[6]During the nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway system, 5,000 people were believed to have been exposed to a toxic agent. In reality, only 80 percent of the victims had exposure significant enough to require medical treatment. However, the incident created an overwhelming burden on the local medical system.

[7]In 1984, an accidental release of methyl-isocyanate from a pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, resulted in more than 200,000 people being exposed to toxic gas.

[8]The skin should be washed in a water stream with a minimum pressure of 60 pounds per square inch (psi). Standard household showers average 60 to 90 psi.

[9]Soldiers wear mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 protection in all stations if OSHA protective clothing is unavailable.

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# Response Training Facility Scheduled to Open in June 2007

*By Ms. Constance L. Singleton*

Progress continues in the construction of the First Lieutenant Terry Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Training Facility. The $15 million facility will provide training for Army National Guard civil support teams, U.S. Army Chemical units with homeland security missions, Department of Defense emergency response teams, and other Dragon Soldiers. A ribbon-cutting ceremony is scheduled for 26 June during the Joint CBRN Conference at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The facility is named in honor of World War II hero and Distinguished Service Cross awardee, First Lieutenant Joseph Terry, who was assigned to D Company, 86th Chemical Mortar Battalion. First Lieutenant Terry is credited with saving the lives of six Soldiers following a prolonged artillery barrage. He is one of only nine members of the Chemical Corps to receive the Distinguished Service Cross during World War II.