Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 09 Mar 2017 Effective Date: 07 Oct 2020

Task Number: 10-GRP-0235

Task Title: Manage Petroleum Laboratory Quality Surveillance Program

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the CASCOM, 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
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	Yes	No	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	Yes	
	PAM 710-7	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	Yes	No	
	TM 10-6640-264-10	Technical Manual Operator's Manual for Petroleum Quality Analysis System- Enhanced (PQAS-E) NSN 6640-01-547- 1760	Yes	No	
	TM 4-43.31 (Revision, March 25, 2015)	Petroleum Laboratory Testing and Operations	Yes	No	

Conditions: The petroleum group quality surveillance and safety branch has received an operations order (OPORD) from higher headquarters (HQ) to establish the petroleum quality surveillance program. The branch must establish branch operations in support of a higher HQ operational and doctrinal mission. Supported units are located in the area of responsibility and have primary access to main supply routes and external logistical support. Operations are accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units and higher headquarters. Continuous digital and analog communications have been established. All applicable regulations, tactical standard operating procedures (TSOP), technical manuals (TMs), and field manuals (FMs), quality surveillance directives are on-hand as reference material. The unit elements 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 quality surveillance and safety branch is not likely to be attacked with hostile enemy fire or chemical agents. This task will be performed under eitherized personnel and equipment is on hand and operational. All assigned personnel are available to conduct petroleum quality surveillance during all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. The section 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 group quality surveillance and safety branch establishes the petroleum quality surveillance program 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 which is included in this task below, commanders guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and approved Army regulations.

LEADER STATEMENT: An Army leader is anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people to accomplish organizational goals. Leadership is not limited to or synonymous with an assigned duty, position, or given rank as it also manifests itself in both informal and collective forms. Informal leadership provides knowledge, experience, and technical expertise while collective leadership results through the combined effects and synergies of leaders at different levels and experience collaborating to achieve a common purpose. Informal and collective leadership can include positions with an expanded scope of responsibility, significance and operational / mission implications. Therefore, for the purpose of training this task, Leaders are not only defined as officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Army civilians 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 equipment, etc.) at the tactical through strategic level as the situation and/or mission(s) dictates.

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	an	d Prepare		Ex	ec	ute			Ass	ess
Operation Environme BDE & Above	al ent	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
		Cor or							<u>d</u>	
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)		mmander(s) or to constructive transtructive transtructive STT, STX, FT rogression to su Training Strates	>=85%	000/	Yes	>=91%		>=90%	Т	Т
	Night	Jnit Key Leader(s) vining environmental X. etc.) in order to f X. etc.) in Training Jy (CATS). All extern	75-84%	>=80%	es	80- 90%	All	80-	T-	T-
Dynamic and Complex		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%	Р	Р
Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	D	ing will be conducte rresponding event to Valk, Run methodoli) and recommended EVAL's) must be cor	60-64%	60-74%	No	51- 64%			P-	P-
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	Day	d under live, virtual, /pes (for example, ogy of training Combined Arms ducted in a live	<=59%	<=59%		<=50%	<all< td=""><td><=79%</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=79%	U	U

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 Definitions:

Static: Aspects of operational variables (PMESII-PT) needed to stimulate mission variables (METT-TC) are fixed throughout the unit's execution of the

task.

Dynamic: Operational variables and Threat TTPs for assigned counter- tasks change in response to the execution of BLUFOR's task.

Complex: 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 (PMESII-PT) to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single Threat: Regular, irregular, criminal, or terrorist.

Hybrid Threat: The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or 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 group quality surveillance and safety branch has received an OPORD from higher HQ to establish and supervise the petroleum quality surveillance program.

DANGER

Failure to provide quality surveillance guidance to subordinate units may result in personal injury or death of petroleum laboratory personnel.

WARNING

Be sure to warn petroleum laboratory personnel that safe and efficient petroleum laboratory operations depend on the observance of well-established safety practices and a thorough knowledge of testing procedures. The testing procedures often involve using equipment and materials that are potentially hazardous. Injury to personnel and damage to equipment by fire, chemicals, dangerous pressures and vacuums, or misuse of equipment can be avoided by alert and responsible laboratory technicians. Observe all warnings, safety precautions, and safety regulations. Strict observance of established safety, care, and handling procedures will allow laboratory personnel to perform their duties in a safe and hazard-free environment.

CAUTION

Petroleum managers must caution laboratory personnel to make sure that they follow correct laboratory procedures, warnings, and do not attempt short cuts for they may result in personal injury or death.

Performance Steps and Measures

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

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

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+ 1. Commander and Petroleum Manager(s) direct the establishment of a petroleum quality surveillance program.			
a. Approve the quality surveillance program.			
b. Monitor the quality surveillance program for fuels and lubricants furnished to users by the theater Army.			
c. Verify adequacy of quality surveillance measures taken by fuel handlers at all levels.			
d. Direct staff to provide petroleum quality surveillance program guidance, changes to the program, and directives from higher headquarters to all petroleum managers, petroleum laboratory, and fuel handlers as appropriate or directed.			
+ 2. Support Operations Section coordinates all petroleum quality surveillance requirements in the theater or corps.			
a. Provide the group commander information on current petroleum operations and requirements.			
b. Publish the approved quality surveillance program IAW with commanders' directives.			
c. Direct subordinate commands which conduct petroleum laboratory operations to implement approved quality surveillance program.			
d. Direct technical assistance for handling, storage, sampling and identification through quality surveillance testing.			
e. Coordinate external petroleum surveillance requirements as necessary.			
+ 3. Quality Surveillance/Safety Branch Petroleum Systems Technician(s) and/or Petroleum Managers oversee the establishment of the quality surveillance program.			
a. Provide technical guidance for the quality surveillance program.			
b. Forward final draft of quality surveillance program to commander for approval through the Support Operations Section.			
c. Distribute quality surveillance procedures and health hazard directives to petroleum laboratories in the theater as they are received.			
d. Provide advisory technical assistance to commander, military petroleum laboratories in the theater, joint forces, and host nation agencies.			
e. Identify standard products requirements by reviewing product specifications and applicable directives.			
f. Ensure subordinate units have all quality surveillance directives and published updates.			
g. Establish plan to conduct field inspections to identify quality surveillance problems.			
h. Monitor petroleum laboratory quality surveillance testing for compliance with current directives.			
i. Monitor quality surveillance test results to ensure products are within specification requirements.			
j. Coordinate area petroleum laboratory quality surveillance support with subordinate units.			
k. Coordinate with the Base Petroleum Laboratory Team in the Petroleum Group for operational requirements.			
I. Inform the Petroleum Liaison Section in the Petroleum Group when external, host nation, or logistics quality surveillance assistance is required.			
m. Develop procedures for environmentally sound handling of petroleum products.			
n. Maintain vigilance over quality and quantity of Government-owned petroleum products, containers, and equipment in the possession of contractors as applicable.			
o. Keep the commander informed.			
+ 4. Petroleum Quality Surveillance Non-Commissioned Officer(s) and Petroleum Distribution Quality Surveillance Supervisor(s) consolidate data for the quality surveillance program.			
a. Assist in the establishment of the quality surveillance program/procedures.			
b. Ensure all laboratory personnel have the proper certifications and training to conduct petroleum testing.			
c. Develop a quality control plan for the petroleum laboratory/facility IAW most current MIL-STD- 3004 .			
d. Assist the Petroleum Systems Technician(s) as required.			
e. Determine reporting procedures for supported units.			
f. Inform higher headquarters when the petroleum quality surveillance branch is operational.			
+ 5. Petroleum Quality Surveillance Branch and Safety Branch manages quality surveillance base laboratory program.			
a. Establish the petroleum quality surveillance program as directed.			
b. Forward quality surveillance program draft to the commander through the Support Operations Section for approval.			
c. Manage quality surveillance program.			
d. Provide technical assistance to petroleum laboratory operations in the group area of responsibility.			

e. Ensure petroleum laboratory personnel are following established procedures and safety directives for petroleum products to meet specific physical and chemical properties.		
f. Monitor the work of the laboratory personnel of the base petroleum laboratory assigned to the section and to the laboratory branches in the petroleum pipeline and terminal operating battalions and petroleum supply battalions.		
g. Watch laboratory personnel to ensure that they follow correct laboratory procedures and do NOT attempt testing shortcuts.		
h. Determine sampling and testing procedures for bulk and packaged products, reporting procedures, and disposition of off-specification petroleum products.		
i. Ensure petroleum laboratories are maintaining appropriate fuel sample log to track quality surveillance requirements for storage tanks, facilities, refueling systems, vehicles, and bulk deliveries.		
j. Monitor laboratory tests of petroleum products for quality surveillance compliance with test procedures.		
k. Prepare administrative area for operations.		
I. Employ established petroleum laboratory safety procedures.		
m. Establish and monitor transportation, handling, and storage procedures for bulk and packaged products.		
n. Determine disposition of off-specification products.		
o. Identify sources of potential contamination and deterioration of product.		
p. Monitor procurement inspections of petroleum products procured in the battalion area.		
+ 6. Petroleum Liaison Section provides liaison service for petroleum quality surveillance requirements between supported units and host nation petroleum agencies, if required or applicable.		
a. Submit established liaison policies and procedures to the Petroleum Quality Surveillance and Safety Branch for inclusion in the quality surveillance program.		
b. Provide direct coordination channels between supported units (USA, USAF, USMC, and USN forces ashore), host nation activities and the group for approved petroleum quality surveillance programs.		
c. Facilitate coordination of environmental regulations and concerns among supported units, host nation units and higher headquarters.		
d. Provide liaison with host nations to insure petroleum facilities meet quality surveillance standards and requirements.		
e. Maintain records of ongoing and completed petroleum surveillance requirements.		

Task Performance Summary Block									
Training Ur				ITER	ATION				
			1		2	;	3		4
Date of Training pe	r Iteration:								
Day or Night Tra	aining:	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): None

Supporting Collective Task(s): None

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-FR8-9003	Account for Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9004	Monitor Gaging of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9007	Manage Petroleum QS Program	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-FR8-9014	Manage the Maintenance of Petroleum Equipment	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
2.	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
3.	101-23A-6001	Implement Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Programs (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-92L-3406	Perform Quality Surveillance at Petroleum Facilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
4.	101-92L-4410	Plan Quality Surveillance Operations for Petroleum Facilities.	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-23A-6003	Manage Petroleum Laboratory Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-92L-3406	Perform Quality Surveillance at Petroleum Facilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
5.	101-23A-6001	Implement Bulk Petroleum Quality Surveillance Programs (Brigade and Below)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
6.	101-23A-7004	Provide Technical Assistance for Liaison Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 4.1.3.3.3	Provide Petroleum Quality Assurance and Quality Surveillance

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 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 host-nation 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.