Loveland Fire Rescue Authority
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GREEN AND YELLOW LINE DEPLOYMENT (1.3)

Developed Rory O'Farrell
February 2016

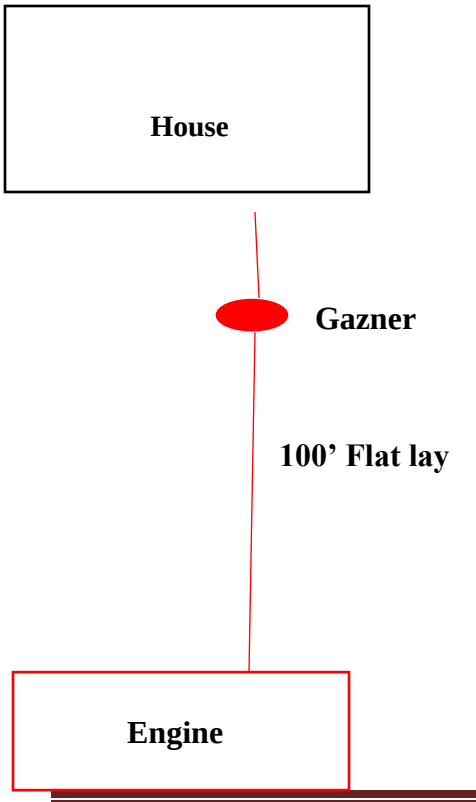
- NFPA 1961
- NFPA 1963
- NFPA 1964
- NFPA 1965

TASK SKILL DESCRIPTION AND DETAIL

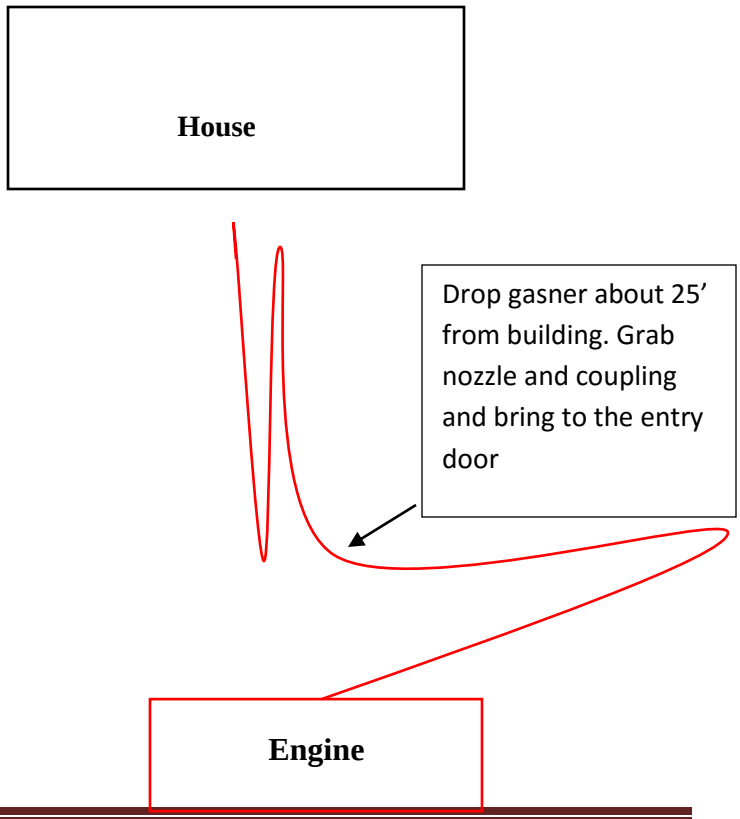
The 200' 1 ¾" green hose line is used for short to medium deployments whereas the 300' 2" yellow hose line is used for medium to long deployments. The hose load can be deployed with minimum staffing. Hose line selection will be determined by the length of distance between the rig and the fire.

Task – The green and yellow line deployment will be completed by one fire fighter. There are two options for deploying the Gasner. The first option is deploying the Gasner from the rig to 10 feet from the door and advancing the hose using loops. The second option is deploying the Gasner from the rig to 25 feet from the door, flaking out the Gasner into a "Z" pattern, and advancing the hose using "bites".

Option 1



Option 2



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1. The firefighter should position at the back of E1, E3, E4, E6, and E7. The firefighter should position at the side of E2, E223, E5, L6, and TWR6.

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

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(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

Figure 4 - Firefighter placing the Gasner load on one shoulder

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

Figure 6 - Firefighter clearing the hose bed

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3. The firefighter stops 10 feet outside of the door. The firefighter will position themself 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

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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 Firefighter 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

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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

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Figure 15 - Hose advancement

Figure 16 - Hose advancement

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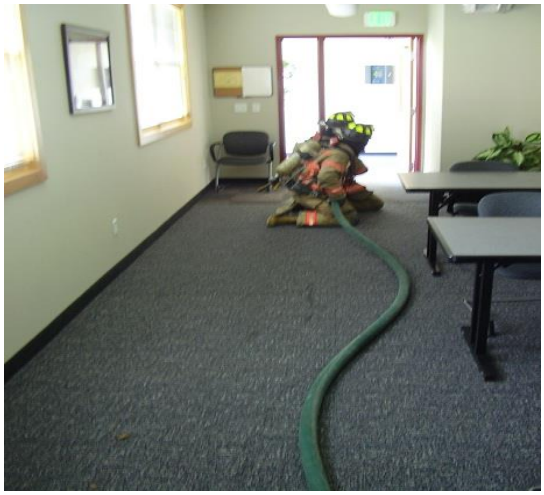

Figure 17 - Hose advancement

Option 2: Flaking out the Gasner or Z pattern.

Once the officer has completed the 360 and directed the firefighter were the line needs to be placed, the firefighter will pull the line and place Gasner load in line with the entry door at about 20-25' from the door if possible.

1-The firefighter will break the straps holding the Gasner.

Step 1

Step 2

2- The firefighter will grab the nozzle and the coupling. This will create a X. Feed the nozzle through the loop and walk both of them to the entry door dressing the hose in a "Z" pattern at the door (See Option 2 diagram above).

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Figure 18 – The Officer/Backup person will take the loop (first 50' of hose) and the coupling at 100'. The officer/Backup person will drop the coupling and proceed with the loop into the structure behind the firefighter.

3- The nozzle person and the Officer/Backup person should make entry into the structure in unison. The nozzle person should gauge their advancement based upon the second or Officer/Backup person. Occasionally, the nozzle person will have to stop and wait for the Officer/Backup person to get enough hose around corners or to progress into the structure/fire room. The firefighter will enter the structure using the Clamp slide (See Figure 19).

Figure 19 – Firefighter advancing the hose using the clamp slide

The Officer/Backup person will load each room with the proper amount of hose, grabbing the hose at mid-span between two friction points and moving it up to the next friction point (corner or doorways). The firefighter will need to take tactical pauses at each friction point and wait for the Officer/Backup person to take a TIC reading and load more hose. The following pictures illustrate moving hose from the front door to the fire room.

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Figure 20 – The Officer/Backup person grabbing the working end of the hose (first 50'), and the coupling at 100'. The Officer/Backup person will drop the coupling at 100' at the door loading the running end of the hose at the door.

Figure 21 – The firefighter will take a tactical pause at the first friction point to allow the Officer/Backup person to load the room with the first bend and take a tic reading.

Figure 22 – This is the first room loaded with the running end of the hose.

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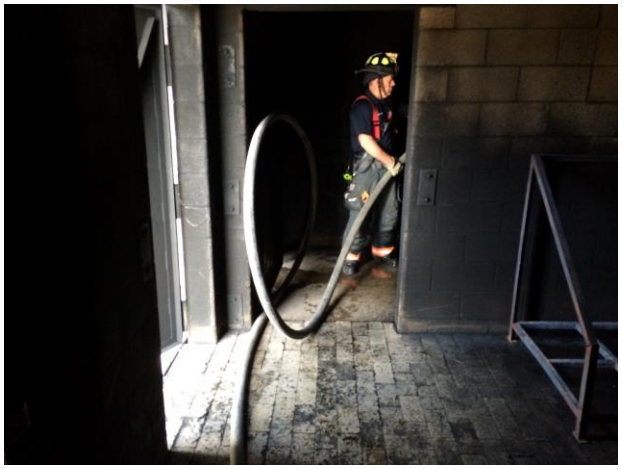

Figure 23 – After the tactical pause the firefighter will bump up to the next friction point (bottom of the stairs), and take another tactical pause. The Officer/Backup person will grab hose at mid-span and bring it to the next friction point and load the room with adequate hose to make the next friction point.

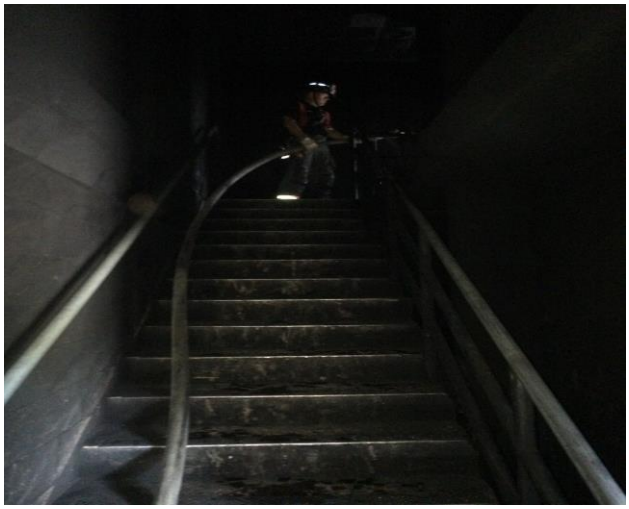

Figure 24 – The firefighter taking a tactical pause at the next friction point (top of the stairs) to allow the Officer/Backup person to bring hose up the stairs and take a tactical pause before they proceed to the next friction point.

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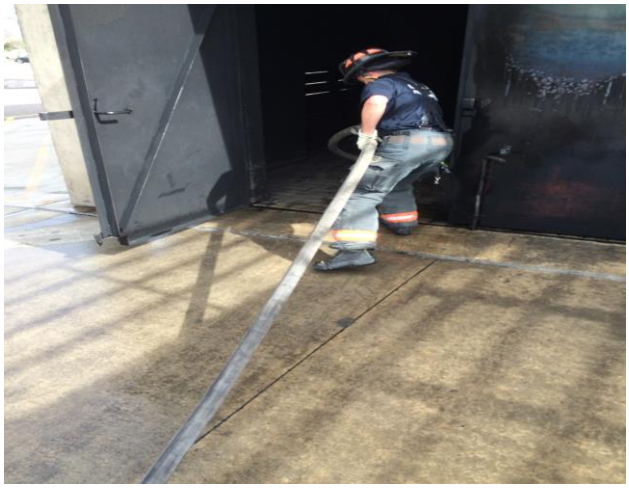

Figure 25 – The door man (i.e. D/O or another firefighter) or search crew can push hose at the door loading more of the running end of the hose into the first room. This will aid the attack crew to move faster and easier throughout the structure. By having the door man load hose into the first room the Officer will only have to travel back to the previous friction point to grab more hose instead of having to travel all the way back to the front door.

Figure 26 – Surplus of hose loaded into the first room by the door man or search crew.

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Figure 27 – Attack crew ready to make their advance into the fire room

5- Once the firefighter and the Officer reach the fire room, the firefighter will hit the fire with the hose stream, either using the clamp slide (shown above) or the hip grip. (See figure 14) These techniques will allow the firefighter to work the hose by himself/herself freeing up the Officer/Backup person to monitor conditions and search the fire room with the TIC.

6- The hip grip can be done standing or kneeling. Create a "corner" or "shelf" between your hip and the top of our thigh and press the hose into the shelf. An arm's length of hose should stay in-front of the nozzle-person. (See figure 30) If the firefighter can reach the tip of the nozzle with the lead hand, it is usually an accurate measure of correct spacing on the hose and your hands should never cross. This position will allow the firefighter to control the hose with his/her body and not the hands. The firefighter will keep his/her center of gravity in the middle of their feet and the nozzle reaction is sent back into the ground.

Figure 28 – Placing the hip hand on the "shelf" and measuring the spacing with the nozzle hand.

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Figure 29 – Hip Grip Standing

Figure 30 – Hip Grip Kneeling

7- If the firefighter needs help with the handling of hose at the fire room, the Officer/Backup person can move into the backup position and provide support to the firefighter. The Officer/Backup person will use his SCBA has a fulcrum to provide leverage to the firefighter. The lead hand will be on the ground, back hand will have an underhand grip on the hose and the line will be running into the ground taking the brunt of the nozzle reaction. The Officer/Backup person will have is head up looking in the direction in front of the firefighter to monitor conditions.

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Figure 18 – Backup position

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.

Task Skill Instructional Requirements and Implementation

- Associated PPE required for deploying the Green and Yellow Lines for an interior fire attack.
- Primary progression steps for pulling the Gasner off the Engine, deploying the hose to the door, and advancing the hose from the front door to the fire room.
- Proper body mechanics for handling the hose for one person or two people.

Reference Information

- NFPA professional standards 1961, 1963, 1964 and 1965
- Fields, Aaron. "Nozzle Forward Hose Manual".
- Instructional materials reference and location for pictures and demonstrations for Loveland Fire Rescue Authority and Front Range Fire Rescue.