



Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Foam Operations Chart

1. **Start Upwind** and insure that foam can be applied. (Foam is ineffective in high wind or rain.)
2. **Identify the hazard** (by the placard and D.O.T. Book and whether the hazard is a hydrocarbon or a polar solvent.)
3. Determine the **area** of the spill or fire in square feet.
 - A.) Circle = $\pi r^2 = 3.14 \times$ (half the diameter \times half the diameter)
 - B.) Square or rectangle = length \times width
4. Determine **gallons per minute (GPM)**
 - A.) Hydrocarbon = area \times .1
 - B.) Polar Solvent = area \times .2
5. Determine **Foam** (Finished Product [**Water/Concentrate Mix**]) **Requirement**
GPM \times 15 (15 minute initial application)
6. Determine amount (gallons) of **foam concentrate** needed
Foam Requirement (Water/Concentrate Mix) needed \times
 - A.) .03 for hydrocarbons
 - B.) .06 for polar solvents
7. Foam concentrate needed \div 5 = **Number of 5 gallon buckets of foam needed.**
8. **Bring all equipment/foam to the scene** before beginning operation
9. **Apply foam:**
Flow foam on hydrocarbons at 3%, flow foam on polar solvents at 6%
There must be a visible blanket over the entire spill surface to insure vapor suppression.
10. **Protect the foam blanket.**
Insure that blanket is not walked through, driven through or otherwise broken.
Insure that your hose lines are not part of the spill.
Protect the foam blanket at all costs.