Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 08 Aug 2017 Effective Date: 26 Aug 2020

Task Number: 10-PLT-0201

Task Title: Conduct Petroleum Terminal Operating Platoon Operations

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD3 - This training product has been reviewed by the developers in coordination with the CASCOM, Fort Lee, Virginia foreign disclosure officer. This training product cannot be used to instruct international military students.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	AR 200-1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT	Yes	No	
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program	Yes	No	
	AR 70-12	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS STANDARDIZATION POLICY FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN, OPERATION, AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT	Yes	No	
	AR 700-143	PACKAGING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL {DLAR 4145.41; NAVSUPINST 4030.55D; AFI 24-210_IP; MCO 4030.40C}	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-11.32	MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PASSIVE DEFENSE	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 4-90 (Change 001 04/29/2016)	BRIGADE SUPPORT BATTALION http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/ dr_a/pdf/atp4_90.pdf	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-93	Sustainment Brigade	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-94	THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND	Yes	No	
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	Yes	No	
	FM 3-96	Brigade Combat Team	Yes	No	
	FM 4-40 (Change 001, May 08, 2014)	QUARTERMASTER OPERATIONS http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/ dr_a/pdf/fm4_40.pdf	Yes	No	
	FM 7-0	Train to win in a Complex World	Yes	No	
	MIL-STD-3004D	(SUPERSEDED) Department of Defense Standard Practice Quality Assurance for Bulk Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	Yes	No	
	PAM 710-2-1	USING UNIT SUPPLY SYSTEM (MANUAL PROCEDURES)	Yes	No	

Conditions: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Platoon has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to receive, store, issue, and distribute bulk petroleum products. The platoon operations are established in support of a higher HQ operational mission. The platoon has primary access to main supply routes, external logistical support, and it is accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units. Continuous digital and analog communications have been established. All applicable regulations, internal and external tactical standard operating procedures (TSOP), technical manuals (TMs), and field manuals (FMs) are on-hand as reference material. The platoon personnel have been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission. Threat capabilities include opposing forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, set up improvised explosive devices, coordinate air support, and execute reinforced platoon/ squad operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) identified constraints must be considered. The platoon is not likely to be attacked with hostile enemy fire or chemical agents. This task will be performed under either/or a combination of a static, dynamic, complex, single, or hybrid operational environment as outlined in the training evaluation matrix. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All platoon personnel are

available to conduct all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. The platoon has adequate time to prepare. Unit leaders are present in the area of operations. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Platoon receives, stores, issues, and distributes bulk petroleum products with the use of all available equipment and personnel within the specified time constraints in the mission OPORD and in accordance with (IAW) the approved Army standards identified in the Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix and in the collective task performance steps which are included in this task below, commander s guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and approved Army regulations.

LEADER STATEMENT: For the purpose of this task, an Army leader is defined as a Soldier who is in a senior officer, warrant officer, and/or noncommissioned officer (NCO) position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians in leadership positions but also include individuals who are Subject Matter Experts (SME) which possess the requisite knowledge and skill set to perform a particular task (For example, conduct an operation, provide logistics, or operate specific technical equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission(s) dictates. Leaders may also be personnel assigned to the unit and designated as a leader by the unit commander.

Live Fire: No

Plan	an	d Prepare	Execute				Assess			
Operation Environme	al ent	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eva	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
SQD & PLT		ng ment C)	rs it at equired	t at equired	Eval	ance res	al ance res	er ance res)bserved ciency g	lder's nent
Dynamic (Single Threat)		Commander(s) or L or constructive trai STT, STX, FT progression to su Training Strateg	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%		>=90%	т	т
(Single Threat)	Night	Init Key Leader(s) w ining environmental X, etc.) in order to fa pport Unit Training I yy (CATS). All extern	75-84%	>=00%	8	80- 90%	All	80-	T-	T-
		Commander(s) or Unit Key Leader(s) will determine if training will be conducted under live, virtual, or constructive training environmental conditions using corresponding event types (for example, STT, STX, FTX, etc.) in order to facilitate the Crawl, Walk, Run methodology of training progression to support Unit Training Management (UTM) and recommended Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS). All external evaluations (EXEVAL's) must be conducted in a live environment.	65-74%	75-79%		65- 79%		89%	Ρ	Ρ
Static (Single Threat)	Day	ng will be conducted rresponding event ty Valk, Run methodold and recommended EVAL's) must be con	60-64%	60-74%	No	51- 64%		700(P-	P-
	уę	d under live, virtual, rpes (for example, ogy of training Combined Arms iducted in a live	<=59%	<=59%		<=50%	<all< td=""><td><=79%</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=79%	U	U

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Remarks:

Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order and are not intended to be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. These task steps and/or performance measures of collective task may not always be applicable to every unit. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between the evaluator, the unit itself, and the evaluated units' higher headquarters (if required) to determine the task step(s) and/or performance measure(s) that may be omitted and/or must be performed. Training begins with the execution of pre-combat checks and inspections. Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training events or exercises are performed to Army standard. Unit leadership should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix Operational Environment (OE) Definitions:

Static—a static training environment has aspects of operational variables needed to stimulate mission variables that are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the task.

Dynamic—a dynamic training environment has operational variables and threat Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for assigned countertasks that change in response to the execution of friendly force tasks.

Complex—a complex training environment requires a minimum of four—terrain, time, military (threat), and social (population)—or more operational variables; brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single threat—a single threat in a training environment is a conventional force, irregular force, criminal element, or terrorist force.

Hybrid threat—a hybrid threat in a training environment uses diverse and dynamic combination of conventional forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects.

To obtain a T or T- this task must be conducted in a dynamic and complex environment with 4 plus OE variables and a hybrid threat at night with 75% or more leaders present, greater than 80% of Soldiers present, receive a "GO" on 80% or more of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures and at least 80% "GO" on the leader performance measures. Must be conducted during an external evaluation.

Task steps and measures were developed using the Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess (PPEA) construct to reinforce the operations process and is implied throughout the T&EO as applicable.

Notes: REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: You can help improve this collective task. If you find any errors, or if you would like to recommend any improvements to the procedures in this collective task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with your recommended changes via email to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.mil. Your recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports your recommendation(s), implemented as applicable, and a reply will be furnished to you.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Platoon has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to receive, store, issue, and distribute bulk petroleum products.

DANGER

Ensure fire extinguishers must be properly inspected and available for all operations. Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures prior to conducting operations. Failure to do so, may result in personal injury, equipment damage, loss of life, or jeopardize unit mission.

WARNING

Ensure to post NO SMOKING signs 50 feet from the refueling area to warn personnel that they cannot bring lighted smoking materials, lighters, or matches into the designated area. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

CAUTION

Place the appropriate caution signs in the refueling/distribution area(s) as needed. Ensure all assigned personnel are wearing all the appropriate protective clothing required for petroleum distribution. The possibility of personal injury or damage to equipment that may result from long-term failure to follow correct procedures.

Performance Steps and Measures

GO

NO-GO

N/A

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE

+ 1. Terminal Operating Platoon Leader and Platoon Sergeant direct terminal operations.

- a. Coordinate with product control section for daily pumping and local delivery schedule.b. Issue daily pumping and delivery orders to section personnel.
- c. Prepare shift schedules to operate facilities on a 24-hour basis.

d. Conduct fire drills as necessary or required.

e. Brief incoming shift supervisor on terminal status.

f. Inspect terminal operation sites for compliance with safety directives.

g. Report pipeline breaks, leakage, fire, or other interruptions to petroleum product control section.
h. Inspect communications equipment and maintenance logs to ensure equipment is operational at all times.

i. Monitor stored theater reserve stock for compliance with petroleum support operations plan and quality surveillance program. \\

 j. Coordinate repair of unserviceable items with Maintenance Section or Service Support Section.
k. Perform routine tests, using petroleum testing kit, on products in storage and incoming and outgoing products.

I. Coordinate with higher HQ petroleum testing lab for additional testing of questionable products. m. Maintain records and reports.

n. Forward records and daily, weekly, quarterly, and annual reports to Product Control Section.

o. Inspect daily operational records for compliance with petroleum support requirements.

- p. Identify corrective actions when deficiencies are noted.
- q. Schedule transportation of product to serviced units.

+ 2. Tank Farm Section personnel receive bulk petroleum.

- a. Process daily pumping orders from platoon/section leaders.
- b. Inspect empty tanks before receiving product.
- c. Gauge tank prior to and following transfer operations.
- d. Inspect tank vents for serviceability prior to starting pumping operations.
- e. Flush common lines with same product being received before taking an opening gauge.

f. Divert flow of product to another tank as necessary.

- g. Drain water from tank after product has had time to settle.
- h. Draw product samples for testing.

i. Off-load barges, tanks, trucks, semitrailers, and flatcars using appropriate equipment and rigging supplies.

j. Pump petroleum from pipeline into storage tanks.

k. Prepare daily status reports.

I. Maintain communications with higher HQ.

m. Perform quality surveillance measures during handling operations.

+ 3. Tank Farm Section personnel store bulk petroleum .

- a. Implement daily pumping orders.
- b. Inspect fabric tanks to determine tank suitability.

c. Drain water from jet fuel tanks daily.

d. Draw product samples for testing.

e. Implement quality surveillance measures during handling of product.

- f. Combine like products to keep tanks as full as possible.
- g. Maintain theater reserve stock.
- h. Forward daily status reports to Platoon Headquarters.
- i. Maintain trenches and firewalls to protect storage locations.
- j. Maintain communications.

k. Mark petroleum containers/storage tanks in accordance with unit TSOP.

- + 4. Storage and Issue Section conduct petroleum operations.
 - a. Transfer bulk petroleum products from the transporter to the storage tank(s).
 - b. Inspect product sample IAW unit TSOP.
 - c. Gauge storage tank to determine quantity and volume.
 - d. Conduct 55-gallon can filling operations.
 - e. Conduct 5-gallon can filling operations.
 - f. Issue fuel to vehicles.

g. Prepare and maintain daily and monthly issue/receipt records.		
h. Maintain petroleum accountability records.		
+ 5. Tank Farm Section and Storage and Issue Section personnel perform operator maintenance.		
a. Inspect storage tank areas.		
b. Perform organizational maintenance on bolted tanks, coupled lines, valves, and pumps.		
c. Clean tanks prior to repair work that requires welding or use of tools that could ignite vapors.		
d. Clean tanks prior to change of product being stored in tank.		
e. Change filter elements as required.		
f. Operate heavy equipment to cover spills, improve storage areas, maintain firewalls, and maintain rough access roads.		
g. Maintain maintenance records and reports.		
+ 6. Storage and Issue Section personnel distribute bulk petroleum.		
a. Coordinate with Platoon Headquarters for local delivery schedule.		
b. Coordinate with supported units for receipt of petroleum.		
c. Perform before-operation maintenance on vehicles used to transport fuel.		
d. Transfer procured fuel from tank farm, storage area, or terminal to transporter.		
e. Operate heavy vehicles for transport of fuel along prescribed routes only.		
f. Bond vehicles prior to issue.		
g. Ground vehicle prior to issue if tactical situation permits.		
h. Verify customer authorization prior to issue.		
i. Gauge tank before and after dispensing if vehicle does not have meter.		
j. Implement quality surveillance measures during product handling.		
k. Draw samples for testing.		
I. Transfer fuel from tanker to using unit.		
m. Complete delivery receipt after issue.		
n. Prepare reports and records.		
+* 7. Leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.		
a. Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations.		
b. Manage risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.		
c. Provide logistics status reports to higher headquarters IAW TSOP.		
d. Maintain communications with higher HQ and other staff sections IAW TSOP and OPORD.		
e. Monitor before, during, and after Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on organic equipment.		
f. Employ physical security measures as required.		
g. Enforce Operations Security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.		
h. Enforce safety regulations and established unit's internal and external TSOP's.		
i. Ensure that all Army sites and operations attain and sustain 100 percent compliance with environmental laws and regulations in a climate of changing requirements to prevent a notice of violation or a fine for not complying with following host nation, local, state, federal, higher headquarters environmental directives and policies.		
j. Direct destruction of unit equipment to prevent enemy use as situations dictate.		
k. Ensure that Soldiers are trained and prepared to conduct mission operations in Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations as applicable or required.		

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training Unit			ITERATION						
			1		2	3			4
Date of Training pe	er Iteration:								
Day or Night T	raining:	Day ,	/ Night	Day	/ Night	Day /	Night	Day ,	/ Night
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Leaders Authorized	% Leaders Present								
Total Soldiers Authorized	% Soldiers Present								
Total Number of Performance Measures	% Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'								
MOPP LEVEL									
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U									

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP4. At MOPP4, performance degradation factors increases planning completion times. Ensure to comply with commander's guidance and unit TSOP when conducting operations in MOPP gear.

Chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict movement and activities. Wear MOPP gear only when threat forces have used CBRN weapons or are likely to do so. MOPP gear should be worn during CBRN training exercises. 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 in accordance with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) regulations.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: Night vision goggles are not required to conduct this task. However, they may be required when conducting sustainment unit operations, during moment, or Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-CO-0012	Establish Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0205	Establish Petroleum Tank Farm Tactical Petroleum Terminal	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-SEC-0206	Control Petroleum Storage and Issue Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0220	Conduct Bulk Petroleum Storage Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-SEC-0229	Conduct Petroleum Tank Farm Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	43-CO-4575	Conduct Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services	43 - Maintenance (except missile) (Collective)	Approved
	63-CO-4017	Maintain Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	63-CO-4040	Provide Communications	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	63-CO-4306	Employ Physical Security Measures	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	71-CO-5145	Conduct Risk Management	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-92F-3304	Direct Petroleum Operations using Fuel System Supply Point (FSSP)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel
ART 4.1.3.3.2	Provide Packaged Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Products

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

Equipment (LIN)

	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No ea	uipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

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 the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card.

It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and Department of the Army civilians to protect the environment from damage. Army personnel must take care of the environment; that is, practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations will comply with federal, state, local and hostnation environmental requirements and Army regulations. Army personnel will sustain compliance at all sites in the US and abroad, establishing good relationships with communities and regulators.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

a. Identify Hazards. Identify potential sources for environmental degradation during analysis of METT-TC factors. This requires identification of environmental hazards. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.

b. Assess the Hazard. Analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. Severity of environmental degradation is considered when determining the potential effect an operation will have on the environment. The risk impact value is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. Quantify the risk to the environment resulting from the operation as extremely high, medium, or low, using the environmental risk assessment matrixes.

c. Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.

d. Brief Chain of Command. Brief chain of command (to include installation environmental office, if applicable), on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrixes. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer 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 current CBRN doctrine.

Leaders must verify the structural soundness of all training and evaluation plans from a safety viewpoint. Leaders must conduct training at levels consistent with the abilities of the Soldiers being trained. They must instill an awareness of individual safety in all subordinate leaders and Soldiers. Soldiers must constantly be alert for and avoid situations that may result in injury or death.

Be aware of the following:

a. At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize the adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (for example, wet bulb), risk assessment, and factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents. Responsible individuals must know how to balance the risks against the training requirements and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards (to eliminate or control them). Leaders must ensure the welfare of their Soldiers in all situations.

b. Leaders must establish a buddy system for safety measures. Soldiers should maintain a safety watch on each other, with emphasis on individual safety training, and first aid responsibilities. All unsafe conditions and unsafe acts must be recognized and reported. Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use. Following the proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.