

# WEST VALLEY REGIONAL FIRE TRAINING



# TRAINING PLAN

| Subject                                |          |                                      |          |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Alternate Water Supply - Water Shuttle |          |                                      |          |  |  |  |  |
| Instructors                            |          |                                      |          |  |  |  |  |
| <u>A</u>                               | <u>B</u> |                                      | <u>C</u> |  |  |  |  |
| Logistics                              |          |                                      |          |  |  |  |  |
| Time Required                          |          | Equipment Needed                     |          |  |  |  |  |
| 2 hrs.                                 |          | 2 Engine Companies                   |          |  |  |  |  |
|  |          | Water Tender                         |          |  |  |  |  |
|  |          | Portable Water Tank (If Available)   |          |  |  |  |  |
|  |          | Fill Site (Hydrant or Static Source) |          |  |  |  |  |

#### **DESCRIPTION**

# **Objectives:**

- 1. Review & discuss alternative water supply methods that may be applied in a rural setting.
- 2. Discuss the operational considerations for establishing and sustaining a water shuttle operation.
- 3. Demonstrate the ability to establish / initiate a water shuttle operation.

# **Description / Outline:**

#### 1. WATER SUPPLY CHALLENGES:

- Absence or extended spacing of Municipal Hydrants in Rural Settings
- A dependable water supply, sufficient to achieve the necessary fire flow, is crucial for operations

### 2. WATER SHUTTLE OPERATIONAL METHODS (See attached Worksheets)

- DIRECT PUMPING
- "NURSE" TENDER
- PORTABLE TANK

Water Shuttle Operations may be selected based on the apparatus, equipment, or personnel available.

### **GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Fill Site
  - Volume of water or GPM available at water source
  - Access and maneuverability for apparatus
- Travel Route
  - Approach & departure route to maximize efficiency (looped route if possible)
  - Safety & Speed of apparatus
- Dump Site
  - Large enough to support the incident, expandable if necessary
  - Positioned to not interfere with fireground operations
  - Positioned to not impede traffic flow

# 3. ESTABLISH / INITIATE WATER SHUTTLE OPERATIONS (Practical Exercise)

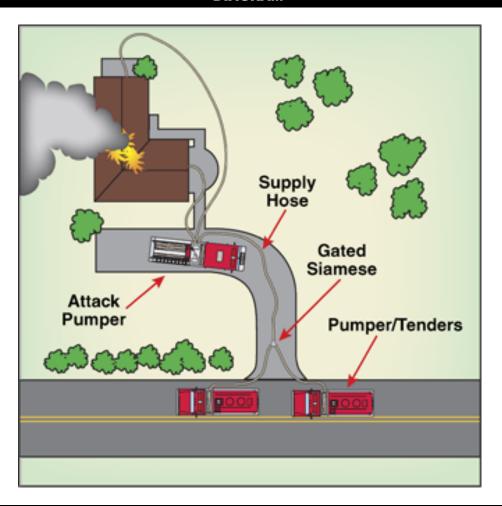
Practical Exercise to be determined by available equipment and Department SOGs

| Prepared By: | Date / Date Revised: |
|--------------|----------------------|
| J. Calista   | 2020                 |

# **WATER SHUTTLE OPERATIONS**

# **DIRECT PUMPING METHOD**

### **DIAGRAM**



### **DESCRIPTION**

# ENGINES / TENDERS PUMP WATER DIRECTLY FROM THEIR TANK TO THE ATTACK PUMPER

- 1. The Attack Pumper (Engine 1) lays a supply line from an easily accessible location
  - A Siamese is placed at the dump site to allow two Engines / Tenders to pump into the supply line
- 2. Additional Pumpers connect to the supply line and discharge their tank to Engine 1
- 3. Supply units return to the fill site after discharging their tanks to Engine 1

### **ADVANTAGES**

Eliminates the need to position additional Engines / Tenders directly next to the Attack Pumper

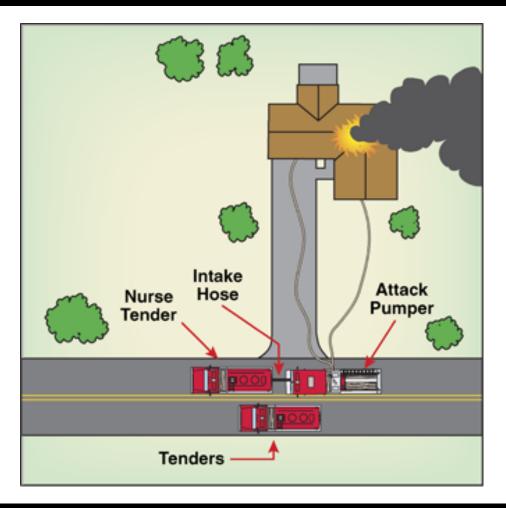
### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Interruption of flow is possible when supply Engines disconnect & connect
- Smaller capacity tanks and/or extended turnaround times may be insufficient to sustain adequate flow

# WATER SHUTTLE OPERATIONS

# **NURSE TENDER METHOD**

### **DIAGRAM**



### **DESCRIPTION**

### WATER TENDER POSITIONS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE ATTACK PUMPER

- 1. Water Tender positions immediately adjacent to the Attack Pumper (Engine 1)
  - Water Tender connects from a discharge outlet to an intake on Engine 1
- Additional Pumpers / Tenders discharge their tank to the Nurse Tender
- 3. Supply units return to the fill site after discharging their tanks to the Nurse Tender

### **ADVANTAGES**

 The capacity of the Nurse Tender may be adequate to provide fire suppression before a portable tank can be established

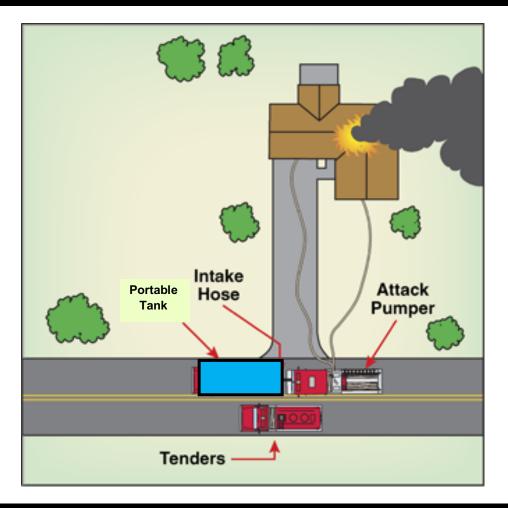
### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Additional units must be equipped with fire pumps to offload their water to the Nurse Tender
- Dump times are increased when pumping versus dump valve discharges into a portable tank

# **WATER SHUTTLE OPERATIONS**

# PORTABLE TANK METHOD

### **DIAGRAM**



### **DESCRIPTION**

# PORTABLE WATER TANK SET-UP TO PROVIDE WATER SUPPLY FOR ATTACK PUMPER

- 1. Attack Pumper (Engine 1) initiates fire attack
  - Engine 1 initiates fire attack from booster tank
  - Additional Engine Companies may augment Engine 1 until a Portable Tank is set-up
- 2. Additional units set a portable water tank and establish a dump site
  - Water Tenders discharge / dump their water, filling the portable tank
  - Attack Pumper (Engine 1) establishes a Draft from the portable tank for water supply
- 3. Supply units return to the fill site after discharging their water into the portable tank

# **ADVANTAGES**

Large capacity Portable Tanks reduce the likelihood of interrupted flow for prolonged operations

### **DISADVANTAGES**

Requires availability of specific equipment and additional staffing