

# Yellow Fish Campaign



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An Agency within the Department of  
**Agriculture, Environment  
and Rural Affairs**

[www.daera-ni.gov.uk](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk)



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The Catchment Management Team  
Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
Water Management Unit  
17 Antrim Road  
Lisburn  
BT28 3AL

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## Introduction

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) plays an important role in protecting Northern Ireland's waterways and groundwater resources from pollution.

The aim of the NIEA is to protect and enhance Northern Ireland's environment, and in doing so, deliver health and well-being benefits and support economic growth. Our valuable fresh water and marine environment includes streams, rivers, lakes, ground water aquifers and bathing waters which provide valuable amenities for health, recreation and drinking water supplies.

The purpose of this document is to provide information to encourage the proper use of drains by raising awareness of:

- The impact of pollutants on the water environment.
- The different types of drains and where they go.

And to promote protection of the water environment by:

- Providing information on simple steps that can be taken at a local level by the use of a visual marker on surface water drains - The 'Yellow Fish' initiative.
- Providing best practice to protect the environment from the release or escape of pollutants.



## Pollutants, drains and the environment

Pollution of watercourses can cause a deterioration in the quality of our aquatic environment.

Polluting substances take many forms such as oil, fuel, paint stripper, paint washings, thinners, cleaning materials, garden/ agricultural chemicals e.g. pesticides and fertilisers, dyes, inks, grease, bleach, litter, sewage, grey water from misconnections or detergents.

Pouring any liquids down storm drains will pollute our rivers and may cause acute or long term damage.

Pollution of our waterways can:

- Reduce water quality;
- Cause the death of aquatic life;
- Cause habitat destruction;
- Cause growth of sewage fungus;
- Ruin amenity value of the waterway.

Different pollutants have different environmental impacts:

- a) Oil - even in small amounts oil based substances like cooking oils, heating oil or hydrocarbon based fuels, like diesel and petrol, can create a damaging impact on the water environment. It spreads out on the surface of the water, forming a film and creates a visual impact with a rainbow appearance (iridescence). If oil enters a watercourse it can have harmful effects on the health of fish, aquatic species, wildlife and domestic pets. (For more information see Section C)
- b) Chemicals and sewage - wash waters, chemicals and misconnected waste water. Misconnected pipes can carry waste water from sources that should not enter the storm drains, for example, from sinks, showers, baths, dishwashers, washing machines (known as grey water) or sewage. Discharges like these can affect the health of the whole watercourse by adversely impacting the amount of oxygen in the waterway (Biological Oxygen Demand - BOD), and increasing nutrient levels (E.g. nitrogen and phosphorus) in waterways which contributes to eutrophication. Pollution can result in the suffocation of living things and be toxic to animals, fish and plants.

More information on the impacts of different pollutants can be found in the Yellow Fish Information Pack Section A and B included in this document.

Many people are unaware that causing pollution of a waterway is a criminal offence and can lead to clean-up costs, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding £20,000 or to both.

To report a pollution incident you can contact the 24 hour emergency pollution hotline number on 0800 80 70 60.

Water Pollution Hotline Number

**0800 807060**

[emergency-pollution@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:emergency-pollution@daera-ni.gov.uk)



## Types of drains

### 1. Surface water (storm) drains

Surface water drains discharge directly into our rivers and should only collect 'clean' rain water from our roofs, driveways and roads.

The general public, including householders may not realise that they can cause pollution by letting wash water from washing cars, wheelie bins and paint cans/trays/brushes, from power hosing drives ways/yards and also allowing concrete washing from domestic construction projects and chemicals to go down the wrong drain.

Domestic properties, construction sites, commercial and industrial premises can seriously impact water quality if these storm drains are misused.

Pollution prevention is also a responsibility of landlords and tenants.

A simple message of **'Only Rain Down the Drain'** is easily remembered when you think of the only thing that these drains should be used for.

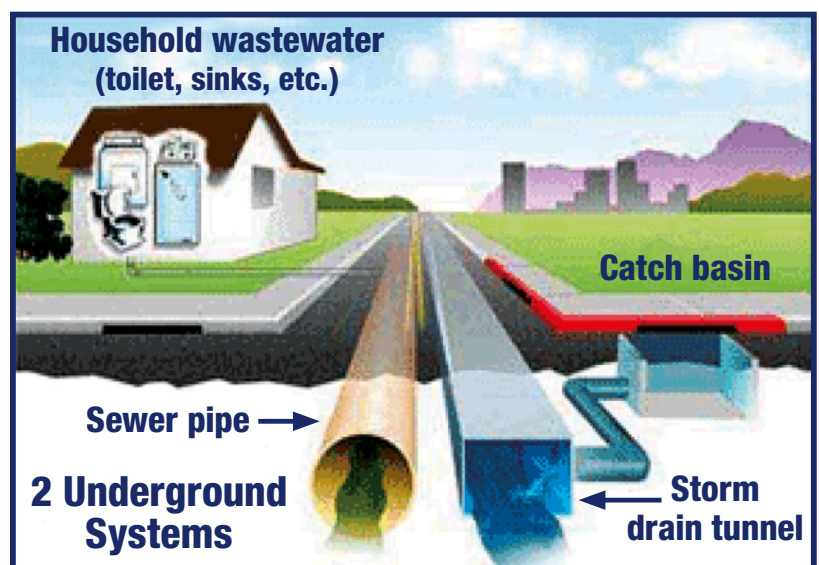
### 2. Foul sewer drains

These drains collect waste water effluent from homes and businesses and take it to the local waste water sewage treatment works.

### 3. Combined drainage systems

These systems carry both foul and storm drainage to local waste water sewage treatment works for processing.

Unfortunately misconnections of foul or combined drains can result in the release of pollutants to the environment.





## The Yellow Fish

Yellow Fish is a simple water pollution prevention tool with the clear message “Only rain down the drain” and is promoted by the Oil Care Campaign. The Oil Care Campaign is a joint initiative between environmental regulators, trade and professional bodies and industry to promote best practice to look after oil safely during storage use and disposal to minimise the risk of oil to the environment.

There are two main aims of a Yellow Fish campaign:

- 1) Raise awareness about sources of water pollution and how to prevent pollution incidents in your area;
- 2) Mark drains connected to rivers with the Yellow Fish symbol to reinforce the pollution prevention message.

The message is *‘Only Rain Down the Drain’*.

The Yellow Fish campaign involves marking surface water drains (also known as storm drains) with a Yellow Fish symbol to communicate the message “only rain down the drain” to remind people that what is put down the drain flows directly to the nearest waterway thus causing pollution and damaging the environment.

It is a marking system used across the UK to promote the correct use of storm drains and builds on an international approach to protecting the environment.

The campaign endeavours to raise awareness of water pollution issues, promotes positive engagement with local communities and businesses and provides opportunities to gain media interest. It also demonstrates your dedication to protecting your local environment and is an effective way to help people protect, improve and therefore enhance their local environment by taking simple steps.

The Yellow Fish, therefore, provides a visual reminder to people that anything they put down a surface water drain will go directly to the nearest stream, river, lake, canal, beach or bathing water.

When you see the Yellow Fish symbol remember *‘Only Rain Down the Drain’*.

The Yellow Fish campaign is one of the many ways we can help prevent many types of pollution incidents through raising awareness and encouraging good practice.

Additional best practice advice can be found in Section A of the ‘Yellow Fish Information Pack’ section of this document.





## Steps to Start a Yellow Fish campaign.

Yellow Fish campaigns can be undertaken by local groups and stakeholders such as, schools, youth groups, community groups, interest groups, sports groups and recreation groups.

The NIEA would like to work in partnership with community groups to assist where they can.

If you'd like help with any of the steps to run a Yellow Fish Campaign the NIEA Catchment Officer for your local area will be able to help. We would advise engaging with your Catchment Officer during the project planning stage to ensure the best outcomes from the project. Contact details for your local officer are provided on our website. Refer to Section I.

Some aspects of the campaign which community groups may benefit from this partnership approach are marked with \*

### Steps to take:

- \*Select an area where the Yellow Fish campaign will benefit your local environment. This might arise from concerns due to repeated pollution incidents in the local area and/or the desire to reduce pollution incidents. It will act as a proactive approach to protect valuable environmental assets in your area.
- \*Request permission from the Department for Finance and Infrastructure (DFI) Transport NI, and any private land owners to paint the yellow fish stencil on property before you start. It will, therefore, be helpful to clearly communicate what is the purpose of the 'Yellow Fish' campaign.
- \*Get a map of the drains in the area you are concerned about and identify those to be targeted as these lead directly to a waterway e.g. river or stream. These will be the ones which you will wish to mark with your stencil.
- \*Northern Ireland Water (NIW) may be able to assist you in providing maps of the area with relevant drainage systems. However, it is not essential to have maps as the Yellow Fish campaign is aimed at discouraging discharge of polluting liquids into all drains (e.g. oil can affect the operation of waste treatment works).
- Children can be involved by marking a Yellow Fish with yellow chalk and these can be made 'permanent' later.
- If you are planning to work with children, permission from parents or guardians will be required for all child participants. There is an example parental consent form contained in Section E of the Yellow Fish information pack for guidance only. Your organisation should ensure the form they use is appropriate for all activities undertaken by children.
- You should try to arrange to have as many adult volunteers as possible. This will serve to ensure that there is an appropriate number of adults for supervision purposes.





- \*Once you have the commitment from your group to participate in the awareness raising programme, you should contact relevant local authorities e.g. councillors, environmental health officers, Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), NIW and DFI to ensure they are aware of your intentions, your activities and when you will be active on the ground. The PSNI may help to provide road safety information to ensure safety of all participants.
- Your organisation should undertake a Health and Safety (H&S) Risk Assessment for all the activities conducted as part of the campaign by the organisation. The organising group is responsible for H&S for all participants. There is an example Risk Assessment Form contained in Section F of the Yellow Fish information pack for guidance only.
- You should also ensure a trained first aider is a participant in the activity.
- You may also wish to check that your insurance covers the group in case of accident or damage.
- When everyone is on board and preparatory work is complete and all the resources are obtained, then you can set a date for your painting to take place.
- \*You can organise publicity for the event to inform and educate the wider community. Local radio and television can also be notified.
- Parental consent must be obtained before any pictures are taken or published of children.
- Provide Feedback to the NIEA using the feedback form contained in Section G of the Yellow Fish information pack.



## On the Day

### Equipment required:

- Stencils - the Yellow Fish stencil is contained at the back of this pack. You will probably need more than one copy. A copy of the stencil is contained in Section H of the Yellow Fish information pack.
- Yellow acrylic paint/ line marking spray paint - paint can be applied with a brush or sponge.
- Leaflets and posters - The NIEA 'Proper Use of Drains' (Section D of the Yellow Fish information pack can be used to support this campaign. For copies you can contact the NIEA at the address provided.
- Fluorescent/ hi-vis tops.
- Disposable gloves.
- Masks if using spray.
- A brush to sweep the area to be painted.
- Traffic cones.
- All necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to work in line with any other regulatory requirements.

All participants should wear old clothes or an old shirt to protect their clothes from paint.

## Painting

- Paint/spray paint will not adhere to a wet surface so it is best to plan your painting for a day that is dry.
- If children are involved they should be divided into small groups. You should make sure there is an appropriate ratio of adults to children. This ratio may be age dependant and will ensure children are safely supervised whilst volunteering.
- Children can be involved by marking a yellow fish with yellow chalk and these can be made 'permanent' later.
- Allocate drains in each area to specific groups.
- Ensure some people look out for traffic while the others paint the drains.
- If available, place a cone on the road and/or position a sign for motorists.



- Everyone using paint/spray paint must be wearing protective clothing as required by the risk assessment completed by the organising group. The Health and Safety of all participants is the responsibility of the organisation leading the campaign.

An example Risk Assessment is contained in Section F of the Yellow Fish information pack. This example is for guidance only as the risk will vary with location and participant and the project lead should consider this when considering the “Risk Rating”.

- It is recommend that only kerbstones are marked and that participants stand on the pavement and not the road when painting.
- Yellow acrylic paint can be applied with a brush or sponge.
- Use spray box if available and dust-sheet.
- Permanent line marking spray paint is also useful.
- Brush debris off the area to be painted. Lay the stencil down, it might be helpful to tape it down, then paint/spray paint the inside area of the stencil.
- Take care not to allow entry of the paint/spray into the drain.
- Dispose of any stencils and empty paint pots/ spray cans legally and responsibly.

## Publicity

You can reinforce the Yellow Fish campaign and promote awareness of proper use of drains through publicity in newspapers, radio, and television. This will help ensure that everyone knows what the aims and objectives of the Yellow Fish Campaign are and also reminds people that everyone has a role to play in protecting the environment by preventing pollution.

You can also hand out leaflets in the area. The ‘Proper use of Drain’ leaflet (Section D of the Yellow Fish information pack) can be obtained from NIEA.

Children should only deliver to houses under direct supervision.

## Photo opportunities

Permission from parents and guardians must be obtained in order to take or publish photos.

Ideally get press on site first thing, leave a kerb unpainted for the photograph.

The photographer will require names of staff, volunteers, supervisors and children featured in the pictures.

Always take your own photographs as well in case a press photographer is unavailable.

Your local representatives may wish to be involved in this campaign.



## Addressing concerns

If you encounter any objections to the painting, politely explain what you are doing and why and that you have obtained permission from the relevant authorities.

If met with serious objections discontinue the activity.

## Finishing up

You may also want to contact the participants and thank them for their time and effort.

You may also wish to follow up with the press to check if they require any other details.

## Feedback

We would like to invite you to complete the feedback form (Section G of the Yellow Fish Information pack) so that we may refine the Yellow Fish Campaign for the future.

Completed forms can be returned to:

The Catchment Management Team  
Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
Water Management Unit  
17 Antrim Road  
Lisburn  
BT28 3AL

Or Email form to: [RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk)

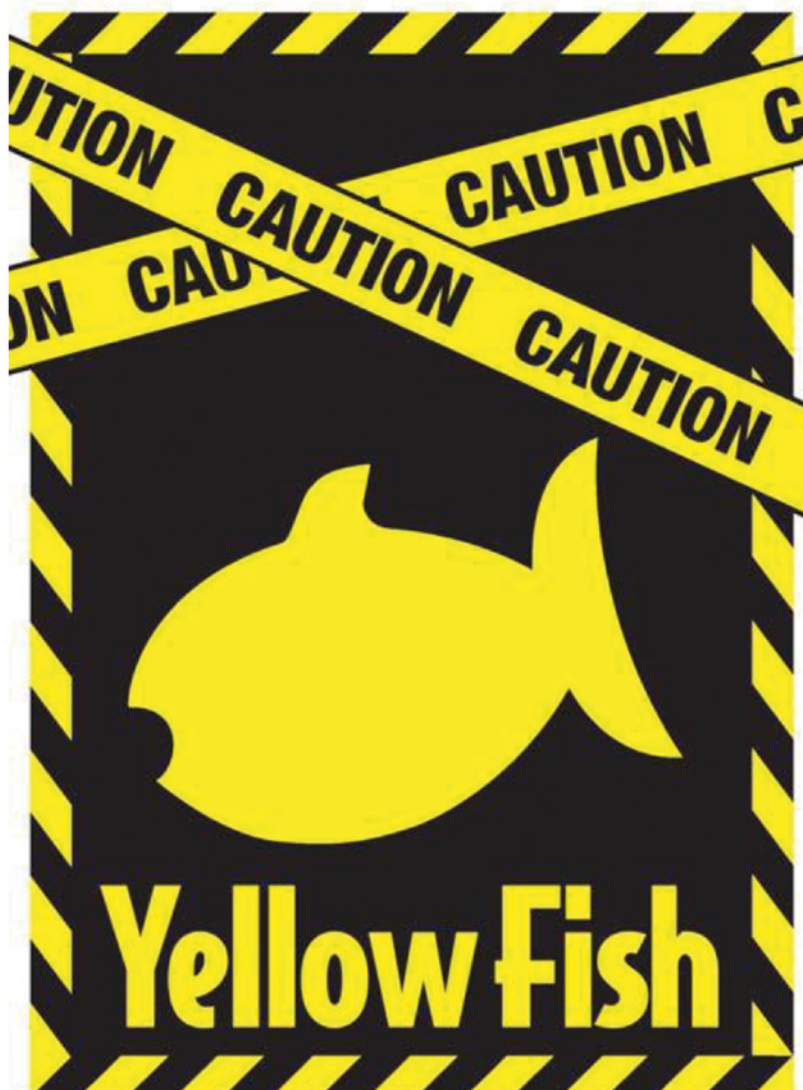


## Glossary

Ammonia	A toxic compound that dissolves in water to form the ammonium ion; it's an animal/human waste product and used in fertilisers.
Bathing water	Parts of the sea or inland waters that have been designated as waters for people to swim in.
Biodiesel	A type of biofuel made from used cooking oils that are treated with chemicals to remove glycerol; normally used in vehicles.
Biofuel	A fuel that is made from virgin plant material or recycled from waste plant material.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	The amount of oxygen required by aerobic microbes to break down the organic material in a sample of water. The breakdown of organic material removes oxygen from the water.
Combined drainage system	A combined foul and surface water sewer. Designed to transport toilet waste, waste effluent and rain water to sewage treatment works.
Effluent	Treated or untreated waste water, such as foul sewage or grey water. Also covers waste water from industrial processes.
Eutrophication	The process responding to excessive levels of nutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates from fertilisers or sewage. This is most often observed as algal blooms, an uncontrolled increase in the growth of bacteria or algae, in warm weather.
Foul drain	Drains and pipes designed to transport toilet waste and waste effluent to sewage treatment works.
Grey water	Waste water from sources such as washing machines, sinks and dishwashers.
IBC	Intermediate bulk container made of plastic with a metal cage that holds approximately 1000 litres.
Impermeable	Does not allow substances, such as water, to pass through.
Iridescence	Rainbow effect caused by thin layers of oil on water.
Misconnection	A sewer connection that results in wrong disposal taking place e.g. a toilet to surface water sewer.
Nitrates	Nitrogen compounds found in chemical or organic manures used as fertilisers to enhance growth of vegetation.
Personal protective equipment	Equipment designed to prevent injury.
Phosphate	A chemical required for plant growth often found in fertilisers and sewage.
Pollutant	A contaminating substance or object that causes pollution.
Pollution	The introduction of pollutants into the natural environment that have a negative impact.



Sewage	Contaminated toilet water containing human waste.
Sewage fungus	Bacteria that grow in response to increased nutrient levels from sources such as sewage, often forming 'hairy' mats on the bottom of watercourses.
Sewage treatment works	A place that removes physical, chemical and biological contaminants from water before returning it to a river.
Spill kits	Spill kits contents vary as they can contain a wide variety of products used to deal with and contain spillages. For example Absorbents, drain mats, pipe blockers, booms, pumps and over drums. Any materials contained within a spill kit should be well maintained, clearly marked and easily accessed.
Surface water/storm drain	Drains and pipes designed to transport water from rainfall to watercourses.
Watercourse	Any flowing body of water, such as a brook, river, pond or lake. It also covers canals and even dry ditches that carry rain water to a flowing body of water.





## Yellow Fish Information Pack

### Contents

This information pack contains a number of sections which you might find useful and informative.

Further information can be found in the following sections:

- Section A “General Best Practice Advice to Prevent Pollution of Waterways”.
- Section B “Yellow Fish Pollution Facts”.
- Section C “Oil and the Environment”
- Section D “Proper use of Drains” leaflet.
- Section E “Example Parental Consent Form”.
- Section F “Example Risk Assessment Form for Yellow Fish Campaign Activities”.
- Section G “Feedback Form”.
- Section H “Yellow Fish Stencil”.
- Section I “Catchment Officer Contacts”.



## Section A - General Best Practice Advice to Prevent Pollution of Waterways

REMEMBER the Yellow Fish message of *'Only Rain Down the Drain'*.

You should get to know which drains are surface water and foul in your area or on your premises.

In addition to the 'Yellow Fish' you can mark surface water drains BLUE, foul drains RED and with the direction of flow.

Poor storage causes many pollution incidents. Liquids and chemicals should be stored in sealable containers which are not likely to fail or spilt, away from storm drains and ideally on impermeable ground.

Storing, using and disposing of liquid substances like chemicals, fuels and detergents in a way which prevents them from entering storm drains will protect the environment.

Containers may include drums or Intermediate Bulk Container (IBCs) and these should also be protected from accidental impact.

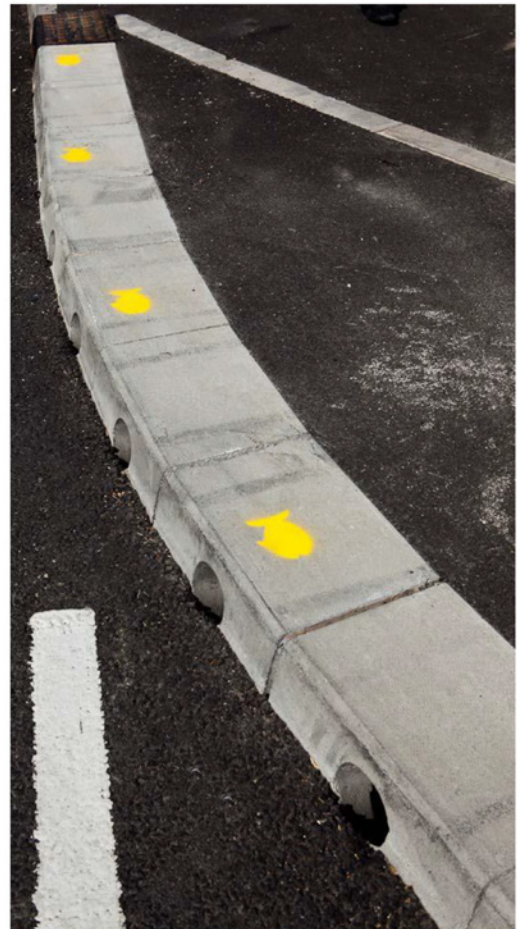
Providing secondary containment for the storage containers using bunded pallets, drip trays, kerb bunded areas can significantly reduce the risk of pollutants entering storm drains.

Secondary containment for containers storing oil may be a legal requirement.

Correct storage, handling and disposal of liquids can help prevent spills from reaching the environment. Rain can flush spills in to storm drains. It is important to clean up spills immediately and safely to prevent them from reaching a storm drain. You should have a spill kit on site to deal with the materials you store.

Your local authority and local oil bank and recycling centres can help dispose of unwanted liquids safely and legally.

**Trade effluent** should not be allowed to enter any drains without consent from the NIEA. Interceptors, if used and managed correctly, can help to prevent oil and water contaminated with suspended solids from discharging to the environment. Never allow detergents from washings to pass through an interceptor as this will prevent it from working.







## Section B - Yellow Fish Pollution Facts

Pollutants must not enter road or surface drains. Pouring pollutants down these drains is like pouring them straight into the river.

- Cooking fats and oils shouldn't be disposed of down drains even when mixed with detergents.
- Run off from industrial/trade sites can contain highly polluting substances that cause environmental damage.
- Sewage, greywater and cooking oils and fats can cause oxygen levels to decrease due to a high biochemical (biological) Oxygen Demand (BOD).
- Ammonia contained in sewage and greywater can cause 'sewage fungus' to grow on the bottom of rivers and streams.
- Pollution entering rivers can cause pollution on beaches and bathing waters.
- Soils, sands and sediments entering drains can cause sediment pollution in rivers affecting fish and spawning areas.
- Misconnected drains on premises can lead to river banks being covered with used toilet tissue and sanitary products.
- Yellow Fish can help you to make improvements to your local waterway and environment and prevent them deteriorating.



## Section C - Oil and the Environment

### Effects of Oil Pollution:

- Just one litre of oil can pollute 1 million litres of fresh drinking water.
- Oil from one car engine can pollute an area the size of two football pitches.
- Half a litre of oil can stop a small sewage treatment works.
- Storm water drains usually lead straight to rivers and streams. Disposing of waste liquids in these drains has the same effect as pouring it straight into the waterway.
- Oil is toxic to fish and wildlife and prevents oxygen being absorbed on the surface.

A small amount of oil can cause a big problem due to the way it spreads having devastating effects on wildlife.

With public support through the promotion of correct storage in line with best practice and compliance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations (NI) 2010 NIEA seeks to reduce the number of oil pollution incidents.

## Oil Recycling

- Waste oil can be recycled into fuel oil and lubricating oil.
- The waste oil from nearly 3 million car oil changes in Great Britain is not collected. This oil could provide enough energy for the annual needs of 1.5 million people.
- Waste vegetable oil can be used to produce biodiesel or used as a biofuel.



Dispose of waste engine oil at your local oil bank. Your nearest oil bank can be located by visiting [www.oilbankline.org.uk](http://www.oilbankline.org.uk) or contacting The Oil Bank Line number on 0370 850 6506 where the Environment Agency customer contact team will assist you in finding your nearest oil bank.

If specialised services are unavailable for any liquid waste then they should be stored in their tins or containers until facilities are available. Your local authority can advise on facilities and disposal of hazardous waste materials.



## Section D - Proper use of Drains leaflet

### What can I do to stop this Pollution?

- Do**  
Identify all the storm drains on your property.
- Do**  
Make sure all your storm drains are unblocked to allow only the rain water to flow through.
- Don't**  
Put anything down the storm drain except rain water.
- Don't**  
Store any chemicals, oils, detergents, or other pollutants beside a storm drain.
- Don't**  
Discharge any vehicle washings down a storm drain.

### How do I get more Information?

What if I see any water pollution?  
Call the Water Pollution Hotline  
**0800 80 70 60**

### Yellow Fish Campaign

The Yellow Fish campaign is a marking system to help promote and educate others regarding the use of storm drains. Such drains will be stencilled with a yellow fish design.

This is a clear indication that the water in these drains is untreated before discharge to the river. In Northern Ireland the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) is currently assisting and encouraging businesses to participate in this scheme.

Our aim is to protect, conserve and promote the natural and built environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

**Northern Ireland Environment Agency**  
17 Antrim Road  
Lisburn BT28 3AL  
Email: [nieapollutionprevention@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:nieapollutionprevention@daera-ni.gov.uk)  
[www.daera-ni.gov.uk/niea](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/niea)

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### Proper use of Drains

*Sustainability at the heart of a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone.*

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## “Only rain down the drain!”

### What are drains?

Every property has underground pipes connected to it. These are called drains and take sewage or rainwater away from the property.

### What types of drains are there?

**Surface Water Drains**  
- this system collects the rainwater from our roofs, driveways, roads and drains into OUR rivers.

**Foul Sewer drains**  
- this system collects waste water from homes and businesses and takes it to the local waste water treatment works.

Household wastewater (toilet, sinks, etc.)  
Sewer pipe → Catch basin  
Storm drain tunnel  
2 Underground Systems

### Some examples of polluting materials discharged from our storm water drains are:

- Oil
- Paint Washings
- Cleaning Materials
- Pesticides
- Fertilisers
- Dyes and Inks
- Effluent from misconnected toilets and/or washing machines and dishwashers

In addition to these pollutants, litter such as plastic bags, cans, bottles and other debris can harm aquatic life.

### What are the effects of these polluting discharges?

**Polluted water can:**

- Kill aquatic wildlife;
- Cause habitat destruction;
- Cause poor water quality;
- Ruin the amenity value of the river.

**It is a criminal offence to cause water pollution**

**Fine of up to £20,000**

**Up to 3 months prison sentence**

**Clean up costs**



## Section E - Example Parental Consent Form

**Anything written on this form will be held in confidence.**

Name of Body/Organisation:	
Name of Lead Person in Body/Organisation:	
Details of activity:	
Date:	Time:
Method of Transport (if required):	
Cost (if any):	
Collection Arrangements:	
<i>I note the arrangements and give permission for my child to take part in this activity.</i>	
Print Child's Name:	
Please indicate medical conditions, additional needs relevant to your child, any medication being taken and anything else that would be helpful for the lead person to know about:	

Do you give permission for photographs/video to be taken of your child and used for publicity purposes E.g. PowerPoint display by Body/Organisation or Government Department/Agency? <i>(tick as appropriate)</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you give permission for photographs/video to be taken of your child and posted on the Bodies/Organisation or Government Department/Agency Website or Facebook Page? <i>(tick as appropriate)</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>

In the event of illness or accident, having parental responsibility for the above named child, I give permission for first aid to be administered where considered necessary by a first aider, if available, or medical treatment to be administered by a suitably qualified medical practitioner.

In the event of a medical emergency, the lead person in the Body/Organisation will endeavour to contact you as soon as possible using the contact telephone numbers given.

*I will inform the lead person in the Body/Organisation of any important changes to my child's health, medication or needs and also of any changes to our address or to any of the phone numbers given below.*

Signed:	Relationship to Child:	
Print Name:		
Contact Telephone Numbers:	Home:	Mobile:



## Section F - Example Risk Assessment for Yellow Fish Campaign Activities

NB The risk will vary with location and participant and the project lead should consider this when considering the “Risk Rating”.

Activity	Hazard	Risk Rating	What/ who's at risk	Control measure	Training	Emergency	Remaining risk	Frequency of control/ review
Taking volunteers out of school	Illness/non-attendance	Medium	Activity and volunteers.	Central contact telephone number prior to activity.	n/a	Abandon activity.	None	Each session
Taking volunteers out of school	Poor volunteer behaviour.	Low-medium	Activity and volunteers.	Return offender to school.	Inform volunteers not to step into road. Ensure you are easily visible to road users.	Phone school.	None	Each session
Working near roads	Vehicle collision.	Medium high	Volunteers	High viz clothing and stay on pavement.	Inform volunteers not to step into the road and ensure they are easily visible to road users.	999 and first aid.	None	At all times
Road crossing	Vehicle collision	Medium - high	Volunteers	High viz clothing and cross road with adult.	Inform volunteers of the rules of the Highway Code about crossing roads and ensure adult supervision.	999 and first aid.	None	At all times
Delivering flyers	Trip/fall/dogs, other injury etc.	Medium - high	Volunteers	Adult supervision.	Inform volunteers to always exercise due care and diligence and ensure adult supervision.	999 and first aid.	None	At all times
Painting	Over-spray onto road.	Low	Highway, street furniture.	Use spray box and dust-sheet.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time.	Wipe up.	None	During spraying



Activity	Hazard	Risk Rating	What/ who's at risk	Control measure	Training	Emergency	Remaining risk	Frequency of control/ review
Painting	Over-spray onto cars. Setting off alarms.	Low	Cars, criminal damage, Insurance claims.	Use spray box and dust-sheet. Don't spray where doubtful. Don't touch cars.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time. Assess actual risk.	Wipe off.	None	During spraying.
Painting	Over-spray onto members of the public.	Low	Public	Use spray box at all times. Wait until person has passed spray area.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time.	Swap name and address compensation.	None	During spraying.
Painting	Over spray onto clothes, hands shoes.	Medium	Volunteers	Wear old clothes.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time.	Change gloves, wipe off.	None	During spraying.
Painting	Paint inhaled, ingested or in eyes.	Medium	Volunteers	Goggles and mask when spraying.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time.	Assess and take to hospital if severe.	Abandon activity.	During spraying.
Painting	Public tread in wet paint and tread into school /house/ business.	Medium	Shoe and property damage.	Wet paint labels, put paper down to cover fish.	Adult to demonstrate technique first time.	Swap name and address, compensation.	None	After spraying, until paint dry.
Painting	Inclement weather.	High	Activity and volunteers.	Stop spraying and return to school or vehicle.	Explain procedure before-hand.	Assess and abandon session if necessary.	Slipping	At all times.



## Section G - Feedback Form

**Q1:** Has participation in the Yellow Fish Project made you more aware of the need to protect fresh water resources?

**Q2:** Have you been made aware that surface water/storm drains lead directly to the nearest river/water body?

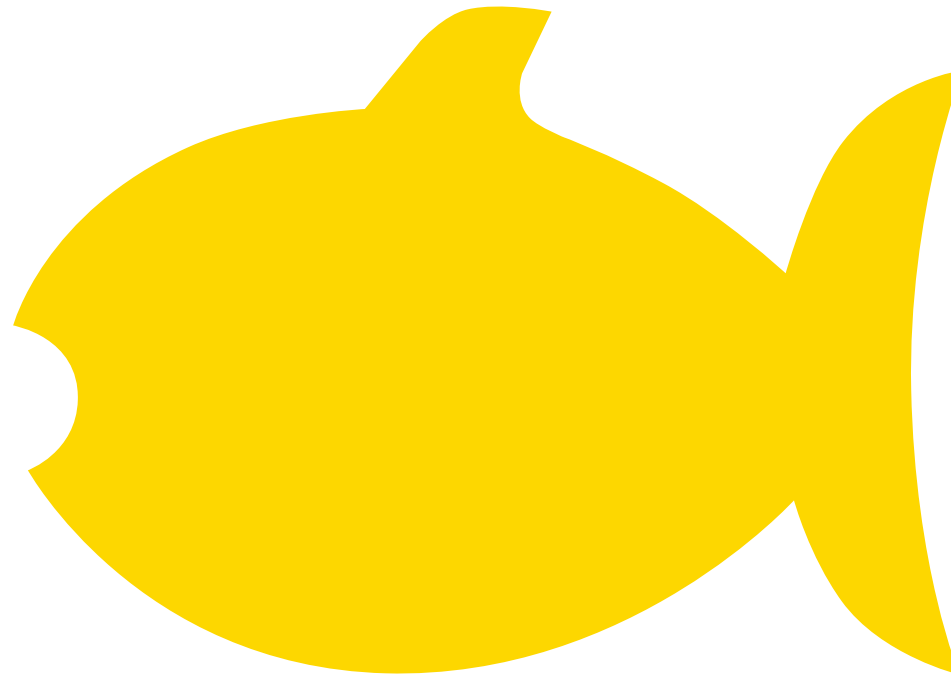
**Q3:** Has it made you more aware of the need to avoid disposing of toxic liquids, wash waters and chemicals down water drains?

**Q4:** Has this project helped to meet the aim of effectively educating the public about the pathways that can cause pollution of waterways?

**Q5:** What went well and what improvements could be considered to make this project more effective and efficient?



Section H - Yellow Fish Stencil



 **Cut out the yellow fish.**





## Section I - Catchment Officer Contacts

Catchment Officers details can be found on our website at:

[www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/delivery-and-public-participation](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/delivery-and-public-participation)

Alternatively you can email [RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk), please state in email title which catchment area you are referring to and you will be directed to the relevant Catchment officer

The Catchment Management Team  
Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
Water Management Unit  
17 Antrim Road  
Lisburn  
BT28 3AL

Email: [RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:RiverBasinPlanning@daera-ni.gov.uk)

[www.daera-ni.gov.uk](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk)



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