bathers should not use the pool under any circumstances if the free chlorine is above 10mg/l (ppm), irrespective of sanitiser.

2. Excess chlorine can be chemically removed using Fi-Clor Chlorine/Bromine Reducer. However, great care should be exercised when using this product as overdosing can lead to an artificial chlorine demand.

- If in doubt about the dose rate or procedure, consult your approved Fi-Clor dealer.
- If carrying out this procedure yourself, allow sufficient time for the Fi-Clor Chlorine/Bromine Reducer to fully react with the excess free chlorine. The recommended dose should be applied a little at a time and the free chlorine tested after each application, allowing time for dispersion (approximately one filtration turn over which is usually 6-8 hours).

NOTE: Chlorine readings and bather safety

- 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.