

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Title: Establish The Fuel and Water Platoon Area

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Lee, Virginia foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ADP 4-0	Sustainment	Yes	Yes	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN18450_AD%204-0%20FINAL%20WEB.pdf
	ADP 5-0	The Operations Process	Yes	No	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN18126-ADP_5-0-000-WEB-3.pdf
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	No	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/atp4_43.pdf
	ATP 4-44	Water Support Operations "http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp4_44.pdf"	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	FM 4-0	Sustainment Operations	Yes	No	https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/ARN19602_FM%204-0%20FINAL%20WEB%20v2.pdf
	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	

Conditions: The fuel and water platoon of the distribution company is deployed in support of Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). The unit has analog and digital communications with the higher HQ and the higher HQ OPORD with all annexes and overlays are forwarded to the unit commander's digital device. The unit and higher HQ SOPs, and unit layout plans are available and the quartering party has secured the new AO. The site may be a field site or urban environment. Areas selected for distribution points provide access to MSRs and ample parking for the anticipated volume of traffic. Selected distribution operations requires aerial resupply. Although company operations areas are established simultaneously with company defense, company defense has priority. All communications systems are subject to disruption due to a number of factors, including enemy activity, weather, equipment failure, and interruptions or damage to the civil and military infrastructure. This task is performed under all day and night environmental conditions.

Operational Environment:

a. Military: Primary threat consists of both conventional and irregular forces. These forces may infiltrate the area of operations in squad or platoon-sized elements, with the objectives of intelligence gathering, harassment, disruption, or complete destruction of friendly forces. Primary means of engagement is that of ambush using light infantry weapons, and often initiated by mines or improvised explosive devices (IED). In addition, terrorists, criminal elements, and enemy sympathizers may engage by means of ambush, kidnapping, or any type of IED attack, and may engage in efforts to turn the local population against friendly forces.

b. Physical Terrain: Terrain in which operations may be conducted covers the entire geographic spectrum, including urban to rural, flat to mountainous, desert to swamp, and tropical to arctic environments.

c. Time: Time restrictions are as given in the warning/operations order. Extreme conditions, such as weather or CBRN contamination, have a detrimental effect on all factors of the Operational Environment, especially time.

d. Social: The population in the operational environment may be friendly, hostile, apathetic, or a combination of all three. This variable is subject to change on a day-to-day basis, and the commander must be continually cognizant of the latest intelligence. Cultural issues and language barriers may frustrate the ability to communicate with local nationals. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The platoon establishes the fuel and water platoon area in the specified area of operations in accordance with ADP 4-0, the unit layout plan, and the higher HQ OPOD. The fuel and water platoon headquarters is established first. The remaining sections are established as directed by the platoon leader.

For the purpose of this task, a leader is defined as a Soldier who is in an Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO), or Civilian position designated by grade, paragraph, and title on the units Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Leaders may also be anyone assigned to the unit and designated as such by the unit commander, i.e., Subject Matter Experts (SME) who possess the requisite knowledge and skill sets to perform a particular task (for example, conduct a specific operation, or operate technical equipment).

To obtain a T, this task must be conducted during an external evaluation, in a dynamic (single threat) operational environment at night with 75% or more leaders present and 80% or more Soldiers present. The unit must receive a GO on 80% of the performance measures, ALL of the critical performance measures, and at least 85% GO on the leader performance measures.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Assess		
Operational Environment	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eval	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
SQD & PLT									
Dynamic (Single Threat)	Night	>=75%	>=80%	Yes	>=80%	All	>=85%	T	T
	Day	60-74%	60-79%	No	65-79%	<All	75-84%	T-	T-
Static (Single Threat)		<=59%	<=59%					<=64%	<=74%
								P-	P-
								U	U

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are arranged in a logical order in the Training & Evaluation Outline (TE&O). However, this should not be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. Various task steps are often performed simultaneously. Further, every task step and/or performance measure is not necessarily applicable to every unit. It is the commander's prerogative to add, delete, or reassign the order of task steps and performance measures in order to better fit the unit or the situation. Prior to evaluation, the commander should coordinate these changes between the unit, the evaluator, and the unit's higher headquarters (if required). However, when evaluating this task, only the CRITICAL performance steps and measures will be used to calculate the overall percentage total in the training evaluation criteria matrix. Training begins with receipt of the operations order (OPORD). Training ends when designated training objectives for the particular training event or exercise are performed to Army standard. Upon completion of training, the unit commander should conduct an After Action Report (AAR) to determine future training requirements for the unit.

For Squad and Platoon:

The following definitions shall be used:

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 counter tasks that change in response to the execution of friendly force tasks.

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

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.

Notes: Disrupted Communications Networks: Leaders must be able to command their formations when communication networks are disrupted, while on the move, and without perfect situational awareness. Training to become proficient in the use of analog data tracking systems, voice communications, and unaided navigation techniques requires significant amounts of repetition, particularly when integrating all of the elements of combat power. Habitual relationships, practiced standard operating procedures, and the use of battle drills can mitigate some of the risk and friction inherent in lost situational awareness.

REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if the user would like to recommend improvements to this task, please let us know. The preferred method is to submit DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) with recommended changes via email to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@army.mil. Recommended changes will be reviewed and validated to ensure adherence to approved Army or joint doctrine, and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit is tasked by the higher HQ to provide fuel and water support in a specified area.

DANGER

PETROLEUM FIREFIGHTING AND PREVENTION

The primary danger while handling petroleum is the chance of a fire or explosion. Chapter 5 of ATP 4-43 addresses the classes of fires, types of firefighting equipment and key planning considerations. Vapors and combustible materials must be controlled and minimized in order to prevent fire by reducing or eliminating the fuel source. In the event a fire occurs, minimizing vapors and combustible materials will ensure that the fire presents less danger and risk.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

Static electricity is an imbalance of electric charges within or on the surface of a material. The charge remains until it is able to move away by means of an electric current or electrical discharge. Static electricity is named in contrast current electricity, which flows through wires or other conductors and transmits energy. Static electricity can be controlled and dissipated through several safety measures. Petroleum handlers should always assume that static electricity is present during all phases of operations. This includes long-term storage. Sparking (and a subsequent fire and explosion) from static electricity is a real and ever-present danger in petroleum transfer operations. Proper clothing and footwear reduces the chance of static electricity buildup on fuel handlers.

WATERBORNE DISEASES

Water is a carrier of many organisms which cause intestinal disease. An entire unit's combat readiness can be degraded by the spread of any of many preventable diseases. An epidemic of one of these diseases among service members can be more devastating than enemy action and can cause great damage to morale as well as health. A heavy responsibility thus rests upon leaders, who must ensure that their personnel are familiar with the dangers of consuming untreated water. Water treatment specialists and the unit field sanitation team must maintain proper disinfectant residuals in potable water. The types of water treatment methods to be used when certain chlorine resistant organisms are encountered should be prescribed by the command surgeon and preventive medicine personnel who can recognize or anticipate the presence of these organisms. In addition to the native water bacteria, water usually does contain a variety of bacteria as a result of contamination from external sources. These sources include air, soil, and human and animal excreta. The number of bacteria in the air bears a close relation to the quantity of larger suspended particles or dust.

Waterborne diseases and disinfection methods are described in ATP 4-44, Water Supply Operations, TB MED 577, TC 4-02.3, Field Hygiene and Sanitation, ATP 4-25.12, Unit Field Sanitation Teams, and FM 4-02.17, Preventive Medicine Services.

WARNING

The 5-gallon fuel can is similar in appearance to the 5-gallon water can. Caution must be used to ensure the correct can type is used to prevent misuse or commingling product.

Leakage and spillage from distribution equipment keep the water site wet. Poor drainage may prevent movement to and from the water distribution site. Also, during the winter this water may freeze, causing a serious safety hazard for personnel and equipment. Avoid such conditions by having good drainage at each site. Always direct drainage downstream from distribution activities.

Water stagnation occurs when water stops flowing. Stagnant water can be a major environmental hazard, and can cause mosquitoes to reproduce. An increase in mosquito population can lead to an outbreak of dengue. Stagnant water can be dangerous for drinking because it provides a better incubator than running water for many kinds of bacteria and parasites. Stagnant water is often contaminated with human and animal feces, particularly in deserts or other areas with low precipitation.

For more information on drainage, see ATP 4-44, Water Supply Operations.

CAUTION

Several factors are considered when laying out a parking area for vehicles. The following are considerations when determining the proper layout for a vehicle park. Leave enough space between the rows of refuelers so that they can be driven out quickly in an emergency. Position a tanker so it is headed toward the nearest exit and away from buildings or other obstructions. Do not let other vehicles block exit routes.

For more petroleum supply planning considerations see ATP 4-43, Petroleum Supply Operations.

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Some iterations of this task may be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or unit leaders. At MOPP 4, performance degradation factors increase mission completion time. Enforce compliance with commander's guidance and applicable unit SOPs when conducting operations in all stages of MOPP.

The chemical protective clothing ensemble and field protective mask restrict individual movement and activities, and increase the risk of hot and cold weather injuries. Wear appropriate MOPP gear only as command directed or when threat forces have used Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

During MOPP training, leaders must monitor unit personnel for hot and cold weather injuries. Command policies, applicable Army regulations, and applicable unit SOPs must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat-related injuries. The commander should implement MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement in accordance with established MOPP and safety procedures during training.

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 movement, or when performing Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
4.	63-CO-4009	Occupy New Operating Site	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
4.	10-CO-4817	Establish Company Headquarters and Administrative Areas	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
3.	05-DET-5030	Conduct General Engineering (GE) Operations	05 - Engineers (Collective)	Approved
5.	10-SEC-0237	Conduct Bulk Petroleum Distribution Section Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
6.	10-PLT-0234	Direct Petroleum and Water Platoon Operations	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
6.	10-CO-0233	Distribute Potable Water	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status
71-CO-8510	OPFOR Disrupt	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	150-LDR-5012	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
2.	150-MC-8002	Communicate Effectively	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
2.	150-LDR-5004	Communicate the Commander's Intent	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
2.	158-IMT-0006	Communicate Effectively at the Direct Leadership Level	158 - Center for Army Profession and Leadership (Individual)	Approved
2.	150-IPO-1011	Communicate Operations Security (OPSEC)	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.11	Provide Water Support
ART 4.1.3.3.1	Provide Bulk Fuel

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment 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 practice environmental stewardship. All operations conducted on Army installations must comply with federal, state, local, and host nation environmental requirements and applicable Army regulations. Army personnel will maintain compliance at all sites in the U.S. and abroad, which will in turn establish good relationships with environmental officials and local communities.

Environmental risk management consists of the following steps:

- Identify Hazards. Leaders identify environmental hazards during METT-TC analysis. An environmental hazard is a condition with the potential of polluting air, soil, or water, or damaging or destroying cultural and historical artifacts.
- Assess the Hazard. Leaders analyze potential severity of environmental degradation using the Environmental Risk Assessment. This assessment implements a risk impact value, which is defined as an indicator of the severity of environmental degradation. This value is applied to an environmental risk assessment matrix and used to quantify environmental risk resulting from the operation as high, medium, or low.
- Make Environmental Risk Decisions. Leaders make decisions and develop measures to reduce high environmental risks.
- Brief Chain of Command. Leaders brief the chain of command, to include the installation environmental office, if applicable, on proposed plans and pertinent high-risk environmental matrices. Risk decisions are made at a level of command that corresponds to the degree of risk.

See GTA 05-08-002, Environmental-Related Risk Assessment, for detailed instructions.

Reference: ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations.

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

Be aware of the following:

- At the training site, leaders must establish training safety overview procedures. Safety procedures should emphasize adherence to standards, consideration of environmental factors (i.e., wet bulb), risk assessment, and identification of factors contributing to and aiding in the prevention of accidents.
- Leaders must know how to balance risks against training requirements, and monitor conditions for safety and health hazards in order to control or eliminate them). The welfare of the Soldier is the primary factor in all situations.
- 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 vehicles and equipment they use. Establishment of proper safety procedures preserves troop strength by preventing personnel loss through accidents.

For further guidance, see ATP 5-19, Risk Management.

