

ANNEX 21A

RE-ENTRY TECHNIQUES - USING FIREFIGHTER/WATERWALL NOZZLES

1. Clarification of Re-Entry Techniques

**WARNING**

CURRENT EQUIPMENT AND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING PROCEDURES SUPPORT 'WET' RE-ENTRY TECHNIQUES ONLY AND ANY DEVIATION FROM CURRENT TECHNIQUES IS CONSIDERED UNSAFE AND IS NOT SUPPORTED.

- a. Recent reports and ships investigations show an increase in the number of ships conducting the use of 'dry re-entries'. It is appreciated that a 'dry re-entry' reduces the amount of water damage to the affected compartment, however, employing this technique increases the likelihood of an explosive re-ignition, **exposing the ship and its crew to unnecessary and avoidable additional danger**. This remains the case for MMS even if the TMS limit of 60°C has been reached (see [Annex 21E](#)).
- b. Ships Staffs are highly trained to fight fires at sea but there is limited knowledge of how a fire develops and the subsequent predictability and behaviour of fire gases. During a fire various materials start to pyrolyse with a wide variation of flammable ranges. The current practice of closing down the compartment prevents the fire gases dispersing throughout the ship and starves the fire of oxygen, unfortunately this creates an ideal environment for a backdraught (see [Para 2117](#)). Ships staff are unable to establish the composition of the fire gases within a closed compartment; it is this unknown condition that can lead to a backdraught scenario, making dry re-entry inherently dangerous.
- c. When the fire is reduced or extinguished, the temperature in the compartment will eventually drop below 60°C nevertheless the pyrolysed gases will remain within the compartment. While re-entry at 60°C significantly reduces the risk of re-ignition **it does not totally eliminate the risk**. When conducting a re-entry, opening a door or hatch to allow firefighters access to the compartment also introduces oxygen which mixes with the rich gases. If a source of ignition is still present eg residual embers or small flame, the mixture of gases will create an explosive re-ignition.
- d. The re-entry techniques trained and employed as detailed in this Annex and illustrated in BR 4007 are the only safe method to make a re-entry into a compartment which has been exposed to fire, whilst affording maximum protection to firefighting teams. The use of the waterwall protects both the firefighting teams and the ship from any explosive re-ignition that may occur.

2. Hose Charging

Prior to the following re-entry techniques, which are illustrated in BR 4007, the hoses have to be charged, unless otherwise stated. The Team Leader must ensure that the Hydrant Operator has identified which hydrant supplies the Waterwall Operator and which supplies the Firefighter. He can then take up his position behind the waterwall to back-up/support. Both the firefighter and waterwall nozzles are to be shut initially. The Team Leader then gives the order **"HYDRANT OPERATOR, ON FIREFIGHTER AT THE HYDRANT"**.

The Hydrant Operator repeats the order, and then carries it out. He then informs the Team Leader **“FIREFIGHTER ON AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Team Leader then gives the order **“HYDRANT OPERATOR, ON WATERWALL AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Hydrant Operator repeats the order, and then carries it out. He then informs the Team Leader **“WATERWALL ON AT THE HYDRANT”**.

3. Re-Entry on the Same Level - Carbonaceous Fire

a. The Waterwall Operator crouches on one knee and positions himself, either in front or to the side of the door, depending on which way the door opens:

(1) If the door opens towards the Team (**hinges can be seen**), then the Waterwall Operator positions himself on the opposite side of the door to the hinges, just to the side of the door so that he will not impede the opening of the door.

(2) If the door opens away (**hinges cannot be seen**), he then positions himself on the side of the door opposite the hinges, with the nozzle in position against the door frame.

b. The Team Leader remains behind the Waterwall Operator, and backs him up. The Firefighter positions himself adjacent to the Team Leader crouching on one knee. The Team Leader then gives the order **“FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION”**. The Firefighter operates the nozzle one eighth of a turn to the right to produce a 2 m flat disc of water for personal protection. Once this is confirmed to the TL, the Firefighter is ordered to **“Stand up and release all door clips except one”** and holds the last clip on the door at arms length. The Team Leader first ensures that he is backing up the Waterwall Operator, and then gives the order **“ON WATERWALL”**. The Waterwall Operator rotates the nozzle swiftly through its full range to the left, to produce a 10 m flat disc of water. If the door opens away from the Team, the Waterwall Operator now places the nozzle inside the door frame.

c. When both the firefighter and waterwall nozzles have been operated, the Team Leader orders the Firefighter to **“OPEN THE DOOR”**.

(1) **If the door opens towards the Team.** The Firefighter opens the last clip on the door (usually in the centre, opposite the hinges), and opens the door to 45°. At the same time, the Waterwall Operator moves across to place his nozzle in the opening, against the door frame.

(2) **If the door opens away from the Team.** A chain or rope must be secured to the door and held by the Team Leader, to enable him to close the door if necessary. The Firefighter opens the last clip, turns his back and pushes the door open with his boot. The waterwall, already in position, has sealed the door.

d. Once the door is fully open, the Firefighter crouches on one knee adjacent to the Team Leader. When ordered by the Team Leader, the Firefighter adjusts the nozzle a further 1/8 to ¼ of a turn to the right to a ragged spray. **If the fire can be seen** the Team Leader orders the Firefighter to fight the fire.

- e. **If the fire cannot be seen** the Team Leader orders the Firefighter to direct the ragged spray towards the deckhead to cool the compartment down. The Team Leader uses the TIC to scan around the compartment, looking for the seat of the fire, and indicates its position to the team. When the Team Leader is confident that the compartment has been sufficiently cooled, he orders the Team to **"STAND UP and ADVANCE"** ensuring that the waterwall is not breached by the remainder of the team into the compartment, cooling and extinguishing the fires. The Hydrant Operator now acts as a Hose Handler, helping the team to move forward.
- f. Once the fire is extinguished the TL retreats the team to a safe area, and directs the team down on one knee and the orders **"FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION"**. Once this action is complete, the TL, ensuring the waterwall is not facing the seat of the fire, orders **"WATERWALL OPERATOR OFF WW"**. When complete, TL orders **"FIREFIGHTER OFF FF"** and stands up the Firefighter and proceeds to conduct a boundary search (see [Para 9](#)).

4. Re-Entry on the Same Level - Oil Fire

- a. The Team position themselves by the door, as previously described for a carbonaceous fire. The Team Leader positions himself behind the Waterwall Operator, backing him up.
- b. After ensuring that the Firefighter is aiming the FB5X away from the fire into safe corner, the Team Leader orders **"PROVE FOAM"**. The Firefighter moves the switch on the FB5X to the **open** position and proves foam, using the fingertip method (putting the tip of his firefighting glove into the flow of the foam, then wiping it on the extreme edge of his BA visor. Foam will stick to his visor; water will run off). Once the Firefighter has proved foam, he moves the switch on the FB5X to the **shut** position. Once the foam has been proved the Firefighter is ordered to **"Stand up and release all door clips except one"** and holds the last clip on the door at arms length.
- c. The Team Leader, backing up the Waterwall Operator, orders **"ON WATERWALL"**. The Waterwall Operator rotates the nozzle swiftly through its full range to the left, to produce a 10 m flat disc of water.
- d. The Team Leader orders the Firefighter to **"OPEN THE DOOR"** (as previously described). Once the door is fully open, the Firefighter gets into position, alongside the Team Leader, (behind the Waterwall Operator); he crouches on one knee, always keeping the FB5X pointing away from the fire into a safe corner. The Team Leader orders the Firefighter **"PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION"**. Once foam has been proved, the Team Leader orders the Firefighter to **"FIGHT THE FIRE"**.
- e. The Team Leader, using the TIC, orders the Firefighter to direct the foam above the fire. Once the fire is extinguished, the Team Leader orders the Firefighter **"OUT FB5X"**. The Firefighter directs the FB5X into a safe direction, then the Team Leader orders **"OFF FB5X"**. The Team Leader confirms that all fires are extinguished then, ensuring the WW is facing away from the seat of the fire, orders **"Off Waterwall"**. If the fire cannot be extinguished from the door the Team Leader is to order the Firefighter **"OUT FB5X"** followed by **"IN A SAFE DIRECTION OFF FB5X"**.

He is then to reposition his team by advancing the WW to an area he deems better to fight the fire. The Team Leader is then to bring the Firefighter to a position behind the WW, prove foam once more and fight the fire as described above.



Note. Consideration should be given to using a Ship Protector if the Team Waterwall leaves the access route unprotected. The 3 hose technique described in [Para 6](#) may be adapted to achieve this.

5. Re-Entry From Above - Carbonaceous Fire

a. The Waterwall Operator and Firefighter each takes up position, crouched on one knee with the hose over the shoulder, one hand on the hose banding behind the coupling, and one hand on the nozzle. The hoses are positioned on the opposite side of the hatch to the hinges with the WW adjacent to the ladder. The nozzles are to be positioned below the level of the hatch opening.

b. The Team Leader remains standing to back up the Waterwall Operator, holding the hose with one hand and backing him up with the other. The Team Leader then gives the order **“FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION”**. The Firefighter turns the nozzle 1/8th of a turn to the right to provide a 2 m flat disc of personal protection waterwall. Then, backing up the Waterwall Operator, the Team Leader orders **“ON WATERWALL”**. The Waterwall Operator turns the nozzle swiftly through its full range to the left, to form a 10 m flat disc of water for team protection.

c. The Team Leader moves to the end of the hatch and stands with his back to the hatch. He indicates to the Waterwall Operator and the Firefighter that he intends to open the hatch; both of them acknowledge this. The Team Leader reaches down, takes hold of the hatch and stands up, so that the hatch is at an angle of 45°. The Waterwall Operator and Firefighter immediately position their nozzles with the release lugs of the hose couplings resting across the corners inside the hatch coaming. The Team Leader looks over his shoulder to check that both nozzles are in place and then opens the hatch, making sure that the retaining clip secures it in the fully open position. With the hatch fully open, the Waterwall Operator and Firefighter are now sealing the hatch, preventing the smoke and flame from escaping from the compartment.

d. The Firefighter confirms the nozzle is still set to provide a 2 m flat disc for personal protection. The TL orders the Firefighter to lower the firefighter nozzle 2 m into the compartment (see BR 4007, Fig 7-14). The Firefighter then aggressively swings the hose to gain maximum cooling coverage in the compartment. When the TL is satisfied that adequate cooling has taken place, he orders the Firefighter to raise the nozzle out of the compartment. The Firefighter raises the nozzle, assisted by the Hose Handler, checks that it is still set to personal protection, and then returns it to the corner of the hatch coaming to seal the opening.

e. The Team Leader takes over the waterwall from the Waterwall Operator, who makes his way down the ladder until his shoulder is level with the hatch coaming. The Waterwall Operator lifts his arm nearest to the waterwall nozzle and forms a clenched fist. The Team Leader lifts the nozzle from the hatch coaming and positions it underneath the arm of the Waterwall Operator, pulling it up so that it is tight under his arm, locking the nozzle in place.

The nozzle protects the Waterwall Operator as he descends the ladder. On reaching the bottom of the ladder, the Waterwall Operator turns round, bringing the hose back under the right arm, checks the position of the nozzle, then reports **“LADDER CLEAR”**.

f. The Waterwall Operator moves to a pre-determined position away from the ladder and crouches on one knee. The Firefighter uses the same procedure to descend the ladder. On reaching the bottom he turns around, grips the hose under his right arm and reports **“LADDER CLEAR”**. He then moves to a position behind the Waterwall Operator.

g. The Team Leader descends the ladder, reports **“LADDER CLEAR”** and positions himself behind the Waterwall Operator, alongside the Firefighter. He surveys the compartment, using the TIC, and then directs the Firefighter to project a ragged spray towards the fire. If required, the Team Leader gives the order to advance on the fire, keeping control of the Team at all times.

h. Once the fire is extinguished the TL retreats the team to a safe area, directs the team down on one knee and the orders **“FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION”**. Once this action is complete, the TL, ensuring the waterwall is not facing the seat of the fire, orders **“WATERWALL OFF WW”**. When complete, TL orders **“FIREFIGHTER OFF FF”** and stands up the Firefighter and proceeds to conduct a boundary search (see [Para 9](#)).

6. Re-Entry From Above - Oil Fire (Three Hose Technique)

a. An oil fire re-entry from above, using the three hose technique, requires a 5-man Support Party; the extra man being the Ship Protector. Both the Waterwall Operator and the Ship Protector position themselves, with waterwall nozzles, on the side of the hatch opposite to the hinges. The Firefighter has a FB5X to produce foam to fight the fire. When ready, the Team Leader orders the Firefighter **“PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION”**. The Firefighter proves foam (as detailed in Para 4 [sub para b](#)) and confirms this to the Team Leader.

b. The Team Leader, while backing up the Waterwall Operator, orders **“ON WATERWALL”**, then he backs up the Ship Protector and orders **“ON SHIP PROTECTOR”**. The Team Leader then opens the hatch, making sure that it is firmly clipped open. Both the Waterwall Operator and the Ship Protector seal the hatch with their waterwalls.

c. The Team Leader orders the Firefighter to **“PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION”** again. When the Firefighter has proved foam, he directs the foam down into the compartment. After the contents of at least 2 drums of AFFF have been projected into the compartment, the Team Leader orders **“OUT FB5X”** then when clear of the compartment **“OFF FB5X”**. The Firefighter moves the FB5X from the compartment and shuts it by pulling the switch to the shut position.

d. The Waterwall Operator descends into the compartment (as described in Para 5 [sub para e](#)). The Firefighter moves onto the ladder until his shoulder is level with the hatch coaming, raises his arm nearest to the nozzle and makes a clenched fist.

The Team Leader lowers the FB5X hose, parallel to the Firefighters body, until the FB5X is at waist height. The Firefighter places the FB5X hose under his arm and descends into the compartment.

e. The Team Leader follows and takes up position behind the WW operator, using the TIC to survey the compartment to find the seat of the fire. He directs the Firefighter away from the fire and orders **“PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION”**. Once foam has been proved the TL orders the firefighter **“FIGHT THE FIRE”**. The Firefighter then directs foam above the fire allowing the foam to smother **and** cool the fire. If the fire cannot be extinguished from the bottom of the ladder the TL is to order the Firefighter **“OUT FB5X”** and in a safe direction **“OFF FB5X”**. He is then to reposition his team by advancing the WW to an area he deems better to fight the fire. The TL is then to bring the FF to a position behind the WW, prove foam once more and fight the fire as described above.

7. Re-Entry From Above - Oil Fire (Fixed Hatch Waterwall)

a. This technique allows the use of a 4 man Support Party, yet still protects the ship. The use of FHWW is to be closely controlled by HQ1 due to the large amount of water (approximately 10 ton/hr) that it can put into a compartment.

b. The Team take up positions, with the Waterwall Operator crouching to the side of the hatch opposite to the hinges, and the Firefighter standing. After the Firefighter has proved foam, the Team Leader orders **“ON WATER AT THE HYDRANT, TO THE FIXED HATCH WATERWALL”**. The Team Leader backs up the Waterwall Operator and orders **“ON WATERWALL”**. The Team Leader opens the hatch to 45°. The Waterwall Operator moves his nozzle into position inside the hatch coaming. When the Team Leader is satisfied that the Team Protection waterwall nozzle is in position, he opens the hatch fully, ensuring that the hatch retaining clip is engaged.

c. Once the hatch is fully opened, the Team Leader takes up position on his knees and orders the Waterwall Operator to **“LOWER YOUR WATERWALL TO JUST BELOW THE FIXED HATCH WATERWALL”**. When the waterwall nozzle is in position below the fixed hatch waterwall, the Team Leader checks that the fixed hatch waterwall is still sealing the hatch opening. If it is, he orders the Waterwall Operator to move his nozzle back to the hatch coaming. The Team then carry on, as described for a 5 man team.

d. If the fixed hatch waterwall is not sealing the hatch opening correctly, then a controlled closure of the hatch must be made. The Team Leader orders the Waterwall Operator to move the waterwall nozzle back to the hatch coaming. The Team Leader releases the hatch retaining clip and lowers the hatch to 45°, then orders the Waterwall Operator to remove the waterwall from within the coaming. Once the waterwall has been removed, the Team Leader lowers the hatch, backs up the Waterwall Operator, and orders **“OFF WATERWALL”**. When the waterwall nozzle is shut, the Team Leader orders **“OFF WATER AT THE HYDRANT, TO THE FIXED HATCH WATERWALL”**.

e. A 5-man team, using a ship protector must then be used for re-entry.

8. Re-Entry From Below - Oil Based Fire

- a. The Hydrant Operator is positioned at the hydrant. The Firefighter stands to one side of the ladder, holding the FB5X in a pistol grip fashion, right hand on the spill pick up connection, left hand on the ring guard, ensuring that the nozzle is shut.
- b. The Waterwall Operator crouches on one knee and positions himself at the base of the ladder ensuring that waterwall nozzle is fully closed.
- c. The Team Leader, from behind the Waterwall Operator, gives the order **“HYDRANT OPERATOR, ON FIREFIGHTER AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Hydrant Operator repeats and then carries out the order. Once he has carried out the order he will inform the Team Leader **“FIREFIGHTER ON AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Team Leader then gives the order **“FIREFIGHTER PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION”**. The Firefighter then proves foam and once he has proved foam he shuts off the FB5X.
- d. The Waterwall Operator fully opens the waterwall nozzle and then inserts it in the mounting pole. The Waterwall Operator then takes up position on the ladder with his nozzle in the mounting pole and positions it to seal the hatch. The Team Leader uses the support pole to support the mounting pole. Once the Team Leader has confirmed that the waterwall is in the correct position he gives the order **“HYDRANT OPERATOR, ON WATERWALL AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Hydrant Operator repeats and then carries out the order. Once he has carried out the order, he informs the Team Leader **“WATERWALL ON AT THE HYDRANT”**. The Team Leader now opens the hatch.
- e. The opening of the hatch is a coordinated effort between the Team Leader and the Waterwall Operator. The Team Leader removes his pole from the mounting pole and pushes open the hatch. Once he has opened the hatch, he returns his pole to the waterwall mounting pole. The Team Leader and Hose Handler then assist the Waterwall Operator in manoeuvring the mounting pole to the hatch coaming. If the seat of the fire is known the waterwall should be positioned in the hatch coaming to give a safe area for the firefighter to step in to behind waterwall protection.
- f. The Team Leader gives the order **“FIREFIGHTER, PROVE FOAM IN A SAFE DIRECTION AND PUT A LAYER OF FOAM IN THE COMPARTMENT ABOVE”** (minimum 2 drums of foam). Once the firefighter has projected the layer of foam, the Team Leader gives the order **“FIREFIGHTER OUT FB5X”** followed by **“IN A SAFE DIRECTION OFF FB5X”**. The Team Leader takes the FB5X from the Firefighter. The Firefighter then climbs the ladder. The Team Leader passes up the FB5X to the Firefighter. The Firefighter positions himself behind the waterwall, proves foam in a safe direction away from the seat of the fire and, once he has proved foam, he brings the FB5X round in a sweeping motion and fights the fire.

9. Boundary Search

- a. Once all fires have been extinguished within the compartment a thorough boundary search is to be conducted including a check of all firefighting equipment by the TL and FF.
- b. In the case of a carbonaceous fire this is to be conducted using the firefighter with the hose charged but with the nozzle **OFF**.

- c. In the case of an oil fire the boundary search is to be conducted using a CFHR charged, foam proved and the nozzle in the **OFF** position. If a CFHR is not available the search is to be conducted with a AFFF SPE available to extinguish any minor fires or re-ignition discovered.
- d. The WW operator is to remain in a safe area with his nozzle off ready to provide immediate protection to the remainder of the team.
- e. If major re-ignition occurs during this phase the team is to return to safety behind the WW, open the WW and continue to fight the fire in the previously described manner.
- f. Whilst conducting the boundary search any carbonaceous material discovered is to be doused **AND** broken up ensuring that, in the case of an oil based fire, the foam blanket is not disturbed.
- g. Any 'hot spots' discovered are to be immediately reported to the FCP.
- h. On completion of the boundary search the actions detailed for provision of a sentry in [Para 2145](#) are to be taken.

10. Compartment Withdrawal

- a. During firefighting operations it may become necessary for the firefighting team to withdraw. Reasons may include:

- (1) Injury.
- (2) BA whistle operation (see [Para 2127](#)).
- (3) Operation of team members BA Bypass Valve.
- (4) Tactical withdrawal.

Before any withdrawal commences the TL is to inform the remainder of the team of the requirement to withdraw. Team Leaders are to withdraw their team as safely and swiftly as possible using the following the routines at [sub para b](#) and [sub para c](#) as a guideline.

- b. **Withdrawal On The Same Level Through a Watertight Door**

- (1) Order **"FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION"** or **"OFF FB5X"**.
- (2) Stand up the whole team and withdraw backwards to an area adjacent to the door keeping the waterwall between the team and the fire. It is essential at this stage that Hose Handlers and Hydrant operators assist the team to ensure a safe exit.
- (3) When at the door, TL passes through the door and checks the door integrity.
- (4) When TL has confirmed the integrity of the door, he orders the Firefighter back through the door and directs him to take control of the door and prepare to close it.

- (5) Once in position TL orders Waterwall Operator back through the door.
- (6) When whole team is in position TL orders the Waterwall Operator to get down on one knee adjacent to the non-hinge side of the door in the same position for opening with nozzle on the door frame.
- (7) When satisfied that door is sealed TL orders **“FIREFIGHTER CLOSE DOOR TO 45°”**.
- (8) When satisfied the TL Orders **“FIREFIGHTER CLOSE THE DOOR”**. At this point Waterwall Operator withdraws his nozzle, Firefighter closes the door and ensures that a minimum of 1 clip is closed to ensure the door is secure. The Firefighter is to retain control of this clip until the WW nozzle is shut.
- (9) TL, whilst backing up the Waterwall Operator, now orders **“OFF WW”** and on completion orders **“FIREFIGHTER DOWN ON ONE KNEE”**. When the Firefighter is in position TL orders **“OFF FF”**.
- (10) When nozzles are shut TL checks team air supply and if safe to do so orders the person with the highest pressure to establish BC with either FF nozzle or CFHR on the door whilst TL, backing up the Waterwall Operator, isolates and drains down the hoses not in use.
- (11) TL then either withdraws the remainder of the team to the FCP or acts as ordered by I/C Main Group/HQ1.

c. **Withdrawal Upwards Through A Hatch**

- (1) Order **“FIREFIGHTER, ON PERSONAL PROTECTION”** or **“OFF FB5X”**.
- (2) Stand up the whole team and withdraw backwards to an area adjacent to the ladder keeping the waterwall between the team and the fire.
- (3) If a fire is still burning all nozzles are to remain open throughout the ladder phase of the withdrawal to afford maximum protection to the team and ship.
- (4) TL now proceeds up the ladder, through the hatch and takes up position to supervise the ladder ascent of the remainder of the team.
- (5) Once in position he gives ladder clear and orders **“FIREFIGHTER UP THE LADDER”**. The nozzle is positioned to afford maximum protection to the Firefighter as he ascends the ladder. As the Firefighter approaches the top of the hatch TL takes control of the FF nozzle and hose and places it in the hatch combing before ordering the Firefighter to exit the ladder and take control of his nozzle.
- (6) When FF has control of his nozzle and has confirmed the nozzle is still in personal protection, TL gives the ladder clear and orders **“WATERWALL UP THE LADDER”**. The nozzle is positioned to afford maximum protection to the Waterwall Operator as he ascends the ladder. As the Waterwall approaches the top of the hatch TL takes control of the WW nozzle and hose and places it in the hatch combing before ordering Waterwall to exit the ladder and take control of his nozzle.

- (7) When Waterwall has control of his nozzle TL prepares to close the hatch.
- (8) When ready TL closes the hatch by 45°.
- (9) The TL Orders “**OUT WW AND OUT FF**” nozzles whilst simultaneously closing the hatch and secures it by at least 1 clip.
- (10) TL, whilst backing up the Waterwall Operator, now orders “**OFF WW**” and on completion orders “**FIREFIGHTER DOWN ON ONE KNEE**”. When the Firefighter is in position TL orders “**OFF FF**”.
- (11) When nozzles are shut, TL checks team air supply and if safe to do so orders the person with the highest pressure to establish BC with either FF nozzle or CFHR on the hatch whilst TL, backing up the Waterwall, isolates and drains down the hoses not in use.
- (12) TL then either withdraws the remainder of the team to the FCP or acts as ordered by I/C Main Group/HQ1.