

## Appendix A

# CB Operational Situation Contamination Avoidance

This appendix provides a series of operational situations that outline how contamination avoidance tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) can be applied. The various situations are designed to assist commanders and chemical staff personnel in tactical operations. The TTP included are not designed to replace Army Training and Evaluation Plan (ARTEP) standards, nor any other listing of collective tasks, but is intended to be an operational contamination avoidance checklist. These checklists are not all inclusive and may be adapted or modified for local use.

### Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical and Biological Operations Checklist

Situation: Commander directs units to prepare for operations in a chemical or biological environment. The following specifics apply-

- a. Enemy is capable of offensive chemical or biological weapons employment.
- b. Unit is provided intelligence on enemy NBC capabilities and likely courses of action.
- c. NBC threat status (chemical or biological) is Serial 2 or higher.

#### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Authorized unit detection and individual protective equipment is on hand, operational and issued per unit SOP.
2. Commanders perform MOPP analysis based on METT-T and higher headquarter's guidance.
3. Immunizations are updated and field sanitation measures are enforced.
4. Nerve Agent Pretreatment (NAP) and ciprofloxin tablets are provided to soldiers.
5. OPSEC, dispersion, cover and concealment are practiced.
6. Unit receives and correctly interprets periodic Chemical Downwind Message (CDM).
7. Unit adopts NBC contamination avoidance measures such as covering supplies and equipment with NBC Protective Covers (PC).

#### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Oversee subordinate unit actions.
2. Prepare CDM report and send to subordinate units.
3. Ensure contamination avoidance measures are initiated around the headquarters complex IAW SOP.
4. Ensure chemical defense equipment (CDE) shortages are placed on order and contingency stocks are serviceable and deployed IAW SOP.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: Commander directs unit to prepare for a chemical or biological (toxin) attack. The following specifics apply:

- a. The enemy has or is likely to employ chemical or biological (toxin) weapons.
- b. Chemical/biological weapons employment is considered to be a likely course of enemy action.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Subordinate units are alerted.
  2. Commander(s) specify appropriate MOPP levels; establish automatic masking criteria; and, if MOPP 0 is assumed, determines the location for chemical protective clothing based on METT-T.
  3. Unit continues the mission while implementing actions to minimize casualties and damage.
    - a. Personnel, equipment, munitions POL, food, and water are protected from contamination.
    - b. Detection paper is placed to provide visibility and maximum exposure to liquid agents.
    - \*c. OPSEC, dispersion, cover and concealment are practiced so the unit may avoid being targeted.
    - d. Chemical/biological detectors, samplers, and alarms are checked and prepared for use.
    - \*e. Ensure unit has update CDM on hand.
    - f. Chemical Agent Alarms, biological samplers, LP/OP, and air guards are employed as required and/or the tactical situation permits.
- \* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Alert subordinate units and elements of the Task Force.
2. Monitor the unit's MOPP status.
3. Ensure subordinate units have taken measures outlined by unit SOP.
4. Ensure subordinate units have received the most current CDM.
5. Plan for possible decon support, establish decon priorities, locate hasty and possible detailed decon sites, and coordinate with the BDE HQ.
6. Ensure biological agent samplers are prepared for operation.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to respond to a chemical/biological agent (toxin) attack. The following specifics apply:

Subordinate unit or units or the battalion/task force is (are) subjected to a chemical or biological agent (or toxin) attack.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. All personnel automatically mask, sound alarm, decontaminate themselves as required, assume MOPP 4, and administer self-aid and buddy-aid.
2. If the unit has access to a Biological Agent Sampler, (an XM2 or Commercial Sampler) activate sampler.
3. The Chain of Command and communications are restored, and the unit continues with the mission.
4. In the event of a biological attack and the unit does not possess a sampler, unit should collect samples with either the M34 Biological Agent Sampling Kit or CBASK.
5. Adjacent units are warned immediately of the potential downwind vapor hazards.
6. Unit identifies type of agent and submits an NBC 1 Chemical or Suspected Biological Report as the mission permits.
7. For attacks that leave liquid or solid contamination on equipment, personal, or terrain, perform the following:
  - a. Conduct personal wipedown and operators spraydown.
  - b. Warn MEDEVAC of contamination casualties. KIAs are wrapped and marked.
  - c. Mark contaminated area and relocate to a clean area if the mission allows.
  - d. Determine where and when further decon can be accomplished if necessary.
  - e. Coordinate for decon and resupply of protective clothing and decontaminates.
  - f. Ensures contaminated BDOs are exchanged within 24 hours after being contaminated.
  - g. Replace contaminated NBC-PCs within 24 hours.
8. For nonpersistent agents, the unit:
  - a. Conducts unmasking procedures.
  - b. Treats casualties and prepare for evacuation as the mission permits.
  - c. Service detection systems to ensure operational status.
  - d. Service XM2 or commercial samplers to ensure operational readiness.
- \*9. Receive NBC 2 Report, plot potential hazard area and inform the commander.

\* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. NBC 1 Reports are received and passed to subordinate, adjacent, and higher units.
2. NBC 1 Reports are consolidated to form an NBC 2 Report. The NBC 2 Report is posted to the situation map as an overlay. The report is passed to subordinate, adjacent, and higher-units.
3. NBC 1 (Follow-up) Report is requested to identify the toxic agent. The hazard area is predicted and disseminated to subordinate/ slice units via NBC 3 Report.
4. XM2 or commercial biological samples obtain sample and forward to area lab for analysis.
5. Subordinate unit damage assessment is evaluated. If required, assistance is provided to the unit for reestablishing command and control. This report is passed to the battalion S1 and S4 for action and/or information.
6. If attack is determined to be a biological attack:
  - a. If agent is determined to be anthrax, soldiers must complete immunization program and start taking ciprofloxin antibiotic tablets.
  - b. If agent is unknown, all attempts must be made to assist in the identification of the agent.
7. Decontamination requirements are determined based on METT-T, extent of contamination and the availability of assets.
8. If decontamination is required and METT-T conditions permit, a decontamination request is prepared IAW SOP and sent to the supporting chemical unit provided it is part of the Battalion's Task Force. If the chemical unit is not available, the request is forwarded to higher headquarters. Decontamination priorities are determined and followed in either case.
9. Contingency stocks are reordered to replace used items.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to conduct post attack operations. The following specifics apply:  
Unit or elements of the task force have been subjected to a chemical or biological attack.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Unit has undergone decontamination operations and casualties have been evacuated.
2. Unit reorders CDE equipment (i.e., MOPP suits, filters, NBC PCs, M258A1 refill kits . . . etc).
3. If unit has not yet determined whether or not the attack was biological/chemical, efforts continue to make this analysis. Efforts continue to identify what agent was used. This will be done by:
  - a. M256A2 kit.
  - b. Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM).
  - c. Sampling with XM2 biological agent sampler or commercial samplers.
  - d. Obtain samples with either M34 kit or CBASK. Samples forwarded to area lab for analysis.
4. If the units must continue to operate in or occupy the contaminated area, the unit should:
  - a. Continue efforts to refine the contamination hazard area and extent by continued sampling/detection.
  - b. Adjust or improve MOPP as required.
  - c. Mark contaminated areas and identify "hot spots".
  - d. Monitor contamination decay or covering to determine when natural decay may render the area safe.
  - e. Be alert for "transient contamination", the spreading or movement of contamination by natural sources (i. e., wind, rain, runoff, rivers . . . etc) or by human sources, (i. e., vehicle traffic, rotorwash . . . etc).
5. In the event of biological contamination:
  - a. If the biological agent is reported to be Botulinum toxin, affected personnel must begin antibody treatment.
  - b. If the biological agent is reported to be Anthrax, soldiers must complete immunization program and begin taking the ciprofloxacin antibiotic tablets.
  - c. If the biological agent is unknown, all efforts must be made to assist medical personnel in the identification process.

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Ensure attacked unit has completed necessary decon measures and evacuates casualties.
2. Receives report from area lab on agent analysis. Inform higher headquarters of results.
3. Ensure attacked unit and medical unit in support re-orders CDE used.
4. If attack was of biological origin:
  - a. Inform supporting chemical unit for decon operations.
  - b. Ensure that the personnel attacked take appropriate antibiotic or antitoxin, if available.
  - c. Inform medical personnel to be alert to potential infected casualties.
5. Continue to refine the limits and extent of the contaminated area and inform the commander on the effects of contamination on future operations.
6. Monitor natural decay of agent. Be alert to conditions which may cover or move contamination to previously clean areas. This may occur through natural sources (i. e., wind, water . . . etc) or man-made sources (rotorwash, vehicle traffic . . . etc).
  - a. Take periodic soil samples and air samples with XM2 or commercial samplers and forward to the area lab for analysis.
  - b. Monitor terrain with M8/M9 paper, CAM or M256A2 kit for chemical contamination.
  - c. Be prepared to advise commander on when the agent is expected to decay to a safe level.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to operate in a chemical/biological agent (toxin) contaminated area. The following specifics apply:

Unit must remain in a contaminated area.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Unit continues the mission.
- \*2. Using an NBC 1 or 2 Report from higher HQ or an adjacent HQ, the unit prepares a downwind vapor hazard prediction. The commander is advised of estimated cloud arrival time, and subordinate units are notified.
3. Chemical agent alarms are employed per unit SOP if the situation permits, it or an LP/OP is used. In the event of a biological attack, and an XM2 or commercial sampler is available; activate sampler.
4. When an NBC Report is received, plot it to update previous estimates.
5. Commanders perform a MOPP analysis to determine level of protection.
6. Unit reacts to the arrival of the downwind vapor hazard and at a minimum assumes a "Mask Only" posture.
7. Commander conducts unmasking procedures if appropriate, and adjusts protection as appropriate by using MOPP analysis.

\*Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Units receive warning from higher or adjacent units in the form of an NBC 2 or NBC 3 Report or an NBC 1 Report from subordinate or adjacent units.
2. Prepare a downwind vapor hazard prediction and determine the effects. The units within or close to the predicted area are alerted to the possible downwind hazard.
3. Units continue the mission. If and when the unit is within the downwind hazard, follow steps for responding to a chemical/biological attack (page A-3).
4. Battalion/Task Force Commander is advised of the estimated cloud arrival time, chemical agent, extent of downwind vapor hazard, and an estimation of the duration of the contamination.
5. The commander determines the course of action and MOPP level based on METT-T, guidance from higher HQ, and the advice from the battalion/Task Force Chemical Staff.
6. The commander's guidance is sent to the subordinate units.
7. The subordinate units emplace alarms, biological samplers and other detection IAW SOP.
8. Ensure subordinate units are complying with the commander's guidance and report the arrival of the agent cloud.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to respond to a chemical/biological agent (toxin) contaminated area. The following specifics apply:

Unit must remain in a contaminated area.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Unit continues the mission.
  - \*2. Commander specifies MOPP level needed to provide required protection and adjusts work rates and activity to prevent MOPP heat stress.  
*NOTE: Until positive identification is made to determine whether the snack was a chemical or biological agent; unit should remain in MOPP 4 for a minimum of 4 hours.*
  3. Commander estimates the duration of contamination and the time of stay within the contaminated area and, as required, initiates actions to maintain unit effectiveness.
    - a. Buddy system is employed to watch for symptoms of chemical (toxin) agents, stress from heat and encapsulation, and administer immediate first aid.
    - b. Water consumption is supervised to ensure every soldier consumes 1 quart every 3 hours (every 2 hours if the temperature is above 80 degrees F).
    - c. Clean areas are located where soldiers can be rotated to eat and rest.
    - \*d. Arrangements are made for MOPP gear exchange if contaminated soldiers must stay in MOPP for over 24 hours.
  4. Contamination avoidance and hasty decon techniques are used to minimize the spread of contamination.
- \* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Unit continues the mission.
2. Ensure subordinate units continue to monitor area for hazard duration and/or clean areas.
3. Ensure subordinate units continue to practice contamination avoidance procedures IAW SOP.
4. Ensure CDE is reordered when required.
5. Coordinate with higher headquarters for decontamination support.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to cross a chemically or biologically contaminated area. The following specifics apply:

- a. Subordinate units or the Battalion/Task Force must cross an area contaminated with persistent chemical or biological agents.
- b. The unit is moving and the reconnaissance teams discover that the area in which the unit must cross is contaminated.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. NBC Report and/or contamination overlay is posted to the situation map. Unit conducts or requests surveys of different routes if time permits.
2. Commander uses available information to determine the best route based on contamination avoidance principles and mission requirements.
- \*3. Advance party/advance guard/point has chemical detection supplies and equipment to test for contamination and downwind vapor hazards along the route. They report contaminated areas unless otherwise directed by the commander.

*NOTE: If the unit possessor has access to an NBC Recon System (NBCRS), this vehicle should be used with the advance party.*

4. Personnel and equipment are prepared for crossing by:
  - a. Increasing MOPP as required.
  - b. Ensuring M8/M9 Paper is placed on clothing and equipment.
  - c. Ensuring chemical alarms are serviced and mounted on vehicles or carried by personnel IAW SOP.
  - d. Ensuring M11 decon apparatus and/or M13 DAPs are serviced, filled and mounted on vehicles.
  - e. Ensuring M256A1 detector kits are issued to operators.
  - f. XM2's or commercial samplers cannot be operated on the move. Units, however, should obtain samples of suspected contamination with either the M34 or CBASK if time and mission permit.
5. Unit crosses the contaminated area using contamination avoidance techniques.
6. After exiting the area, hasty decon should be performed provided the mission is not jeopardized (commander's decision).

\* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. The unit has or obtains current SITREPS on the contaminated areas. Ensures this information is passed to all effected units.
2. NBC 5 Report and/or overlay is posted to the situation map to aid the commander in selecting the appropriate route.
3. The crossing subordinate unit must receive the most current NBC 5 Report to be used in determining an appropriate route.
4. Route clearance is requested (if required).
5. Notify the crossing unit(s) of decontamination assets available and hasty or detailed decontamination site(s) to be utilized after crossing.
6. If internal decontamination support is not available additional decontamination support will be required, notify the BDE/MUC.
7. Crossing unit receives contingency stocks of CDE, and the unit is prepared to cross the area IAW SOP.
8. Crossing unit executes contamination avoidance techniques IAW SOP.
9. After crossing the area, ensure crossing unit(s) determines their decontamination requirements and request decon support IAW SOP.
10. Notify higher HQs that the crossing is completed, the number of casualties sustained (if any), and the decontamination support requirements and/or decon operations scheduled.
11. Ensure that the subordinate unit reorders contingency stocks of CDE as required.
12. Ensure that the subordinate unit reports the completion of decontamination operations to higher HQs.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to conduct a chemical or biological survey. The following specifics apply:

- a. A downwind hazard prediction indicates chemical or biological agents may affect the units' operational area.
- b. Areas of interest within the units' operational area may be contaminated with a chemical or biological agent.
- c. Higher headquarters directs unit to conduct a chemical/biological survey in the unit's area of operation.
- d. The tactical situation requires the unit to conduct a chemical/biological survey.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Unit initiates or is given an area to be surveyed, plans the survey, and organizes the party. The briefing includes but is not limited to the following:
  - a. Type of recon and/or technique to be employed.
  - b. Reporting requirements.
  - c. Marking requirements.
  - d. Special preparation of vehicle to enhance contamination avoidance.
2. Survey team(s) execute(s) mission as directed.
- \*3. NBC Defense Team submits evaluated data to higher headquarters.
4. Unit decontaminates as required.

\* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Unit receives the mission request and/or determines the area to be surveyed. Request support from an NBC reconnaissance vehicle, if possible.
2. Ensure subordinate unit initiates, conducts, and reports survey data IAW the guidance from the requesting headquarters SOP.
3. Alert the supporting chemical unit to the potential need for decontamination of survey party. If the battalion does not have an organic supporting chemical unit, the battalion notifies the MUC.
4. Identify potential decon lamination sites (if required).
5. Ensure subordinate unit reports the start time of the survey, significant finds, and completion time of the survey.
6. Ensure subordinate unit submits the NBC 4 Report as required by the SOP. The report is received, logged in, checked for accuracy, and forwarded to higher headquarters. The battalion keeps a copy of this report.
7. Survey findings are posted or annotated on the situation overlay IAW SOP.



## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to conduct decontamination operations (hasty or detailed). The following specifics apply:

- a. Subordinate unit(s) report contamination from a persistent chemical or biological agent.
- b. Personal wipe down has been completed but personnel are still contaminated.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. Unit determines the extent and numbers of contaminated personnel and equipment.
  - \*2. Unit requests decon support and coordinates for chemical protective clothing and decontaminates for detailed troop decon.
  3. Unit designates decon team, moves to the assembly area which is downwind from the decon site, links up with chemical company's decon unit, and receives a briefing on the decon site operation.
  4. Unit conducts detailed troop decon and sends equipment to the detailed equipment decon site as instructed by the chemical company decon unit's OIC or NCOIC.
  - \*5. Unit conducts detailed troop decon for the chemical unit after it completes its mission and it closes the troop decon site.
  6. Unit completes reconstitution and resumes or awaits the next mission.
- \* Company Only

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Subordinate unit requests decontamination IAW SOP.
2. The commander is briefed on the type and extent of contamination, how long the contaminated unit can stay in the current posture without further decontamination, the availability of a chemical unit support, and a recommendation on which decon should be done.
3. The commander decides if the unit will initiate decontamination operation, and if so, whether the decontamination will be hasty or detailed. The decision is based on METT-T and the advice from the Battalion/ Task Force Chemical Staff.
4. The commander's decision is transmitted back to the requesting unit as follows:
  - a. If the decision is not to decontaminate, the subordinate unit is provided guidance on protective measures to take.
  - b. If the decision is to decontaminate utilizing hasty decontamination procedures then:
    - (1) The battalion requests decontamination support from the chemical unit if decon assets are not organic to the battalion.
    - (2) The subordinate unit is (are) notified of the decision and location of the linkup point of the decontamination site.
    - (3) The battalion notifies the contaminated unit and ensures that their unit deploys the decon team to prepare the site. The unit decontamination team will operate the decon site. The battalion decon team or chemical platoon will do the vehicle washdown for the decon team. If this support is not available, the unit's decon team will operate the site utilizing organic decontamination assets, e.g., M13 DAP and/or M11. The unit decon team establishes entry and exit traffic control.
  - c. If the decision is to decontaminate utilizing detailed decontamination procedures, then the following occurs:
    - (1) The battalion requests detailed decon support from the supporting chemical unit.
    - (2) Subordinate unit is notified about the decision, location of the decontamination site, amount of time the unit has to complete decontamination operations and which unit if any will relieve the contaminated unit in place or assume the

**Battalion/Task Force Actions (Continued)**  
contaminated unit's mission during decontamination.

5. Subordinate unit will be given the time for reporting to the decon site, moving into the predecon staging area, rendezvous, point of contact at the site, route and type of march to and from the site, etc.
6. Battalion will ensure contaminated units decon team operates the decon site IAW SOP. If more than two (2) companies require decontamination, the battalion will coordinate with the MUC for additional decon assets.
7. The contaminated unit reports arrival at the decon site, completion of 50% of the unit, and completion of decon operations to the BN HQs.
8. Battalion reports completion of the decon operations and site closure to the MUC.
9. Subordinate unit reorders contingency stocks of CDE that were expended during decontamination.

## **Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist**

Situation: The commander directs the unit to evacuate chemically or biologically contaminated casualties. The following specifics apply:

Unit has sustained casualties that are chemically or biologically contaminated.

### **Platoon/Company Actions**

1. Unit requests medical evacuation based on normal considerations of medical care required, urgency, and the tactical situation. Evacuation requests will be made IAW SOP.
2. Unit informs higher HQs on how many casualties were sustained, type of contamination and mode of evacuation.
3. Casualties are brought to MEDEVAC aircraft or vehicle. Unit will take measures to limit the spread of contamination.
4. Casualty is marked, identify type of contamination and first aid received.

### **Battalion/Task Force Actions**

1. Subordinate unit informs HQ on the number of casualties, type and time of contamination and method of evacuation desired.
2. Notify the subordinate unit that has been designated to provide a ten (10) man detail for patient decon support. Ensure subordinate unit is provided with the time for the detail to report, location of Battalion Aid Station (BAS), and POC at the BAS.
3. Battalion Aid Station (BAS) is notified of incoming casualties. BAS has a ten (10) man detail on hand to assist in decontamination.
4. Notify higher HQs on the number of casualties, type of contamination, and estimated time of arrival (ETA) to the BAS.
5. Notify the supporting chemical unit or higher HQs about the possibility for decontamination support either for the MEDEVAC helicopter or ground ambulance.
6. Ensure that a responsible individual who is knowledgeable in NBC defense is at the BAS to assist in casualty decontamination. This individual must ensure that aircraft or ambulance personnel off load casualty into a designated area which is downwind from the BAS and will assist or ensure the crew of the vehicle or aircraft monitors for contamination.
7. Ensure that the BAS coordinates with the battalion for decontamination (if required).
8. Inform the BAS when to have the ambulance or helicopter report to the decontamination site, from what direction to approach the decon site, and point of contact at the site.
9. Ensure that the ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter is decontaminated IAW SOP. Decon site will be operated by the detail unit who provides a casualty decon team to the BAS.

## **Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist**

Situation: The commander directs the unit to prepare for a friendly chemical strike (CHEMWARN). The following specifics apply:

- a. The unit is notified by higher HQ that a friendly chemical strike will occur in the unit area of operations (AO).
- b. The unit receives CHEMWARN message.

### **Platoon/Company Actions**

1. Unit requires authentication if unsecure net is used.
2. Unit acknowledges warning receipt.
3. Unit relocates if required.
4. Unit implements protective measures prior to strike IAW SOP and maintains protective measures until strike is executed or cancelled.

### **Battalion/Task Force Actions**

1. The unit locates ground zero (GZ) or target area on the map and plots the hazard area.
2. The unit determines which subordinate unit(s) must initiate protective measures or relocate.
3. The commander is briefed on the impending strike and post detonation effects.
4. The unit directs subordinate unit(s) which will be affected to relocate or implement protection measures IAW SOP.
5. The unit notifies MUC when all company and separate platoon-size units in battalion area of operations have been notified.
6. Ensure affected unit(s) take appropriate protection IAW SOP.

## Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist

Situation: The commander directs the unit to respond to an unexpected contaminated area. The following specifics apply:

- a. Advance party or reconnaissance team did not detect contaminated area.
- b. Templating (NBC 5 Report) did not accurately depict the boundaries of the contaminated area.
- c. Enemy forces executed attack after reconnaissance was completed.
- d. Maneuver element or unit enters contaminated area unexpectedly.

### Platoon/Company Actions

1. After recognizing the unit is in a contaminated area:
  - a. Elements halt.
  - b. Don protective equipment (MOPP suit, mask . . . etc).
  - c. Each soldier performs personal wipedown, if required.
  - d. Chemical casualties are identified and treated.
  - e. Alert other maneuver elements and higher that contamination has been found.
  - f. If element is in direct-fire contact, continue mission and fight dirt y. If not, proceed with remaining steps.
  - g. Using the M256 Kit or other detection devices, check immediate area for type and amount of contamination.

*NOTE: First "clean" element has found the initial near side of the contamination.*

2. Element in contaminated area will continue forward checking area every 500 meters.
3. Based on METT-T, the maneuver element commander determines which direction the element should move to exit and bypass contaminated area.
4. The first "clean" element, based on the commanders assessment, will move 500 meters to the rear to establish the initial rear side line. Then the element will:
  - a. Turn 90 degrees (left or right) and move 500 meters.
  - b. Halt, and check for contamination.
  - c. If contaminated, turn 90 degrees and move 500 meters to the rear.
  - d. Check for contamination. If no contamination is found, turn 90 degrees in the original direction of travel and move 500 meters. Check area again for contamination.
  - e. Continue process in 4a - d until initial far side line of contamination is crossed.
5. Element finding the initial far side line, or bypass route, should clearly mark the route using either:
  - a. VS-17 panels.
  - b. Colored Smoke.
  - c. Guides.

### Battalion/Task Force Actions

1. Receive initial report from the maneuver element and:
  - a. Plot coordinates on situation map.
  - b. Prepare NBC 4 Contact Report and sent to higher and adjacent units.
  - c. Provide any guidance and/or assistance as possible to maneuver element.
  - d. Inform commander and/or S3 of situation.
  - e. Monitor progress of maneuver element until element has safely transverse area.
2. Report coordinates of bypass route to higher.
3. Inform commander and/or S3 of the bypass route, and status of maneuver element.
4. Coordinate for:
  - a. Medical evacuation, if required.
  - b. Decontamination support, at earliest possible time.
  - c. Replishment of chemical defense equipment (CDE) for maneuver element.
  - d. Further reconnaissance of contaminated area.

**Platoon/Company Actions (Continued)**

6. Once maneuver unit has safely transverse contaminated area:
  - a. Report coordinates of bypass route to higher and adjacent units.
  - b. Report casualties and request for medical extraction, if required.
  - c. If mission permits, conduct vehicle spraydown and MOPP gear exchange or unmasking procedures (which ever is most appropriate, depending on extent of contamination).
  - d. Request decontamination support from higher HQ at earliest possible time.
  - e. Continue mission.

## **Platoon Through Brigade Task Force Chemical or Biological Checklist**

Situation: The commander directs the unit to respond to a civilian chemical accident or incident. The following specifics apply:

- a. Enemy operatives, agents or an attack has created damage to civilian chemical or biological facilities or production plant(s).
- b. Tactical operations has caused the unexpected or unintentional release of chemical or biological material (solid, liquid, or gas) into the environment.

### **Platoon/Company Actions**

1. Alert higher, adjacent and lower units.
2. Immediately secure the area and:
  - a. Start continuous monitoring, with the M256 Kit or similar detection device. Ensure results are reported using NBC 4 Chemical Report format.
  - b. Assume MOPP 4.
  - c. Establish security zone around the area of no less than 620 meters radius. This area may be enlarged depending on chemical agent involved.
  - d. Evacuate casualties from security zone. Casualties should be considered as contaminated and should be contained in one central location. Initiate emergency decon of personnel.
  - e. Identify witnesses for questioning.
  - f. Establish a 10 km downwind hazard zone from the perimeter of the security zone. All personnel within this zone must don MOPP4 or evacuate the area until further notice.
3. Maintain security until released by higher.

### **Battalion/Task Force Actions**

1. Alert higher, adjacent and lower units.
2. Ensure security and downwind hazard zones are established and:
  - a. Casualties are evacuated.
  - b. Request assistance from:
    - (1) Military Police.
    - (2) Medical personnel.
    - (3) EOD teams (if required).
    - (4) Division Chemical section.
    - (5) Host Nation support.
    - (6) DOD response teams..
3. If hazard is in vapor form plot a Type A Case b for plotting purposes. Ensure friendly units and civilians in the predicted downwind hazard area are warned- If the hazard is in a liquid form, with no evaporation hazard present, the 620 meter security zone should be adequate.
4. Maintain security of area