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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3400.3H

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE (CBRND) POLICY AND TRAINING

Ref: (a) DoDD 2060.02, "CWMD Policy," January 27, 2017
(b) CJCSI 3125.01D, "Defense Response to CBRN Incidents in the Homeland," May 07, 2015
(c) DoDI 2000.21, "DoD Support to International CBRN Incidents," May 08, 2017
(d) DoDI 3020.52, "DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards," May 18, 2012
(e) DoDI 3150.09, "CBRN Survivability," April 08, 2015
(f) JP 3-11, "Operations in a CBRN environment," October 29, 2013
(g) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(h) NAVMC 3500.18C, "Entry-Level Training (ELT) Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual," July 01, 2013
(i) NAVMC 3500.19 "Marine Corps Common Skills (Volume 2) T&R Manual," February 12, 2008
(j) SECNAVINST 5211.5E
(k) SECNAV Notice 5210
(l) SECNAV M-5210.1
(m) MCO 5210.11F

Encl: (1) Individual, Collective (Team), and Collective (Unit) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Training Requirements
(2) Procedures for Conducting an Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) Confidence Exercise (IPECE)
(3) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Reference List

1. Situation

a. This Order provides guidance, aligns organizational roles and responsibilities within the Marine Corps for operations involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) environments, and outlines CBRND training requirements in accordance with (IAW) references (a) through (m).

b. Reference (a) directs military departments to organize, train, equip, and otherwise prepare their respective Departments to counter Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), means of delivery, and related materials. The ability to achieve objectives and maintain freedom of action in a CBRN environment is key to mission success. References (b) through (d) provide direction for

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service action in support of domestic and foreign operations involving CBRN hazards. Reference (e) establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for the execution of the Department of Defense CBRN Survivability Policy. Reference (f) provides the doctrinal foundation to enable forces to continue effective operations in a CBRN environment, as well as protect and mitigate the effects of CBRN hazards on military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, and infrastructure.

c. Background

(1) CBRN environments include CBRN threats and hazards and their potential effects. These effects can be created through both the intentional or unintentional release of CBRN materials in the Operational Environment (OE). CBRN defensive measures are taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/or effects of, a CBRN incident. Existing Marine Corps CBRN capabilities include a mixture of warfighting functions and embedded and specialized CBRN teams and equipment.

(2) This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force and is published to ensure the development of optimal Marine Corps capabilities and readiness to conduct Mission Essential Tasks (MET) and achieve objectives in a CBRN environment.

2. Cancellation. MCO 3400.3G

3. Mission. This Order provides guidance to organize, train, and equip the force for operations in CBRN environments.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. The Marine Corps shall organize, train, and equip the force to maintain freedom of action and to ensure mission accomplishment in a CBRN environment.

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) Every Marine must be capable of recognizing a CBRN incident, taking protective measures, and completing the mission in a CBRN environment. Staffs must be trained and educated in the CBRND capabilities and limitations of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), and the risks to the unit and the mission. Additionally, staffs must be aware of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) activities with CBRN implications and be capable of determining how MAGTF core capabilities can best be employed to support assigned missions.

(b) CBRND training enhances an individual's and unit's ability to achieve mission objectives in this challenging environment. Operations in a CBRN environment create unique physical and psychological stressors that are best overcome through an awareness and understanding of the threat, and confidence in the equipment through consistent and realistic training with emphasis on the following:

1. Individual Training. All Marines must be trained to recognize and respond to CBRN incidents. They must understand how to accomplish mission-specific tasks while operating in the CBRN environment.

They must also be trained in CBRND individual training events, IAW the current edition of NAVMC 3500.18C (Entry Level Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, and NAVMC 3500.19 (Marine Corps Common Skills T&R Manual).

2. Collective (Team) Training. CBRN teams and sections aid in the unit's ability to sustain operations and accomplish METs by providing the commander with situational awareness of CBRN threats and hazards, and by supporting efforts to mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident.

3. Collective (Unit) Training. Units train to accomplish core METs in a CBRN environment by integrating CBRND training into unit exercises and daily operations. Unit training ensures the ability of Marines at all levels of command to survive a CBRN incident, utilize proper CBRN reporting procedures, and perform subsequent mission(s).

b. Subordinate Element Missions. Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) executes the coordination of CBRN policies, operations, and training through assigned roles and responsibilities for Deputy Commandants and Commanders as follows:

(1) Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policy, and Operations (DC PP&O)

(a) As the CBRN Advocate, develop, implement, and execute policy for CBRND within the Marine Corps.

(b) Designate a centralized Office Of Primary Responsibility for CBRND policy.

(c) Ensure the Marine Corps' support of Operation and Contingency Plans is IAW published policy and doctrine.

(d) Provide staff assistance, promote staff training, and monitor Marine Corps actions on operational matters pertaining to the Operating Forces for CBRND.

(e) Coordinate activities between the CBRN Operational Advisory Group, Operations Summit, and Ground Board to provide a holistic approach to identifying and resolving CBRND issues as well as educating and informing the various communities.

(f) Serve as CBRN Occupational Field Sponsor.

(g) Publish, review, and update this Order.

(h) Advocate for all CBRND matters in forums, as appropriate.

(i) Manage Functional Area Checklist (FAC) for CBRND.

(j) Review CBRND content in T&R manuals.

(2) Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I)

(a) Develop, integrate, and validate CBRN capabilities for the Total Force across all warfighting functions.

(b) Develop CBRND-related concepts and doctrine, as required, in support of this Order.

(c) Integrate CBRND planning into all wargames and exercise development.

(3) Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC I&L)

(a) Provide oversight of lifecycle management initiatives that will positively impact asset availability, reliability, and economic performance of CBRND equipment (Class II/VII).

(b) Provide oversight and coordinate Prepositioning Program Tailoring with CBRND equipment (Class II/VII) stakeholders and the supporting establishment to develop comprehensive and integrated Marine Corps tailoring plans to optimize future CBRND capabilities through modernizing the type, quantity, and configuration of the prepositioned equipment and supplies.

(c) Coordinate and enhance installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) preparedness activities through Memoranda of Understanding/Agreement with tenant activities, local and regional governmental authorities, and local and regional responders.

(d) Provide oversight in coordination with Marine Corps Logistics Command for overall asset management and accountability of CBRND Equipment (Class II/VII) in the Consolidated Storage Program.

(4) Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA). Develop policy and doctrine for mortuary affairs that addresses the dignified transfer and burial of contaminated service members.

(5) Director, HQMC Health Services

(a) Develop policy for Force Health Protection and Health Service Support matters related to CBRN Hazards.

(b) Manage the medical protection of the force against CBRN threats through integrated preventive, surveillance, and clinical programs.

(c) Ensure doctrine addresses pre-exposure medical countermeasures (i.e., vaccination and prophylaxis), disease-containment strategies (e.g., isolation, quarantine, Restriction of Movement, comprehensive health surveillance, recommending CBRN exposure guidance, CBRN exposure data recording, tracking, and reporting for acute, chronic, or latent effects, treatment for CBRN exposure mitigation, diagnostics (including designation of field confirmatory and/or theater validation identification laboratories for sample analysis), and medical evacuation.

(6) Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC)

(a) Integrate CBRND activities into Formal Learning Centers (FLCs), where appropriate, to meet the challenges of present and future operational needs.

(b) Integrate and standardize CBRND training requirements across the Marine Corps.

(c) Manage CBRND Training Input Plan.

(d) Integrate CBRND requirements into unit, staff, and pre-deployment training and exercises.

(e) Ensure CBRND is evaluated during Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluations (MCCRE).

(7) Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG TECOM)

(a) Integrate CBRND activities into FLCs, where appropriate, to meet the challenges of present and future operational needs.

(b) Manage the CBRND Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) producing school.

(c) Manage CBRND MOS Roadmap.

(e) Manage the CBRND T&R Manual.

(f) Establish CBRN Team training in Marine Corps Training Information Management System (MCTIMS).

(g) Integrate CBRND activities into Professional Military Education.

(8) Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Marine Corps

(a) In coordination with DC PP&O and DC CD&I, develop and integrate intelligence capabilities and products in support of operations involving CBRN threats and hazards.

(b) Ensure CBRN awareness and understanding data is shared and accessible at all staff levels where permissible and IAW approved processes.

(c) Update and revise CBRN threat assessments, as required.

(9) Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command

(a) Develop CBRND equipment for use across the full spectrum of military operations and training.

(b) Perform total lifecycle management for Marine CBRND government off-the-shelf and commercial off-the-shelf equipment.

(c) Support other programs with CBRN sustainment expertise for systems with integrated CBRN capabilities.

(10) Commanders

(a) Organize, train, and equip forces to accomplish METs in a CBRN environment.

(b) Integrate CBRND measures into plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

(c) Support Joint Force Commander (JFC) responsibilities and authorities for operations in a CBRN environment IAW MAGTF capabilities.

(d) Integrate CBRND considerations into staff exercises and wargames to enhance understanding and proficiency.

(e) Ensure the unit's CBRND SOP reflects the tactics, techniques, and procedures to accomplish the unit's mission in a CBRN environment.

(f) Incorporate CBRND assessments, responses, and operations into all exercises and training.

(g) Evaluate the unit's ability to conduct all METs in a CBRN environment.

(h) Report CBRND readiness.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. The training standards described in this Order will be evaluated via the MCCRE and Commanding General's Readiness Inspection Program.

b. Recommendations concerning the content of this Order may be forwarded to HQMC, PP&O Security Division (PP&O (PS)) via the appropriate chain-of-command.

c. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration approved dispositions per references (k) and (l) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Refer to reference (m) for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

d. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The Department of the Navy (DON) recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities shall be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII shall be IAW the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (reference (g)) and implemented per reference (j).

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



B. D. BEAUDREULT
Deputy Commandant for Plans,
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**INDIVIDUAL, COLLECTIVE (TEAM), AND COLLECTIVE (UNIT) CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE (CBRND) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

1. General. All personnel assigned to the Total Force must be trained in CBRND in order to survive and continue their mission in a CBRN environment. Individual training standards ensure every Marine can recognize a CBRN threat or hazard, take appropriate protective measures, and perform assigned missions in a CBRN environment. CBRN team training enhances the commander's sustained capabilities through designated CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S), decontamination, and CBRN control center teams. Units train to conduct METs in a CBRN environment in order to ensure unit sustainability, maintain freedom of action, and achieve military objectives.

2. Individual Training

a. Individual Training Standards. The T&R standards listed in this Order provide the essential skills Marines must master to survive a CBRN incident and will be conducted through classroom training, practical application, or field training, as appropriate. Standards will more specifically be described in the Entry Level Training and Marine Corps Common Skills T&R manuals to what proficiency level, specified in terms of accuracy, completeness, time required, and sequencing the standard is to be accomplished.

(1) Recognize CBRN hazards and/or CBRN attack indicators and take immediate protective action.

(2) Properly don, clear, and check the field protective mask for serviceability.

(3) Identify nomenclature of the field protective mask.

(4) Recognize CBRN alarms, signals, and markers.

(5) Employ detection equipment.

(6) Relay CBRN alarms, signals, and reports.

(7) Submit CBRN 1 and 4 reports.

(8) Recognize CBRN exposure symptoms and perform self and buddy aid.

(9) Conduct immediate decontamination.

(10) Don, doff, and check protective clothing for serviceability.

(11) Conduct Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Drop/MOPP Gear Exchange.

(12) Practice CBRN protection and contamination mitigation measures.

(13) Cross or bypass CBRN contaminated areas.

(14) Perform basic bodily functions while in MOPP gear.

(15) Drink while masked.

(16) Conduct unmasking procedures.

(17) Perform primary military duty, to include the use of crew/personal weapon(s) and operate tactical vehicles, while wearing varied levels of MOPP gear for extended periods.

b. Individual Training Frequency

(1) Individual CBRN training is an annual requirement by fiscal year in MCTIMS.

(2) Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) Confidence Exercise (IPECE) is required annually by fiscal year and is reported via MCTIMS. The requirements and details for IPECE are outlined in enclosure (2).

(3) For the Reserve Component, the individual training standards identified within this Order are required to be accomplished by Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units or SMCR individual augments, within a 6-month period prior to a deployment. This minimum requirement does not preclude unit commanders from accomplishing CBRN Defense-related training events outside of the 6-month timeframe, or as resources allow.

(4) Training records shall reflect training events IAW CBRN Defense FAC, (FAC 3400), for Commanding Generals Inspection Program tracking.

3. Collective (Team) Training

a. Unit CBRN Teams and Sections consist of CBRN and non-CBRN personnel. CBRN Teams and Sections support efforts to mitigate the effects of a CBRN incident. Enhanced CBRN Reconnaissance Sections (ECBRNRS) and CBRN Control Center Teams are comprised of CBRN personnel that are technically trained and equipped in order to provide staff estimates to the commander.

b. CBRN R&S Teams and Decontamination Sections consist of general purpose force personnel at the company and squadron levels to augment CBRND Staffs at the Major Subordinate Elements (MSE). MSE augments are task organized, trained, and equipped by CBRND personnel to provide CBRN warning and reporting, CBRN R&S support as well as providing support for decontamination missions.

c. Additional training is required for the following teams:

(1) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Control Center Team. The CBRN Control Center Team provides the commander with situational awareness of the CBRN threat or hazard and advises on its effect on the mission. CBRN Control Center Teams will be comprised predominantly of assigned and trained 57xx personnel within the unit as outlined in the unit SOP. The CBRN Control Center provides near real-time updates of the threat, works with other staff sections (ex., intelligence, medical, logistics), and directs CBRN R&S Teams, ECBRNRS, and Decontamination Sections to support the sustainment of operations.

(a) The following components require CBRN Control Center Teams:

1. Battalions, Regiments, and Major Subordinate Command
(MSC) (Division)

2. Battalions, Regiments, and MSC (MLG)
3. Squadron, Battalion, Group, and MSC (Wing)

(b) The CBRN Control Center structure will vary depending on the unit and size of the CBRN section.

(c) The CBRN Control Center Team training standards are as follows:

1. Conduct threat and vulnerability assessment.
2. Incorporate CBRN Defense into plans and operations.
3. Identify and adhere to JFC CBRN requirements.
4. Support development of Intelligence Preparation of Operational Environment for CBRN threats.
5. Assess the hazard(s).
6. Identify technical reachback resources.
7. Plan and direct R&S, ECBRNRS, and decontamination operations.
8. Determine work/rest ratios through MOPP analysis.
9. Conduct CBRN warning and reporting.
10. Plot CBRN hazard predictions and actual CBRN contamination.
11. Advise commander on changes in CBRN threat, hazard, and protection.
12. Support CBRN medical requirements.
13. Support/Advise on secondary effects of targeting.

(2) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) Team. CBRN R&S teams are trained and equipped to detect, identify, sample, and report CBRN threats and hazards to inform the commander during the decision-making process. The CBRN Control Center plans and directs CBRN R&S operations, based off commander's intent. CBRN R&S teams organize, train, and equip to conduct assigned tasks. CBRN R&S teams are comprised predominantly of assigned and trained non-57xx personnel within the unit as outlined in the unit SOP.

(a) The following components require R&S Teams:

1. Companies and Batteries (Division)
2. Companies (MLG)
3. Companies and Squadrons (Wing)

(b) At a minimum, the CBRN R&S Team is comprised of the following personnel:

1. CBRN Reconnaissance Team Leader
2. CBRN Reconnaissance Marine
3. CBRN Reconnaissance Marine
4. CBRN Surveillance Team Leader
5. CBRN Surveillance Marine
6. CBRN Surveillance Marine
7. CBRN R&S Marine alternate
8. CBRN R&S Marine alternate

(c) CBRN R&S Team training standards:

1. Operate CBRN R&S equipment.
2. Recognize CBRN incident and report CBRN incident per SOP.
3. Detect and identify CBRN hazards.
4. Monitor personnel and equipment for CBRN contamination.
5. Mark CBRN contaminated areas.
6. Apply CBRN exposure guidance.
7. Report CBRN R&S results via CBRN-4 Report.
8. Conduct an after action.

(3) Enhanced Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Reconnaissance Section (ECBRNRS). ECBRNRS teams conduct CBRN R&S at protection levels and in environments exceeding the capabilities of commonly fielded equipment and require specialized training. These sections are formed by teams comprised of MOS 57xx personnel and are located at the MSC (Div, Wing, and MLG) and Marine Expeditionary Units.

(a) At a minimum, the ECBRNRS section is comprised of the following personnel:

1. ECBRNRS Section Leader
2. ECBRNRS Cold Zone Coordinator
3. ECBRNRS Hot Zone Coordinator
4. ECBRNRS Team #1 Leader
5. ECBRNRS Team #1 Marine

6. ECBRNRS Team #1 Marine
7. ECBRNRS Team #1 Marine
8. ECBRNRS Team #2 Leader
9. ECBRNRS Team #2 Marine
10. ECBRNRS Team #2 Marine
11. ECBRNRS Team #2 Marine
12. ECBRNRS Team #3 Leader
13. ECBRNRS Team #3 Marine
14. ECBRNRS Team #3 Marine
15. ECBRNRS Team #3 Marine

(b) ECBRNS team training standards:

1. Assess hazard, CBRN attack, event, or site and advise the commander on its impact to operations.

2. Plan ECBRNS operations.

3. Establish hot, warm and cold zones.

4. Determine appropriate level of protection for each zone.

5. Conduct R&S.

6. Identify and characterize findings.

7. Collect and transfer CBRN samples as required.

8. Report findings.

9. Mark the area for contamination.

10. Conduct technical decontamination.

11. Conduct emergency extraction operations.

12. Transition from or conclude operations.

13. Maintain appropriate level of Hazardous Material Certification.

14. Maintain CBRN detection and identification equipment.

15. Maintain protective equipment

16. Maintain general support equipment.

17. Support sensitive and tactical site assessment and exploitation.

(4) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Decontamination (Decon) Section. The CBRN Decon Section provides the unit commander with the ability to reduce the effects of CBRN hazards, and to sustain unit operations following a CBRN incident. CBRN Decon sections should be comprised predominantly of assigned and trained non-57xx personnel within the unit as outlined in the unit SOP. These efforts are labor intensive and require considerable logistics and personnel support to achieve effective results.

(a) The following components require Decon Sections:

1. Companies and Batteries (Division)
2. Companies (MLG)
3. Companies and Squadrons (Wing)

(b) At a minimum, the CBRN Decon Section is comprised of the following personnel:

1. Vehicle Washdown Team Leader
2. Line 1 Sprayer #1
3. Line 1 Sprayer #2
4. Line 1 Decon System Operator
5. Line 2 Sprayer #1
6. Line 2 Sprayer #2
7. Line 2 Decon System Operator
8. MOPP Gear Exchange Team Leader
9. MOPP Gear Exchange Site 1 Marine
10. MOPP Gear Exchange Site 1 Marine
11. MOPP Gear Exchange Site 2 Marine
12. MOPP Gear Exchange Site 2 Marine
13. Decon Section Marine alternate
14. Decon Section Marine alternate
15. Decon Section Marine alternate
16. Decon Section Marine alternate

(c) CBRN Decon Section training standards:

1. Establish CBRN Decontamination site.
2. Conduct operational decontamination.
3. Support casualty decontamination.
4. Support thorough and clearance decontamination.
5. Control hazardous wastes and runoff.
6. Maintain and operate assigned decontamination equipment.
7. Conduct site closure.
8. Conduct aircraft decontamination, as required.

d. Collective (Team) Training Frequency. The minimum required training for each CBRN team or section is four hours per quarter (class and practical application). Practical Application is the preferred method of developing skills and should be incorporated into short- and long-range training plans and is created and reported via MCTIMS. For the Reserve Component, the minimum team training standards identified within this Order, with exception of ECBRNRS, are required to be accomplished by SMCR units within six months prior to a deployment. ECBRNRS training frequency will remain a quarterly requirement for SMCR units. These requirements do not preclude unit commanders from accomplishing CBRN Defense-related training events outside of the 6-month timeframe, or as resources allow.

4. Collective (Unit) Training

a. Unit Training provides the confidence needed to perform METs and work as a cohesive unit in a CBRN environment. Staffs and units at all levels must understand what modifications in tactics, techniques, and procedures are needed to ensure accomplishment of the mission as an integrated part of planned training. Training considerations listed in paragraph 9 of this Enclosure provides additional guidance for staff planning.

b. Unit training relies heavily on small unit leadership and is facilitated and monitored by the unit's CBRN personnel MOS 57xx. Beyond MET requirements, unit training for CBRND applies the following standards:

- (1) Identify time and procedures needed to accomplish the METs.
- (2) Identify intelligence requirements that increase awareness and understanding of the CBRN environment.
- (3) Identify water, rest/work ratios, sleep, safety, etc., in the constraints of a CBRN environment.
- (4) Develop mitigation plan.
- (5) Identify medical pretreatments and additional medical support.
- (6) Plan detection and decontamination sites.
- (7) Identify levels of protection needed for the unit during each phase of the incident.

(8) Identify CBRN capabilities needed to achieve JFC CWMD objectives.

c. Unit Training Frequency. Units will complete all METs in a CBRN environment within a 12-month period. Units may accomplish all tasks in a single training evolution or break up the tasks over the course of the year through multiple training events. Unit personnel are required to be in IPE for at least two hours while actively performing or supporting MET completion. Record completed training in readiness reporting as described in MCTIMS, after action reports, and unit training records. For the Reserve Component, the minimum collective (unit) training standards identified within this Order are required to be accomplished by SMCR units within six months prior to deployment. These requirements do not preclude unit commanders from accomplishing CBRN Defense-related training events outside of the 6-month timeframe, or as resources allow.

5. Collateral Duty Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Billet Personnel. All unit components that maintain CBRND R&S teams and decon sections also require a collateral duty CBRND Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) to oversee and facilitate collective team and section CBRND training and operations. Billets will be appointed with an assignment letter.

a. Collateral Duty CBRND personnel will attend a certification course provided by the unit's MSC CBRN section within three months of appointment.

b. Responsibilities of the assigned collateral duty CBRND personnel include but are not limited to:

(1) Manage the operations of R&S teams and decon sections in real-world or combat situations as required.

(2) Assume the leadership role for R&S teams and decon sections in real-world or combat situations as well as in garrison during collective (team) training.

(3) Assist unit CBRND personnel and help facilitate quarterly collective (team) training.

c. Major Subordinate Command (MSC) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Section. Utilizing the CBRND MOS School's formal curriculum relating to the conduct of R&S and decontamination operations, create a tailored program of instruction and instructor cadre to certify collateral duty CBRND personnel as unit CBRND team and section subject matter experts. The certification course will at a minimum:

(1) Be conducted quarterly.

(2) Be 40 hours in length, including practical application time.

(3) Include instruction covering R&S operations and the operation and maintenance of unit specific CBRND R&S equipment.

(4) Include instruction covering decontamination operations to include the operation and maintenance of unit-specific CBRND decon equipment.

(5) Include instruction and licensing for power-driven decontamination equipment.

6. Training Waivers. Units may request a waiver from the requirements of this Order every fiscal year when it is determined that time or resources are unavailable.

a. The waiver request will include a brief plan on how the unit will achieve required CBRND training during the next fiscal year. Training waivers are not automatically applied to the following year and must be resubmitted if necessary.

b. Force Commanders approve waivers for subordinate units. CG MCCDC approves waivers for supporting establishment commands.

7. Exemptions. Commanders may grant individuals exemption from completing the IPECE for the circumstances listed in this Order. Any Marine exempt per this Order can and should be afforded the opportunity to complete individual training at a later date. Field exposure to Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) (as a culminating event of CBRN training) also qualifies as having met the annual individual training requirement. Commanders may grant exemptions for the following circumstances (these exemptions do not apply to the Pre-deployment Training Program):

a. Marines assigned to units with no protective masks on their Table of Equipment.

b. Marines granted a medical exemption making them temporarily unable to participate.

c. Marines serving in the last six months of active service unless there is an intention to reenlist or extend.

8. Major Subordinate Command (MSC) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND) Platoon. MSCs will develop and run at a minimum (1) formal R&S / decontamination course quarterly utilizing the official Periods of Instruction provided by the Marine Corps CBRN School.

9. Training Planning Considerations. Planning for CBRND training focuses on the ability to achieve METs. Integrated training is essential to the unit's ability to achieve objectives in a CBRN environment. Commanders are required to have knowledge and competence in CBRN defense beyond the scope of that demonstrated by individual personnel, but not to the degree required for CBRN defense specialists. Commanders, with the assistance of their CBRN defense specialists, should be aware of hazards arising from CBRN attacks and/or unintentional releases in order to plan and conduct operations under the influence of such hazards.

a. CBRN-focused events should be avoided. Rather, units should achieve regularly planned training objectives with the additional considerations and challenges presented by a CBRN environment.

b. Employ realistic threats based on anticipated scenarios.

c. Avoid simulating time, equipment, or personnel (including time to identify CBRN agents, effort to accomplish METs, and time to complete decontamination) as this often means missing key insights on their impact on the mission.

- d. Employ simulants, models, mock-ups, and other tools that add realism to the event.
- e. Plan for medical emergencies, work/rest cycles, and water/food intake. Anticipate actions to mitigate the impact of basic Marine necessities on the unit's ability to accomplish the mission.
- f. Following the conclusion of training, the event should be evaluated with an emphasis on noting gaps in capabilities and processes created or exhausted by protective equipment and develop SOPs or procedures that address them.
- g. Exercise external actions (e.g. sampling, reachback, chain of custody, etc.) to ensure processes are current and understood for anticipated scenarios.
- h. Example CBRN Assignment and Training Letters:

Example 1

Collateral Duty Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
(CBRND) Officer/Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Appointment Letter

3400
CBRN
Date

From: Commanding Officer
To: First Lieutenant, Grunt, I. R., 1003222123/03XX
Subj: COLLATERAL DUTY CBRND OFFICER APPOINTMENT
Ref: (a) Unit CBRN SOP title
(b) MCO 3400.3

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), you are appointed as the Collateral Duty CBRND Officer for Alpha Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment.
2. Assist unit CBRND personnel in the supervision, quarterly training, and employment of designated CBRND Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) teams and CBRN Decontamination Sections in support of unit operations.
3. You are directed to complete a formal Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Decontamination (RSD) Course within 90 days of appointment.

I. M. COMMANDER

Example 2

Collateral Duty Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
(CBRND) Officer Acknowledgement Letter

3400
CBRN
Date

From: First Lieutenant, Grunt, I. R., 1003222123/03XX
To: Commanding Officer

Subj: COLLATERAL DUTY CBRND OFFICER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1. I, First Lieutenant, Grunt, I. R., acknowledge and accept responsibility as the Collateral Duty CBRND Officer for Alpha Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment.
2. Point of contact for the unit CBRND Section is WO Gashouse, Jason T. at (111) 222-3333.

I. R. GRUNT

Example 3

Unit Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (CBRND)
Section/Team Member Assignment Letter

3400
CBRN
Date

From: Commanding Officer
To: Alpha Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment

Subj: CBRND TEAM/SECTION ASSIGNMENT

Ref: (a) Unit CBRN SOP title

1. In accordance with reference (a), the following Marines are assigned as a CBRND Section/Team members.

a. Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) Team Assignments:

Rank	Name	EDIPI	Billet	Section	Phone
Cpl	Hardcore, I.M.	XXXXXXXXXX	Recon Tm Ldr	Btry HQ	222-3333
LCpl			Recon Marine		
PFC			Recon Marine		
Cpl			Surv Tm Ldr		
LCpl			Surv Marine		
PFC			Surv Marine		
LCpl			R&S Alternate		
PFC			R&S Alternate		

b. Decontamination Section Assignments:

Rank	Name	EDIPI	Billet	Section	Phone
Cpl	Cannon, P.T.	XXXXXXXXXX	Veh WD Tm Ldr	Firing Plt	111-2222
PFC			Line 1 Sprayer		
PFC			Line 1 Sprayer		
LCpl			Line 1 DS Oper		
PFC			Line 2 Sprayer		
LCpl			Line 2 Sprayer		
LCpl			Line 2 DS Oper		
Cpl			MOPP X Tm Ldr		
LCpl			MOPP X Site 1		
LCpl			Site 1 Marine		
PFC			Site 2 Marine		
PFC			Site 2 Marine		
LCpl			Decon Alternate		
PFC			Decon Alternate		
Pvt			Decon Alternate		
Pvt			Decon Alternate		

2. Duties include working with unit CBRN MOS 57xx personnel and the collateral duty CBRND Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO), in order to ensure unit sustainability and readiness in a CBRN environment.

3. Training will be conducted on a quarterly basis for a total of (4) four hours each period. Scheduled training will be identified in the battery's monthly and quarterly training plan.

4. Point of contact for the unit CBRND Section is WO Gashouse, Jason T. at (111) 222-3333.

I. M. COMMANDER

**PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING AN INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (IPE) CONFIDENCE
EXERCISE (IPECE)**

1. Situation. This Enclosure provides instructions for the conduct of the IPECE. Ensure unit SOPs, base/installation directives, state/host country laws and environmental regulations are followed. Use every precaution necessary to ensure proper CS agent concentrations.

2. Mission. The IPECE prepares personnel to properly wear the field protective mask and IPE in a contaminated environment. Personnel gain practical knowledge and confidence in their CBRND equipment, and their ability to survive and conduct combat duties in a CBRN environment when an agent is present.

3. Execution

a. Intent. Familiarize participants in proper fit and wear of CBRN equipment and techniques, and build confidence in the capabilities of their CBRND IPE.

b. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Roles and Responsibilities

(a) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
(CBRND) Officer/CBRND Chief

1. MOS 5702/5769/5711.

2. Will be familiar with the CBRN training area requirements IAW range safety and base range regulations.

3. Will be knowledgeable in all safety regulations pertaining to the effects of CS, chamber operations, training requirements, and effects on participants when wearing MOPP for extended periods of time in varying weather conditions.

4. Ensures the exercise is appropriately scheduled with the unit, Range Control, medical, Ammunition Supply Point, and if required, chamber facility staff.

5. Supervises the preparation and safe conduct of an IPECE.

6. Monitors CS concentration inside the chamber.

7. Ensures mask repair parts and extra IPE are available.

8. Briefs all training support staff on the training process, safety requirements, emergency procedures, and reiterated areas of responsibility for each member.

9. Supervises IPECE, ensuring training objectives are met.

(b) Primary Instructor

1. MOS 5702/5769/5711.

2. Inspects the fit of IPE worn by all participants.

3. Assigns participants to pair off (buddy system) to check each other's protective mask and IPE fit prior to the instructor's inspection.

4. Responsible for conduct of all instruction during IPECE.

5. Maintains proper CS agent concentration.

6. Ensures the chamber is ventilated and cleaned after the exercise.

7. May not perform the Range Safety Officer (RSO) role.

(c) Assistant Instructors (as required)

1. Assists CBRND Officer/CBRND Chief and primary instructor during preparation and while conducting the IPE training exercise.

2. Assists in regulating the safe flow of participants in and out of the chamber.

3. Guides exiting participants away from the chamber and face them into the wind. Use other participants in the exercise as additional guides, if required.

4. May not perform the RSO role while inside the CS chamber.

(d) Medical Personnel

1. A Corpsman will determine if participants have medical conditions that would prevent participation in an IPECE. When the IPECE pre-brief is given, participants who believe they may have a medical condition/concern will be interviewed by medical support staff. Medical personnel provide the final decision if an individual will go in the chamber facility.

2. As directed by base/installation directives, a Corpsman not participating in the exercise will be present at all times.

(e) Range Safety Officer (RSO)

1. RSO will be qualified per base range safety regulations and have a clear understanding of the unit's CBRND SOP.

2. May not perform a primary instructor or assistant instructor role or be a participant in the IPECE.

3. Ensures the safe execution of all CS training and has the authority and responsibility to stop or modify any unsafe activities.

4. Ensures participants and support personnel receive the safety brief.

5. Ensures a dedicated safety vehicle, non-participating Corpsman, and non-participating driver are on-site.

6. Ensures communication is established with range control.
7. Ensures ample water supply is available for participants.

(f) Participants

1. Will not drive government or privately-owned vehicles, or ride in enclosed government or privately-owned vehicles to/from the chamber.
2. Will be free from the effects of mentally or physically impairing medication and inform the instructor or medical personnel of any medical crisis that arises during the IPECE process.

(2) Chamber Requirements. Either a CS Chamber facility or an open area CS training area meets IPECE requirement.

(a) Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Chamber Facility. A CS chamber should be reasonably airtight in order to maintain the desired CS concentration levels. The enclosed space must be of sufficient size to safely conduct the CS chamber exercise. Consideration will be given to the number of participants inside the chamber facility to ensure safe conduct of the exercise.

1. The facility manager is the primary point of contact to determine the number of participants allowed in the chamber at any given time. Control measures that ensure overcrowding does not occur inside the chamber is the responsibility of the unit CBRND Specialists and RSO. The required materials to conduct the exercise include CS capsules, a fire extinguisher(s), and a safety compliant heat source to aerosolize CS, per base/installation directives.

2. Without exception, CS chambers will be led by Marines with the MOS 5702/5769/5711. Units that do not rate these MOS's on their Table of Organization will coordinate with their higher headquarters for chamber support.

3. At no time will CS grenades or materials from dissected CS grenades be used inside any chamber facility. **Only CS capsules will be used (DODIC: K765). To determine the number of CS capsules needed for a single event:**

$$\text{Equation: } (V+30) + (M+10) - 1 = T$$

V= length x width x height (interior of chamber in meters)

M= number of Marines to be trained

T= total number of capsules to be used

4. CS chambers will be at least 100m away from heavily traveled roads, 500m from aircraft operations and inhabited areas, and 1,000m from the nearest installation boundary unless the CS chambers are designed to contain and filter all CS. Base safety (or their appointed equivalent) must approve the chamber facility.

(b) Open Area Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Training. Open area CS training is typically done in conjunction with existing unit training to simulate a chemical attack. Open area CS training will be 500m or more away

from public traffic routes and the nearest inhabited buildings, and 1,000m from installation boundaries.

1. Host country/state regulations and/or laws will regulate this type of CS training.

2. Range Control (or other appropriate/responsible authority) must approve the training area and ammunition for such use.

3. The CS training exercise area should be relatively flat, free from ditches, holes, and other possible individual safety hazards.

4. CS grenades may be used for this training. Ensure the downwind drift of CS will not affect nonparticipating personnel.

(3) Actions prior to the IPECE

(a) Screening. Screen to ensure all participants are medically qualified to undergo CS training. Refer all individuals with one or more of the following conditions to medical support to determine if they should be allowed to participate in the training:

1. Respiratory ailments.
2. Recent eye surgery or eye infections.
3. Open wounds.
4. Severe facial acne or any active dermatitis.
5. Pregnancy.
6. Current medical waiver from chamber.
7. Medical braces and/or casts.
8. Recent dental surgery.
9. Wearing contact lenses is prohibited.

(b) Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) Confidence Exercise (IPECE) Inspections and Drills. Before entering the CS open training area or CS chamber, instructors will conduct MOPP inspections and mask donning drills. During these drills CBRND specialists will inspect that each participant is capable of sealing their mask. Participants should be able to don their protective mask within nine seconds. Participants will be provided time to practice donning their protective mask and ensuring its proper fit. Participants will be paired into buddy teams and use the buddy system. Buddy teams will inspect each other's mask fit and proper wear of MOPP. CBRND specialists will repair malfunctioning masks using mask repair parts. Defective masks can be replaced with extra protective masks if available.

(4) Conduct of IPECE

(a) Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Chamber Facility

1. Prepare the Chamber. The number of CS capsules used to initially charge the chamber will be calculated using the following formula: **length x width x height ÷ 30** (interior of chamber in meters) Example: 5m X 6m X 6m = 180 cubic meters; 180 ÷ 30 = 6 capsules.

a. A heat source will be used to aerosolize the CS. Each capsule will be individually opened and emptied onto the heat source. The CS particles will aerosolize.

b. Only the appropriate number of CS capsules (DODIC: K765, Riot Control Agent, CS) will be used within all chamber facilities.

2. Don Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Ensemble. Personnel will don MOPP 2. The protective mask will be donned outside of the chamber facility, this allows participants to go through the entire range of motion involved when donning the mask; e.g., removing the mask from the mask carrier.

3. Enter the Chamber. Participants assume MOPP 4 upon hearing an instructor give the command "Gas, Gas, Gas". An instructor then leads the participants into the CS chamber, placing them so that the instructor can see all participants (line, circle, etc.) and constantly monitors each person for uncorrected mask leaks.

a. Check for Leaks. If at any time, an individual's mask leaks, the individual will perform immediate action to reseal and clear their own mask. If the immediate action is unsuccessful, the participant will raise their hand for assistance. Instructors will attempt to quickly correct the problem while inside the chamber. Instructions will be given to adjust and clear the protective mask. If the leak cannot be immediately corrected within 15 seconds, the instructors will escort the participant to the exit. Once outside, the participant will have the mask refitted, repaired, or replaced. After corrective actions are conducted, the participant will reenter with another group. If, at any time, a participant displays extreme stress or panic, an instructor will immediately escort the participant to the exit. Those who fail to complete the entire IPE confidence exercise for any reason will not receive credit for the training.

b. Range of Motion. The instructor will have the participants bend over at the waist and turn their heads forcefully from left to right, stand erect, and turn their heads right and left then up and down as far as possible in order to account for full range of motion. The head shaking and movements are done to demonstrate to the individuals that a proper seal can be maintained throughout a full range of motion. Between each of these events, the instructor will allow sufficient time to observe the individuals for broken seals. If a mask cannot be repaired, at no time will a participant be allowed to utilize another participant's mask for qualification.

c. Break the Seal. The instructor will inform the participants to prepare to break the seal of their mask. The participants will be reminded that clearing and resealing their mask will not immediately eliminate the CS effects. On command, the instructor will have all participants break the seals of their masks by placing two fingers inside the right cheek of the masks face blank. Once all participants have done this, they will clear and reseal their masks. This step trains participants how to clear their masks effectively in a contaminated environment and is a source

of confidence; knowing an agent is present and if the seal is compromised, it is possible to regain respiratory and ocular protection.

d. Filter exchange. Simulating exchanging a filter in a contaminated environment, participants will break into "Buddy Teams". Buddy #1 puts one hand on his/her own brow area of the mask and the other hand on the chin cup area ensuring the faceseal does not break. He/she then closes eyes, takes a deep breath and holds. Buddy #2 grabs Buddy #1's filter, squeezes locking tabs and turns filter until markings align on mask and filter. He/she then pulls the filter off of the mask, holds it over their head for two seconds and then puts it back on the mask, ensuring the markings align again on both the mask and filter and turning the filter to seat it back onto the mask. Buddy #1 will now don and clear the mask. Buddy #2 will now switch roles with Buddy #1 and have his/her filter exchanged in the same manner. This exercise demonstrates to participants that a filter can be exchanged in a contaminated environment due to the one-way valve system on the mask. Participants must understand that only one filter can be exchanged out at a time. If both filters are removed from the mask at the same time, the participants will not be able to breath because the one-way valves will both be shut.

****NOTE** DO NOT remove M61 filters in a contaminated environment. The "Buddy System" is the only exception to this rule. This procedure should only be accomplished if the warfighter cannot relocate to a clean environment due to mission or immediate filter malfunction.**

e. The total length of time in the chamber will not exceed fifteen (15) minutes per group.

4. Exit the Chamber. Upon completion of the IPECE, an assistant instructor will guide the masked participants out of the chamber in an orderly manner. The instructors will lead the group upwind and conduct a MOPP drop. After the suits has been removed, participants will be given the command to "unmask". Individuals affected by CS will move to fresh air and face into the wind for 5 to 10 minutes, avoid rubbing the eyes, and remain well-spaced from other affected personnel. If accidentally exposed to CS, clothing will be removed from the affected skin as soon as possible. Flush the exposed area(s) with large volumes of cool water regularly for not less than 15 minutes, and then seek prompt medical attention. If available, mild soap should be used to cleanse the contaminated skin.

5. Recharge the Chamber. The CS agent concentration is then replenished per range SOP using no more than 1 CS capsule for every 10 participants.

6. This procedure is repeated until all participants complete the exercise.

(b) Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Open Area Training Event

1. Open area IPE exercises may only employ Grenade, Hand Riot Control, CS, ABC-M7A3 (DODIC: G963). Any smoke grenade on hand, may be used to check wind direction as well as to observe how the CS cloud formation will travel.

2. Plan the CS training. Units should plan to conduct METs in a CBRN environment per their respective T&R manuals. Working with the

unit staff for the training evolution, determine the best time and location the instructor should employ the CS grenades in order to obtain the desired result.

3. Unit personnel (at all levels) are responsible for the safe conduct of CS training. Additional medical personnel, not as part of the training, should be available to provide assistance for medical emergencies.

4. Participating personnel will be subject to medical screening as mentioned earlier in this Order.

5. Unit personnel are responsible for the technical evaluation of effectiveness of the unit's METs IAW SOP, equipment manuals, training standards, etc.

6. CBRND personnel are responsible for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the unit's CBRN Defense training.

(c) Individual and Unit CBRN training objectives may include, but are not limited to:

1. Recognize a CBRN incident.
2. Don and clear masks.
3. Don directed MOPP level.
4. Sound/pass alarm for CBRN incident.
5. Sound "recover" for Spray attack (if appropriate).
6. Conduct buddy aid, as needed.
7. Conduct immediate decontamination, as needed.
8. Conduct METs, as directed and IAW T&R manual. These tasks should be supervised and evaluated by unit leadership for effectiveness.
9. Conduct MOPP Gear Exchange, as directed.
10. Conduct MOPP Drop, as directed.
11. Continue operations following a CBRN incident.

(d) Initiate Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) training. CBRND personnel working with the staff will initiate the CS training by employing the CS grenades at the planned times and locations. Multiple CS grenades may be used as appropriate with care being taken to monitor wind direction, cloud dispersal (to avoid high concentrations or unsafe conditions), and maintain suitable visibility.

(e) Conduct Mission Essential Tasks (METs) in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) environment. During CS training, unit personnel are expected to continue operations and accomplish identified METs and CBRN Defense objectives.

1. If, at any time, a participant displays extreme stress or panic, a CBRND instructor or unit personnel may direct the participant to walk to a pre-determined collection point out of the affected area.

2. Those who fail to complete the entire IPE confidence exercise for any reason shall be identified for re-training at another exercise or at a CS Chamber.

3. Evaluate training. Following the training evolution, CBRND personnel and unit staff members should exchange evaluation and lessons learned information to determine the effectiveness of training and improvement ideas for future training.

(5) Closure of Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) Training. Following the completion of all training, the process of closing the chamber and providing final instructions to participants begins. This final process provides opportunities for training evaluation, logistics processes, and safety instructions.

(a) Instructors will distribute instructor training evaluation forms for participants to complete.

(b) Unused CS and other ordnance will be returned per base directives.

(c) If the unit provided IPE, all IPE will be collected, aired out, laundered/cleaned if possible, and returned to the designated authority.

(d) The CBRND Officer/CBRND Chief or CBRND instructor/assistant instructor will provide a safety brief addressing the prevention of CS spread and residual CS effects after the exercise including, at a minimum, the need to thoroughly wash hands prior to touching the eyes or mouth, and taking a shower as soon as possible to reduce any remaining CS hazard. Hot water should not be used when showering as it will raise the vapor point of the CS, resulting in further spreading of contamination.

(e) Treat eyes with a one percent solution of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda). If not available, hold the eyes open with fingers, flush with water regularly for not fewer than 15 minutes, then seek medical attention.

4. Administration and Logistics

a. Administration

(1) Successful accomplishment of an IPECE (CS Chamber or Open Area Exposure) will be recorded in MCTIMS for each individual attendee.

(2) Successful completion of unit METs will be recorded in unit training records and MCTIMS.

b. Logistics. Order ammunition (CS capsules, grenades, smoke grenades) and additional logistics requirements (water, vehicles, IPE, medical support) based on anticipated unit training objectives per unit SOP.

5. Command and Signal. Units will provide specific instructions for CBRN training in unit SOPs and letters of instruction.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) REFERENCE LIST

The following documents provide additional guidance related to CBRN but are not specifically mentioned in this document:

1. JP 3-11, "Operations in CBRN Environments," October 29, 2018
2. JP 3-40, "Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction," July 31, 2014
3. JP 3-41, "CBRN Response," September 9, 2016
4. MCO 3000.13A, "Marine Corps Readiness Reporting," July 18, 2017
5. MCO 3440.8A, "Installation CBRNE Preparedness," November 22, 2016
6. MCRP 3-30.6, "ALSA MTTP for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)," September 01, 2015
7. MCRP 3-40A.1, "MTTP for Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries," September 01, 2007
8. MCRP 3-40A.2, "MTTP for Treatment of Nuclear and Radiological Casualties," May 01, 2014
9. MCRP 3-40A.3, "MTTP for Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties," March 01, 2013
10. MCRP 3-40A.4, "Field Hygiene and Sanitation," April 01, 2000
11. MCRP 3-40A.6, "MTTP for Health Service Support in a CBRN Environment," March 01, 2016
12. MCRP 3-40A.7, "Patient Movement," July 01, 2013
13. MCRP 10-10E.1 "MTTP for CBRN Aspects of Command and Control," July 01, 2010
14. MCRP 10-10E.3, "Multi-Service Doctrine for CBRN Operations," July 01, 2018
15. MCRP 10-10E.4, "CBRN Threats and Hazards," June 14, 2018
16. MCRP 10-10E.6, "MTTP for CBRN Consequence Management Operations," April 01, 2008
17. MCRP 10-10E.7 "MTTP for CBRN Reconnaissance and Surveillance," March 01, 2013
18. MCRP 10-10E.8 "MTTP for CBRN Passive Defense," May 16, 2018
19. MCTP 5-10, "Marine Corps Planning Process," August 01, 2010
20. MCTP 8-10A, "Unit Training Management Guide," November 01, 1996
21. MCTP 8-10B, "How to Conduct Training," August 01, 2015
22. MCRP 10-10.1, "Countering Explosive Hazards," January 01, 2016
23. MCTP 10-10E, "MAGTF CBRN Defense Operations," September 01, 1998
24. COMNAVAIRPAC/COMNAVAIRLANTINST 3400.1, "Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Defense Training and Readiness," May 17, 2017
25. NAVAIR 00-80T-121, "CBRN Defense NATOPS Manual," September 01, 2011
26. NAVAIR 00-80T-123, "Aircrew Systems NATOPS Manual," September 15, 2018
27. NAVMC 3500.18C, "Entry-Level Training (ELT) Training and Readiness Manual," July 01, 2013
28. NAVMC 3500.19, "Marine Corps Common Skills (Volume 2) Training and Readiness Manual," February 12, 2008
29. NAVMC 3500.37C, "Train the Trainer Training and Readiness Manual," May 01, 2017
30. NAVMC 3500.78B, "CBRN Defense Training and Readiness Manual," February 01, 2017
31. NAVMC 4000.2A, "Marine Corps Class VIIIA Handbook," June 23, 2017
32. MCO 3570.1C, "Range Safety," January 30, 2012
33. DA-PAM 385-63, "Range Safety," April 16, 2014