

Range Safety Considerations Audio Script

Screen Title/Number	Audio Source and Content
<p>Lesson Introduction</p> <p>Screen 1 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: In route to the MOUT facility to conduct training, the OIC stopped at Range Control to check out the range as scheduled. The MOUT facility was a good 30 minute drive from Range Control and the unit was already behind schedule.</p> <p>In a hurry, the OIC signed for the range... was given the 'Range Can' containing the needed gear and SOP for that range and was back on the road. After arriving and while in the process of getting the range set up, the OIC realized that the Range Can did not have the red range flag needed in order to request a 'Hot' status from Range Control.</p> <p>Instead of training, he was now spending time driving back and forth to Range Control for a red flag. The OIC lost valuable training time, by assuming that everything was in the Range Can and not physically confirming that he had everything prior to leaving Range Control.</p> <p>In this lesson you will learn about maintaining primary and secondary communications, emergency procedures, warning signs and signals, and understanding the impact of environmental and climatic conditions on your exercise.</p>
<p>Introduction</p> <p>Screen 3 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Establishing and maintaining communications during an exercise ensures that both internal and external safety measures are not compromised. Communications also provide Range Control a means to suspend operations as required for safety or operational reasons. Communications also ensure personnel can handle an emergency quickly and effectively.</p>
<p>Primary and Secondary</p> <p>Screen 4 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Your range is part of a larger, base-wide training facility and must be coordinated with adjacent training areas and ranges to reduce risks. To manage the ranges and training areas safely requires the correct setup and maintenance of communication systems.</p> <p>As the OIC or RSO, you must verify and maintain communications with range control and other parties, such as gate and tower guards, and/or air sentries during an exercise. To accomplish these tasks, you must establish and maintain both primary and secondary communications to ensure you can be contacted for both emergency and routine matters.</p>

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<p>Primary and Secondary Continued</p> <p>Screen 5 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: The order mandates that communications exist between all personnel involved in safety during an exercise. The OIC and RSO must first verify that primary and secondary communications exist between each other; and they will be part of the broader range complex communication net through range control. The OIC will communicate with gate guards and the RSO also needs to have a communications net called an admin net that will allow the RSO to communicate with tower guards, and air sentries if the range uses them.</p> <p>Narrator (Injury): The RSO just witnessed a member of his unit injuring his leg while running during a fire and maneuver exercise. The RSO will call a cease-fire if the situation is dangerous and will then use his primary method of communication, the radio to initiate communication with range control. Range control will then contact the RSO on the radio with directions if an emergency medical response is necessary.</p> <p>Narrator (Gate Entry): A military vehicle approaches the range gate to gain entry. The gate guard will then notify the OIC using his primary form of communication, a radio, to find out if the vehicle is authorized to enter. The OIC will then make the decision to allow or disallow the vehicle to enter the range. The OIC will then relay the message back to the gate guard who will then tell the driver whether or not he or she can enter the range.</p>
<p>Introduction</p> <p>Screen 8 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Each range has some form of warning signs and/or signals. Range warning signs and signals serve to warn approaching vehicles and/or personnel of the status of a live-fire area and the danger they might encounter if they enter the range. Some signs or markers are used to provide a direction of fire on the range.</p> <p>As an OIC or RSO you are responsible for verifying certain range warning signs and signals are properly placed on the range before firing. The correct placement of range warning signs and signals will limit the direction of firing and alert people to the risk of entering an impact area or range.</p>

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<p>Introduction</p> <p>Screen 12 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: As the OIC and RSO, it is your responsibility to ensure safety and respond to emergencies that occur during live-fire exercises.</p> <p>Each range has specific emergency procedures that will vary. Check the local SOPs and base regulations for any requirements for which you will be responsible. These emergency procedures ensure that an injured person is treated in the most efficient manner.</p>
<p>General Procedures</p> <p>Screen 13 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Swift and decisive action can save lives in an emergency on the range. There are three steps that must be followed when dealing with any emergency during an exercise.</p> <p>Narrator (Step1): First, call a "cease-fire" if someone has entered the impact or down-range area, or if there is a medical situation like a gunshot wound, vehicle accident, or other serious event in order to stop further danger and expedite medical treatment.</p> <p>Narrator (Step 2): Then, provide first aid if needed while the OIC or RSO contacts range control.</p> <p>Narrator (Step 3): You should keep radio frequencies and land-lines clear to maintain contact with range control to pass critical information to help emergency medical personnel. Range control will need to know the type and number of injuries to contact and dispatch the proper medical personnel.</p>

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<p>MEDEVAC Procedures</p> <p>Screen 14 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Range control will facilitate and coordinate most if not all medical/casualty evacuations involving injury to personnel during all exercises. However, as the OIC or RSO, you must know the range SOP, including the MEDEVAC procedures, prior to your training. The SOP expands on the basic emergency procedures outlined in base orders and directives. It also explains specific emergency procedures for the range and the responsibilities of range safety personnel in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>In the event of a MEDEVAC, the OIC will communicate to range control the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of MEDEVAC request, either air or ground • Number of patients and type of injury • Grid location of the patients or nearby landmarks such as roads, key terrain features or site names • Possible hazards to aircraft or medical vehicles at the site Methods of marking the site if needed for pick-up, such as smoke, lights, air panels or flares • Source of injuries, such as gunfire, explosion, or vehicles • Patient's age, sex, blood type, name, grade, SSN, and other prominent information
<p>Progress Check - Introduction</p> <p>Screen 15 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: You are Staff Sergeant Jefferies, the range safety officer for your unit. Your unit is ready to start a live-fire and maneuver exercise on range six. You have conducted your safety briefing as well as your pre-fire inspection. All items on your checklist are accounted for, and your range has been given a "Hot" status from range control indicating that the range is ready for live-fire. Lieutenant Green is the officer in charge, Private Stevens is the tower guard, and Petty Officer Taylor, otherwise known as Doc Taylor is the corpsman.</p>
<p>Progress Check</p> <p>Screen 17 of 30</p>	<p>Doc Taylor: Staff Sergeant Jefferies, this is Doc Taylor. Private Johnson is losing blood fast and needs to be MEDEVAC'ed.</p>
<p>Progress Check</p> <p>Screen 18 of 30</p>	<p>Range Control: Range six, this is range control. We need your exact location along with the victim's age, sex, and nature of the injury to start MEDEVAC procedures. Copy.</p>

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<p>Considerations</p> <p>Screen 20 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Environmental conditions can influence an exercise or degrade safety controls at any time. The officer in charge and the range safety officer are responsible for both protecting personnel from harm due to weather and ensuring the integrity of the safety controls. Additionally, they are responsible for limiting the impact of personnel and equipment on the environment.</p> <p>The OIC and RSO must account for all weather concerns such as lightning, precipitation, and wind, which can threaten the safety of participants in an exercise; fire conditions and the fire threat level; and the environmental surroundings of a range.</p>
<p>Lesson Summary</p> <p>Screen 22 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: In this lesson, you learned how to communicate with range control, how range warning signs and signals warn individuals of the risk of entering the range, how to correctly handle emergency situations, and how environmental conditions impact your training.</p> <p>You have completed Range Safety Considerations Lesson. You may now proceed to the quiz.</p>
<p>Quiz Introduction</p> <p>Screen 23 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: This quiz will test your knowledge of the topics covered in this lesson. This is your opportunity to apply what you have learned before continuing the course.</p> <p>After selecting your answer, select NEXT to confirm your answer and advance to the next question.</p> <p>You must achieve a score of 80% or better to successfully complete this lesson. You must complete the quiz without exiting to receive a score.</p> <p>If you fail the quiz, review the lesson and retake the quiz. You may retake this quiz as many times as necessary to pass.</p>