


HEATON and DISTRICT MODEL POWER BOAT CLUB

FOUNDED 1910

Headquarters and Sailing Water . PADDY FREEMANS . Jesmond Dene

Website: www.heatonmodelboats.co.uk

Name:- BLUE FOOD GRADE POND DYE APPLICATION METHOD STATEMENT		No:- METH/001		Page:- 1 of 1
Authorised Distribution:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hon SecClub FilesWebsite		Hard Copy Distribution:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">BoathouseNewcastle City CouncilPark Trust		
Re-issue/Revision Record				
Page	Issue/Rev.	Date	Reason for Change	Authorised
All	1/0	01/10/2018	First issue	 A.Humpish (Hon Sec)
All	1/1	19/05/2021	Reviewed, no changes	
All	1/2	23/04/2023	Reviewed, no changes	
All	1/3	08/01/2025	Reviewed, no changes	

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ACTION	NOTES	
1	Preliminary works	
1.1	Calculation of volume of water in the lake. This has already been done for Paddy Freeman's Park lake and the results are shown in the notes	Use the online surface area calculator tool provided by the dye supplier/manufacturer. (Uses Google maps) This provides a fixed value of 2685 square metres. The average depth of the lake is assumed to be 0.8 metres. This gives a total volume of 2,147,000 litres
1.2	Calculation of required dye at standard dosage rate	1 litre of dye concentrate will treat 5.75 million litres so the lake requires 374 millilitres of concentrate to achieve the correct dosage.
1.3	Obtain permission from the city council to use the Dyofix product	Mr Derek Hilton-Brown, the city council Ecology officer confirmed permission to use this product to the club via email on the 18/05/2016
2	Precautions	
2.1	Weather conditions	Application should not be attempted during excessively windy weather.
2.2	Personal protection	Latex gloves must be worn at all times whilst dealing with the dye
2.3	Wildlife protection	The amount and position of wildlife on the pond should be noted. In particular any swans present should be noted. All works should take into account the proximity of wildlife.
2.4	Third Party protection (Public)	It is advisable to carry out the work when the park is quiet and avoid working in the vicinity of members of the public.
3	Equipment	
3.1	Plastic Watering can	
3.2	Plastic syringe	
3.3	Length of plastic tubing (tight fit on the syringe)	To enable dye to be easily drawn from an upright bottle.
3.4	Latex gloves	
4	Application method	
4.1	Put on Latex gloves	
4.2	Place bottle of dye, watering can and syringe close to the lakeside.	
4.3	Open bottle taking care to keep cap inverted once removed.	When first opened, remove seal from top of bottle
4.4	Use syringe to draw up 30mls of concentrate dye	Ensure no drips occur. Keep watering can right next to bottle of dye.
4.5	Transfer the dye into the watering can	Any spillage must be immediately drenched in water.


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	ACTION	NOTES
4.6	Rinse syringe thoroughly in the lake and place on bank side.	Work plunger several times to remove all concentrate from syringe
4.7	Submerge watering can in the lake and allow to fill with lake water till 75% full and then remove.	The action of filling this way mixes the dye with the lake water.
4.8	Whilst holding the watering can over the lake walk briskly around the lake allowing the spout to pour a small but steady trickle of solution into the lake.	Ensure that the solution is kept well away from wildlife and members of the public.
4.9	When empty, refill the watering can and retrace your steps back to the starting point pouring as you walk.	
4.10	Move the bottle, syringe and watering can to the point where the last application ended and repeat the process. Continue until all the required dye has been added to the lake. The dye will take several hours to fully disperse.	It will take several complete revolution of the lake edge to complete the application ensuring that the dye has been widely dispersed. The lake will change from a muddy colour to a green/blue shade.
4.11	On completion ensure that the watering can, syringe and pipe are thoroughly rinsed in lake water.	
4.12	Finally screw the top on the bottle tightly and rinse the bottle in the lake.	
4.13	Place all items in a plastic bag for storage	
5	Maintenance	
5.1	The dye will fade over time and so a top-up dose is required when the colour has noticeably faded.	The manufacture recommends a top-up of about 10 – 15% of the original dose at monthly intervals. (38millilitres of concentrate)
5.2	Repeat steps in section 4 until the required top-up dose has been dispensed.	

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Name:- RISK ASSESSMENT FOR DYOFIX BLUE POND DYE		No:- RISK/002		Page:- 1 of 1
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HAZARD	RISK	CONTROL MEASURES	
1 ENVIRONMENT			
1.1 Water	Slips trips and falls, either onto the concrete bankside or into the lake itself	The application of the dye requires the participant to walk around the lake whilst holding a filled watering can at arm's length. Only experienced adult members are permitted to carry out this task. These are members who have long term experience of the lake and are familiar with the surroundings. The risk of slips trips and falls can't be eliminated but the risks are well known.	
1.2 Water	"Weils disease"	The lake water may contain "Weils disease" due to the number of rats that live in the locality. Hand washing facilities are available in the boathouse next to the lake and all members have been made aware of the possible risk posed by the disease.	
1.3 Water	Accidental ingestion	In the event of ingestion of lake water the nearest accident and emergency department is at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Queen Victoria Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4LP. A distance of 2.9 miles from the lake.	
1.4 Blue Pond Dye and solution of dye and water	Physical contact with skin through spillage or failure of the latex gloves	In the event of contact with the skin the body part should be washed with soap and water which is available in the boathouse next to the lake. Whilst the staining will not be totally removed, it poses no health hazard to the individual.	
1.5 Blue Pond Dye and solution of dye and water	Contact with wildlife	The method statement clearly states that the application of the dye should not be carried out near wildlife.	
1.6 Blue Pond Dye and solution of dye and water	Contact with the public	The method statement clearly states that the application of the dye should not be carried out near any members of the public.	
1.7 Public	Adverse reaction from the public	When applying the dye it is quite likely that members of the public will ask what is going on. It is important to clearly explain what the product is, what it does and why it is being used.	