

Tips for Safe and Effective Use of Dock De-Icers

- ◆ Complete a town application and post a sign (**required by law; RSA 270:33**) that is visible warning of open water and thin ice conditions.
- ◆ When purchasing or replacing a de-icer, choose the smallest size possible to maintain an ice free zone around your dock.
- ◆ Set up your de-icer to form a narrow open water area around your dock (a bubbler device works best).
- ◆ If using a circulator type of de-icer, be sure to point it in a vertical direction not at an angle to wards the middle of the lake as dangerous thin ice conditions will likely occur. (use a purpose built bracket rather than ropes for easier adjustment - most manufactures offer them as an accessory)
- ◆ Use a thermostat and timer to run the de-icer device only when air temperature drops below the freezing point and for a few hours a day. (2-4 hrs.)



Good



Bad

Alternate Strategy

When the time comes to replace your dock consider installing one that can be removed from the water such as a cantilever type eliminating the need for a de-icer device. Please refer to LSPA's [Lake Friendly Dock Choices](#) pamphlet for more information on dock types. This pamphlet is also available on LSPA's website.



Some Local Deicer Manufacturers/Suppliers/Installers

Deicers, Timers/Thermostats can be purchased from:

Clarke's Hardware

Bubblers can be purchased from:

Elitedockbubbler or Thawlinebubbler

Installers:

Central Lakes Dock Company (bubblers and circulators(with timers/thermostats)

Watermark (circulators, timers/ thermostats)

Answer to trivia question
c. 6 inches



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Dock De-Icers Tips for Safe and Effective Use



LSPA

*Devoted to the Environmental Quality
of the Lake Sunapee Watershed*

In an effort to protect permanent docks from ice damage, many property owners use a mechanical/electrical device that keeps ice from freezing around a dock or crib structure. These devices provide an ice free zone by moving water in much the same way as a flowing stream does. If not properly managed or installed these devices can create larger than necessary open water areas and thin ice that are unsafe for recreation during the winter months. These large open water areas can also lead to greater ice damage to a dock.

Types of de-icers

There are two common types of de-icing devices.

Bubbler: This device works by releasing small air bubbles from a submerged perforated hose(s) powered by an air compressor typically located on your dock or inside a boathouse. Bubbler de-icers don't stir up lake bottom sediment and are less likely to cause dangerous thin ice conditions.

Agitator/Circulator: This device works by circulating the water near the lake bottom toward the surface. The entire device is submerged in the water and contains lubricating oil that can leak directly into the water from failed seals. These devices need to be used with a timer, to limit the amount of open water.

Negative Impacts of a De-Icer Device

The following are some potential negative impacts associated with the use of de-icing devices. Many of these impacts can be prevented or minimized by following the tips for safe and effective use included in this pamphlet.

- ◆ Many de-icing devices open too large an area causing dock damage by allowing ice floes more room to accelerate in windy conditions.
- ◆ Lake water temperature and light conditions are altered which may impact algae and plant growth, and alter feeding habits of fish and other aquatic organisms.
- ◆ Circulator de-icers can disturb bottom sediments releasing nutrients such as phosphorus, increasing algae.
- ◆ Large open areas are a safety hazard and can significantly reduce or prohibit winter recreation opportunities.
- ◆ De-icer devices are expensive to buy and operate and **do not guarantee less ice damage.**
- ◆ Circulator de-icers are noisy.

These impacts are compounded when many de-icing devices are in use around the lake.

Size & Cost of Use Comparison

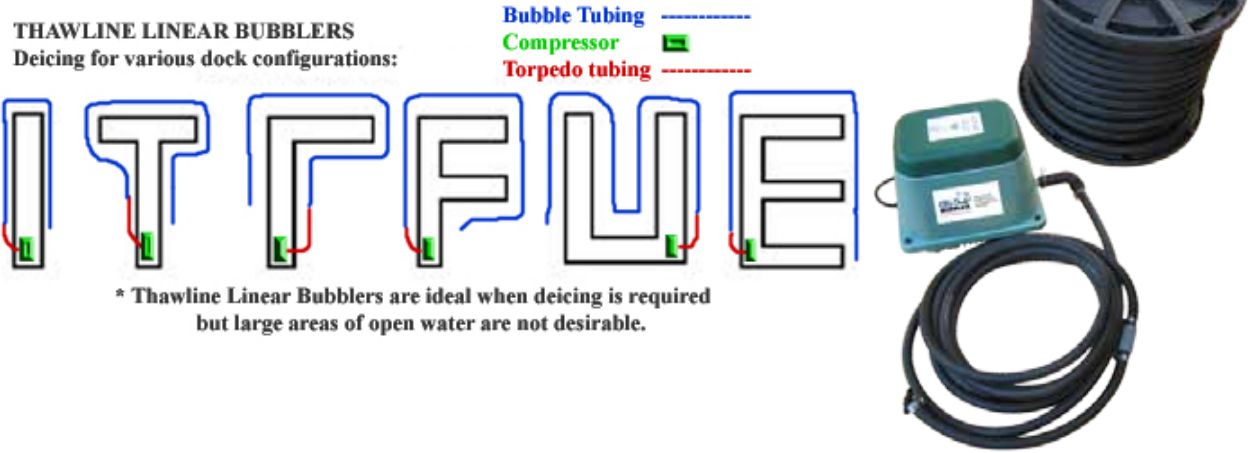
This cost comparison is approximate. Many units include a thermostat and/or a timer as an option. If a thermostat and/or timer are used, operating costs will be reduced. [A device that runs only 2 - 4 hours a day will significantly reduce operating costs.](#)

Type	Avg. Cost of Unit	Approximate Size
Bubblers¹	\$585 - \$755	50' - 100' hose length
Circulator/Agitator	\$450 - \$700	1/4 HP - 3/4 HP motor power

¹ Bubblers systems include air compressor and tubing.

Examples of Bubbler Layouts:

THAWLINE LINEAR BUBBLERS
Deicing for various dock configurations:



* Thawline Linear Bubblers are ideal when deicing is required but large areas of open water are not desirable.

What is the minimum ice thickness to support a human?
 a. 12 inches b. 3 inches c. 6 inches d. 2 inches
 Answer on back