

Reproducible Forms

This appendix provides blank forms needed by the users of this manual. These forms are not available through normal supply channels. They may be reproduced locally on 8½-x-11-inch paper.

Form Number/Title	Usage Discussed on Page
DA Form 1971 -R, Radiological Data Sheet-Monitoring or Point Technique	5-4—5-8
DA Form 1971-1-R, Radiological Data Sheet-Route or Course Leg Technique	5-13—5-16
DA Form 1971-3-R, Effective Downwind Message Worksheet.....	3-16—3-18
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DA Form 1971-5-R, Unit Radiation Dose Record.....	A-1—A-6

RADIOLOGICAL DATA SHEET- MONITORING OR POINT TECHNIQUE					DATE		PAGE NO.		NO. OF PAGES	
For use of this form, see FM 3-3-1; the proponent agency is TRADOC										
SURVEY PARTY OR MONITORING UNIT DESIGNATION					MONITOR (Print name)					
MAP USED			TYPE OF VEHICLE OR OTHER SHIELDING			INSTRUMENT TYPE				
READING NO.	LOCATION	TIME	DOSE RATE (cGyph)	DO NOT USE*	READING NO.	LOCATION	TIME	DOSE RATE (cGyph)	DO NOT USE*	
1					16					
2					17					
3					18					
4					19					
5					20					
6					21					
7					22					
8					23					
9					24					
10					25					
11					26					
12					27					
13					28					
14					29					
15					30					
REMARKS										
* DO NOT USE. For control party only										
CORRELATION FACTOR DATA										
LOCATION	READING NO.	DOSE RATE (cGyph)		CF*	LOCATION	READING NO.	DOSE RATE (cGyph)		CF*	
		INSIDE	OUTSIDE				INSIDE	OUTSIDE		

EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND MESSAGE WORKSHEET

For use of this form, see FM 3-3-1; the proponent agency is TRADOC

TIME OF WIND MEASUREMENT (DATE-TIME GROUP) D D t t t t

DATA AND CALCULATIONS

MESSAGE LINE	YIELD (KT)	CLOUD-TOP HEIGHT (METERS)	CLOUD-BOTTOM HEIGHT (METERS)	2/3 STEM HEIGHT (METERS)	(1) DISTANCE OF GZ/CB RADIAL LINE (KM)	EFFECTIVE WIND SPEED-sss (KMPH) (1) X 1 = sss TIME OF FALL ROUND OFF TO NEAREST KILOMETER PER HOUR	(2) AZIMUTH OF GZ/CT RADIAL LINE (DEGREES)	(3) AZIMUTH OF GZ/2/3 STEM RADIAL LINE (DEGREES)	EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND DIRECTION-ddd (DEGREES) SUM OF (2) + (3) = (2) AND (3) = ddd ¹ 2	WARNING AREA ANGLE
A	2	4,900	2,800	1,700		X 1.136 =			= 2	
B	5	7,100	4,400	2,800		X 0.758 =			= 2	
C	30	11,600	7,700	5,100		X 0.455 =			= 2	
D	100	14,400	9,300	6,200		X 0.385 =			= 2	
E	300	16,700	11,000	7,400		X 0.333 =			= 2	
F	1,000	21,600	13,500	9,000		X 0.288 =			= 2	
G	3,000	28,250	15,800	10,500		X 0.250 =			= 2	

EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND MESSAGE

ZULU DDtttt
ALFA dddsss
BRAVO dddsss
CHARLIE dddsss
DELTA dddsss
ECHO dddsss
FOXTROT dddsss
GOLF dddsss

¹When the azimuth of the ground zero/cloud-top radial line (2) or the azimuth of the ground zero/2/3 stem line (3) falls in the first quadrant (0° to 90°) and the other falls in the fourth quadrant (270° to 360°), result of (2) + (3) will be the back azimuth of the effective downwind direction. In this case, determine ddd by the following method: If result is greater than 180°, subtract 180°; if result is less than 180°, add 180°. Enter in the effective downwind message.

FALLOUT PREDICTION WORKSHEET-SURFACE BURST

For use of this form, see FM 3-3-1; the proponent agency is TRADOC

a.	Time of burst (date-time group)	<u> </u>	DELTA DDtttt (local or ZULU)
b.	GZ Coordinates	<u> </u>	FOXTROT yyzzzzzz (actual or estimated)
c.	FY/TY Ratio (from target analyst for friendly weapons only)	<u> </u>	
d.	HOB (from target analyst for friendly weapons only)	<u> </u>	meters
e.	Yield	<u> </u>	KT or MT
f.	Cloud-top Height (Fig. 4-3)	<u> </u>	10 ³ meters or feet
g.	Cloud-bottom Height (Fig. 4-3)	<u> </u>	10 ³ meters or feet
h.	2/3 Stem Height (Fig. 4-3)	<u> </u>	10 ³ meters or feet
i.	Stabilized Cloud Radius (Fig.4-3)	<u> </u>	ZULU rr (KM)
j.	Time of Fall from Cloud Bottom (Fig.4-3)	<u> </u>	hours
Fallout Wind Vector Plot (Enter f, g, and h radial lines on wind vector plots and measure distance from GZ to cloud-bottom height)			
k.	Radial Line Distance from GZ to Cloud-Bottom Height	<u> </u>	km
l.	Effective Wind Speed = $\frac{k \text{ (GZ to CB dist)}}{j \text{ (Time of fall)}} = \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}}$	<u> </u>	ZULU sss (kmph)
m.	Downwind Distance of Zone 1 (Enter Fig. 4-7 with i and e)	<u> </u>	km
n.	Adjustment = FY/TY Factor <u> </u> x HOB Factor <u> </u> (Enter Fig. 4-8 with e and c or use a 1) (Enter Fig.4-9 or 4-10 with d and e or use a 1)	<u> </u>	
o.	Adjust Downwind Distance of Zone 1 (m x n)	<u> </u>	ZULU xxx (km)
Fallout Wind Vector Plot (Check lateral limits for 40 degrees)			
p.	Azimuth of Left Radial Line	<u> </u>	YANKEE dddd (mils or degrees)
q.	Azimuth of Right Radial Line	<u> </u>	YANKEE cccc (mils or degrees)
r.	NBC 3 Nuclear		
	ALFA AAA <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		(Strike Serial Number)
	DELTA DDtttt <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		(Local or ZULU)
	FOXTROT yyzzzzzz <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		(GZ coordinates-actual or estimated)
	YANKEE ddddcxxx <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		(Azimuths or radial lines-mils or degrees)
	ZULU sssxxxrr <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		
	(effective wind speed) (downwind distance) (cloud radius)		

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