

## SECTION 6 FIRE STREAMS

### *Live Fire Training Prerequisite*

- 6-I.01 Trainee shall define a fire stream.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.02 Trainee shall manipulate a nozzle so as to attack a Class A and a Class B fire.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.03 Trainee shall define water hammer and at least one method for its prevention.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.04 Trainee shall demonstrate how to open and close a nozzle and how to adjust its stream pattern and flow setting when applicable.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.05 Trainee shall define the following methods of water application:  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- A. direct
  - B. indirect
  - C. combination
- 6-I.06 Trainee, given specific fire situations, shall select the proper nozzle and hose size for each.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.07 Trainee shall identify characteristics of all types of fire streams.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.08 Trainee shall identify precautions to be followed while advancing hose lines to a fire.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.09 Trainee shall identify three (3) conditions that result in pressure losses in a hose line.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.10 Trainee shall describe the operating principles of fog and solid stream nozzles.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.11 Trainee shall describe the advantages and disadvantages of solid and fog streams.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.12 Trainee shall identify four (4) special stream nozzles and demonstrate at least two (2) uses or applications for each.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.13 Trainee shall identify three (3) observable results that are obtained when proper application of a fire stream is accomplished.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.14 Trainee shall identify three (3) types of fire streams and shall demonstrate each.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- A. Solid
  - B. Fog
  - C. Broken

- 6-I.15 Trainee shall diagram the types of fog nozzles, identify the major parts, and trace water flow through each.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.16 Trainee, given a selection, pictures or diagrams, of nozzles and tips, shall identify the type, design, operation, nozzle pressure, and flow of each.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10**
- 6-I.17 Trainee shall identify, select, and demonstrate the use of any nozzle.  
**NFPA 1001 4.3.10.A-B**
- A. Solid stream nozzle
  - B. Fog nozzle
  - C. Cellar nozzle
  - D. Applicator nozzle
  - E. Master stream device (Playpipe)

*Firefighter I - There are no objectives required for this certification level.*

*Firefighter II*

- 6-II.01 Trainee shall identify and define foam making appliances and shall demonstrate a foam stream from each (if available in AHJ)  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- 6-II.02 Trainee shall define the methods by which foam prevents or controls a hazard.  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- 6-II.03 Trainee shall define the principle by which foam is generated.  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- 6-II.04 Trainee shall define common causes for the poor generation of foam and identify the procedures for correcting each.  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- 6-II.05 Trainee shall define the difference between hydrocarbon and polar solvent fuels and identify the type of foam concentrate required for each fuel.  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- 6-II.06 Trainee shall define the advantages, characteristics, and precautions for use of the following types of foam:  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**
- A. protein
  - B. fluoroprotein
  - C. film forming fluoroprotein (FFFP)
  - D. aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)
  - E. hazardous materials vapor mitigating foam
  - F. medium- and high-expansion foam
  - G. Class A foams
  - H. Alcohol Type Concentrate (ATC)
- 6-II.07 Trainee, given the size of the fuel surface, the types of fuel involved, and the type of foam concentrate being used, shall determine the minimum application rate necessary for extinguishment of a fire.  
**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**

6-II.08 Trainee shall define the precautions that must be taken when using high expansion foam to attack structural fires.

**NFPA 1001 5.3.1**