



Water Supply

*through use of water suttleing
and dry hydrant*



Takeaways from October 10th Drill



Fire Scene



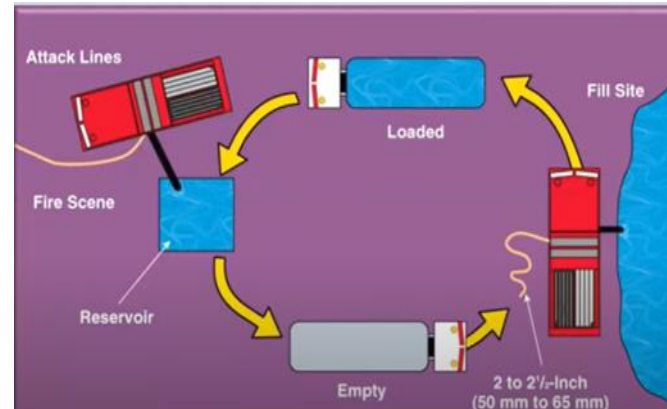
Portable Tank Site



Draft Site



Hose Handling



Fire Scene

Arriving Apparatus

"Getting the wet stuff on the red stuff"



Assess scene



**Per Command –initiate
attack**



**Communicate with
apparatus at dry hydrant
draft site and en-route tanker**



**Start prepping for tank
drafting**



→ Portable Tank Site ←

Set Up

- Unload portable tank from tanker
- Position tank on side or behind attack apparatus
- Unfold and set up on as level area as possible
- Position drain on the downhill
- Confirm drain(s) are tied
- Attach low flow strainer to hard suction hose and place in tank
- Attach hard suction hose to inlet of attack apparatus
- Tanker will now dump its load in portable tank until truck is empty or tank is full.
- Tanker heads to dry hydrant draft site to reload and repeat.

****Note****

Be sure rubber gaskets are in place on hard suction hose.



Take Down

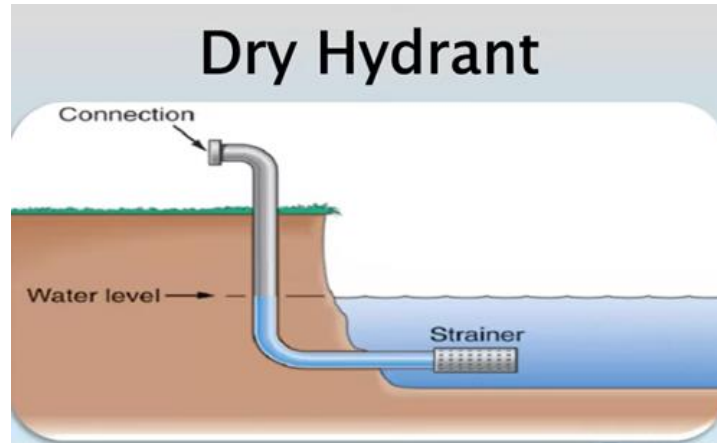
- Untie drain and drain completely
- Tie up drains so it's ready for next use
- Fold up and return to truck



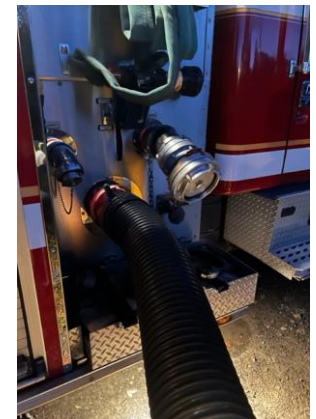
→ **Dry Hydrant Draft Site** ←

Set Up

- Park drafting apparatus next to dry hydrant.
- Unload hard suction hose.
- Take cap off dry hydrant.
- Attach hard suction hose to hydrant.
- Attach other end of hard suction hose to drafting apparatus inlet.
- Use hose stand if needed to support hard suction hose.
- Attach nozzle, pull and flake out a hand line (we used the trash line)
- Charge hand line and open slowly.
- Prime and start filling drafting apparatus
- When empty tanker arrives hook up hose from drafting apparatus to tanker and fill. Hand line will be discharged at this point.
- Once tanker is filled and hose is disconnected the hand line will be researched and opened.



Dry hydrants allow for drafting water in the winter when the water ways are partially frozen.



****Notes****



Be sure rubber gaskets are in place on hard suction hose.

Running the hand line keeps pump from overheating and blowing a seal.

Hose Handling



The first member takes a position behind the nozzle where he/she can easily reach the shaper (rubber bumper) with the forward arm extended and can reach the shut off with the other arm slightly bent. The member stands with the feet aligned parallel to the hose and the upper body facing forward at a 45-degree angle.



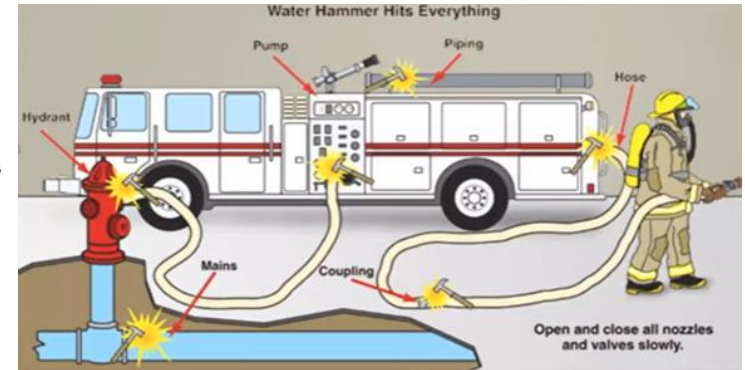
The second and third members grip the hose by wrapping the inside arm around the hose, passing the hand under the hose to grasp the other arm. The hand of the other arm grasps the top of the hose with the palm down



The second and third members take positions on alternating sides of the hose and at about three foot intervals. Their feet are placed in such a way that the rear foot of one member is braced upon the forward foot of the member behind him/her



Avoid Water Hammer



Hydraulic shock (colloquial: water hammer; fluid hammer) is a pressure surge or wave caused when a fluid in motion, usually a liquid but sometimes also a gas is forced to stop or change direction suddenly; a momentum change. This phenomenon commonly occurs when a valve closes suddenly at an end of a pipeline system, and a pressure wave propagates in the pipe.

This pressure wave can cause major problems, from ruptured hoses to blown seals and pumps causing loss of water.



