

# ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "CBR Decontamination," pages 6-17 through 6-33.

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*Learning Objective:* Explain the preparation, execution, and site clearance phases of operational decon.

6-1. What is the primary objective of operational decon?

1. To reduce the level of contamination to regenerate needed combat power
2. To eliminate contamination
3. To decontaminate the TOA
4. To decontaminate personnel

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| A. | M-17 |
| B. | ICAD |
| C. | M13  |
| D. | M11  |
| E. | CAM  |

Figure 6A.—Decon assets.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-2 THROUGH 6-6, REFER TO FIGURE 6A.

6-2. What DECON asset is used as a monitor for chemical agents?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E

6-3. What DECON asset is used for detecting individual chemical agents?

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

6-4. What DECON asset contains a personnel shower assembly?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

6-5. What DECON asset is a brush apparatus for scrubbing with DS2?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

6-6. What DECON asset is a fire extinguisher-like device for spraying DS2?

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E

6-7. During operational decon, what two operations are accomplished in conjunction?

1. Vehicle wash down and personnel wipe down
2. Operator's spray down and personnel wipe down
3. Skin decontamination and vehicle wash down
4. MOPP gear exchange and vehicle wash down

6-8. When planning a water source for an operational decon site, you should consider how many gallons of water per vehicle?

1. 50 to 100
2. 100 to 150
3. 150 to 200
4. 200 to 250

6-9. A M12A1 PDDA can be used to transport a total of how many gallons of water to a decon site?

1. 200
2. 250
3. 300
4. 450

6-10. The M17 LDS collapsible bladder must be filled up on site. It can hold a total of how many gallons of water?

1. 500
2. 1,000
3. 1,500
4. 2,000

- 6-11. The MOPP gear exchange site is located how many meters upwind from the vehicle wash down site?
1. 50
  2. 75
  3. 100
  4. 150
- 6-12. What are the two operational decon techniques?
1. Vehicle wash down and MOPP gear exchange
  2. Skin decontamination and vehicle wash down
  3. Operator's spray down and personnel wipe down
  4. Vehicle wash down and personnel wipe down
- 6-13. Personnel in wheeled vehicles should take what action before vehicle wash down?
1. Assist in security operations
  2. Dismount the vehicle to avoid getting wet
  3. Stay in the vehicle to ensure all decontaminants are removed
  4. Assist the decon team
- 6-14. For planning purposes, the vehicle wash down site will process how many vehicles every 2 to 3 minutes?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 6-15. During operational decon how much time is planned for MOPP gear exchange?
1. 10 minutes
  2. 15 minutes
  3. 20 minutes
  4. 30 minutes
- 6-16. What is done before vehicle wash down to increase decon effectiveness of vehicles?
1. MOPP gear exchange
  2. Skin decontamination
  3. Personnel wipe down
  4. Operator's spray down
- 6-17. What is the range of the water pressure that is needed to remove most gross contamination?
1. 30 to 60 psi
  2. 40 to 100 psi
  3. 50 to 120 psi
  4. 60 to 120 psi

- 6-18. If the mission permits, vehicle wash down is most effective during what time period?
1. 1 to 6 hours after contamination
  2. 7 to 8 hours after contamination
  3. 9 to 12 hours after contamination
  4. 14 to 16 hours after contamination

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*Learning Objective:* Explain the steps for performing MOPP gear exchange.

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- 6-19. MOPP gear exchange is performed by units that are what size?
1. A company or a platoon
  2. A squad or a crew
  3. A fire team
  4. Individually
- 6-20. Normally, a total of how many steps is used during MOPP gear exchange?
1. Five
  2. Six
  3. Seven
  4. Eight

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| <p>A. Step 1, decon gear</p> <p>B. Step 2, decon mask and gloves</p> <p>C. Step 5, don new overgarment</p> <p>D. Step 4, remove overboots and gloves</p> <p>E. Step 6, don overboots and gloves</p> |
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Figure 6B.—Steps for MOPP gear exchange.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-21 THROUGH 6-25, REFER TO FIGURE 6B.

- 6-21. What step involves a buddy opening a smock package without touching the inside?
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D

- 6-22. What step involves rubbing a dry mix of STB into personnel gear, such as your weapon and helmet?
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 6-23. What step involves the member to remove the inner and outer gloves without touching the outside of the package?
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. E
- 6-24. What step involves a buddy to decon a member's mask?
1. A
  2. B
  3. D
  4. E
- 6-25. What step involves the member to untie or cut the laces on their boots?
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 6-26. Techniques used for MOPP gear exchange enables troops to unmask.
1. True
  2. False
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- Learning Objective: Identify the four phases of thorough decon.
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- 6-27. A typical vehicle requires how many gallons of water during detailed equipment decon?
1. 300
  2. 400
  3. 500
  4. 600
- 6-28. What is the primary purpose of the predecon staging area?
1. To prepare the contaminated unit for DED and DTD operations
  2. To enable the contaminated unit to unmask
  3. To prepare the contaminated unit for MOPP gear exchange
  4. To prepare the contaminated unit for DTD
- 6-29. When using a chemical agent monitor (CAM), you should ensure there is sufficient distance between vehicles for what reason?
1. For safety reasons
  2. Allows the crew room to dismount
  3. Vapor drift can give a false reading
  4. Enables you to work around the vehicles
- 6-30. In preparation for detailed equipment decon (DED), crews should concentrate on removing mud and debris from what area of a vehicle?
1. The top of the vehicle
  2. The sides of vehicle
  3. The engine compartment
  4. The undercarriage
- 6-31. Before DED operations, what should you do with materials on a vehicle that can absorb liquid contamination?
1. Remove and place at a collection point
  2. Secure firmly to the vehicle
  3. Remove and discard
  4. Remove and bury
- 6-32. What group of individuals are sent thorough the DTD first?
1. Squad leaders
  2. Platoon commanders
  3. Company commanders
  4. Assistant vehicle drivers
- 6-33. What action is considered major in conducting detailed troop decon (DTD)?
1. Removing contamination from vehicles and gear
  2. Removing contaminated MOPP gear, including the protective mask
  3. Removing contaminated MOPP gear only
  4. Removing contaminated protective mask only
- 6-34. What organization is responsible for setting up, operating, and closing the DTD in a thorough decon site?
1. The decon team
  2. The contaminated unit
  3. The contaminated platoon
  4. The contaminated squad

- 6-35. A total of how many stations are included in a detailed troop decon (DTD)?
1. 6
  2. 7
  3. 8
  4. 9
- 6-36. Station 1 of DTD requires how many pounds of STB to be mixed with 20 gallons of hot water?
1. 50
  2. 100
  3. 150
  4. 200
- 6-37. A poncho divided in half and placed at DTD station 1 serves what purpose?
1. A place for the removal of contaminated gear
  2. A place for the removal of uncontaminated gear
  3. A place for the removal of decontaminated boots
  4. As a contamination control line (CCL).
- 6-38. DTD station 1 is located a minimum of 3 meters from all other stations for what reason?
1. To avoid congestion
  2. To ensure a true reading on detection equipment
  3. To ensure troops have enough space to perform MOPP gear exchange
  4. To ensure troops have enough space to perform immediate decon
- 6-39. What decon activity is conducted at DTD station 2?
1. Overboot and hood decon
  2. MOPP gear decon
  3. Mask decon
  4. Mask and gloves decon
- 6-40. Ten people have been processed through the shuffle pit at DTD station 2. What should you do to the mix in the shuffle pit?
1. Bury the STB mix
  2. Replace the STB mix
  3. Add more STB to the mix
  4. Remove half of the STB mix
- 6-41. Which of the following station is notified if a punctured boot is found at DTD station 2?
1. Station 5
  2. Station 2
  3. Station 3
  4. Station 4
- 6-42. How many decon team members are needed to decontaminate the overboots and gloves at DTD station 4?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 6-43. What is the purpose of the liquid contamination control line (LCL)?
1. Holding location for contaminated troops
  2. Holding location for uncontaminated troops
  3. Drop-off point for contaminated gear
  4. To separate the "dirty" from the "clean" areas
- 6-44. What is one of the primary functions of DTD station 5?
1. To decon hood and gloves
  2. To decon boots
  3. To decon the protective mask
  4. To treat any personnel suffering from chemical agents symptoms
- 6-45. What is the primary function of DTD station 6?
1. To decon MOPP gear
  2. To decon boots
  3. Mask removal
  4. To decon the protective mask
- 6-46. After ten masks have been dipped in a sanitizing solution at station 7, you should take what action?
1. Discard the solution into a sump
  2. Add some more solution
  3. Add some calcium hypochlorite
  4. Add some STB to the solution
- 6-47. What are the three contamination control lines that are established when setting up for detailed troop decon?
1. CCL, LCL, and VCL
  2. DTD, DED, and ID
  3. LCD, CLL, and VCL
  4. LCL, DCL, and VCL

- 6-48. Which of the companies is normally responsible for the setup of the DED site?
1. Alpha
  2. Bravo
  3. Charlie
  4. Hotel
- 6-49. For radiological contamination, which of the following station numbers is not used during DED operations?
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4
- 6-50. At what temperature should hot, soapy water be heated?
1. 80°F to 100°F
  2. 100°F to 120°F
  3. 120°F to 140°F
  4. 140°F to 160°F
- 6-51. The runoff from station 1 of detailed equipment decon (DED) is contaminated and must be treated as hazardous.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-52. In order to limit the work load of each member of the scrubbing team at DED station 2, a vehicle is divided into how many parts for scrubbing with DS2?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 6-53. After a vehicle is applied with DS2, how many minutes should the vehicle remain at DED station 3?
1. 15
  2. 20
  3. 30
  4. 60
- 6-54. When, if ever, should you mix HTH or STB with DS2?
1. When heavy contamination is removed
  2. When radiological contamination is removed
  3. When mud is removed
  4. NEVER
- 6-55. Once interior decon is completed at DED station 3, the driver of the vehicle proceeds to what station?
1. DTD, station 1
  2. DED, station 2
  3. DTD, station 3
  4. DED, station 4
- 6-56. What person moves a vehicle from DED station 3 to DED station 4?
1. A decon team member
  2. A crew member
  3. A assistant driver
  4. The POIC
- 6-57. To turn 5 gallons of water into a 10 percent DECON solution, you must add how many pounds of STB or HTH?
1. 2.5 lb
  2. 3.5 lb
  3. 4.5 lb
  4. 5.5 lb
- 6-58. What is the primary task of DED station 4?
1. To apply DS2 to a vehicle
  2. To apply STB to a vehicle
  3. To remove HTH from a vehicle
  4. To remove DS2 from a vehicle
- 6-59. Significant chemical contamination is found on a vehicle at DED station 5. This vehicle should be recycled to what DED station?
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4
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- Learning Objective:* Identify the different detailed equipment decon site configurations.
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- 6-60. The optimum setup of a DED for a M12A1 PDDA-equipped decon platoon can process what maximum number of vehicles per hour?
1. Five
  2. Six
  3. Seven
  4. Eight

6-61. To avoid heat casualties during DED operations, you should consider what factor as top priority?

1. The work/rest cycles
2. The number of personnel available
3. The weather
4. The combat situation

6-62. When closing the thorough decon site, the decon team closes what site first?

1. DTD
2. DED
3. Station 1
4. Station 5

6-63. What report is used by the COC to report the closure of a DTD?

1. SALUTE
2. SPOT
3. NBC-4
4. NBC-5