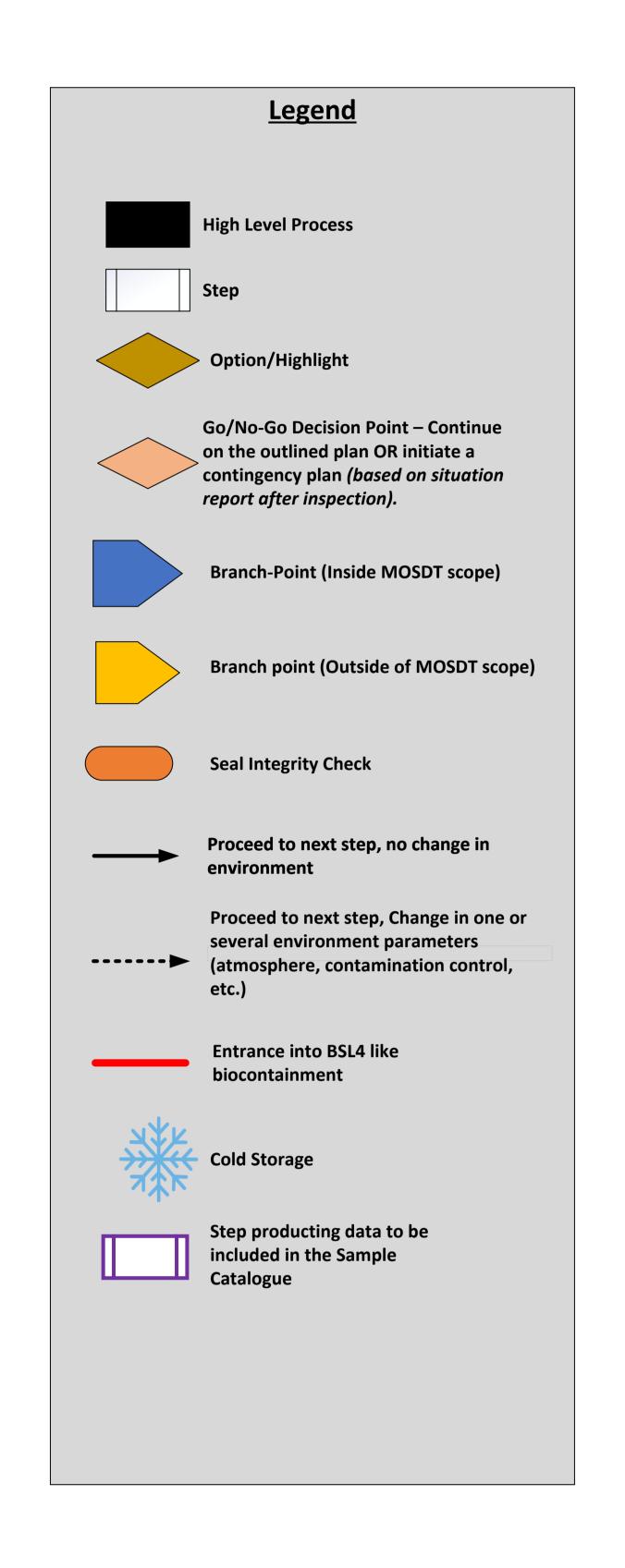
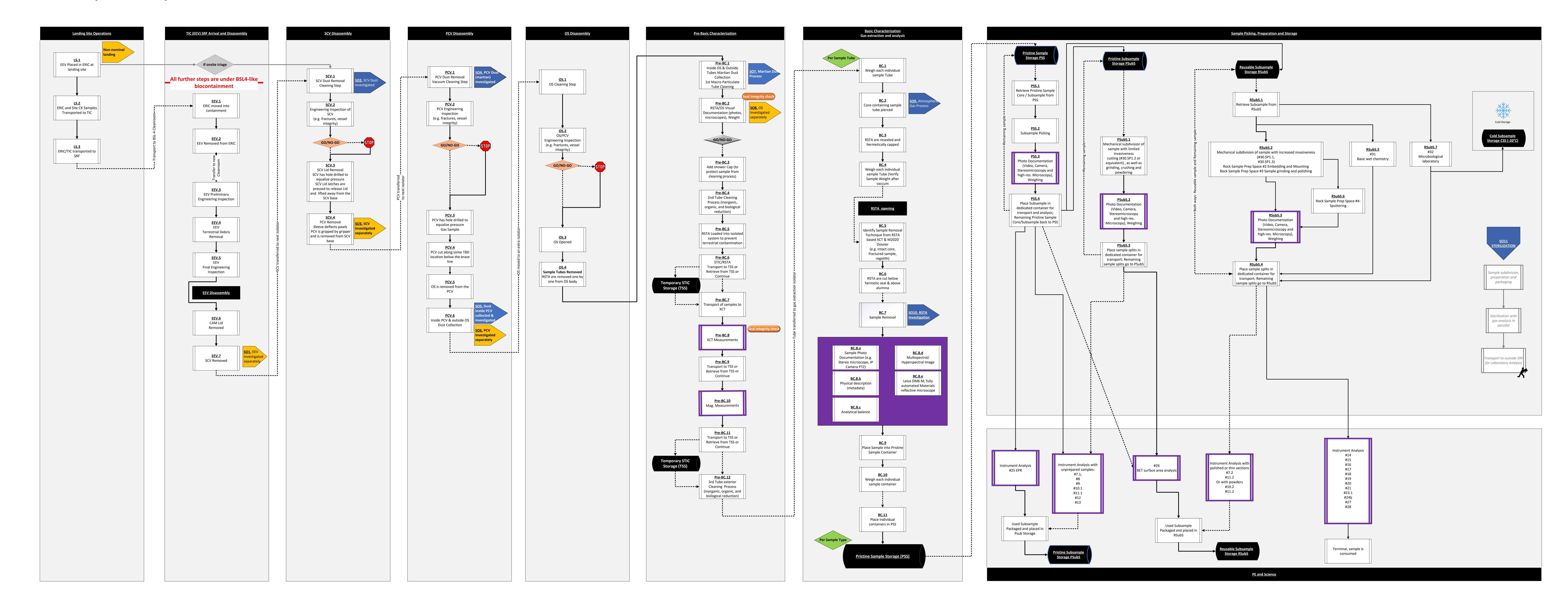
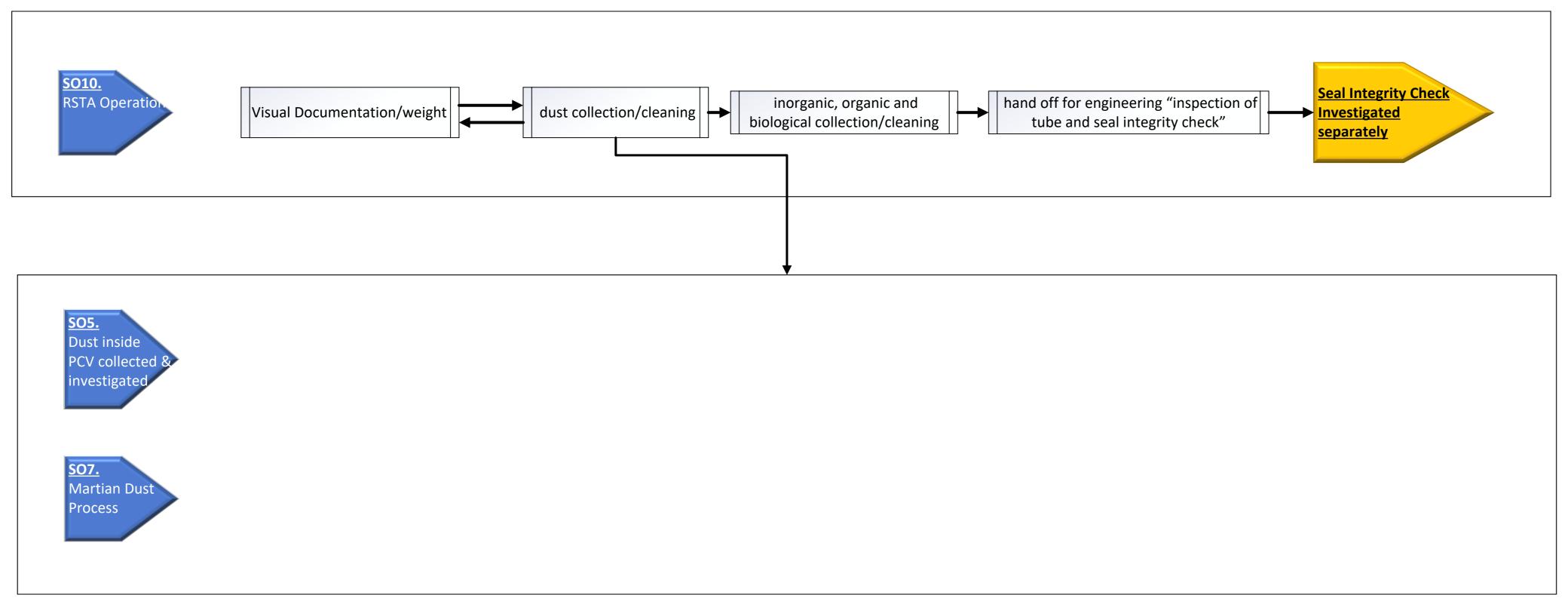
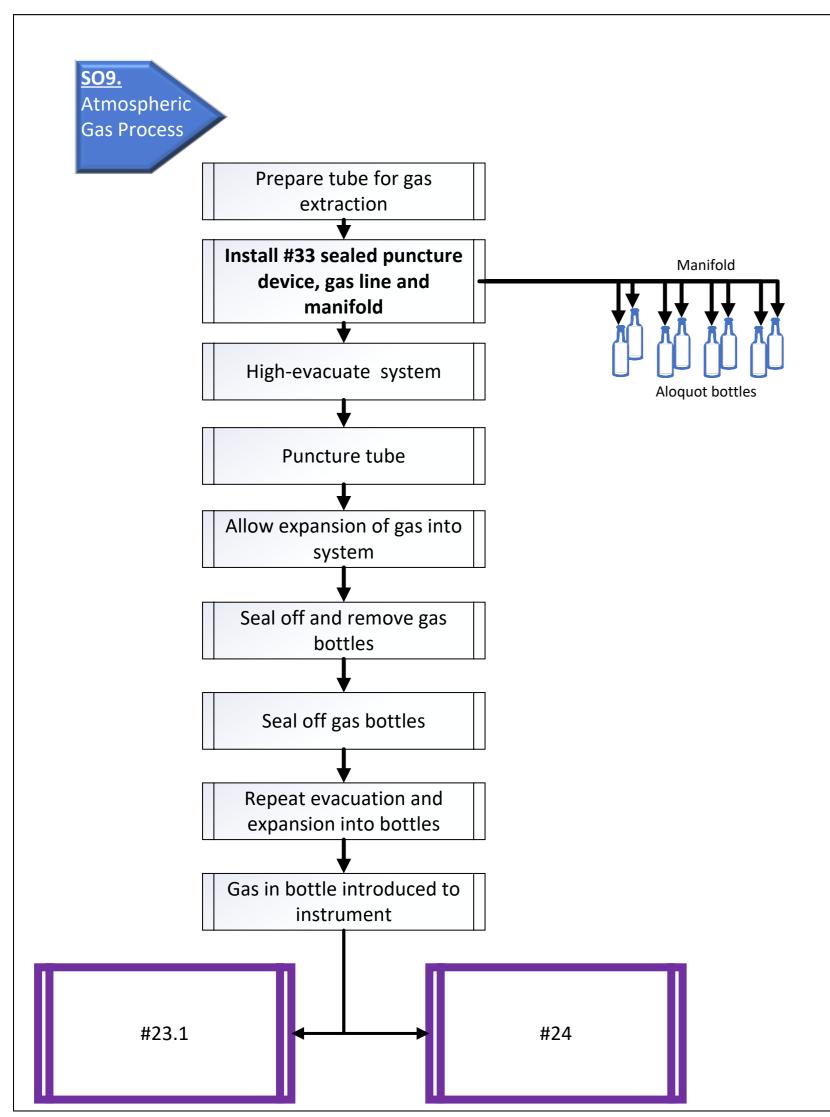
Main Sequence of Operations

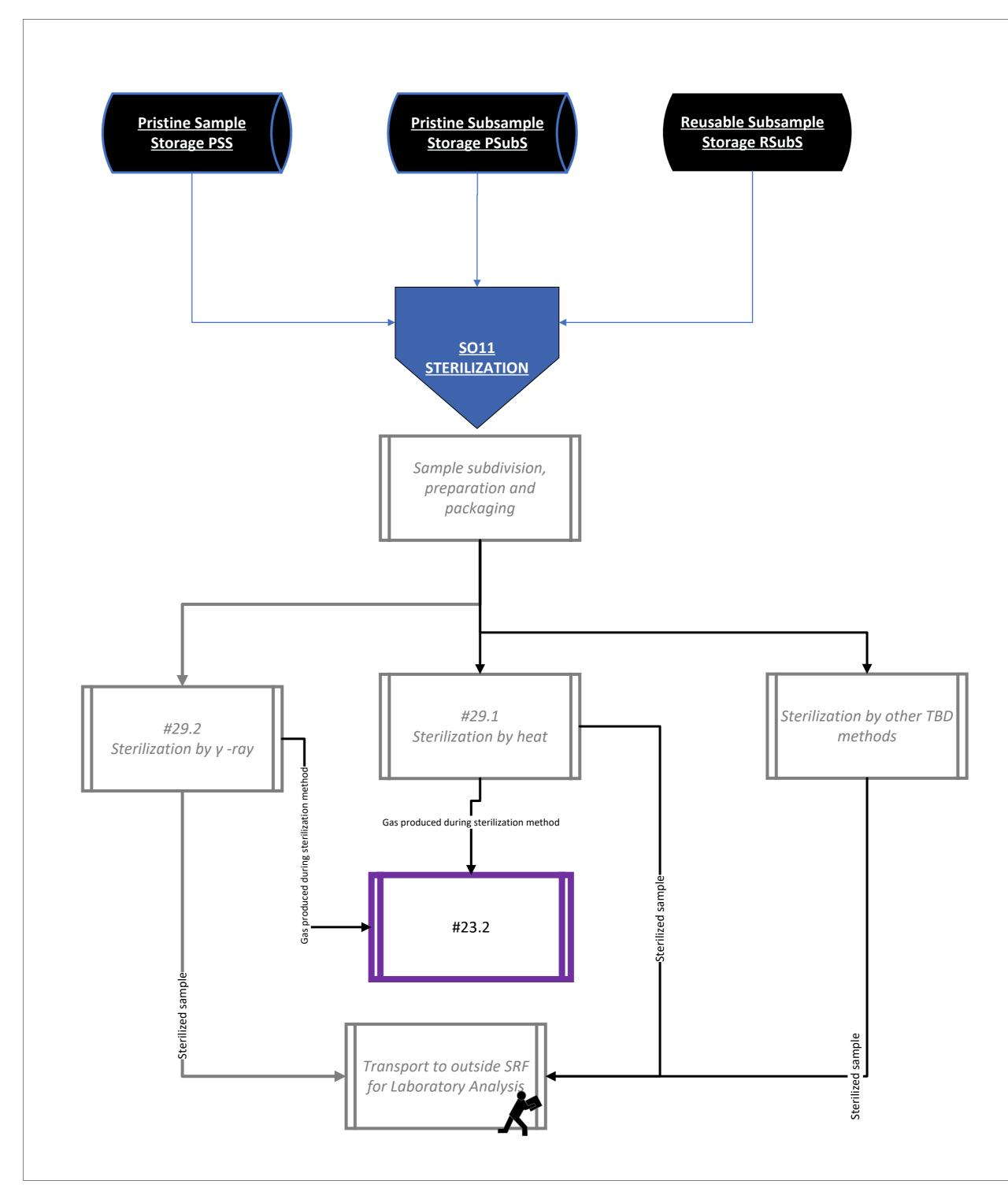




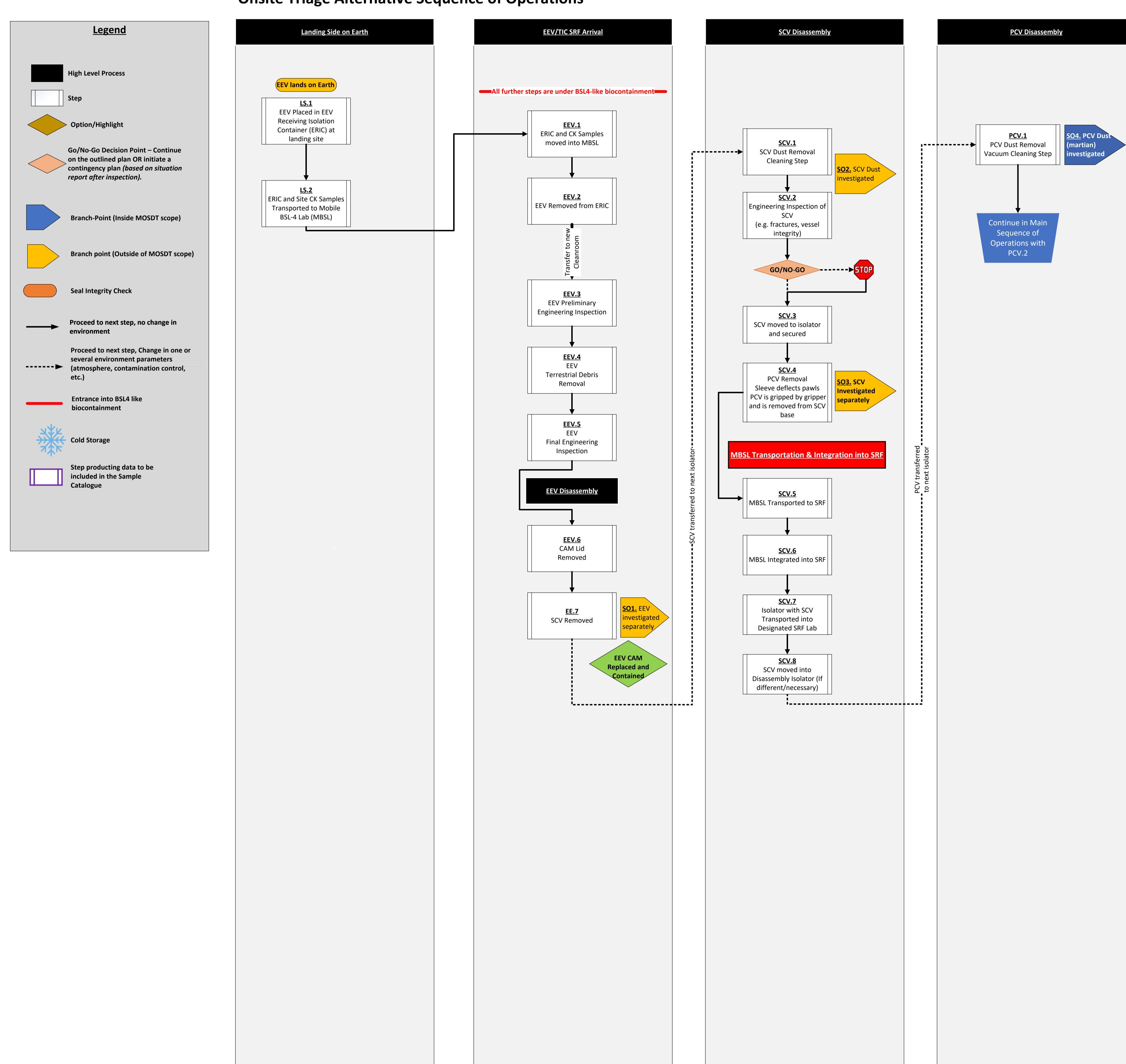
Side Investigations







Onsite Triage Alternative Sequence of Operations



This count is one of the possible counts for isolators, and should not be considered a finding from MOSDT.

Flight Item Disassembly

FID - Environment 1	FID - Environment 2	FID - Environment 3	FID - Environment 4	FID - Environment 5	FID - Environment 6	FID - Environment 7	FID - Environment 8	FID - Environment 9
SCV Cleaning & Engineering Inspection	Open SCV & Remove PCV	PCV Cleaning & Engineering Inspection	Open PCV & Remove OS	OS Cleaning & Engineering Inspection	Open OS & Remove RSTAs	RSTA Cleaning & CEC Installation	Temporary Sample Storage	RSTA Final Cleaning
1 st opportunity to protects samples from potential terrestrial contamination	Specialized equipment integrated into the DWI is utilized to open the SCV and extract the PCV	Necessary to protect Martian dust outside of OS from potential terrestrial contamination	Specialized equipment integrated into the DWI is utilized to open the PCV and extract the OS	Necessary to protects Martian dust inside the OS from potential terrestrial contamination	Specialized equipment integrated into the DWI is utilized to open the OS and extract the RSTAs	Necessary to protect pristine samples from potential terrestrial contamination	Necessary to store the RSTAs during Pre-BC 1) After RSTA's first placed in STIC	Necessary to protect pristine samples from potential terrestrial contamination acquired during Pre-BC
1) Remove potential terrestrial contamination	1) Hole drilled into SCV to equalize pressure	1) Remove potential terrestrial contamination	1) Hole drilled into PCV to equalize pressure	1) Remove potential terrestrial contamination	1) OS latches released and opened	1) Install CEC over seal	2) In between Pre-BC analyses	
2) Inspect SCV for visible signs of a breach	2) SCV latches released and opened	2) Inspect PCV for visible signs of a breach	2) PCV cut and opened	2) Inspect OS for visible signs of a breach	3) RSTA macroparticle precision cleaned	2) Precision clean RSTAs	3) Until BC can begin	Remove potential terrestrial contamination
3) Take swab samples for PP and CK/BK	3) PSV is removed	3) Take swab samples for PP and CK/BK	3) OS is removed	3) Take swab samples for PP and CK/BK	RSTA visually inspected & seal integrity checked Martian dust collected from OS	3) Place in RSTAs into STICs	CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber
CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber		CC/PP Isolation Chamber		
					CC/PP Isolation Chamber			

Basic Characterization

BC - Environment 1	BC - Environment 2	BC - Environment 3	BC - Environment 4		
Gas Extraction	RSTAs Cut	RSTAs Opened & Sample Extracted	Pristine Sample Storage		
1 st time RSTA in penetrated so the highest CC requirements are necessary to protects samples from potential terrestrial contamination	Specialized equipment integrated into the DWI with high CC requirements is utilized to cut the RSTA.	The highest CC requirements are necessary to protects samples from potential terrestrial contamination	The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination		
1) Pierce RSTA and extract gas sample 2) Replace CEC CC/PP Isolation Chamber	RSTA is mechanically cut but not opened CC/PP Isolation Chamber	RSTAs opened and BC performed Non-invasive subdivision occurs CC/PP Isolation Chamber	Store pristine samples Samples segregated by type CC/PP Isolation Chamber		

Preliminary Examination

PE - Environment 2	PE - Environment 3	PE - Environment 4	PE - Environment 5	PE - Environment 6	PE - Environment 7	PE - Environment 8	PE - Environment 9	PE - Environment 10
Minimally-Invasive Sample Processing/ Subdivision	Pristine Subsample Storage	Pristine Sample Mounting	Pristine Sample Preparation	Reusable Subsample Storage	Reusable Sample Preparation	Reusable Sample Mounting	Rapid Transfer Ports	Instrument Boxes
	The highest CC requirements are necessary to	High CC requirements are necessary to protect	Subsamples preparation under variable levels of	The CC requirements are necessary to protect	Subsamples preparation under variable level of	Variable levels of CC requirements may be	Variable levels of CC requirements may be	Variable levels of CC requirements may be
The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial	protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination	samples from terrestrial contamination	CC requirements may be necessary	samples from potential terrestrial contamination	CC requirements may be necessary	necessary	necessary	necessary
contamination		Pristine samples mounted using chemical	Pristine samples chemically processed (sample		Non-pristine samples chemically processed	Non-pristine samples mounted using chemical	Chambers/ports necessary to allow for samples	Chamber/ports necessary to allow for samples
Pristine subsamples generated using minimally	Store pristine subsamples Samples segregated by type	means (Epoxy)	extraction)	1) Store non-pristine subsamples 2) Store samples collected during disassembly	(sample extraction)	means (Epoxy)	to remain in controlled environment(s) while moving from storage/processing to analysis	to remain in controlled environment during analysis
invasive techniques (Dry wire saw)		CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber or Separate		CC/PP Isolation Chamber or Separate	CC/PP Isolation Chamber		
CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber		Laboratory	CC/PP Isolation Chamber	Laboratory		CC/PP Isolation Chamber	CC/PP Isolation Chamber
	Minimally-Invasive Sample Processing/ Subdivision The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination Pristine subsamples generated using minimally invasive techniques (Dry wire saw)	Minimally-Invasive Sample Processing/ Subdivision The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination Pristine Subsample Storage The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination 1) Store pristine subsamples 2) Samples segregated by type CC/PP Isolation Chamber	Minimally-Invasive Sample Processing/ Subdivision The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination Pristine Subsample Storage The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential terrestrial contamination Contamination Pristine Subsample Storage The highest CC requirements are necessary to protect samples from potential 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