Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved
06 Feb 2018
Effective Date: 07 Oct 2020

Task Number: 10-EAC-2416

Task Title: Manage Bulk Petroleum

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
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
	ADP 3-0	Operations	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	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	
	ATP 4-43	Petroleum Supply Operations	Yes	No	http://www.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/Active_FM.html
	ATP 4-94	THEATER SUSTAINMENT COMMAND	Yes	Yes	
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT, with change 1 dated 8 Sep 2014	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	

Conditions: The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff receives an Operations Order (OPORD) from higher Headquarters (HQ) to manage bulk petroleum in the area of operations. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff is established and operational to support the higher HQ directed mission. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff has primary access to main supply routes, approved external logistical support, and it is accessible to all supported and supporting customers/units. Continuous voice, data, full motion video communications capabilities (if required and authorized IAW OPORD), tactical radios, data networks, mission command information systems, and Mission Command On-The-Move Packages (MCOTM) are established and operational. All Army, joint, and host nation applicable regulations, approved internal and external Tactical Standard Operating Procedures (TSOPs), Technical Manuals (TMs), and Field Manuals (FMs) are on-hand as reference material. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff has been provided guidance on rules of engagement for this mission and are continuously receiving updates as situations and mission requirements change. Threat capabilities include opposing forces which have the ability to gather information, interact with hostile force sympathizers, coordinate suicide bombings, setup improvised explosive devices, coordinate air support, and execute reinforced expeditionary command 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 Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff 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 of this task. All authorized equipment is on hand and operational. All Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and /or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff is available to provide support during all day and night operations. Specified time constraints are identified in the operations order. The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff has adequate time to prepare. Higher headquarters leaders are present in the area of operations to provide further guidance as necessary. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff manages bulk petroleum 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 task performance steps which are included in this task below, commanders guidance, applicable internal and external TSOPs, and specified 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 Non-Commissioned 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, NCOs, 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

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
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	Commander(s) or Element Senior/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 (EXEVALs) must be conducted in a live environment.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	**T**	**T**
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	**T-**	**T-**
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)			65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%			**P**	**P**
	Day		60-64%	60-74%		51-64%	<All	<=79%	**P-**	**P-**
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<=50%			**U**	**U**

Remarks: Task steps and performance measures are intended to be arranged in a logical order. However, they are not intended to be interpreted as a "required order" for performance. Not every performance task steps and/or performance measures of collective task will 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 must be performed during the evaluation or identify performance steps/measures that do not apply to the unit and may be omitted and identified as N/A during the evaluation. 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 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 units' 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 Training & Evaluation Outline (T&EO) as applicable.

Notes: REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS: Feedback is welcome to help improve this collective task. If errors are found, or if someone would like to recommend improvements to the performance steps and 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 recommended changes via email to usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-g3-collective@mail.mil. Recommended changes will be reviewed, validated to ensure approved Army or joint doctrine supports recommendation(s), and implemented as appropriate.

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) and/or Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) staff receives an Operations Order (OPORD) from higher Headquarters (HQ) to manage bulk petroleum in the area of operations.

DANGER

Just-in-time logistics is NOT the ideal method for a bulk fuel management however, it should be considered as part of the planning and forecasting process to match the rate of distribution and quantity of storage to the demand as required. The petroleum commodity is subject to loss, fraud, waste, and/or abuse if not accounted for and handled properly - all of which will result in a AR 15-6 investigation.

WARNING

Failure to properly manage bulk petroleum may result in supported units not having the bulk petroleum required to conduct the units directed mission. It may also jeopardize the Soldier safety, the overall Army mission, and cause pose threats to forces throughout the theater of operations because someone failed to plan to have the proper resources at the right time at the right place for the required units.

CAUTION

Soldiers must be alert to human error and know the capabilities and limitations of the equipment and vehicles they use during training exercises. Following the proper safety procedures during training preserves troop strength by preventing personnel losses through accidents.

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. Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) Material Management Branch leaders direct branch operations.			
a. Provide mission OPORD with annexes to Fuel and Water Branch.			
b. Provide command guidance and priorities.			
c. Ensure bulk petroleum stockage levels are maintained to meet daily demands and required stock objectives.			
d. Monitor internal and external coordination made with for mission support.			
e. Liaison with higher headquarters as necessary to provide additional support when mission exceeds organic capability.			
f. Review bulk petroleum distribution requirement reports IAW Tactical Standard Operating Procedure (TSOP).			
g. Establish and maintain communications with higher headquarters, joint, host nation, Defense Logistics Agency-Energy (DLA-E), Army Petroleum Center (APC), and other strategic bulk petroleum planners and/or providers.			
h. Advise leaders and other staff sections on managing petroleum logistics matters.			
2. Fuel and Water Branch staff manages bulk petroleum distribution requirements.			
a. Maintain facility locations (hard copy and/or digital) of current bulk petroleum supply points to include petroleum laboratories in the theater area of operations.			
b. Monitor daily bulk petroleum consumption reports from supported units for use in forecasting future mission requirements.			
c. Maintain records of supporting and supported units' storage capabilities.			
d. Track bulk petroleum consumption, including:			
(1) Quantities and types of bulk petroleum on hand.			
(2) Quantities and types of bulk petroleum requested.			
(3) Quantities and types of bulk petroleum in-transit.			
e. Provide theater on-hand visibility and recommend priority of issue.			
f. Enforce the bulk petroleum quality surveillance program in theater.			
g. Maintain bulk petroleum accountability in the area of responsibility.			
3. Fuel and Water Branch staff identifies bulk petroleum requirements.			
a. Develop plan to support the acquisition and distribution of theater bulk petroleum to support forces in the area of operation.			
b. Forecast future bulk petroleum distribution requirements to support mission OPORD.			
c. Analyze bulk petroleum availability reports against forecasted requirements.			
d. Develop plan that maintains constant bulk petroleum distribution while reducing number of convoys and personnel required in distributing fuel.			
e. Maintain facility locations (hard copy and/or digital) of current bulk petroleum supply points to include petroleum laboratories and their capabilities in the theater of operations available to provide support.			
f. Identify petroleum handling and distribution equipment required to support directed operations, bulk petroleum deployment packages, and operational project stocks.			
g. Assess contractor, allied, and/or host nation liaison support to provide bulk petroleum assets and/or distribution to the area of operation.			
h. Develop procedures to deliver bulk petroleum products to supported units IAW OPORD.			
4. Fuel and Water Branch staff coordinates bulk petroleum distribution support.			
a. Request bulk petroleum distribution for the theater.			
b. Coordinate with other key staff members, senior, adjacent, and subordinate sections or internal branches in the sustainment command, and/or the APC to ensure that the distribution plan is accurate and can be supported.			
c. Coordinate with higher headquarters Joint Petroleum Office (JPO) or the Sub-Area Petroleum Office (SAPO), and DLA-E for petroleum distribution support in the joint operation area if necessary.			
d. Monitor bulk petroleum requisitions and issues from distribution points to using units to maintain bulk petroleum accountability.			
e. Request for additional transportation and/or engineer assets when bulk petroleum distribution mission exceeds supporting units' organic capability.			
f. Monitor bulk petroleum distribution points daily status reports to track bulk petroleum levels and need to request replenishments.			
g. Provide bulk petroleum status updates to higher headquarters command and/or designated agencies.			
h. Communicate bulk petroleum distribution support guidance and/or schedules received from higher headquarters with the Expeditionary Sustainment Command staff.			
* 5. Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC) Material Management Branch leaders direct section operations.			

a. Provide mission OPORD with annexes to Fuel and Water Section.			
b. Provide command guidance and priorities.			
c. Monitor internal and external coordination made with for mission support.			
d. Liaison with higher headquarters as necessary to provide additional external support when mission exceeds organic capability.			
e. Review bulk petroleum distribution requirement reports IAW TSOP.			
f. Establish and maintain communications with higher headquarters, joint, host nation, DLA-E, APC, and other strategic bulk petroleum planners and/or providers as required.			
g. Advise leaders and other staff sections on managing petroleum logistics matters.			
6. Fuel and Water Section staff plans bulk petroleum support.			
a. Analyze petroleum requirements in the joint operations area and determine how to minimize the amount of convoys and personnel required to distribute the bulk petroleum.			
b. Maintain communications to bulk petroleum requirements to higher headquarters to ensure fuel is available to meet mission demands.			
c. Recommend bulk petroleum pipeline operations by integrating multiple modes of communication along the pipeline network.			
d. Manage tactical bulk petroleum support for supported units to meet daily demand and required stock objectives.			
e. Monitor bulk petroleum support in the joint operations area.			
f. Maintain bulk petroleum accountability.			
g. Publish external Tactical Standard Operating Procedure (TSOP).			
7. Fuel and Water Section staff coordinates bulk petroleum support.			
a. Coordinate movement (with the Distribution Integration Branch) of bulk petroleum forward into the support area based on a combination of available storage, and distribution assets, and customer demands.			
b. Coordinate with higher headquarters JPO, SAPO, and/or DLA-E for bulk petroleum distribution support in the joint operation area if necessary.			
Note: This step is only applicable and/or evaluated if the TSC is not available and the ESC requires bulk petroleum support.			
c. Coordinate tactical bulk petroleum operations for supported tactical units.			
d. Coordinate quality surveillance of bulk petroleum for units in the area of responsibility.			
e. Submit forecasted bulk petroleum requirements to higher headquarters.			
f. Schedule bulk petroleum movement forward into the corps support area based on a combination of available storage, distribution assets, and anticipated customer demands.			
+* 8. Leaders manage administrative functions as appropriate, directed, or required.			
a. Conduct troop leading procedures as required IAW Army regulations.			
b. Manage personnel and operations risk management assessments IAW Army regulations.			
c. Provide bulk petroleum logistics status reports to higher headquarters IAW internal TSOP.			
d. Maintain communications with higher headquarters and other staff sections IAW TSOP and OPORD.			
e. Enforce Operations Security (OPSEC) procedures at all times.			
f. Enforce safety regulations and established units internal and external TSOPs.			
g. 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.			
h. Direct destruction of unit equipment to prevent enemy use as situations dictate.			

Task Performance Summary Block										
Training Unit			ITERATION							
_____			1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:										
Day or Night Training:			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: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: This task is not intended to be performed in Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Level 1-4 as directed by the commander and/or leaders. However, if necessary during an unexpected interim Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) situation, ensure personal protective measures have been taken before proceeding with any measure to protect or decontaminate equipment. Failure to observe this precaution may result in serious illness, injury, or death to personnel by CBRN agents. Perform immediate operational or thorough decontamination procedures in accordance with applicable equipment TMs, CBRN doctrine, and unit TSOP as the mission, resources, and tactical situation permits. The CBRN Specialist should test unit equipment for levels of contamination after the all clear signal has been given and prior to resuming mission operations.

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 Soldier duties as assigned.

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	63-CMD-9004	Develop Theater Concept of Support	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	10-CO-0236	Manage Bulk Petroleum Accountability	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	10-EAC-2308	Plan Bulk Petroleum Support Requirements	10 - Quartermaster (Collective)	Approved
	63-EAC-0050	Conducts Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups (B2C2WG)	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	101-23A-6007	Provide Technical Assistance in Planning Bulk Petroleum Support Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-6008	Provide Technical Assistance in Determining Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7002	Develop Environmental Stewardship Program (Echelons above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7003	Determine Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7004	Provide Technical Assistance for Liaison Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7005	Determine Bulk Petroleum Requirements and Capabilities (Echelons above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7009	Provide Technical Assistance in Preparing Petroleum Requirements to Operation Plans (OPLAN) (Echelons Above Brigade)	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-23A-7011	Provide Technical Assistance in the Movement of Bulk Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-3125	Direct Accountability of Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-3157	Prepare Monthly Bulk Petroleum Forecasting Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-3308	Direct Quality Surveillance of Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-4265	Manage Liquid Logistics Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-4280	Validate Monthly Bulk Petroleum Forecasting Requirements	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-4320	Manage Accountability of Petroleum Products	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-5207	Assess Accountability and Quality Surveillance	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92F-5208	Assess Petroleum Pipeline Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-3400	Direct Petroleum Laboratory Procedures	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-3404	Direct Mobile Laboratory Operations	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved
	101-92L-4410	Plan Quality Surveillance Operations for Petroleum Facilities.	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

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 U.S. 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. All 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.