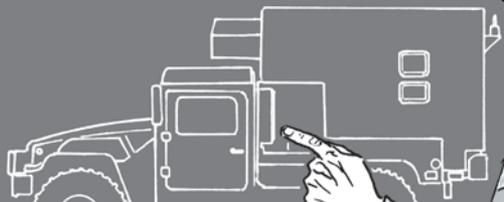


The ABCs of JBPDS

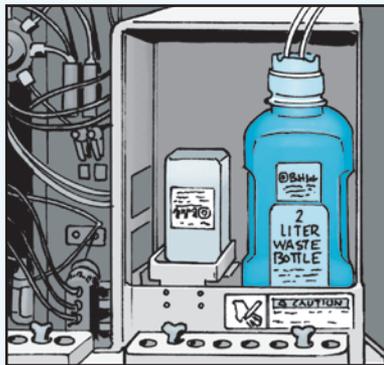
YOUR JOINT BIOLOGICAL POINT DETECTION SYSTEM (JBPDS) WILL SERVE YOU WELL IF YOU REMEMBER THE ABCS OF PM:



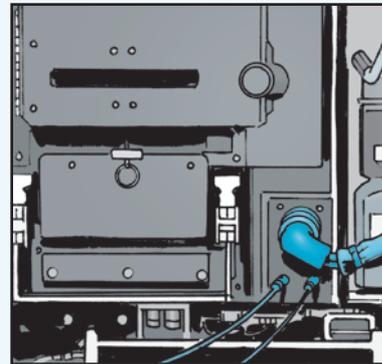
Easy does it with the local controller sub-system (LCS). If you bang on it hard, you can break the screen, which is expensive to replace. Tap with the stylus instead of your finger. You'll get better results.



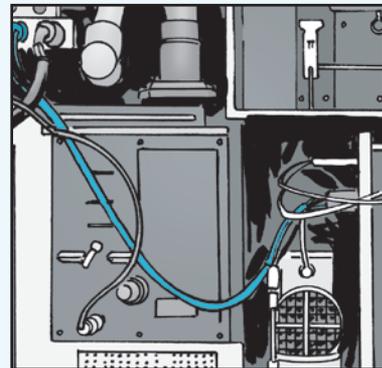
Don't lose the waste bottles. They often disappear after they've been emptied. And believe it or not, they're not cheap to replace. A good place to store them is in the basic bio suite unit (BBSU).



Before removing the Identifier, first disconnect the electrical connection and fluid line. If you forget, you'll rip out the line.



If the collector or fluid transfer system (FTS) won't work, try replacing the FL1 lines. A plugged line is often the culprit.

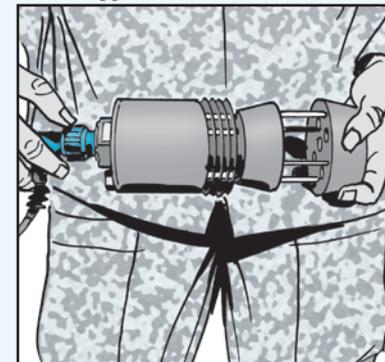


Before closing the BBSU doors, make sure all cables are secure and out of the way. Often operators leave cables hanging when they remove the biological agent warning system (BAWS). Then the cables are damaged when the doors are shut.

Use a spotter when climbing up and down the shelter or working on the roof. They can help prevent you from taking a long fall to the concrete.



Disconnect TACMET like this: Turn the TACMET cable's ring, not the cable. If you twist the cable, its wiring can be ripped loose.



Remove the TACMET pole in two sections. If you try to remove the whole 8-ft pole in one piece, the top-heavy TACMET can come crashing down.