



GREEN AND YELLOW LINE DEPLOYMENT (1.1)

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- NFPA 1961
- NFPA 1963
- NFPA 1964
- NFPA 1965

TASK SKILL DESCRIPTION AND DETAIL

The 200' 1 3/4" green hose line is used for short to medium deployments whereas the 300' 2" yellow hose line is used for medium to long deployments. The hose load can be deployed with minimum staffing. The green hose line is best used on a small landing or in front of a small doorway. The reduction in the amount of hose makes the load more manageable.

Task – The green and yellow line deployment will be completed by one fire fighter. The loop person will follow up in the end.

1. The firefighter should position at the back of E7, E6, S2, or E1. The firefighter should position at the side of TK6, E5, E3, or E8.



Figure 1 - Hose loads for a rear deploying apparatus



Figure 2 - Hose loads for a crosslay apparatus

2. The firefighter takes the top section of the green line or the first 100' Gasner section of hose and puts it on one shoulder (see Figure 4). Once the 100' Gasner section is on the shoulder, the firefighter turns the opposite direction and grabs the loop of the second 100' flat or triple flat section (see Figure 5). The firefighter will then walk toward the fire area with the Gasner section over one shoulder with the loop in the opposite hand until the flat or triple flat section pulls taut (see Figure 6). In doing so, the firefighter will ensure that all of the hose of the triple flat or flat load will clear the hose bed (see Figure 7).

****Note:** If working with a triple flat, it is highly recommended that the firefighter walk straight out from the rear of the apparatus until the triple flat pulls taut before heading toward the fire area.



Figure 3 - Firefighter preparing to deploy the green line



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Figure 4 - Firefighter placing the Gasner load on one shoulder



Figure 5 - Firefighter grabbing the first loop with the opposite hand



Figure 6 - Firefighter clearing the hose bed

- 3.** The firefighter stops 3-5 feet outside of the door. The firefighter will position themselves on the non-hinge side of the door. At that determined point, the firefighter will drop the Gasner section onto the ground with the nozzle being able to be pulled up out of the middle of the Gasner load (see Figure 8). While kneeling on the load, the firefighter will call for the line to be charged. While the line is being charged, the firefighter dons the rest of their PPE to prepare to enter the structure.



Figure 7 - Firefighter has cleared the hose bed



Figure 8 - The nozzle should be resting on top of the Gasner load prior to charging



Figure 9 - Properly charged Gasner load

4. Hose loops should be completed prior to entry. Loops should be set up for whatever side the crew attacks the fire (right or left).



Figure 10 - Set up the loops based on the position of the nozzle person

5. Once the line is charged, the Officer has completed a 360, the firefighter and officer have donned all PPE and the hose is prepped with loops, the crew should be ready to enter the structure. The firefighter will check the door for forcible entry situations. If forcible entry is not needed, the firefighter will check with their officer before entering through the doorway of the structure. The officer/loop person will take the two prepped loops and proceed into the structure behind the firefighter (see Figure 11).



Figure 11 - Officer properly positioned behind the nozzle firefighter

6. The nozzle person and the officer/loop person should make entry into the structure in unison (see Figure 12). The nozzle person should gauge their advancement based upon the second or officer/loop person. Occasionally, the nozzle person will have to stop and wait for the officer/loop person to get enough hose around corners or to progress into the structure/fire room.



Figure 12 - Attack crew making entry in unison



Figure 13 - Deploying loops around corners

7. One loop should be kept at all times for deployment into the fire room. Most loop sizes will get you into the middle of a standard sized room. Once you are at the fire room door, be prepared to deploy the last loop to get you into the fire room (see Figures 14 - 17).



Figure 14 - Hose advancement



Figure 15 - Hose advancement



Figure 16 - Hose advancement



Figure 17 - Hose advancement

The 200' green line is a hose load used for more maneuverability on the fire ground. The deployment can be quick and efficient if deployed appropriately. The 300' yellow line is just as maneuverable as the 200' green line except that it is capable of producing more gallons per minute. Both lines can be used as a first line of attack.

Deployment of the 2" yellow line is the same as the green line procedures as listed above; however, the yellow line is loaded as a flat load on all apparatus (not including the 100' Gasner). The yellow line is also 300' in length which allows for extended reach as well as flexibility in length selection.

Another note in reference to the yellow line and green line are the number of loops needed or that can be managed. The yellow line with the 2" diameter may be more challenging in creating two loops; therefore, it is recommended to make one loop with the yellow line.