



PEA RIDGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

CORE COMPETENCY DRILL



Fire Suppression—Hose Testing

DESCRIPTION AND EXPECTED PERFORMANCE: Each member is going to utilize breathing techniques to conserve air in their cylinder. All members will breath a bottle till the Vibe alert goes off. At that point they shall sit and use breathing techniques to see how long they are able to breath till the mask sucks to their face.

Length: 4 HOURS

REFERENCE: PRFD S.O.G.s and NFPA Standard for Hose testing

Equipment, Props, Information or Other Resources Needed: Your shift assigned hose, grease, spare O rings. Proper ppe required. **Form 420** to maintain accurate records. (can be found on teams)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS CORE COMPETENCY DRILL

Some of the key points of NFPA 1962 include:

- Hose manufactured prior to July 1987 should be removed from service.
- Hose that is in service should be service tested at least annually. Hose held in storage for longer than 1 year shall be service tested before being placed into service.
- Service-testing of nozzles – Testing should be done at least as frequently as the hose to which it is attached.

FIRE HOSE TESTING:

- Attack fire hose should be service tested to a minimum of 300 psi or a service test pressure marked on the hose.
- Supply fire hose should be service tested to a minimum of 200 psi or a service test pressure marked on the hose.
- Hose removed from service for repair or because it has been condemned should be tagged with a distinctive tag with the reason for removal from service noted on the tag.
- Personnel responsible for the repair and maintenance or repair of fire hose should ensure that a report of the work performed to repair each length is recorded on the permanent hose record.

Fire Hose Testing & Inspection Sample Procedures:

- Each length of hose should be assigned an ID number for the use in recording the testing history throughout the service life of the hose.
- Hose shall be laid out 300' or less on a horizontal surface in as straight of a line as possible.
- A physical inspection shall be completed on each section to determine if the hose and couplings have been vandalized, are free of debris, and exhibit no signs of mildew, rot, or damage by chemicals, burns, cuts, abrasion, and vermin.
- Any section failing the physical inspection should be removed from the service test area and repaired as necessary or condemned.
- Inspection of all fire hoses, nozzles, couplings, and appliances in accordance with NFPA Standards:
 - Hose should be connected to the outlet water supply valve and a test cap with bleeder valve attached to the far end of the hose in the test layout. If a pump on a fire apparatus is used, the hose test valve should not be attached to any discharge outlet at or adjacent to the pump operator's position.
 - With the test cap open, the pressure shall be raised gradually to 45 +/- 5 psi allowing all air to be removed from the system.
 - Close the test cap slowly as well as the outlet water supply valve.
 - Secure the hose directly behind the test cap to avoid whipping or other uncontrolled reacting in the event of a hose burst.
 - With the hose at 45 +/- 5 psi, it shall be checked for leakage at each coupling and mark around the circumference at the back of each coupling to determine, after hose has been drained, if the coupling or collar has slipped during the test.
 - All persons other than those necessary to complete the procedure should clear the area.