Report Date: 19 Mar 2014

Summary Report for Individual Task
031-507-3028
Plan Fixed-Site Decontamination
Status: Approved

Condition: You are a member of a CBRN decontamination unit, given FM 3-11.5. You have received a WARNO to conduct a fixed-site decontamination of one or more of the following:

1. Command, control, communications, and intelligence facilities.

2. Ports and airfields.

3. Temporary key structures for reserve and large troop concentration.

4. Supply installations, and depots.

5. Storage locations, airfields, water terminals, and rail terminals.

6. Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF).

7. Ammunitions supply points and petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) points.

8. Maintenance sites.

This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standard: Plan fixed-site decontamination by:- Assessing capabilities.- Organizing for the decontamination mission.- Planning interior and exterior building decontamination.- Planning personnel processing procedures (chemical and radiological).- Briefing the plan to unit leadership.

Special Condition: None

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Assess fixed site decontamination capabilities.

a. Identify mobile decontamination assets to decontamination equipment, roads, and buildings.

b. Identify conventional decontamination assets such as super tropical bleach (STB), soap, and water to decontaminate loading docks, entries and exits, and building exteriors.

c. Identify other assets that may contribute to the decontamination effort such as fire trucks, steam cleaners, and water pumps.

2. Organize for fixed site decontamination.

a. Identify fixed site decontamination teams.

b. Train fixed site decontamination teams on decontamination techniques (based on the fixed sites within your area).

c. Plan for a patient transfer zone to transfer patients to clean ambulances for transport to a MTF.

3. Plan decontamination of buildings.

a. Plan interior building decontamination by ensuring the following is coordinated.

(1) Facility security.

(2) Sampling.

(3) Evaluation of the sampling results.

(4) Preventing the spread of the contamination.

(5) Removing critical objects.

(6) Localized areas decontamination.

(7) Monitoring.

(8) Documenting the decontamination operations.

b. Plan exterior building decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix D (for specific decontamination of whatever materials are on the building exterior).

4. Plan decontamination of mission-essential operating surfaces and equipment.

a. Plan on and off loading ramps and pier decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, Appendix D.

b. Plan helipad decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix D.

c. Plan lines of communication decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix I.

d. Plan staging area decontamination by planning the following:

(1) Identifying how contaminated personnel and equipment will be identified.

(2) Identifying how entry and exit routes will be decontaminated.

e. Plan terrain decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, Appendix I.

5. Plan personnel processing procedures (chemical).

a. Conduct a CBRN vulnerability assessment to help determine location of the fixed-site contamination control area (CCA) and toxic-free area (TFA). It should be at least 15 km from populated areas. Other considerations during the site selection process are site security, communications, the slope of the terrain, and the presence of other natural features.

b. Determine how large of an area for the CCA and TFA. Use the following as guidelines for planning the space:

(1) CCA entrance size will depend on number of personnel expected to process through.

(2) CCA processing line stations are spaced approximately 18 meters apart and areas within each station should be 9 meters apart. Line angle should be 20 degrees.

(3) Mask refurbishment area requires sufficient space for working; a disposal area for detection kits, decontamination kits, hoods, and eye lens outserts; and a holding area for masks waiting to be checked.

(4) Ground chemical ensemble (GCE) aeration and the waste disposal area is recommended to be 200 square meters, and separated from the CCA lines and the TFA by 50 meters.

(5) The buffer or transition area has at least 25 meters from the end of the vapor hazard area (VHA) to the TFA.

(6) TFA area is recommended to be at least 500 square meters with at least a 100 meter separation from the CCA processing line.

c. Plan for the CCA and TFA patient decontamination sites.

(1) Co-locate with the MTF, not closer than 75 meters downwind of CCA and TFA.

(2) Plan for water.

(3) Plan for electricity.

(4) Plan to make the site a 60 meter controlled perimeter with drainage.

d. Plan decontamination site layout.

(1) Plan for the transportation drop-off point to be approximately 30 meters downwind of the CCA.

(2) Plan for the entrance to the CCA to include the following areas: arrival and initial decontamination, weapons clearing, wash and holding, and external equipment removal.

6. Plan site selection for personnel processing procedures (radiological).

a. Locate the contamination control station (CCS) downwind of the exit of the entry control point, no closer than 300 feet to the nearest hazard.

b. Select an area free of weeds, brush, and rocks. A paved area is preferred.

c. Select site that is at least 25 square feet.

7. Brief the plan to unit leadership.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with the items listed in the task condition statement.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to plan a fixed site decon.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Assessed fixed site decontamination capabilities.			
a. Identified mobile decontamination assets for equipment, road, and building decontamination.			
b. Identified conventional decontamination assets.			
c. Identified other assets that may contribute to the decontamination effort.			
2. Organized for fixed site decontamination.			
a. Identified fixed site decontamination teams.			
b. Trained fixed site decontamination teams.			
c. Planned for a patient transfer zone.			
3. Planned building decontamination.			
a. Planned interior building decontamination by ensuring the following was coordinated.			
(1) Facility security.			
(2) Sampling.			
(3) Evaluation of the sampling results.			
(4) Preventing the spread of the contamination.			
(5) Removing critical objects.			
(6) Localized areas decontamination.			
(7) Monitoring.			
(8) Documenting the decontamination operations.			
b. Planned exterior building decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix D.			
4. Planned decontamination of mission-essential operating surfaces and equipment.			
a. Planned on and off loading ramps and pier decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, Appendix D.			
b. Planned helipad decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix D.			
c. Planned lines of communication decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, appendix I.			
d. Planned staging area decontamination by planning the following:			
(1) Identified how contaminated personnel and equipment would be identified.			
(2) Identified how entry and exit routes would be decontaminated.			
e. Planned terrain decontamination IAW FM 3-11.5, Appendix I.			
5. Planned personnel processing procedures (chemical).			
a. Conducted a CBRN vulnerability assessment to determine location of the fixed-site contamination control area (CCA) and toxic-free area (TFA). Enured it was at least 15 km from populated areas.			
b. Determined how large of an area was needed for the CCA/CCS and TFA.			
(1) CCA entrance size depended on the number of personnel expected to process through.			
(2) CCA processing line stations are spaced approximately 18 meters apart and areas within each station are 9 meters apart. Line angle is 20 degrees.			
(3) Mask refurbishment area space was sufficient for working; Contained a disposal area for detection kits, decontamination kits, hoods, and eye lens outserts; and a holding area for mask waiting to be checked.			
(4) Ground chemical ensemble (GCE) aeration and the waste disposal area were recommended to be 200 square meters, and separated from the CCA lines and the TFA by 50 meters.			
(5) The buffer or transition area had at least 25 meters between from the end of the vapor hazard area (VHA) to the TFA.			
(6) TFA area was recommended to be at least 500 square meters with at least a 100 meter separation from the CCA processing line.			
c. Planned for the CCA/CCS and TFA patient decontamination sites.			
(1) Co-located with the MTF, not closer than 75 meters downwind of CCA and TFA.			
(2) Planned for water.			

(3) Planned for electricity.			
(4) Planned to make the site a 60 meter controlled perimeter with drainage.			
d. Planned decontamination site layout.			
(1) Planned for the transportation drop-off point to be approximately 30 meters downwind of the CCA.			
(2) Planned for the entrance to the CCA to include the following areas: arrival and initial decontamination, weapons clearing, wash and holding, and external equipment removal.			
6. Planned site selection for personnel processing procedures (radiological).			
a. Located the contamination control station (CCS) downwind of the exit of the entry control point, no closer than 300 feet to the nearest hazard.			
b. Selected an area free of weeds, brush, and rocks. A paved area is preferred.			
c. Selected site that is at least 25 square feet.			
7. Briefed the plan to unit leadership.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 3-11.5	Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination {MCWP 3-37.3; NTTP 3-11.26; AFTTP(I) 3-2.60} (This item is included on EM 0205)	Yes	Yes

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 Environmental-Related Risk Assessment.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment IAW FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 Composite Risk Management Worksheet during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available, and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-507-2038	Control Contaminated Waste	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved
031-506-3021	Identify Battalion CBRN NCO Duties and Responsibilities	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved
031-506-4004	Perform MOPP Analysis	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved

031-507-4025	Establish Decontamination Material Requirements	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
03-3-1004	Plan a Decontamination Mission	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
03-3-5002	Conduct Terrain Decontamination	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
03-3-5001	Conduct Fixed-Site Decontamination	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
CBRN SLC	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4
AOC 74A - Chemical Officer - 1LT	Officer	AOC: 74A, Rank: 1LT
MOS 74D - CBRN Specialist - SL4	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4