



FETI

DRILL GUIDE



Topic: Drafting Drill

Reference #: 16-07 (rev 15-06)

Level of Instruction: In service personnel

Time Required: 3 hours

PURPOSE

The purpose of this drill is to conduct a refresher drill in drafting. This can be combined with pump operator training. A brief review of techniques and considerations should be given to allow each participant to perform adequately during the following evolutions.

OBJECTIVE

At the conclusion of the drill, each participant will:

- understand the different considerations and equipment needs for various static water sources they may encounter
- know the lift limitations of their fire apparatus
- be able to demonstrate the hose connections and use of other equipment used during drafting
- (for pump operators) be able to demonstrate proper priming of the pump inclusive of emergency procedures

INSTRUCTOR PREPARATION

This drill requires moderate preparation in order for it to be successfully conducted. An appropriate drafting site (not portable tank) should be located that can be used and *permission if necessary, gained*. Review the applicable sections of the Jones & Bartlett Fire Service Pump Operator manual or the IFSTA Pumping Apparatus Driver/Operator Handbook for more specific information. You can download the Drafting section of Jones & Bartlett's Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator manual at http://www.lsu.edu/feti/municipal/drill_guides/DG15-05_Supplement.pdf or on the Municipal page at <http://www.lsu.edu/feti/municipal/>, "Drill Guides" button. Use *DG-15-05b Course Supplement* for this drill.

EQUIPMENT

1. Fully equipped Class A pumper
2. Primary drill site (for drafting from permanent static source such as a lake or pond)
3. Necessary traffic warning equipment (cones, signs, etc.)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Like many practical drills, there are dangers to personnel and equipment. Proper preparation can reduce that danger, but caution must be exercised throughout this drill.
2. Check the area near embankment/access for apparatus positioning (remember fire engines don't float) and for personnel access to deploy/recover hard suction hose and ground ladder. Allow enough space between the apparatus and the embankment to safely operate.
3. Participants should wear personal protective equipment (at least helmets, boots, and gloves), remember any operating hoselines also need that protection. If available, A PFD (Personal Floatation Device) should be worn around the water supply.
4. See [Safety Bulletin SB-10](#).
5. Determine site with due regard to traffic, access and other safety considerations for fire department personnel and civilian traffic or on-lookers.
6. The drill area should be adequately lighted.

REFERENCES

- Jones & Bartlett Fire Service Pump Operator manual
- IFSTA Pumping Apparatus Driver/Operator Handbook IFSTA "Essentials of Firefighting", 7th Edition

INSTRUCTOR SET-UP

1. Observe above safety precautions in selecting your drill site. Many of these sites are probably preplanned for use by your department. If not, this may be a good opportunity to identify such sites.
2. Review procedures and written material.

STUDENT MOTIVATION

Drafting is an infrequently used skill by many fire departments, but is still a very important drill in case of water system interruption. Like any skill, those that are used most often tend to be more familiar and successful for the user. A reminder, you rarely draft for minor fires.

DRILL

1. Introduction:
 - a. Review Safety Precautions (above)
 - b. This evolution is primarily for using a permanent static water source such as retention pond, lake or river, but can easily be modified for folding tanks.

- c. Review safety concerns.
 - d. Review lift height and amount of suction hose carried.
 - i. Most suburban fire apparatus carries two ten (10') lengths of hard suction. It is very common that another section or even two are necessary to get the proper depth.
 - ii. REMINDER: Maximum functional lift is generally ten feet. Length can be twenty feet or more, but the more couplings and lengths, the greater chance for air leaks.
 - iii. Know *your* pump – front intakes are great for access for drafting or for hydrants, but most limit the intake flow. Know how this affects your operations.
 - e. If you use a standard “barrel” suction strainer it should be placed on ladder to keep it off the bottom of the water source. Floating strainers are much easier to use.
2. Review your department’s procedures for :
- a. Positioning the apparatus, chocks, etc.
 - b. Connecting the strainer, lengths of hard suction, deploying the roof ladder (don’t forget to securely tie off the ladder to the truck or something else substantial in case it slides further into the water).
 - c. Pump operation to secure flow.
 - d. Operate a nozzle attached to a discharge that won’t undermine where the apparatus is parked, or to a handline to maintain a flow.
 - e. Consider (by your department’s practices) to backfill your pump and the hard suction to make it easier to draft. Often this alone will allow the pump to be primed without even using the primer.
3. Repeat the drill to allow the appropriate personnel to complete all of the different primary positions.

REVIEW:

Clean up the equipment and return to service. Then come together in the meeting room or location of choice and take the time to have open discussions on what worked for teams and what didn’t. By doing this you assist in ensuring that the firefighters learn from each other’s experience.

5/15 Casey

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FOR FETI DRILL GUIDE 16-07

-Topic: Drafting Drill Reference #: DG 16-07, July, 2016 Level of Instruction: In service personnel Time Required: 3 hours	
Fire Department: _____ FDID _____ Parish: _____ Instructor: _____ Number of Students: _____ (<i>from above FD only</i>) <i>Keep this form for your department's records</i>	
Attendance Roster	
Printed name	Signature