



FORGOT DECHLORINATOR

Untreated tap water reached the aquarium and several fish may be breathing hard, darting, or losing balance.

TREAT THE WATER. ADD OXYGEN. PROTECT THE FILTER.

DBC
AQUATICS
RESCUE. SOLVE. PREVENT.

AT A GLANCE

STOP**STOP THE SOURCE**

Do not add more untreated water.

H₂O**CONDITION NOW**

Use the correct chlorine/chloramine product.

O₂**ADD OXYGEN**

Support stressed gills and surface exchange.

FILTER**PROTECT BACTERIA**

Keep established media wet and running.

FIRST 10 MINUTES - DO THIS IN ORDER

1**STOP UNTREATED WATER**

Turn off the hose or faucet. Condition any source water before it reaches the aquarium.

2**USE THE CORRECT CONDITIONER**

Use an aquarium product labeled for the disinfectant in your supply, including chloramine where applicable. Follow its label.

3**INCREASE OXYGEN**

Aim the filter return upward. Add an air stone if available. Aeration supports fish but does not neutralize chloramine.

4**PROTECT THE FILTER**

Do not replace, disinfect, or rinse biological media under untreated tap water. Clear only a flow obstruction.

5**TEST THE WATER**

Test free and total chlorine when available, then ammonia, nitrite, and temperature. Record the results.

6**MONITOR BEFORE MORE CHANGE**

Watch breathing and balance. Retest later. Use only conditioned, temperature-matched water if another controlled change is justified.

DO NOT DO THIS

- ✗ Do not add more untreated tap water.
- ✗ Do not mix several conditioners.
- ✗ Do not medicate the shared-water problem.
- ✗ Do not replace or disinfect filter media.
- ✗ Do not rely on aeration to remove chloramine.
- ✗ Do not rush into another unmeasured change.

SIGNS YOU MAY SEE

- Hard breathing
- Darting
- Clamped fins
- Excess mucus
- Loss of balance
- Several fish affected

DBC RESCUE METHOD

Stop › Observe › Test › Diagnose › Act › Monitor › Prevent

EMERGENCY TARGETS

Chlorine	0 ppm when tested
Ammonia	0 ppm
Nitrite	0 ppm
Temperature	Species range. Avoid rapid change.

SCAN FOR FULL GUIDE

dbcaquatics.com/dechlorinator-rescue

GET EXPERT HELP IF...

- Fish collapse or cannot remain upright.
- Severe breathing distress continues after correction.
- Multiple fish keep dying or the exposure is uncertain.

Contact an aquatic veterinarian when distress is severe or continuing.