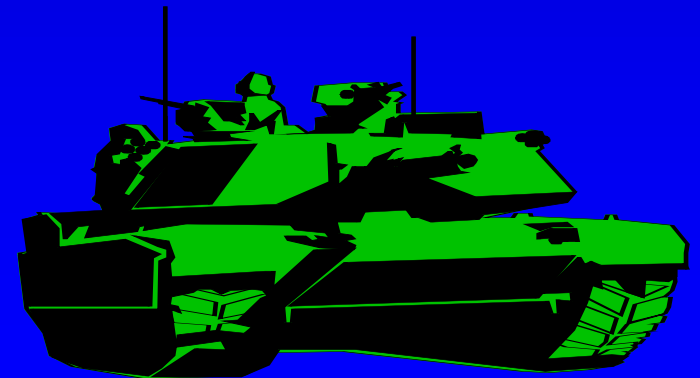


# FUNDAMENTAL OF INFANTRY OPERATIONS



# **INSTRUCTOR PROFILE:**

**CPT JULIUS C AMOLO O – 15542 (INF) PA**  
**PMA “BAGHAWI” Class 2008**

## **Schooling:**

- Tradecraft Training
  - Platoon Leader Course
  - SOT/PSYOPS
  - Infantry Officer Basic Course
  - Infantry Officer Advance Course
  - Instructors Development Training
  - Intro to Cyber security Course
- 4ISU, AIR, PA
  - 2DTS, 2ID, PA
  - 2DTS, 2ID, PA
  - 3ATG, TRADOC, PA
  - CAS, TRADOC, PA
  - TDC, TRADOC, PA
  - SS, ASR, PA



**Chief Training & Admin Branch  
G3, TRADOC, PA**

## **Previous Assignments:**

- Platoon Leader, “A” Coy, 76IB, 2ID, PA
  - Company Commander, “C” Coy, 76IB, 2ID, PA
  - Civil Military Operations Officer, 76IB, 2ID, PA
  - Operations Officer, 76IB, 2ID, PA
  - Intelligence Officer, 76IB, 2ID, PA
  - Intelligence Officer, 203<sup>rd</sup> BDE, 2ID, PA
  - Military Assistant, Sec, DHSUD, Office of the President
  - Admin Officer, Office of the Commander, TRADOC, PA
  - Secretary General Staff, TRADOC, PA
- 2008 – 2010 (2 years)
  - 2012 – 2014 (2 years)
  - 2010 – 2012 (2 years)
  - 2014 – 2015 (1 year)
  - 2014 - 2017 (3 years)
  - 2017 – 2018 (1year)
  - Jan – Dec 2019 (1year)
  - Jan – Jun 2020 (6 months)
  - July – Aug 2020 (1month)

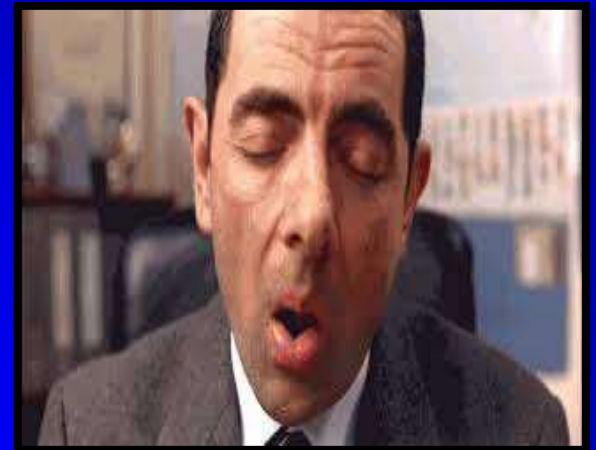


**INFANTRY**

# CLASSROOM RULES:



Just proceed  
to the  
restroom.



# SAFETY FIRST

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

### FIRE CLASSIFICATIONS



There are four classes of fire hazards according to OSHA and NFPA 10, Portable Fire Extinguishers 1990 edition.



**Class A** fires are common combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth and many plastics.



**Class B** fire hazards are *flammable liquids* such as grease, oil, gasoline, kerosene, solvents and gases.



**Class C** fire hazards are those involving *live electrical equipment*, motors, appliances, energized electrical machinery, and computers require a non-conductive extinguishing agent.



**Class D** fire hazards are those involving *combustible metals* such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium and sodium.

NO SYMBOL

### EXTINGUISHING A FIRE

#### CHOOSE

Determine what is burning and based on the above fire classes, choose the correct fire extinguisher.



#### PULL

Pull the pin out on the fire extinguisher.



#### AIM

Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.



#### SQUEEZE

Squeeze the operating handle to release the extinguishing agent.



#### SWEEP

Sweep from side to side at the base until the fire is out.



## SAFETY BEGINS WITH



## TEAMWORK

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the of this session, the students must be able to the necessary tactics, techniques (TTPs) on how infantry rifle platoons and squads should fight in conventional and in counterinsurgency environment .



# SCOPE

- MISSION, CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS
- INFANTRY COMPANY
  - ORGANIZATION
  - MISSION
  - CAPABILITIES & EMPLOYMENT





# MISSION

The mission of the infantry platoon is to confront the enemy in order to defeat, capture, repel his assault and weaken his fighting capability



# CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

**Capabilities.** The infantry platoon is capable of operating independently, or together with other forces, to perform the following:

- a. Maneuver in all types of local weather and terrain.
- b. Seize and hold any terrain.
- c. Secure a designated area of operation for short and relatively long periods, especially in counterinsurgency operations.





# CAPABILITIES

- d. Infiltrate into enemy-controlled terrain or areas.
- e. Conduct operations in semi- or urban areas.
- f. Perform operations under limited visibility.
- g. Conduct other operations like short range antiarmor offensives, air assault, amphibious/riverine, and in conjunction with heavy forces..



# **LIMITATIONS**

**Limitations.** The infantry platoon and squad is entirely dependent on the battalion and the company headquarters for:

**a. Unit level administration.**

**b. Supply.**

**c. Unit level maintenance of communication equipment.**

**d. Transportation.**

**e. Medical support.**

**f. Mortar fire support.**



# EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The strength of the platoon lies in its ability to move in restricted terrain; infiltrate through or around the enemy unobserved; employ accurate, intense, small arms fire for short duration; use the environment to protect the force, and withstand the extremes of weather and terrain.

