

Spartanburg Public Safety Department

Fire Division

Standard Operating Procedure	No. 102.07
Water Supply & Fire Stream Management	Page 1 of 1
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I. PURPOSE

Adequate water supply during fire attack operations has a critical impact on fire control outcomes. A good water supply and adequate GPM flows from attack lines will result in the desired outcome. Delayed or limited water supply and inadequate GPM flows leads to delayed fire control, increased risk to firefighters and victims, and greater fire loss. The use of excessive amounts of water, leaking couplings or nozzles may increase loss inside the structure.

This procedure provides guidance to company and command officers in determining water supply needs and selecting the most effective hose line size.

II. PROCEDURE

Hydrant Water Supply

Second due companies approaching the scene with any evidence of a working fire in a structure should lay the appropriate supply line. There would be few exceptions to this guideline (i.e. - obvious critical rescue requiring a full crew, unsure of actual fire location in multi-unit building complex, etc.).

Engine Mounted Master Streams

Engine mounted master streams offer very large GPM flows (500 to 1,000 GPM), quick operation, reach and penetration. Engine mounted master streams should be considered for structures that are well involved, beyond rapid reach of attack lines, for exposure protection, and situations that pose an unusual safety risk to firefighters.

Attack Hose Line Choice

The attack hose line must provide enough GPM flow to overcome the volume of fire being produced, or adequate flow to effectively cool and protect exposures. The 1-3/4 inch attack line can be used for most small fires (one or two rooms in a residential fire). The company officer may order a 2-1/2" attack line for a larger volume of fire.