

Advantages of Trichloro Iso Cyanuric Acid over Commercially Available Liquid Chlorine for Sanitation of Swimming Pools in Nagpur Region

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Abstract This research paper highlights on disinfection and sanitation studies on swimming pools based on several experiments carried out in different swimming pools including water parks in Nagpur and Suburbs. It also suggests practical and effective methods of swimming pool sanitation using TCCA in lieu of existing Liquid chlorine sources. Once implemented, the pool management could have savings potential up to Rs 4,000 per month per ONE Lakh litre capacity pool

Keywords Swimming Pool Sanitation Engineering, Disinfection

1. The Objectives

Nagpur the central Region of India has seen continuous rise of swimming pools and water parks. The Region experiences primarily three main seasons - summer, winter and monsoon with wide fluctuations in temperature. Almost throughout the summer, starting March; the temperature remains beyond 40 degree Celsius. The Chemistry of water in the pool is an ever-changing environment that calls for constant and careful monitoring. Pool Sanitation, especially, is recognized as a means of controlling communicable diseases. The pool operators are expected to provide safe and clean water for bathers. Water can become aggressive and destroy pools with corrosion, or it can become scaling and damage the pool with mineral deposits. The pool operator must learn about the use of chemical agents for sanitation and for control of pH, total alkalinity and calcium hardness (1). The pool operators utilise Chlorine gas and Liquid Chlorine as the main source for sanitation. During winter season, the escaped chlorine from the pool surface create environmental issues. Neighbours complain about skin and eye irritations. Being an industrial problem, without much referred work done, there had been a need to find an effective solution to this environmental problem. The objective of these experiments is to carry out "comparative studies on chlorinating agents – Liquid Chlorine and TCCA 90; to be more specific in winter season in swimming pools and water

parks in Nagpur region" and recommend necessary dosage levels. Free Available Chlorine should be maintained in pools at 1 to 3 ppm - preferably 2 ppm but not less than 1 ppm

Sodium Hypochlorite solution or commercial liquid bleach containing 12.5% available chlorine (practically close to 10% at the use point) is preferred by pool operators due to its advantages like being the lowest or next to gas cheapest available chlorine source. Sodium Hypochlorite does not require dissolution, neither leaves residues and can be used with chemical feed pumps. However it has its disadvantages of being bulky and heavy to handle, unstable nature, rapid loss of strength, higher pH (10-13) thereby raising the pH of pool.

Chlorine is extremely susceptible to sunlight and needs to be regularly monitored. But just as we use sunscreen to protect our skin from the sun, chlorine uses a sunscreen of Cyanuric acid (2). Used this way, Cyanuric acid is also commonly called a stabilizer or conditioner. Cyanuric acid is used in outdoor pools along with the inorganic chlorine (3) for effective sanitations. Advantages and disadvantages of the most popular chlorine based Cyanuric acid product called Tri - Chloro - Iso Cyanuric acid with 90% available Chlorine (TCCA 90) is given below

TCCA – 90 : Trichloroisocyanuric Acid: Granules or tablets 90% available chlorine

| Advantages: | Disadvantages: |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Stabilized - chlorine doesn't dissipate | Cost slightly higher |
| Easy to handle | Lowers pH - pH 2.8 |
| Low cost, low maintenance erosion feeders | Lowers total alkalinity |
| Highly concentrated - 90% available chlorine | May elevate Cyanuric acid levels |
| Dissolves completely | |

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Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/ajee>

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2. Recommended Water Saturation Summary in Pools

Properly balanced or saturated water prevents damage to the pool and equipment. Unsaturated water corrodes plaster walls, fixtures, plumbing, etc., and causes staining. Oversaturated water deposits scale or becomes cloudy. The operator needs to test and control Free Available Chlorine, pH, total alkalinity, TDS, & hardness to maintain balanced water.

- Free Available Chlorine should be maintained at 1 to 3 ppm - preferably 2 ppm
- Proper pH control (7.2 to 7.6) preferably 7.4 that ensures: (1) the proper form of carbonate alkalinity for saturation, and (2) the proper form of HOCl for sanitizer efficacy. Soda ash is used to raise pH. Acids are used to reduce pH & total alkalinity.
- Total Alkalinity of 90-120 ppm is preferred for pH buffering & calcium carbonate saturation. Sodium bicarbonate is used to raise total alkalinity.
- Calcium hardness of 270 to 360 ppm is preferred for proper calcium carbonate saturation and for avoiding soft-water scale found in pools. Calcium chloride is used to raise calcium hardness.
- TDS below 1200 ppm is recommended for pools and water parks
- Total Microbial load should not exceed 100 CFU / ml of water

3. Methodology

Sanitation is the process of destroying organisms referred to as pathogens, including bacteria, fungi, viruses, etc. Chlorination also controls algae - which are not usually harmful themselves, but may harbor pathogenic organisms. As part of overall studies plan, these set of experiments are

carried out in various swimming pools and water parks in and around Nagpur in winter season to study the effectiveness. During these studies pools traditionally being operated with Liquid Chlorine are evaluated. The details of the pools under study are given in Table # 1. There are five pools coded as AB 05, PK 06, PK 07, PC 13 and CG 14 using Liquid Chlorine, out of which PC 13 was evaluated with TCCA – 90 for comparison purposes.

The water park pools under this study were shut down for maintenance in Rainy Season and were to be opened up to public from 2nd October 2010 onwards. Similarly the Public swimming pool was to be offered to public from 2nd October 2010 onwards. The authors took it up as an opportunity to study efficacies of Liquid chlorine and TCCA in these pools.

Analysis ⁽⁴⁾: Free Available Chlorine (FAC) has to be analysed immediately after sampling. There are 25 samples drawn from five pools at periodic intervals for Analysis. The nearest location of a laboratory is 40 – 50 KM away, taking a couple of hours to reach. The proximity of analysis centre for FAC does not make it feasible to carry samples for analysis. Hence standard method used for commercial estimation of FAC using Ortho Toluidine reagent was used for estimation of FAC. During the process 10 ml pool water is taken in a test tube to which 10 ml Ortho Toluidine solution is added. The contents are shaken and sample is compared in Chloroscope for getting FAC Value.

The climatic condition details are reproduced from the Climatological unit of India Meteorological Department, Nagpur centre.

Chlorinating agent is added in the evening at 7 PM and FAC readings are taken the subsequent days at 8 AM, 12 Noon, 2 PM, 4 PM and 6 PM. Water park pools are initially evaluated with Liquid Chlorine. However the Resort pool PC 13 is tried out with TCCA. The observations for Pools are given in Table # 2 to Table # 6 respectively.

Table 1. Pool details

| Sr No | Pool Description | Pool Code | Pool Capacity Liters | Remarks |
|-------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| 01 | Water Park Pools | AB 05 | 300,000 Liters | Liquid Chlorine Operated |
| 02 | | PK 06 | 400,000 Liters | Liquid Chlorine Operated |
| 03 | | PK 07 | 500,000 Liters | Liquid Chlorine Operated |
| 04 | Resort Pool | PC 13 | 350,000 Liters | TCCA 90 (90.0 % Available Chlorine) |
| 05 | Public Swimming Pools | CG 14 | 600,000 Liters | Liquid Chlorine Operated |

Table 2. Monitoring of FAC in Park Pool: AB05 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

| Pool Capacity KL | 300 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chlorinating Agent | Liquid Chlorine | | | | | | |
| Run No | R # 001 | R # 002 | R # 003 | R # 004 | R # 005 | R # 006 | R # 007 |
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Sep-24 | Sep-25 | Sep-26 | Sep-27 | Sep-28 | Sep-29 | Sep-30 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 22.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 65 | 100 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 55 | 57 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 8.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | Rainy | Rainy | | Cloudy | | |
| Time of Liquid Chlorine addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity Added Kg | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1 |

Table 3. Monitoring of FAC in Park Pool : PK 06 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pool Capacity KL | 400 | | | | | | |
| Chlorinating Agent | Liquid Chlorine | | | | | | |
| Run No | R # 008 | R # 009 | R # 010 | R # 011 | R # 012 | R # 013 | R # 014 |
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Sep-24 | Sep-25 | Sep-26 | Sep-27 | Sep-28 | Sep-29 | Sep-30 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 22.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 65 | 100 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 55 | 57 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 8.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | Rainy | Rainy | | Cloudy | | |
| Time of Liquid Chlorine addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity Added Kg | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 1.8 | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.2 |

Table 4. Monitoring of FAC in Park Pool : PK 07 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pool Capacity KL | 500 | | | | | | |
| Chlorinating Agent | Liquid Chlorine | | | | | | |
| Run No | R # 015 | R # 016 | R # 017 | R # 018 | R # 019 | R # 020 | R # 021 |
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Sep-24 | Sep-25 | Sep-26 | Sep-27 | Sep-28 | Sep-29 | Sep-30 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 22.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 65 | 100 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 55 | 57 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 8.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | Rainy | Rainy | | Cloudy | | |
| Time of Liquid Chlorine addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity Added Kg | 105 | 105 | 70 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 70 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 26.3 | 26.3 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |

Table 5. Monitoring of FAC in Resort Pool : PC 13 (TCCA Operated)

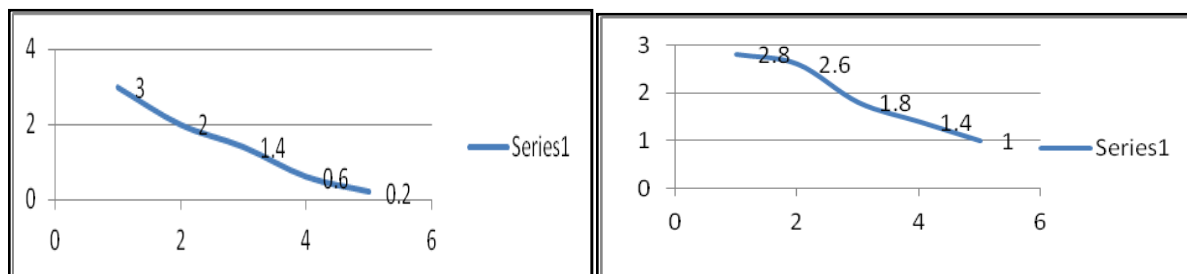
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pool Capacity KL | 350 | | | | | | |
| Chlorinating Agent | TCCA 90 (90 % Available Chlorine) | | | | | | |
| Run No | R # 022 | R # 023 | R # 024 | R # 025 | R # 026 | R # 027 | R # 028 |
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Sep-24 | Sep-25 | Sep-26 | Sep-27 | Sep-28 | Sep-29 | Sep-30 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 22.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 65 | 100 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 55 | 57 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 8.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | Rainy | Rainy | | Cloudy | | |
| Time of Liquid Chlorine addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity Added Kg | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 12.9 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 5.1 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |

Table 6. Monitoring of FAC in Club Pool : CG 14 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pool Capacity KL | 600 | | | | | | |
| Chlorinating Agent | Liquid Chlorine | | | | | | |
| Run No | R # 029 | R # 030 | R # 031 | R # 032 | R # 033 | R # 034 | R # 035 |
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Sep-24 | Sep-25 | Sep-26 | Sep-27 | Sep-28 | Sep-29 | Sep-30 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 22.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 65 | 100 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 55 | 57 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 8.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | Rainy | Rainy | | Cloudy | | |
| Time of Liquid Chlorine addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity Added Kg | 140 | 140 | 105 | 105 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Theoretical Cl2 ppm | 29.2 | 29.2 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Measured Cl2 @ 8 AM Next day | | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Measured Cl2 @ 12 Noon | | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Measured Cl2 @ 2 PM | | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Measured Cl2 @ 4 PM | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl2 @ 6 PM | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

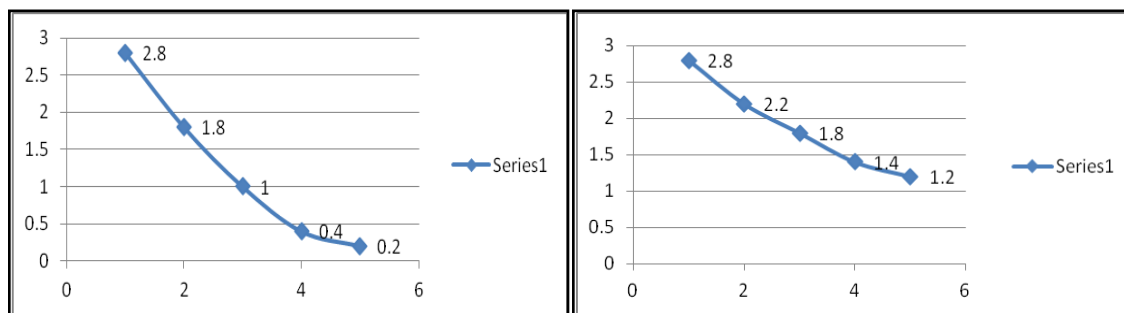
4. Stabilised Condition in the Pool

As could be seen from the above tables, the Liquid Chlorine operated pool takes 6 to 7 days to stabilize, where as the TCCA operated pool is stabilised on day 4 for the requirement of minimum 1 ppm in pool water. The observations are graphically represented in Figures # 1 to Figure # 5



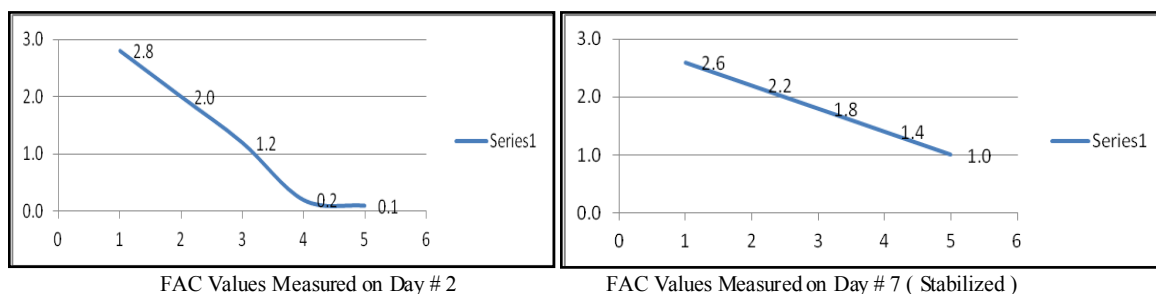
FAC Values Measured on Day # 2

FAC Values Measured on Day # 7 (Stabilized)

Figure 1. Measured FAC values in Pool: AB 05 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

FAC Values Measured on Day # 2

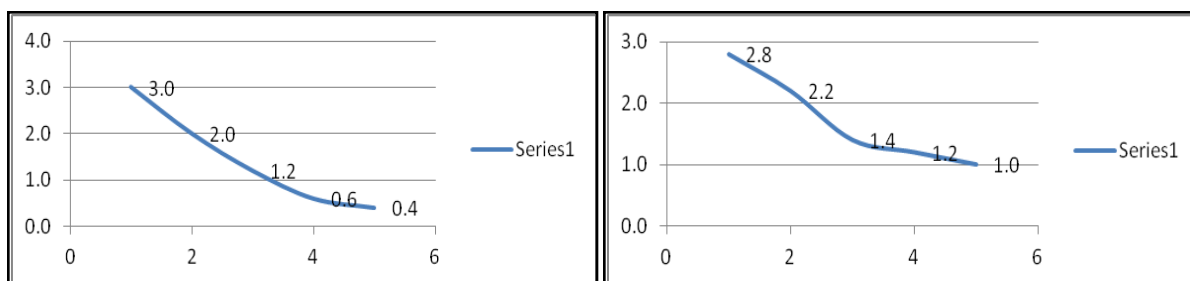
FAC Values Measured on Day # 6 (Stabilized)

Figure 2. Measured FAC values in Pool: PK 06 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

FAC Values Measured on Day # 2

FAC Values Measured on Day # 7 (Stabilized)

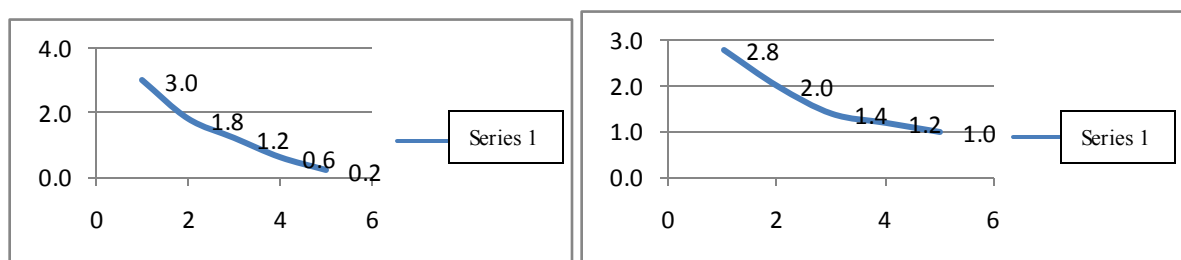
Figure 3. Measured FAC values in Pool: PK 07 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)



FAC Values Measured on Day # 2

FAC Values Measured on Day # 4 (Stabilized)

Figure 4. Measured FAC values in Pool: PC 13 (TCCA Operated)



FAC Values Measured on Day # 2

FAC Values Measured on Day # 6 (Stabilized)

Figure 5. Measured FAC values in Pool: CG 14 (Liquid Chlorine Operated)

5. Break Point Chlorination

Prior to operation start ups , the pools were treated with the sanitization agent, the actual ppm of chlorine added to FAC was monitored to establish the Break point chlorination as represented in Figures # 6 to # 9

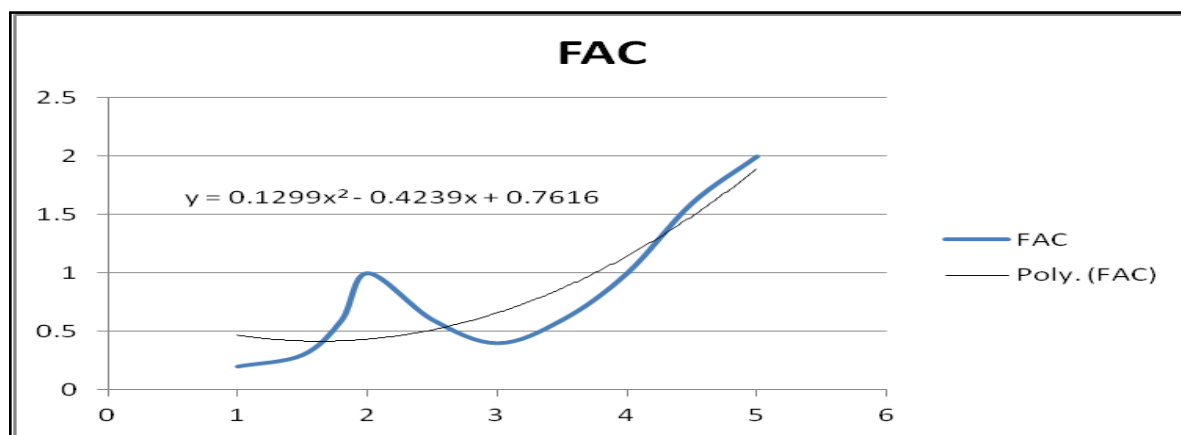


Figure 6. Break Point Chlorination – AB05: 300 KL Liquid Chlorine

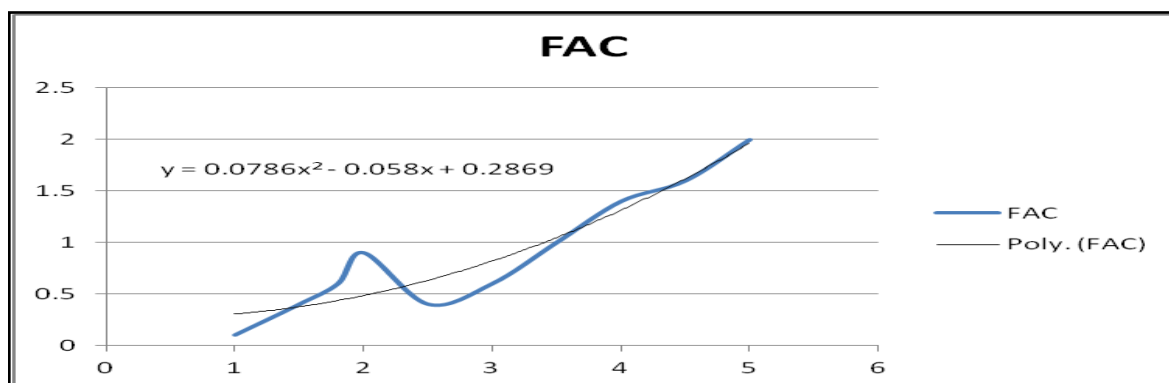


Figure 7. Break Point Chlorination – PK 07: 500 KL Liquid Chlorine

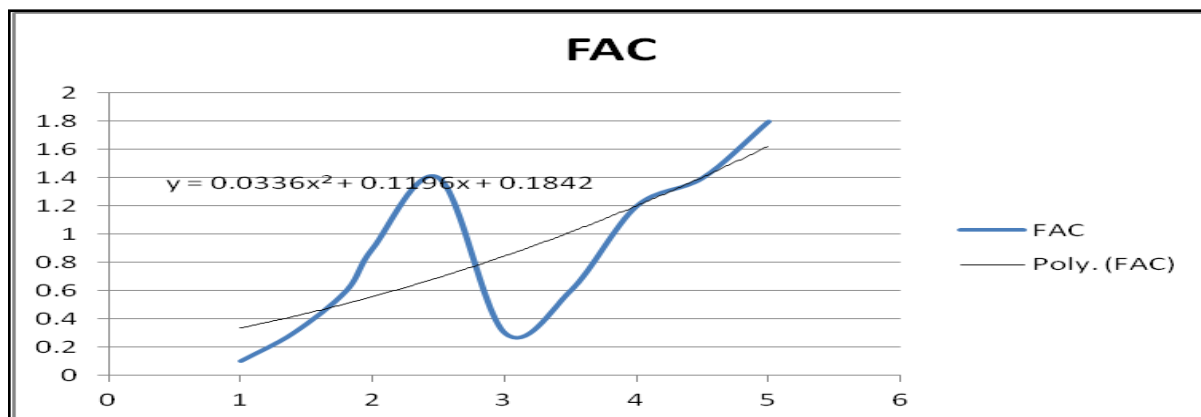


Figure 8. Break Point Chlorination – PC 13: 350 KL TCCA

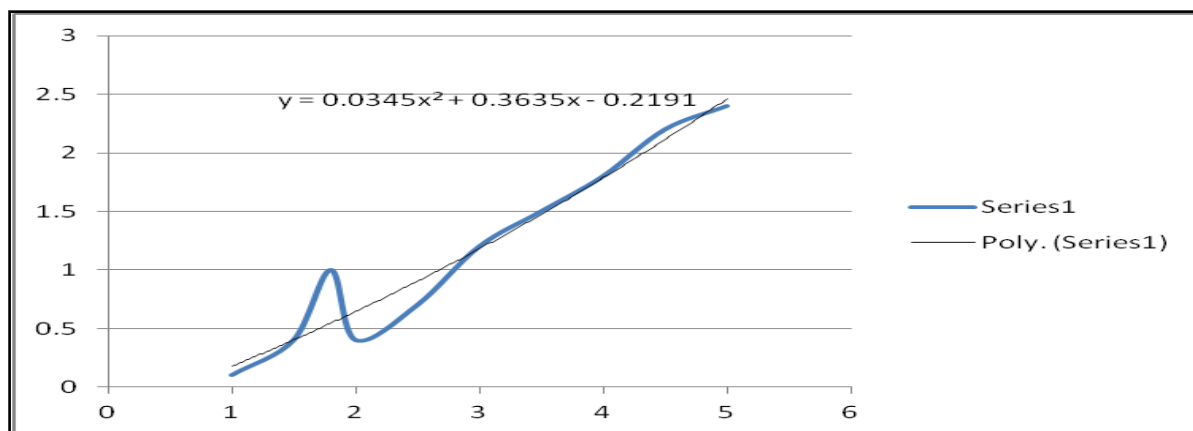


Figure 9. Break Point Chlorination – CG 14: 600 KL Liquid Chlorine

5. Results and Discussions

It was observed that the pool with TCCA got stabilized in day 4 itself, and hence all the Liquid Chlorine operated pools were treated with TCCA and as could be seen from Tables 7 to 10, the pools got stabilized much earlier. TCCA Chlorinating agent is added in the evening at 7 PM and FAC readings are taken the subsequent day at 8 AM, 12 Noon, 2 PM, 4 PM and 6 PM. The observations for Pools are reproduced in Table # 7 to Table # 10

Table 7. FAC Monitoring in Stabilised Pools (AB 05) using TCCA

| Run No | R # 036 | R # 037 | R # 038 | R # 039 | R # 040 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | Oct-03 | Oct-04 | Oct-05 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 32.5 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.8 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 64 | 61 | 75 | 91 | 58 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | | | Traces | Rainy |
| Time of TCCA 90 addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity of TCCA Added Kg | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 9.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.0 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 |

Table 8. FAC Monitoring in Stabilised Pools (PK 06) using TCCA

| Run No | R # 041 | R # 042 | R # 043 | R # 044 | R # 045 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | Oct-03 | Oct-04 | Oct-05 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 32.5 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.8 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 64 | 61 | 75 | 91 | 58 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | | | Traces | Rainy |
| Time of TCCA 90 addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity of TCCA Added Kg | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 9.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |

Table 9. FAC Monitoring in Stabilised Pools (PK 07) using TCCA

| Run No | R # 046 | R # 047 | R # 048 | R # 049 | R # 050 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | Oct-03 | Oct-04 | Oct-05 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 32.5 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.8 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 64 | 61 | 75 | 91 | 58 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | | | Traces | Rainy |
| Time of TCCA 90 addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity of TCCA Added Kg | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 9.0 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

Table 10. FAC Monitoring in Stabilised Pools (CG 14) using TCCA

| Run No | R # 051 | R # 052 | R # 053 | R # 054 | R # 055 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Run Date (Year 2010) | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | Oct-03 | Oct-04 | Oct-05 |
| Maximum Temp Deg C | 32.5 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 |
| Minimum Temp Deg C | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 22.8 |
| Relative Humidity % Evening | 64 | 61 | 75 | 91 | 58 |
| Wind Velocity Km/Hr Evening | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |
| Rains if any / Remarks | | | | Traces | Rainy |
| Time of TCCA 90 addition | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM | 7:00 PM |
| Quantity of TCCA Added Kg | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Theoretical Cl ₂ ppm | 9.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 8 AM Next day | | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 12 Noon | | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 2 PM | | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 4 PM | | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Measured Cl ₂ @ 6 PM | | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

6. Summary

The following observations are concluded from the experiments

1. Liquid Chlorine operated pool AB 05 of 300 KL capacity was stabilised with 35 Litres on the 7th day from start up. With a theoretical Chlorine level of about 30 ppm, the observed values in early next day was around 2.8 ppm –

resulting in heavy losses of Chlorine to the atmosphere. This is one of the reasons for local neighbours complain about.

2. Similarly Liquid Chlorine operated pool PK 06 of 400 KL capacity was stabilised with 35 Litres on the 6th day from start up. With a theoretical Chlorine level of about 30 ppm, the observed values in early next day was around 2.8 ppm – resulting in heavy losses of Chlorine to the atmosphere

3. Liquid Chlorine operated pool PK 07 of 500 KL capacity was stabilised with 70 Litres on the 7th day from start up. With a theoretical Chlorine level of about 30 ppm, the observed values in early next day was around 2.8 ppm – resulting in heavy losses of Chlorine to the atmosphere.

4. Liquid Chlorine operated pool CG 14 of 600 KL capacity was stabilised with 70 Litres on the 6th day from start up. With a theoretical Chlorine level of about 30 ppm, the observed values in early next day was around 2.8 ppm – resulting in heavy losses of Chlorine to the atmosphere.

5. Whereas the TCCA operated pool PC 13 of 350 KL capacity was stabilised with 3 Kg TCCA on the 4th day from start up. With a theoretical Chlorine level of 12 ppm, the observed values in early next day was around 3 ppm

6. During the break point analysis it was seen that with

Liquid chlorine for 3 to 4 ppm added chlorine, the available was 1 ppm FAC, with TCCA it was less than 2 ppm added chlorine to get 1 ppm FAC. Moreover with Liquid the pool struggles to stabilise where as with TCCA it is much easier

7. After converting the Liquid operated pool to TCCA, the pool management had savings potential up to Rs 4,000 per month per ONE Lakh litre capacity pool

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