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**U.S. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE-RELATED  
DUAL USE EXPORTS TO IRAQ AND THEIR POSSIBLE  
IMPACT ON THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE  
PERSIAN GULF WAR**

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A REPORT  
OF  
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and  
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COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING  
AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
WITH RESPECT TO  
EXPORT ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES SENATE



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## INTRODUCTION

In October 1992, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, which has Senate oversight responsibility for the Export Administration Act (EAA), held an Inquiry into the U.S. export policy to Iraq prior to the Persian Gulf War. During that hearing it was learned that UN inspectors identified many U.S.- manufactured items exported pursuant to licenses issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce that were used to further Iraq's chemical and nuclear weapons development and missile delivery system development programs.

On June 30, 1993, several veterans testified at a hearing of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. There, they related details of unexplained events that took place during the Persian Gulf War which they believed to be chemical warfare agent attacks. After these unexplained events, many of the veterans present reported symptoms consistent with exposure to a mixed agent attack. Then, on July 29, 1993, the Czech Minister of Defense announced that a Czechoslovak chemical decontamination unit had detected the chemical warfare agent Sarin in areas of northern Saudi Arabia during the early phases of the Gulf War. They had attributed the detections to fallout from coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical warfare agent production facilities.

In August 1993, Senate Banking Committee Chairman Donald W. Riegle Jr. began to research the possibility that there must be a connection between the Iraqi chemical, biological, and radiological warfare research and development programs and a mysterious illness which was then being reported by thousands of returning Gulf War veterans. In September 1993, Senator Riegle released a staff report on this issue and introduced an amendment to the Fiscal Year 1994 National Defense Authorization Act that provided preliminary funding for research of the illnesses and investigation of reported exposures.

When this first staff report was released by Senator Riegle, the estimates of the number of veterans suffering from these unexplained illnesses varied from hundreds, according to the Department of Defense, to thousands, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs. It is now believed that tens of thousands of U.S. Gulf War veterans are suffering from a myriad of symptoms collectively labeled either Gulf War Syndrome, Persian Gulf Syndrome, or Desert War Syndrome. Hundreds and possibly thousands of servicemen and women still on active duty are reluctant to come forward for fear of losing their jobs and medical care. These Gulf War veterans are reporting muscle and joint pain, memory loss, intestinal and heart problems, fatigue, nasal congestion, urinary urgency, diarrhea, twitching, rashes, sores, and a number of other symptoms.

They began experiencing these multiple symptoms during and after -- often many months after -- their tour of duty in the Gulf. A number of the veterans who initially exhibited these symptoms have died since returning from the Gulf. Perhaps most disturbingly, members of veteran's families are now suffering these symptoms to a debilitating degree. The scope and urgency of this crisis demands an appropriate response.

This investigation into Gulf War Syndrome, which was initiated by the Banking Committee under the direction of Chairman Riegle, has uncovered a large body of evidence linking the symptoms of the syndrome to the exposure of Gulf War participants to chemical and biological warfare agents, chemical and biological warfare pre-treatment drugs, and other hazardous materials and substances. Since the release of the first staff report on September 9, 1993, this Inquiry has continued. Thousands of government officials, scientists, and veterans have been interviewed or consulted, and additional evidence has been compiled. This report will detail the findings of this ongoing investigation.

Since the Banking Committee began its Inquiry, the position of the Department of Defense regarding the possible causes of Gulf War Syndrome has altered only when challenged with evidence that is difficult to dispute. Yet, despite the vast resources of the Department of Defense, several independent and congressional inquiries with limited resources continue to uncover additional evidence of hazardous exposures and suspicious events.

The Department of Defense, when first approached regarding this issue by Committee staff, contended that there was no evidence that U.S. forces were exposed to chemical warfare agents. However, during a telephone interview on September 7, 1993 with Walter Reed Army Medical Center commander Major General Ronald Blanck, Committee staff was informed that the issue of chemical and biological warfare agent exposure had not been explored because it was the position of "military intelligence" that such exposures never occurred.

Then, during a November 10, 1993 press briefing at the Pentagon, the Department of Defense acknowledged that the Czech government did detect chemical agents in the Southwest Asia Theater of operations. After analyzing the results of the Czech report, the Department of Defense concluded that the detections were unrelated to the "mysterious health problems that have victimized some of our veterans." According to former Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, in some cases the wind was wrong and the distances too great to suggest a link. For instance, Seabees serving to the south and east of the detection site have complained of persistent health problems; but according to the Pentagon, the wind was blowing in the other direction at the time of the detections and the concentrations were too low to do harm over that kind of a distance.

The fact is, no one has ever suggested that there was a link between the Czech detections and what occurred during the early morning hours of January 19, 1991 near the Port of Jubayl. (These two events will be described in detail in Chapter 2.) Former Defense Secretary Aspin said at the briefing that this incident could not have been from the Coalition bombings of the Iraqi chemical weapons facilities because the winds were blowing to the northwest. Yet according to available Soviet documents, the

dispersal of chemical agents and other hazardous substances is controlled by other factors in addition to surface wind direction and velocity, such as topography, temperature, precipitation, vertical temperature gradient, and atmospheric humidity. These factors all contribute to the size and type of dispersal that will be observed.<sup>[1]</sup> Unclassified visual and thermal satellite imagery confirms that the fallout from the bombings of Iraqi targets during the air and ground war moved to the southeast, with the weather patterns and upper atmospheric wind currents, towards Coalition force positions. (See Chapter 3.)

According to a knowledgeable source who has requested confidentiality, the Czechs believed that the detections were caused by the weather inversion which occurred that day (January 19, 1991) as the weather front moved southward. The Czechoslovak chemical detection unit reported this information to U.S. command officials immediately, but the responding units were unable to confirm their findings when they arrived, according to the Pentagon. Nonetheless, at the November 10, 1993 briefing, the Department of Defense admitted that the Czech detections were believed to be valid. The Department of Defense failed to disclose that the Czechoslovak chemical detection team also detected yperite (HD) that morning. The presence of both of these agents in such close proximity could only reasonably be the result of one of two possibilities: (1) direct Iraqi mixed agent attack or (2) fallout from the Coalition bombings of Iraqi weapons facilities and storage bunkers.

Defense Department officials, having had possession of the Czech report for over a month, were at a loss to explain the chemical mustard agent detected by the Czechoslovak chemical detection team in the Saudi desert near King Khalid Military City on January 24, 1991. This despite the fact that both the Czechs and French claim that this detection was reported to U.S. command authorities during the Persian Gulf War.<sup>[2]</sup> Additionally during the Gulf War, the Czechs claimed that they detected chemical nerve agent after a Scud missile attack. These statements, heretofore only reported in the press, have been confirmed by a member of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division and by an entire platoon of a U.S. Army chemical detection unit who trained with the Czechoslovak chemical detection unit near King Khalid Military City. These reports have not been addressed publicly by the Department of Defense and will be addressed in this report in Chapter 3.

The contents of this report supports the conclusion that U.S. forces were exposed to some level of chemical and possibly biological warfare agents during their service in the Gulf War. Any review conducted by the Pentagon must extend far beyond the information being reported by the Czech Ministry of Defense. The Czech information, while important represents just a small fraction of the evidence currently available, only, some of which will be detailed in this report.

It is now the position of the Department of Defense that it has no other evidence that U.S. forces were exposed to chemical agents. Yet this report contains descriptions and direct eyewitness accounts that provide evidence which suggests that gas was detected, along with many other events which may have been actual attacks on U.S. forces.

This report supports the conclusion that U.S. forces were exposed to chemical agents. The assertion that the levels of nerve agent detected by the Czechs and others were not harmful is flawed. In subsequent requirements for chemical detection equipment, the Department of the Army acknowledges that the principal chemical agent detection alarm deployed during the war, the M8A1 was not sufficiently sensitive to detect sustained low levels of chemical agent and to monitor personnel for contamination.<sup>[3]</sup> **Further, U.S. Army Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) indicate that chronic exposures to levels of over .0001 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for Sarin (GB) is hazardous and requires the use of protective equipment (See appendix A.) The minimum level of chemical agent required to activate the automatic chemical agent detection alarm M8A1, commonly in use during the war, exceeds this threshold by a factor of 1,000.**<sup>[4]</sup> (See appendix A.)

As the chemical agent alarms began to sound during the "air war," French, Czech, and many U.S. commanders confirmed that they were sounding from the fallout from the bombings. Over time, even at these levels, after repeatedly being told that there was no danger, many U.S. forces failed to take precautionary measures. Others report that the alarms were sounding so frequently that they were turned off. M8A1 alarms do not detect blister agents.

The findings of this report prepared at the request of Chairman Riegle detail many other events reported by U.S. servicemen and women that in some cases confirm the detection of chemical agents by U.S. forces. In other cases these reports indicate the need for further detailed investigation. But still the question remains: Is exposure to these and other chemical agents the cause of Gulf War Syndrome? We have received hundreds of reports that many of these symptoms are being experienced by family members. Numerous developments have taken place over the last several months which suggest that, while chemical agents and other environmental hazards must have contributed to the Gulf War illnesses, bacteriological, fungal, and possibly other biological illnesses must be the fundamental cause. This position is supported by the following:

First, Dr. Edward S. Hyman, a New Orleans bacteriologist, has treated a small number of the sick veterans and several of their wives for bacteriological infections, and has developed a protocol of treatment that has resulted in symptom abatement in many of his patients.

Second, during the November 10, 1993 unclassified briefing for Members of the U.S. Senate, in response to direct questioning, then Undersecretary of Defense John Deutch said that the Department of Defense was withholding classified information on the exposure of U.S. forces to biological materials. In a Department of Defense-sponsored conference on counter-proliferation, held at Los

Alamos National Laboratory on 6-7 May, 1994, Dr. Deutch admitted that biological agent detection is a priority development area for the Department of Defense, since there currently is no biological agent detection system fielded with any U.S. forces anywhere in the world.

Third, the Department of Defense has named Dr. Joshua Lederberg to head its research team into the causes of Gulf War illnesses. Dr. Lederberg, among his other credits, is a Nobel Laureate and an expert in the fields of bacteriology, genetics, and biological warfare defenses.

Fourth, in detailed informational interviews conducted of 400 Gulf War veterans, it has been learned that over 3/4 of their spouses complain that they have begun to suffer from many of the same debilitating symptoms. (Chapter 4.)

This report, like the one which preceded it, will discuss the relationship between the high rate of Gulf War illnesses among Group I individuals (those possibly exposed to a direct mixed agent event), and the lower rates among those in Group II (individuals exposed to the indirect fallout from coalition bombings of Iraqi chemical, biological, and nuclear targets) and Group III (individuals who suffered severe adverse reactions to the nerve agent pretreatment pills). Despite the varying rates of illness between the groups, however, the symptoms are similar. While other possible causes of the Gulf War Syndrome such as petrochemical poisoning, depleted uranium exposure, and regionally prevalent diseases, have been discussed elsewhere and must be pursued, there is a great deal of compelling evidence which indicates that all of these possibilities must now be seriously considered. We believe, however, that no other explanations prove as compelling as the ones which will be presented in this report.

This report includes a great number of first-hand accounts and other documentary evidence in addition to the anecdotal information that appeared in the print and electronic media during the Gulf War. It establishes convincingly that the Department of Defense assertions are inaccurate. We believe there is reliable evidence that U.S. forces were exposed to chemical and possibly biological agents. But regardless of whether U.S. forces were exposed or not, the entire official body of information, including all classified or heretofore unpublished information, available research data sets, case histories, and diagnostic breakdown information must be made available to independent civilian medical researchers in order to further the research into the causes of and treatments for these illnesses. Absent a release of information by the Department of Defense of the science which forms the bases for their theories, the Department of Defense position must be viewed by qualified scientist as anecdotal and unsubstantiated.

Given that there is also a growing body of evidence indicating that spouses and children of Gulf War veterans are vulnerable to similar illnesses, the Department of Defense must now share all of its information with civilian, non-governmental researchers. These family members are civilians who must be at risk. This illness was first reported over three years ago.

On February 9, 1994, Chairman Riegle sent a letter to Secretary of Defense William Perry asking that he release all U.S. military personnel from any oath of secrecy they may have taken regarding classified information specifically pertaining to chemical or biological warfare agent exposure in the Persian Gulf theater. This request was based on a recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Medicine in their 1993 publication Veterans at Risk: The Health Effects of Mustard Gas and Lewisite.<sup>[5]</sup> On May 4, 1994, the Secretaries of Defense, Health and Human Services, and Veterans Affairs responded to the Chairman's letter stating that there was no classified information on chemical or biological detections or exposures. This directly contradicts the statement of Deputy Secretary Deutch in his November 10, 1993 unclassified briefing to Members and staff.

Why isn't the Department of Defense aggressively pursuing the answers to the questions surrounding of the events, which may have caused illnesses being suffered by many Gulf War veterans? One possible explanation lies in a 1982 article.<sup>[6]</sup> Then Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Tower wrote, "Chemical training in the United States armed forces is, at best, perfunctory. It is rarely conducted in a simulated contaminated environment and stocks of individual protective equipment are too limited, and therefore too valuable, to risk them in the numbers necessary to allow troops to operate in them for realistic training. As a result, most U.S. personnel are relegated to a minimal and highly artificial exposure to the problems and hardships entailed in performing their respective combat missions should they have to 'button up'." As numerous U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) reports have noted, the U.S. was not much better prepared prior to the Gulf War than it was when Senator Tower wrote his article.<sup>[7]</sup>

According to Senator Tower, "Our greatest casualties will not be caused by direct exposure to chemical agents, but by the physical and mental disruption their use will cause our tactical planning and deployment. Certainly, physical on-the-ground contamination and casualties will exist, but their most decisive effect will be their mental intimidation and our unwillingness to operate in the chemical environment. This lack of confidence in our ability to operate in such conditions could be rapidly exploited by Soviet units having no such qualms." This lack of confidence could also have been exploited by the Soviet-trained Iraqi forces who have an extensive history in the use of chemical and biological warfare.

If the Department of Defense intended to conceal these exposures during the Gulf War to avoid the physical and mental disruption their use would have had on our tactical planning and deployment, their actions would have been understandable. Hoping to avoid responsibility for the casualties of this conflict, however, is quite another matter. Our afflicted veterans are sick and suffering, and some have died. Others are now destitute, having spent tens of thousands of dollars, depleting their life savings, in an unsuccessful search for an explanation for their ailments. Our enemies surely know the extent of our vulnerabilities. They would not hesitate to

exploit them, nor would they hesitate to reveal them to others. The veterans of the Gulf War have asked us for nothing more than the assistance they have earned. Our refusal to come to their immediate assistance can only lead others to question the integrity of the nation they serve.

The following is a summary of the findings and recommendations of this report:

## **FINDINGS:**

### **1. Iraq had a highly developed chemical warfare program with:**

- numerous large production facilities;
- binary (precursor chemical/solvent) capabilities;
- stockpiled agents and weapons;
- multiple and varied delivery systems; and,
- documented history of chemical warfare agent use.

### **2. Iraq had an offensive biological weapons program with:**

- multiple research production facilities;
- evidence of weaponization experimentation; and,
- a history of reported but unconfirmed use.

### **3. The United States provided the Government of Iraq with "dual use" licensed materials which assisted in the development of Iraqi chemical, biological, and missile-system programs, including:** <sup>[8]</sup>

- chemical warfare agent precursors;
- chemical warfare agent production facility plans and technical drawings (provided as pesticide production facility plans);
- chemical warhead filling equipment;
- biological warfare related materials;
- missile fabrication equipment; and,
- missile-system guidance equipment

### **4. The United States military planned for the use of chemical and biological weapons by Iraq by:**

- discussing the chemical/biological threat in pre-war threat assessments;
- designating chemical/biological production facilities priority bombing targets;
- assigning a very high priority to SCUD missile units; and,
- conferring with the U.S. national laboratories about the hazards associated with the bombings of the chemical, biological, nuclear weapons facilities.

### **5. The United States military made preparations for the expected use of chemical/biological weapons by Iraq, including:**

- acquiring German-made FOX NBC detection surveillance vehicles shortly before the war,
- deploying as part of standard operating procedure, automatic chemical agent alarms, chemical agent detection equipment, chemical decontamination equipment and chemical agent protection suits, gloves, boots, and masks;
- administering anthrax vaccines, an experimental botulinum toxin vaccine, and pyridostigmine bromide as a nerve agent pretreatment pill; and,
- preparing and using personnel medical questionnaires asking soldiers departing the theater about their health and whether or not they believed they were exposed to chemical or germ warfare.

U.S. General Accounting Office reports issued after the war noted deficiencies in U.S. military medical preparations for chemical/biological warfare, including potential shortages of vaccines, NBC equipment, and NBC capability.

### **6. United States and Coalition Forces did detect chemical warfare agents in conjunction with definable events, including:**

- multiple chemical alarms sounding repeatedly with the onset of the air war, and directly attributed by multiple official and unofficial sources to the fallout from the bombings of Iraqi chemical facilities;

- multiple chemical agent alarm soundings and chemical detections after both missile attacks or otherwise unexplained explosions;
- Czechoslovak, French, and British unit detections and reporting of chemical/biological agents in the air, in puddles on the ground, after SCUD attacks, and from artillery or chemical mine explosions;
- U.S. units detected and/or reported chemical agents in the air, as a result of SCUD missile attacks, after artillery or mine explosions, and from Iraqi munitions bunkers;
- multiple eyewitness reporting and corroboration of a number of direct attacks as well as ongoing alarms due to fallout from the Coalition bombings; and,
- news reports during the war confirming that U.S. units made detections of chemical agents which they believed were the result of Coalition bombings.

#### 7. U.S. and Coalition Forces were exposed to fallout from Coalition

bombings of Iraqi chemical, biological, and nuclear facilities, as evidenced by:

- pre-war concerns requiring consultations with the U.S. national laboratories regarding the fallout expected from the bombings;
- post-war assessments of the degree of damage to these facilities and the quantities of agents which survived the Coalition attacks;
- official weather documents showing a continual movement from Iraq of weather patterns down across Coalition troop emplacements throughout the air and ground wars;
- chemical alarms that began sounding nearly contemporaneous with the initiation of the air war, and actual chemical detections confirming the reasons for the alarm soundings; and,
- then Secretary of Defense Aspin's December 1993 comments that the U.S. needed to develop bombs that could target chemical and biological warfare facilities without releasing large amounts of agent into the air.

#### 8. Wartime and post-war discoveries support the conclusion that Iraq had chemical and possibly biological weapons deployed with front line units and was prepared to use them, as evidenced by:

- UNSCOM findings of large and well-financed chemical and biological warfare programs, including large stocks of missiles, artillery, aerial bombs, rockets, and mines;
- U.S. military unit report of finding chemical munitions in the forward area, including artillery, mines, and bulk agents;
- captured Iraqi documents purportedly containing orders to use chemical weapons (documents currently being independently verified);
- reported British intercepts of Iraqi communications giving orders to use chemical weapons at the onset of the ground war; and,
- UNSCOM reports of the discovery and subsequent destruction of 28 Scuds with chemical agent warheads - obtained from the Soviet Union.

#### 9. Use of biological weapons during the war can only be inferred at this time because:

- no biological agent detectors are available for or fielded with any U.S. or Coalition forces;
- no samples are known to have been collected in situ or from sick military personnel or animals for testing for the presence of biological agents; and,
- current test results from sick veterans and contaminated equipment is not yet publicly available.

#### 10. The symptomology of the Gulf War veterans is consistent with exposure to a chemical/biological exposure explanation, illustrated by:

- large body of common symptoms; and,
- distribution of illness that appear related to source of exposures, whether by proximity to an explosion, fallout, reaction to pins, contact with EPWs, contact with contaminated vehicles and equipment, or prolonged exposure to sick veterans.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

##### 1. All classified information regarding events before, during, and after the war relating to:

- the nature of Iraqi chemical and biological warfare development programs,

- the deployment of these materials, the location of Iraqi chemical/biological forces, equipment and weapons;
- the intentional use of, inadvertent dispersal of, and destruction of Iraqi chemical and biological warfare agents; and,
- the detection or confirmation of chemical or biological agents should be immediately reviewed for declassification and released by the Department of Defense.

2. The massive amounts of testing data already collected by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to the complaints of Persian Gulf War veterans should be made available to medical researchers and physicians treating these veterans and their family members.

3. A thorough and detailed epidemiological study involving all Gulf War veterans should be conducted by the Department of Defense to determine the origins and causes of the illnesses and the reported transmission of the symptoms to family members.

4. Independent testing of samples is needed from:

- ground sites in Iraq and Kuwait;
- sick veterans and affected family members; and,
- contaminated equipment.

5. A post-conflict assessment of the impact of administration of cholinesterase inhibitors in a nerve agent pre-treatment program should be conducted. Particular attention should be focused on the potential synergistic or even potentiation effects administration of these drugs might produce when combined with other hazardous exposures.

6. Presumption of service-connection for the purposes of medical treatment and determining disability, compensation and vocational rehabilitation eligibility (until a diagnostic protocol can be established).

7. The Department of Veterans Affairs claims and appeals process must be streamlined.

8. Government financed health care (when no other medical insurance is available) for spouses and children determined to have contracted a service-connected illness from a Gulf War veteran.

9. Development of appropriate diagnostic and treatment protocols both on the battlefield and in identifying post-conflict casualties.

10. Greater efforts to develop NBC detectors, vaccines, personnel protective equipment, and decontamination equipment.

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## **Chapter 1. Iraqi Chemical and Biological Warfare Capability**

Over the last ten years, Iraq, a signatory to both the Geneva Protocols of 1925 (prohibiting the use of poisoned gas) and the Biological Warfare Convention of 1972 (banning biological weapons), has expended an enormous amount of research and energy in developing these and other prohibited weapons.

Iraq was believed to have been manufacturing mustard gas at a production facility in Samarra since the early 1980s. It also began an extensive program to produce nerve agent precursor chemicals, taking advantage of its own natural resources. Phosphate mines/industries are at Akashat, Al Qaim, and Rutbah.

<sup>[1]</sup> The Iraqi Al Fallujah gas warfare complex was believed to be capable of producing up to 1,000 tons per month of Sarin, as well as the nerve agent VX <sup>[2]</sup> In addition, with the assistance of foreign firms, Iraq developed the capability to experiment with hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, and lewisite. <sup>[3]</sup> By the start of the Gulf War, Iraqi forces had developed chemical delivery capabilities for rifle grenades, 81mm mortars, 152mm, 130mm, and 122mm artillery rounds; bombs; 90mm air-to-ground rockets; 216 kilogram FROG and 555 kilogram SCUD warheads; and possibly land mines and cruise missiles. <sup>[4]</sup>

On July 30, 1991, Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, director of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM), charged with overseeing the elimination of Iraq's chemical and nuclear arsenals, told the Security Council that U.N. inspectors had found chemical warheads armed with nerve gas. Mr. Ekeus claimed that some warheads found were already fitted onto the SCUD missiles. <sup>[5]</sup>

Iraq's chemical warfare capability was known to the U.S. government before the war. A month before the war began, then Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Webster estimated that Iraq possessed 1,000 tons of poisonous chemical agents, much of it capable of being loaded into two types of missiles: the FROG (Free Rocket Over Ground) and the SCUD B (SS1). <sup>[6]</sup> Jane's Strategic Weapons Systems lists warhead capabilities for the FROG7 as high explosive (HE), chemical, or nuclear, and for the Iraqi versions of the SCUD as probably HE or chemical. <sup>[7]</sup>

### **Status of Iraqi Readiness to Use Chemical Weapons Against Coalition Forces**

In March 1991, Molly Moore reported from Jubayl, Saudi Arabia that Marine Commanders found no indications of chemical weapons stockpiles on the battlefields of Kuwait. According to a Washington Post report that day, (March 7, 1991), U.S. intelligence analysts claimed that these weapons "never got distributed down to the battlefield" from storage sites north of the Euphrates River. <sup>[8]</sup> A U.S. military intelligence source stated in March 1991 that "it was a matter of not deploying chemical weapons, rather than not having them, ...my guess ... is they never managed to get it down to division level." <sup>[9]</sup>

Regarding the presence of chemical weapons and Iraqi readiness to use them against Coalition forces, Committee staff has received the following information:

Dale Glover, of the 1165th Military Police Company, was with the 7th Corps, approximately 75 miles inside Iraq, when they came upon a destroyed artillery site. They entered a bunker that was half uncovered by the bombing. Inside there was a very strong ammonia smell. They discovered leaking chemical munitions inserts packed inside aluminum casings. A test confirmed a blister agent. They went back to their unit and reported what they had found. Mr. Glover recalled that "they didn't get back to us for 2-3 hours, then told us it was a false positive, nothing to be concerned about." However, he said,

within hours they were ordered to move from the location where they were camped, about three miles from the bunker. Mr. Glover recalled that they had been at that position only a couple of weeks and had not expected to move that soon. When questioned if the site they discovered was south of the Euphrates, he confirmed that it was. <sup>[10]</sup>

Another source who identified himself to the Committee but wishes to remain anonymous has informed Committee staff that he also was with the 7th Corps in southern Iraq. Somewhere between As Salman and Bashra (in a position south of the Euphrates River), his unit came upon bunkers containing crates of substances that "made you choke, made you want to throw up, burned your eyes. It smelled like ammonia, only a lot stronger." He could not approach the crates without experiencing immediate breathing problems. He said these crates were leaking. <sup>[11]</sup>

Chris Alan Kornkven was a Staff Sergeant with the 340th Combat Support Company during the Persian Gulf War. He reported to Committee staff that a U.S. military doctor at the 312th Evacuation Hospital told him that doctors at the hospital had been speaking with Iraqi officers. According to these doctors, the Iraqi officers said that they had chemical weapons at the front, and had authorization to use them, but that the winds in their area were blowing the wrong way. <sup>[12]</sup>

Several press sources carried reports of encounters with chemical mines by the 2nd Marine Division during the initial mine field breaching operation early on February 24, 1991. According to the Chicago Tribune, which interviewed officers and enlisted Marines involved in the operation, a FOX vehicle confirmed positive readings for a nerve agent and for a mustard gas. A second detecting device gave the same positive reading. General Keys, the 2nd Division commander, and Colonel Livingston, commander of the 6th Marine Regiment, told reporters they believed it was possible that a chemical mine was blown up or hit. <sup>[13]</sup> General Schwarzkopf told reporters he considered the reports "bogus". <sup>[14]</sup>

British troops also discovered Iraqi chemical mines on the Gulf battlefield, according to Gannett News Service. A British official (not further identified) said that the incident was reported to Prime Minister John Major's war cabinet; no details were given. <sup>[15]</sup>

Press reports indicate Iraqi readiness to use these weapons against Coalition forces. The British Sunday Times reported on January 27, 1991, that American intelligence detected greatly increased activity at Iraq's main chemical plant at Samarra in the last week of December, and the British Ministry of Defense said that the Allies believe that Iraq "may have as many as 100,000 artillery shells filled with chemicals and several tons [of bulk agent] stored near the front line." According to the Times report, a British Ministry of Defense official said: "The plant was at peak activity and the chemicals were distributed to the troops in Kuwait and elsewhere in theatre." The Times reported that an unnamed Pentagon source said that Hussein had given front-line commanders permission to use these weapons at their discretion, and that "it was no longer a question of if, but when." <sup>[16]</sup>

Iraqi soldiers captured by the British units also informed the allies that before the war started, Iraq distributed substantial supplies of chemical weapons along the front lines to be held for the ground war. <sup>[17]</sup>

According to Newsweek, U.S. intelligence sources had reported that Saddam Hussein had ordered his commanders to fire chemical weapons as soon as the allies launched a ground offensive. <sup>[18]</sup> A British signals officer was reported to have said that "we were tuned into the Iraqi command radio net. We heard them give the release order to their front-line troops to use chemical weapons against Rhino Force if it

crossed the border."<sup>[19]</sup>

## **Destruction of Iraq's Chemicals and Chemical Weapons by the United Nations**

In April 1993, weapons inspectors from the United Nations charged with locating all of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons by UN Resolution 687, confirmed that in Muthanna, 65 miles northwest of Baghdad, Iraq manufactured a form of mustard gas as well as Sarin and Tabun, both nerve agents. This vast desert complex was the nucleus of Iraq's chemical weapons program. During the allied bombing in the early days of the Gulf War, Muthanna was a priority target. It was repeatedly attacked and production sites were destroyed. As United Nations inspectors attempted to destroy Iraq's chemical weapons arsenal, they discovered bombs, missiles, and chemical weapons of mass destruction spread out across this immense complex. Of particular concern were the chemical warheads of Al-Hussein modified SCUD missiles, each filled with five gallons of Sarin. Twenty-eight of these warheads have been drained and destroyed by the UN inspectors. These weapons were not destroyed during the bombings at Muthanna because they had been removed to other locations before the Gulf War started. Their relocation and transfer back to Muthanna was described by UN inspectors as a painstaking process.<sup>[20]</sup> According to Brigadier General Walter Busbee, U.S. Army Chemical and Materiel Destruction Agency, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, these warheads were exported to Iraq from the former Soviet Union.<sup>[21]</sup>

Chemical warfare agents which either survived the allied bombing or were inventoried and returned to the Muthanna facility for destruction include:<sup>[22]</sup>

- 13,000 155-mm artillery shells loaded with mustard gas;
- 6,200 rockets loaded with nerve agent;
- 800 nerve agent aerial bombs;
- 28 SCUD warheads loaded with Sarin;
- 75 tons of the nerve agent Sarin;
- 60-70 tons of the nerve agent Tabun; and,
- 250 tons of mustard gas and stocks of thiodiglycol, a precursor chemical for mustard gases.

U.N. inspectors have concluded that the Muthanna plant was capable of producing two tons of Sarin and five tons of mustard gas daily. The plant was also capable of manufacturing VX, a nerve gas and one of the most toxic chemicals ever produced.<sup>[23]</sup>

In addition to Muthanna, chemical agents were destroyed at two airbases: one located 40 miles west of Baghdad and the other located near An Nassiriyah, where a number of 122mm rockets loaded with Sarin (GB) were blown in place. According to UNSCOM sources, many of these weapons were hastily deployed prior to the air war and later returned for destruction. The UN has destroyed hundreds of tons of bulk chemical agents and tens of thousands of chemical munitions. In addition, hundreds of thousands of liters of key chemical precursors which have been identified and destroyed include: 14,600 liters of DF; 121,000 liters of D4 and 153,983 liters of thiodiglycol. According to UNSCOM, the Iraqis were capable of employing both binary and mixed agent weapons. Binary weapons identified used DF. When combined with appropriate chemicals, GB and GF are produced.<sup>[24]</sup>

UNSCOM also discovered, at various locations, evidence of research into certain biological agents, including botulinus toxin, anthrax, an organism responsible for gas gangrene (clostridium perfringens) and others as identified below. The evidence discovered by the group suggested that this was primarily an

offensive biological warfare program.<sup>[25]</sup>

On February 13, 1994, a clandestine radio service in Iraq, the Voice of the Iraqi People, reported that Saddam, Hussein's government was still attempting to hide chemical and biological weapons from international inspectors by repeatedly relocating them. Citing unidentified individuals, the radio reported that the banned weapons were being hidden in the oil pipelines that have been "out of operation because of the international embargo."<sup>[26]</sup>

## **Chemical Warfare Doctrine and the Use of Combined Agent Warfare**

There is substantial evidence to suggest that in the use of chemical weapons, as in other military areas, the Iraqi military adhered, at least in part, to Soviet military doctrine. Soviet military doctrine suggested that chemical warfare should be conducted with mixed agents.<sup>[27]</sup> Mixed agents, often referred to as "cocktails," are intended to enhance the capabilities of nerve agents and defeat the precautions taken by the enemy.<sup>[28]</sup> Use of mixed agents could account for the wide variety of symptoms displayed by the Gulf War veterans. Mixed agents can be made by combining a variety of biotoxins, nerve agents, vesicants, blister agents and some biological agents -- such as bacteria and fungi, and others described briefly below.

According to some sources, Iraq used mixed agent weapons combining cyanogen, mustard gas, and tabun against the Kurds. Saddam Hussein stated on April 2, 1990, that Iraq had "double combined chemical" weapons since the last year of the Iran-Iraq War.<sup>[29]</sup> It was also believed that in 1984 Iraq may have used mixed agent weapons with biological tricothecenes and mycotoxins against Majnoon Island during the Iran-Iraq War.<sup>[30]</sup>

The utility of chemical weapons and the possibility of exposing one's own troops to indirect chemical weapons effects is an issue which has been seriously debated by both U.S. and Soviet military planners. Soviet doctrine questions the utility of initiating chemical warfare, since chemical weapons produce secondary effects that could obstruct troop advances. U.S. military doctrine warns that, according to its calculations, the use of a nerve agent against a target area of no more than a dozen hectares (a hectare is about 2.47 acres) can, under certain weather conditions, create a hazard zone downwind of up to 100 kilometers in length. Within this downwind area, friendly military units would have to take protective measures.<sup>[31]</sup>

According to the official military announcements made in the last half of January 1991 and based on the quantity of chemical agents observed by UN inspectors after the war, the scope of coalition bombing against these facilities involved hundreds - if not thousands - of tons of bulk chemical nerve agents, mustard gas, as well as tens of thousands of pieces of chemical munitions. This quantity of chemical warfare agents vastly exceeds the amounts that might be expected to be deployed by a military force in a single chemical attack.

The dispersal of the chemical agents and other hazardous substances is controlled by factors such as topography, wind velocity, direction, temperature, precipitation, vertical temperature gradient and atmospheric humidity. These factors all contribute to the size and type of dispersal pattern which will be observed.<sup>[32]</sup> In addition, as confirmed by unclassified U.S. satellite imagery, debris from the Coalition bombings were upwardly dispersed, rather than downwardly dispersed as would occur in offensive use,

causing chemical agents to be carried by upper atmospheric currents and distributed as "traces" of chemical fallout over "down weather" positions. Czech and French officials confirmed the detections of these chemicals during the war. (See Chapter 3.)

In considering the consequences of the placement of troops in areas downwind (where non-lethal exposure to chemical warfare agents might be expected), it must be remembered that chemical nerve agents, such as Sarin and Soman and other agents, have cumulative effects - often explained as slow rates of detoxification. [\[33\]](#)

## Chemical Nerve Agents

Nerve agents kill by disrupting the metabolic processes, causing a buildup of a chemical messenger (acetylcholine) by inhibiting the production of acetylcholine-esterase, a key regulator of neurotransmission. Lethal exposure to chemical nerve agents is generally characterized by drooling, sweating, cramping, vomiting, confusion, irregular heart beat, convulsions, loss of consciousness and coma." [\[34\]](#)

According to a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for Soman (GD), and VX prepared by the U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, "the inhibition of cholinesterase enzymes throughout the body by nerve agents is more or less irreversible so that their effects are prolonged. Until the tissue cholinesterase enzymes are restored to normal activity, probably by very slow regeneration over a period of weeks or 2 to 3 months if damage is severe, there is a period of increased susceptibility to the effects of another exposure to any nerve agent. During this period the effects of repeated exposures are cumulative; after a single exposure, daily exposure to concentrations of nerve agent insufficient to produce symptoms may result in the onset of symptoms after several days. Continued daily exposure may be followed by increasingly severe effects. After symptoms subside, increased susceptibility persists for one to several days. The degree of exposure required to produce recurrence of symptoms, and the severity of these symptoms depend on duration of exposure and time required to produce recurrence of symptoms, and the severity of these symptoms depend on the duration of exposure and the time intervals between exposures. Increased susceptibility is not specific to the particular nerve agent initially absorbed." (See appendix A for MSDS on Soman, Sarin, Tabun, and VX).

Some of the symptoms commonly associated with acute exposure to chemical nerve agents include miosis, frontal headaches, eye pain on focusing, slight dimness of vision, occasional nausea and vomiting, runny nose, tightness in chest, sometimes with prolonged wheezing, expiration suggestive of bronchoconstriction or increased secretion and coughing. Following systemic absorption, these symptoms are identified as typical: tightness in chest, wheezing, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, epigastric and substernal tightness, heartburn, diarrhea, involuntary defecation, increased sweating, increased salivation, increased tearing, slight bradycardia, miosis, blurring vision, urinary urgency and frequency, fatigue, mild weakness, muscular twitching, cramps, generalized weakness, including muscles of respiration, with dyspnea and cyanosis, pallor and occasional elevation of blood pressure; giddiness, tension, anxiety, jitteriness, restlessness, emotional lability, excessive dreaming, insomnia, nightmares, headaches, tremors, withdrawal and depression; bursts of slow waves of elevated voltage in EEG (especially on over ventilation), drowsiness, difficulty concentrating, slowness on recall, confusion, slurred speech, ataxia, coma (with absence of reflexes), Cheyne-Stokes respiration, convulsions, depression of the respiratory and circulatory centers, with dyspnea, cyanosis and fall in blood pressure. [\[35\]](#)

The majority of automatic chemical agent detection alarms (M8A1) deployed during the war were not sufficiently sensitive for detecting sustained low levels of chemical agent and monitoring personnel for contamination. [36] US Army Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) indicate that chronic exposure to levels of over .0001 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for Sarin (GB) is hazardous and required the use of protective equipment. (See appendix A), The minimum level of chemical agent required to activate the automatic chemical agent detection alarm M8A1, commonly in use during the war, exceeds this threshold by a factor of 1,000. [37] As the chemical agent alarms began to sound during the "air war," French, Czech, and many U.S. commanders confirmed that they were sounding from the fallout from the bombings. Over time, even at these levels, after repeatedly being told that there was no danger, U.S. forces failed to take precautionary measures. Others report that the alarms were sounding so frequently that they were turned off.

This increased susceptibility associated with prolonged exposures to non-lethal dosages of nerve gases, suggests that the synergistic effects of the fallout from the bombings of the chemical warfare agent facilities and the administration of the cholinesterase inhibiting drug, pyridostigmine bromide, should be further researched as factors contributing to the symptoms being described by the Gulf War veterans.

The following is a listing of a number of agents which the Iraqi government could have combined or which could have been combined in the atmosphere as a result of Coalition bombings:

**Sarin (GB)** - A colorless and practically odorless liquid, Sarin dissolves well in water and organic solvents. The basic military use of Sarin is as a gas and a persistent aerosol. A highly toxic agent with a clearly defined myopic effect, symptoms of intoxication appear quickly without any period of latent effect. Sarin has cumulative effects -- that is, a slow rate of detoxification independent of its method of entry into the body. According to Joachim Krause and Charles K. Mallory in Chemical Weapons in Soviet Military Doctrine: Military and Historical Experience, 1915-1991, the progressive signs of initial Sarin intoxication include myosis (contraction of the pupil), photophobia, difficulty breathing and chest pain. [38]

**Soman (GD)**- A neuro-paralytic toxic agent. Soman is a transparent, colorless, involatile liquid smelling of camphor. Soluble in water to a limited degree, Soman is absorbed into porous and painted surfaces. Soman is similar to Sarin in its injurious effects, but more toxic. When it acts on the skin in either droplet or vapor form, it causes a general poisoning of the organism. [39]

**Tabun (GA)** - A neuro-paralytic toxic agent. Tabun is a transparent, colorless liquid. The industrial product is a brown liquid with a weak sweetish smell; in small concentrations, it smells of fruit, but in large concentrations, it smells of fish. Tabun dissolves poorly in water but well in organic solvents; it is easily absorbed into rubber products and painted surfaces. Injury occurs upon skin contact with Tabun vapor and droplets. The symptoms of injury appear almost immediately. Marked myosis occurs. [40]

**VX** - This colorless, odorless, liquid has a low volatility and is poorly soluble in water, but dissolves well in organic solvents. The danger of pulmonary VX intoxication is determined by meteorological conditions and the delivery method used. VX is thought to be very effective against respiratory organs when in the form of a thinly dispersed aerosol. The symptoms of VX intoxication are analogous to those of other nerve agents, but their development is markedly slower. As with other nerve agents, VX has a cumulative effect. [41]

## Vesicants and Blood Agents

**Lewisite** - A vesicant toxic agent, industrial lewisite is a dark-brown liquid with a strong smell. Lewisite is a contact poison with practically no period of latent effect. Lewisite vapors cause irritation to the eyes and upper respiratory tract.<sup>[42]</sup> According to the Center for Disease Control, lewisite would cause stinging and burning. Its smell, generally characterized as the strong smell of geraniums, could be confused with the smell of ammonia (the reaction to which is regulated by pain fibers rather than smell).<sup>[43]</sup> Iraqi stores of lewisite were not located after the war according to the Department of Defense.

**Cyanogen Chloride** - The French first suggested the use of cyanogen chloride as a toxic agent. U.S. analysts have reported that it is capable of penetrating gas mask filters. Partially soluble in water, it dissolves well in organic solvents. It is absorbed easily into porous materials; its military state is a gas. Cyanogen chloride is a quick acting toxic agent. Upon contact with the eyes or respiratory organs, it injures immediately. Lethal exposures result in loss of consciousness, convulsions and paralysis.<sup>[44]</sup>

**Hydrogen Cyanide** - A colorless liquid smelling of bitter almonds, hydrogen cyanide is a very strong, quick-acting poison. Hydrogen cyanide affects unprotected humans through the respiratory organs and during the ingestion of contaminated food and water. It inhibits the enzymes, which regulate the intra-cell oxidant-restorative process. As a result, the cells of the nervous system, especially those affecting breathing -- are injured, which in turn leads to quick death. An important feature of hydrogen cyanide is the absence of a period of latent effect. The military state of hydrogen cyanide is a gas. The toxic and physiologic properties of hydrogen cyanide permit it to be used effectively in munitions -- predominantly in rocket-launched artillery. Death occurs after intoxication due to paralysis of the heart. Non-lethal doses do not cause intoxication.<sup>[45]</sup>

## **Blister Agents**

According to the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for sulfur mustard gas (HD) prepared by the U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, "chronic exposure to HD can cause skin sensitization, chronic lung impairment, cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, and cancer of the mouth, throat, respiratory tract, skin, and leukemia. It may also cause birth defects. (See appendix A for the MSDS sheets on sulfur mustard agents HD and T.) The U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command lists the current detector sensitivity threshold for the M256A1 kits, a commonly used piece of chemical agent detection equipment in the Gulf War, as 2.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.<sup>[46]</sup> According to the Material Data Safety Sheets for sulfur mustard, total weight average exposures of greater than .003mg/m<sup>3</sup> over an 8-hr period requires the use of protective equipment. (See appendix A.) Therefore, the detection kit would not detect the agent until the amount of agent present exceeded the safety threshold by a factor of over 660. The M8A1 automatic alarms do not detect blister agent.

**Mustard Gas** - This is a colorless, oily liquid, which dissolves poorly in water, but relatively well in organic solvents, petroleum, lubricant products, and other toxic agents. The injurious effect of mustard gas is associated with its ability to inhibit many enzyme systems of the body. This, in turn, prevents the intra-cell exchange of chemicals and leads to necrosis of the tissue. Death is associated mainly with necrosis of the tissue of the central nervous system. Mustard gas has a period of latent effect (the first signs of injury appear after 212 hours), but does not act cumulatively. It does not have any known antidotes. In military use it can come in gas, aerosol, and droplet form. It therefore acts through inhalation, cutaneously, perorally and directly through the blood stream. The toxic and physico-chemical properties of mustard gas allow it to be used in all types of munitions.<sup>[47]</sup>

## Related Chemical Agent Information

Committee staff has learned that Iraq may have acquired any one of a number of the Soviet binary novachok ("newcomer") series of chemical warfare agent compounds or information relevant to the development of those compounds. This series of chemical warfare agents reportedly contains both lethal and debilitating agents. According to a confidential Committee source, if the Iraqis had obtained samples of these compounds they could be easily analyzed and produced with readily available materials. Several of these compounds are described as agents that even in microdoses can have long lasting effects. These agents are described as inducing myosis, vomiting, memory loss, involuntary motions and internal organ dysfunction. Many of these materials are also described as having mutagenic effects. These materials are, according to the source, stored in the lipids (body fats) and have no known antidotes. In addition, according to the Committee source, the Soviets were believed to have conducted research in a number of dioxin-based chemical warfare agents, and on at least one agent that could be used to contaminate drinking water supplies. Committee staff is conducting further Inquiry to determine if Iraq may have had access to any of these compounds. [\[48\]](#)

## Biotoxins

Biotoxins are natural poisons, chiefly of cellular structure. A distinction is made between exotoxins, which are given off by an organism while it is alive, and endotoxins, which are given off after a cell's death. The exotoxins cause the injurious effects of biological weapons, but endotoxins guarantee the effects of chemical weapons and do not cause the widespread disease outbreaks associated with biological warfare. Some examples of biotoxins include botulinus toxin and staphylococci enterotoxin. [\[49\]](#)

## Biological Warfare Capability

According to the UN, the Iraqi biological warfare program was initiated in mid-1986 at Salman Pak. UNSCOM inspectors discovered evidence of research into certain biological agents including botulinus toxin and anthrax -- as well as organisms responsible for gas gangrene, tetanus and brucellosis, components of a biological weapons program which was not defensive in nature. In four years of work prior to the war, only 10 papers were published. These research programs focused on Iraqi efforts to isolate the most pathogenic spores. They also did research on the aerosolization and on the environmental survivability of some of these biological materials according to the United Nations. [\[50\]](#)

**While the Department of Defense maintains that the Iraqi military did not weaponize its biological warfare program, UNSCOM is less certain, reporting that their degree of confidence that weaponization did not occur is low. In fact, readily available high performance agricultural aerosol generators could easily be converted to both decontaminate areas in which chemicals are used and to aerosolize biological and chemical warfare agents.**

Other ways in which biological materials could have been weaponized include the use of Iraqi 250 and 500lb bombs, aerial rockets, Unmanned aerial vehicles, FAW ground-to-ground missiles, helicopters and Iraqi aircraft. The Committee has received several reports of Iraqi helicopters penetrating Saudi airspace during the war by flying at low levels through the wadis and of Iraqi aircraft penetrating the area over the northern Persian Gulf

According to UNSCOM, indications that suggested that the program was offensive in nature include:

- No declared links between the BW defense program and medical corps research.
- No links between aerosolization research and research on defensive filters.

The United Nations said that the first Biological Inspection was initiated on August 8, 1991 at Salman Pak. The inspection was delayed because of the need to extensively immunize the members of the inspection team. The Salman Pak facility was razed one week prior to the arrival of the inspection team. [\[51\]](#)

The United States is aware of the Iraqi potential for using biological weapons. The employment of biological agents in a "cocktail" mix with chemical warfare agents is consistent with Soviet military doctrine. It is clear that biological weapons are much more difficult than chemical weapons to detect and defend against. Some of the symptoms experienced by veterans suffering from Persian Gulf Syndrome are consistent with biological warfare agent use. Verification will require sophisticated medical diagnosis, which to date has not been publicly undertaken.

The question of whether U.S. forces were attacked with a biological agent is problematic. According to Chemical/Biological Program: A Department of Defense Perspective, "It has been recognized that our biological defense program was inadequate. Credible analysis indicated that optimal employment of biological agents could result in a significantly large hazard area." It further cites a memo from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the SECDEF (Secretary of Defense) noting: "inadequate ability to counter BW (biological warfare) attack/BW defense is a priority requirement." [\[52\]](#) The inadequacy of the current biological defense and detection program was also supported by Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch in an unclassified May 6, 1994 address delivered at a Department of Defense-sponsored counterproliferation conference at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. According to Deputy Secretary Deutch, the United States has "no biological detection capability deployed with any forces, anywhere."

Novel BW agents created by altering DNA plasmids and vectors are specifically intended to avoid detection. As noted below, several shipments of biological materials that might have been used to carry out such a program were licensed for export from the United States to the Iraq Atomic Energy Commission. In such a program, common intestinal flora such as e. coli could be altered to produce viral, bacterial, or other toxins and would be difficult to treat. If Iraq was successful in developing such agents, diagnosis will continue to elude physicians testing for traditional illnesses. Novel BW agents would certainly elude biological detection devices. There is evidence, based on the nature of the materials imported, that this type of research was being conducted.. Since the Iraqi government managed to dismantle much of its biological warfare program prior to the UNSCOM inspections, we can only speculate on how advanced this program might have been." [\[53\]](#)

It has been suggested that if these problems the veterans are experiencing are Gulf War-related, then we should be seeing even more serious problems among the Iraqis. Since beginning this investigation we have learned that many Iraqi enemy prisoners of war (EPW) suffered skin rashes, sores, nausea, vomiting, coughing and other medical problems while they were being detained in Saudi Arabia. Many members of units who had close contact with these individuals are now reporting to the Committee symptoms consistent with those being suffered by other Gulf War veterans. In addition, Iraq has claimed a dramatic rise in reported cases of communicable diseases since the end of the Gulf War including typhoid, brucellosis, hepatitis and cholera. [\[54\]](#)

Further, reports of Gulf War illnesses being reported is no longer limited to military veterans of the Gulf War. Others reporting manifestation of these symptoms include:

- Department of Defense civilians who served in the Persian Gulf War.
- Department of Defense civilians working at the Anniston (AL) Army Depot and the Sharpsite (CA) Army Depot decontaminating equipment which was returned from the Persian Gulf
- Spouses, particularly the spouses of male veterans, are reporting the following symptoms: chronic or recurring vaginal yeast infections, menstrual irregularities (excessive bleeding and severe cramping), rashes, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, and memory loss.
- Children born to veterans prior to the Gulf War. In many cases both male and female children born prior to the war have experienced symptoms similar to those of the veterans and their spouses.
- Children born following the Gulf War. Some reports have been published which suggest a high rate of miscarriages in the families of Gulf War veterans. Further, several reports have surfaced which suggest that there has been a high rate of physical abnormalities in children born to Gulf War veterans since the war.

### **U.S. Exports of Biological Materials to Iraq**

The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs has oversight responsibility for the Export Administration Act. Pursuant to the Act, Committee staff contacted the U.S. Department of Commerce and requested information on the export of biological materials during the years prior to the Gulf War. After receiving this information, we contacted a principal supplier of these materials to determine what, if any, materials were exported to Iraq which might have contributed to an offensive or defensive biological warfare program. Records available from the supplier for the period from 1985 until the present show that during this time, pathogenic (meaning "disease producing"), toxigenic (meaning "poisonous"), and other biological research materials were exported to Iraq pursuant to application and licensing by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Records prior to 1985 were not available, according to the supplier. These exported biological materials were not attenuated or weakened and were capable of reproduction. According to the Department of Defense's own Report to Congress on the Conduct of the Persian Gulf War, released in April 1992: "By the time of the invasion of Kuwait, Iraq had developed biological weapons. It's advanced and aggressive biological warfare program was the most advanced in the Arab world... The program probably began late in the 1970's and concentrated on the development of two agents, botulinum toxin and anthrax bacteria... Large-scale production of these agents began in 1989 at four facilities near Baghdad. Delivery means for biological agents ranged from simple aerial bombs and artillery rockets to surface-to-surface missiles." <sup>[55]</sup>

Included in the approved sales are the following biological materials (which have been considered by various nations for use in war), with their associated disease symptoms: <sup>[56]</sup>

**Bacillus Anthracis:** anthrax is a disease producing bacteria identified by the Department of Defense in The Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: Final Report to Congress, as being a major component in the Iraqi biological warfare program.

Anthrax is an often-fatal infectious disease due to ingestion of spores. It begins abruptly with high fever, difficulty in breathing, and chest pain. The disease eventually results in septicemia (blood poisoning), and the mortality is high. Once septicemia is advanced, antibiotic therapy may prove useless, probably because the exotoxins remain, despite the death of the bacteria.

**Clostridium Botulinum:** a bacterial source of botulinum toxin, which causes vomiting, constipation,

thirst, general weakness, headache, fever, dizziness, double vision, dilation of the pupils and paralysis of the muscles involving swallowing. It is often fatal.

**Histoplasma Capsulatum:** causes a disease superficially resembling tuberculosis that may cause pneumonia, enlargement of the liver and spleen, anemia, an influenza-like illness and an acute inflammatory skin disease marked by tender red nodules, usually on the shins. Reactivated infection usually involves the lungs, the brain, spinal membranes, heart, peritoneum, and the adrenals.

**Brucella Melitensis:** a bacteria which can cause chronic fatigue, loss of appetite, profuse sweating when at rest, pain in joints and muscles, insomnia, nausea, and damage to major organs.

**Clostridium Perfringens:** highly toxic bacteria, which cause gas gangrene. The bacteria produce toxins that move along muscle bundles in the body killing cells and producing necrotic tissue that is then favorable for further growth of the bacteria itself. Eventually, these toxins and bacteria enter the bloodstream and cause a systemic illness.

In addition, several shipments of Escherichia Coli (E.Coli) and genetic materials, as well as human and bacterial DNA, were shipped directly to the Iraq Atomic Energy Commission.

The following is a detailed listing of biological materials, provided by the American Type Culture Collection, which were exported to agencies of the government of Iraq pursuant to the issuance of an export licensed by the U.S. Commerce Department: [\[57\]](#)

Date : February 8, 1985  
Sent to : Iraq Atomic Energy Agency  
Materials Shipped:

Ustilago nuda (Jensen) Rostrup

Date: February 22, 1985  
Sent to: Ministry of Higher Education  
Materials Shipped:

Histoplasma capsulatum var. farciminosum (ATCC 32136) **Class III pathogen**

Date: July 11, 1985  
Sent to: Middle and Near East Regional A  
Materials Shipped:

Histoplasma capsulatum var. farciminosum (ATCC 32136) **Class III pathogen**

Date: May 2, 1986  
Sent to: Ministry of Higher Education  
Materials Shipped:

1. Bacillus Anthracis Cohn (ATCC 10)  
Batch # 08-20-82 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen.**
2. Bacillus Subtilis (Ehrenberg) Con (ATCC 82)

Batch # 06-20-84 (2 each)

3. Clostridium botulinum Type A (ATCC 3502)  
Batch# 07-07-81 (3 each)  
**Class III Pathogen**
4. Clostridium perfringens (Weillon and Zuber) Hauduroy, et al (ATCC 3624)  
Batch# 10-85SV (2 each)
5. Bacillus subtilis (ATCC 6051)  
Batch# 12-06-84 (2 each)
6. Francisella tularensis var. tularensis Olsufiev (ATCC 6223)  
Batch# 05-14-79 (2 each)  
**Avirulent; suitable for preparations of diagnostic antigens.**
7. Clostridium tetani (ATCC 9441)  
Batch 03-94 (3 each)  
Highly toxigenic.
8. Clostridium botulinum Type E (ATCC 9564)  
Batch# 03-02-79 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
9. Clostridium tetani (ATCC 10779)  
Batch# 04-24-84S (3 each)
10. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 12916)  
Batch# 08-14-80 (2 each)  
**Agglutinating Type 2.**
11. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 13124)  
Batch# 08-14-80 (3 each)  
Type A, alpha-toxigenic, produces lecithinase C.J. Appl,
12. Bacillus Anthracis (ATCC 14185)  
Batch# 01-14-80 (3 each)  
G.G. Wright (Fort Detrick) V770-NPI-R. Bovine anthrax,  
**Class III pathogen**
13. Bacillus Anthracis (ATCC 14578)  
Batch# 01-06-78 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen.**
14. Bacillus megaterium (ATCC 14581)  
Batch# 04-18-85 (2 each)
15. Bacillus megaterium (ATCC 14945)  
Batch# 06-21-81 (2 each)
16. Clostridium botulinum Type E (ATCC 17855)  
Batch# 06-21-71

**Class III pathogen.**

17. *Bacillus megaterium* (ATCC 19213)  
Batch# 3-84 (2 each)
18. *Clostridium botulinum* Type A (ATCC 19397)  
Batch# 08-18-81 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
19. *Brucella abortus* Biotype 3 (ATCC 23450)  
Batch# 08-02-84 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
20. *Brucella abortus* Biotype 9 (ATCC 23455)  
Batch# 02-05-68 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
21. *Brucella melitensis* Biotype I (ATCC 23456)  
Batch# 03-08-78 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
22. *Brucella melitensis* Biotype 3 (ATCC 23458)  
Batch# 01-29-68 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
23. *Clostridium botulinum* Type A (ATCC 25763)  
Batch# 8-83 (2 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
24. *Clostridium botulinum* Type F (ATCC 35415)  
Batch# 02-02-84 (2 each)  
Class III pathogen

Date: August 31, 1987

Sent to: State Company for Drug Industries

Materials Shipped:

1. *Saccharomyces cerevesiae* (ATCC 2601)  
Batch# 08-28-08 (1 each)
2. *Salmonella choleraesuis* subsp. *choleraesuis* Serotype typhi  
(ATCC 6539) Batch# 06-86S (1 each)
3. *Bacillus subtilus* (ATCC 6633)  
Batch# 10-85 (2 each)
4. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* (ATCC 10031)  
Batch# 08-13-80 (1 each)
5. *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 10536)  
Batch# 04-09-80 (1 each)

6. *Bacillus cereus* (11778)  
Batch# 05-85SV (2 each)
7. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 12228)  
Batch# 11-86s (1 each)
8. *Bacillus pumilus* (ATCC 14884)  
Batch# 09-08-80 (2each)

Date : July 11, 1988

Sent to : Iraq Atomic Energy Commission

Materials Shipped:

1. *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 11303)  
Batch# 04-87S  
Phage host
2. Cauliflower Mosaic Caulimovirus (ATCC45031)  
Batch# 06-14-85  
Plant virus
3. Plasmid in *Agrobacterium Turnefaciens* (ATCC37349)  
Ti plasmid for co-cultivation with plant integration vectors in *E. Coli* Batch# 05-28-85

Date: April 26, 1988

Sent to: Iraq Atomic Energy Commission

Materials Shipped:

1. H<sub>u</sub>lambda4x-8, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s) X q26.1 (ATCC 57236) Phage vector; Suggested host: *E.coli*
2. H<sub>u</sub>lambda14-8, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s): X q26.1 (ATCC 57240) Phage vector; Suggested host: *E.coli*
3. H<sub>u</sub>lambda15, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s) X q26.1 (ATCC 57242) Phage vector; Suggested host: *E.coli*

Date: August 31, 1987

Sent to: Iraq Atomic Energy Commission

Materials Shipped:

1. *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 23846)  
Batch# 07-29-83 (1 each)
2. *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 33694)  
Batch# 05-87 (1 each)

Date: September 29, 1988  
Sent to: Ministry of Trade  
Materials Shipped:

1. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 240)  
Batch#05-14-63 (3 each) Class  
**III pathogen**
2. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 938)  
Batch#1963 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
3. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 3629)  
Batch#10-23-85 (3 each)
4. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 8009)  
Batch#03-30-84 (3 each)
5. Bacillus anthracis (ATCC 8705)  
Batch# 06-27-62 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
6. Brucella abortus; (ATCC 9014)  
Batch# 05-11-66 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
7. Clostridium perfringens (ATCC 10388)  
Batch# 06-01-73 (3 each)
8. Bacillus anthracis (.ATCC 11966)  
Batch# 05-05-70 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
9. Clostridium botulinum Type A  
Batch# 07-86 (3 each)  
**Class III pathogen**
10. Bacillus cereus (ATCC 33018)  
Batch# 04-83 (3 each)
11. Bacillus cereus (ATCC 33019)  
Batch# 03-88 (3 each)

Date : January 31, 1989  
Sent to : Iraq Atomic Energy Commission  
Materials Shipped:

1. PHPT31, clone: human hypoxanthine  
phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s) X q26.1  
(ATCC 57057)

2. plambda500, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase pseudogene (HPRT)  
Chromosome(s): 5 p14-p13 (ATCC 57212)

Date: January 17, 1989

Sent to: Iraq Atomic Energy Commission

Materials Shipped:

1. Hulambda4x-8, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s) X q26.1 (ATCC 57237) Phage vector Suggested host: E.coli
2. Hulambda14, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s): X q26.1 (ATCC 57240) Cloned from human lymphoblast Phage vector Suggested host: E.coli
3. Hulambda15, clone: human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) Chromosome(s) X q26.1 (ATCC 57241) Phage vector Suggested host: E.coli

Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control has compiled a listing of biological materials shipped to Iraq prior to the Gulf War. The listing covers the period from October 1, 1984 (when the CDC began keeping records) through October 13, 1993. The following materials with biological warfare significance were shipped to Iraq during this period: [\[58\]](#)

Date: November 28, 1989

Sent to: University of Basrah, College of Science, Department of Biology

Materials Shipped:

1. Enterococcus faecalis
2. Enterococcus faecium
3. Enterococcus avium
4. Enterococcus raffinosus
5. Enterococcus gallinarium.
6. Enterococcus durans
7. Enterococcus hirae
8. Streptococcus bovis  
(etiologic)

Date: April 21, 1986

Sent to: Officers City Al-Muthanna, Quartret 710, Street 13, Close 69  
House 2811, Baghdad, Iraq

Materials Shipped:

1. vial botulinum toxoid  
(non-infectious)

Date: March 10, 1986

Sent to: Officers City Al-Muthanna, Quartret 710, Street 13, Close 69

House 28/1, Baghdad, Iraq

Materials Shipped:

1. 1 vial botulinum toxoid #A2  
(non-infectious)

Date: June 25, 1985

Sent to: University of Baghdad, College of Medicine , Department of Microbiology

Materials Shipped:

1. 3 yeast cultures  
(etiologic)  
Candida. sp.

Date : May21, 1985

Sent to : Basrah, Iraq

Materials Shipped:

1. Lyophilized arbovirus seed  
(etiologic)
2. West Nile Fever Virus

Date: April 26, 1985

Sent to: Minister of Health, Ministry of Health, Baghdad, Iraq

Materials Shipped:

1. 8 vials antigen and antisera  
(r. rickettsii and r. typhi)  
to diagnose rickettsial  
infections (non-infectious)

### **UNSCOM Biological Warfare Inspections**

UNSCOM inspections uncovered evidence that the government of Iraq was conducting research on pathogen enhancement on the following biological warfare-related materials: [\[59\]](#)

- bacillus anthracis
- clostridium botulinum
- clostridium perfringens
- Brucella abortis
- Brucella melitensis
- francisella tularensis
- clostridium tetani

In addition, the UNSCOM inspections revealed that biological warfare related stimulant research was being conducted on the following materials:

- bacillus subtilus
- bacillus ceres
- bacillus megatillus

UNSCOM reported to Committee staff that a biological warfare inspection (BW3) was conducted at the Iraq Atomic Energy Commission in 1993. This suggests that the Iraqi government may have been experimenting with the materials cited above (E.Coli and rDNA) in an effort to create genetically altered microorganisms (novel biological warfare agents).

### **Biological Warfare Defense**

The following section, describing the types, dissemination, and defensive measures against biological agents, is quoted verbatim from a United States Marine Corps Institute document, Nuclear and Chemical Operations, MCI 771113, used in the Command and Staff College's nonresident program. It is clear from this document that the Department of Defense recognizes both the threat and U.S. vulnerability to biological weapons. This document also outlines the Department's understanding of what actions should be taken in the event that a biological weapon has been or is suspected to have been employed.

*"Biological agents cannot be detected by the human senses. A person could become a casualty before he is aware he has been exposed to a biological agent. An aerosol or mist of biological agent is born in the air These agents can silently and effectively attack man, animals, plants, and in some cases, materiel.*

*Agents can be tailored for a specific type of target.* <sup>[60]</sup>

*Methods of using antipersonnel agents undoubtedly vary so that no uniform pattern of employment or operation is evident. It is likely that agents will be used in combinations so that the disease symptoms will confuse diagnosis and interfere with proper treatment. It is also probable that biological agents would be used in heavy concentrations to insure a high percentage of infection in the target area The use of such concentrations could result in the breakdown of individual immunity because the large number of in micro-organisms entering the body could overwhelm the natural body defenses.* <sup>[61]</sup>

### **Types of Biological Agents**

*Different antipersonnel agents require varying periods of time before they take effect, and the periods of time for which they will incapacitate a person also vary. Most of the diseases having antipersonnel employment potential are found on one a group of diseases that are naturally transmitted between animals and man. Mankind is highly vulnerable to them since he has little contact with animals in today's urban society. The micro-organisms of possible use in warfare are found in four naturally occurring groups - the fungi, bacteria; rickettsiae, and viruses.* <sup>[62]</sup>

*a. Fungi. Fungi occur in many forms and are found almost everywhere. They range in size from a single cell, such as yeast to multicellular forms, such as mushrooms and puffballs. Their greatest employment potential is against plants, although some forms cause disease in man. A fungus causes the disease coccidioidomycosis in man. Other common infections caused by Fungi include ringworm and "athletes foot."* <sup>[63]</sup>

*b. Bacteria. Bacteria comprise a large and varied group of organisms. They occur in varying shapes,*

such as rods, spheres, and spirals, but they are all one-celled plants. Some bacteria can assume a resistant structure called a spore, which enables them to resist adverse environmental conditions. Others may produce poisonous substances called toxins. Examples of human disease caused by bacteria are anthrax, brucellosis, tularemia staphylococcus, and streptococcus." [64]

c. *Rickettsiae*. *Rickettsiae* organisms have the physical appearance of bacteria and the growth characteristics of viruses. Members of this group must have living tissue for growth and reproduction, whereas most fungi and bacteria can be grown on artificial material. Another characteristic of rickettsiae is that most diseases caused by this group are transmitted by the bite of an insect, such as the mosquito, mite, or tick. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Q fever and typhus are diseases of mankind caused by rickettsiae." [65]

d. *Virus*. The smallest living things known to mankind are viruses. Viruses are so small that an electron microscope is required to see them. Viruses cannot be grown in the absence of living tissue. Diseases, which are caused by viruses, cannot normally be treated with antibiotics. Viruses cause yellow fever, rabies, and poliomyelitis." [66]

#### *Dissemination of Biological Agents*

a. *Aerosol*. Biological agents may be disseminated on, or over, the target by many means, such as aircraft, missiles, and explosive munitions. These devices produce a biological aerosol, and, if antipersonnel biological agents are ever used, they will probably be disseminated in the form of biological mists or aerosols. This method of dissemination would be extremely effective because the micro-organisms would be drawn into the lungs as a person breathes, and there they would be rapidly absorbed into the blood stream. The hours from dusk until dawn appear to be the best time for dissemination of biological agents. The weather conditions are most favorable for these agents at night, since sunlight will destroy many of them. In field trials, using harmless biological aerosols, area coverages of thousands of square miles have been accomplished. The aerosol particles were carried for long distances by air currents. [67] (emphasis added)

b. *Living Hosts*. Personnel may be infected by disease carrying vectors, such as insects, rats, or other animals. Mosquitoes may spread malaria yellow fever, or encephalitis; rats spread plague (any mammal may carry rabies). Militarily, specific vectors may be selected, infected as required, and then released in the target area to seek out their human victims and pass on the disease. Since infection is transmitted through a bite in the skin, protective masks offer no protection. A vectorborne agent may remain in the target area for as long as there are live hosts; thus, a major disadvantage results. The vectorborne agent can become a permanent hazard in the area as the host infects others of his species. [68]

c. *Food and Water Contamination*. Biological agents could also be delivered to target personnel by placing the agent in food and water supplies (sabotage). This type of attack would probably be directed against small targets, such as industrial complexes, headquarters, or specific individuals. The methods of delivering the attack are many and varied [69]

#### *Defensive Measures*

The United States carries out research aimed at improved means of detection of biological agents and treatment and immunization of personnel. Both of these are essential to biological defense. [70]

*a. Before an Attack: The inability of the individual to detect a biological attack is perhaps the greatest problem. Contributing factors are the delay experienced before the onset of symptoms and the time required to identify specific agents. Without an adequate means of detection, complete defensive measures may not be taken since an attack must first be detected before you can defend against it. Diseases caused by biological agents do not appear until a few days to weeks after contact with the agent. Personnel are protected against biological agents in aerosol form by the protective mask. Ordinary clothing protects the skin from contamination by biological agents. Other means of protection include immunizations; quarantining contaminated areas; cleanliness of the body, clothing, and living quarters: stringent rodent and pest control; proper care of cuts and wounds; and education of troops to eat and drink only from approved sources.* <sup>[71]</sup>

*b. After an Attack: After a biological agent attack has occurred, it will be necessary to identify the agent used in the attack so that proper medical treatment may be given to exposed personnel. To perform this identification, it is necessary to collect samples or objects from the contaminated area and send them to a laboratory or suitable facility for processing. Samples may be taken from the air, from contaminated surfaces, or from contaminated water. After the sample is taken, laboratory time will be required to identify the suspected biological agent. The length of time for identification is being significantly shortened through the use of new medical and laboratory techniques. Proper defensive actions taken during a biological attack depend upon the rapid detection of the attack. Biological defense is continuous. You must always be prepared for the employment of these weapons.* <sup>[72]</sup> (emphasis added)

### **Iraq's Experience in the Use of Chemical Warfare Agents**

The fears and the precautions taken prior to the Gulf War were not the product of excessive hysteria. Five United Nations reports have confirmed the use of chemical warfare agents in the Iran-Iraq War. <sup>[73]</sup> Use of chemical weapons against both the Kurds and Shiite Moslems within Iraq is well documented. Press reports also document Iraqi readiness to use these weapons against Coalition forces during the Persian Gulf War.

In April 1993, two U.S.-based human rights organizations confirmed that they had found residues of chemical weapons used by the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein against a Kurdish village in northern Iraq in 1988. These groups, Physicians for Human Rights and Human Rights Watch, said they had used advanced analytical techniques to discover the presence of mustard gas and the nerve gas Sarin. Those chemical weapons reportedly were dropped by aircraft on August 25, 1988 and killed four people in the Kurdish village of Birjinni. <sup>[74]</sup> Testimony from survivors of the Birjinni bombing, who said victims of the raids died writhing and coughing blood, led to accusations that Iraq had gassed its own citizens as part of a campaign against rebellious Kurds that killed tens of thousands. <sup>[75]</sup> This was the first time that scientists had been able to prove the use of chemical weapons, and especially a nerve gas, through the analysis of environmental residue acquired years after such an attack occurred. <sup>[76]</sup>

Soil samples were gathered from the 1988 bombing sites and then delivered to a British laboratory. Chemists at Porton Down found traces of mustard gas and Sarin. Dr. Graham Pearson, director of the British Chemical and Biological Defense Establishment, verified these results and confirmed the samples were taken from bomb craters near the northern Iraqi village of Birjinni in June 1992. The byproducts of the breakdown of these poisons are so specific that they provide a "unique fingerprint" in chemical analysis that points directly to a poison gas attack. <sup>[77]</sup>

An earlier attack had been reported on March 17, 1988 on the village of Halabja. Amnesty International reported that chemical weapons were used in an attack by Iraq, in which "some 5,000 Kurds were killed within an hour."<sup>[78]</sup> A UN team sent to investigate the attack found evidence of chemical weapons, although they did not rule on who carried out the attack on the town, which had been occupied by Iran since mid-March.<sup>[79]</sup>

On September 26, 1993, Shiite rebels living in the southern Iraqi marshlands reported an early morning shelling attack by Iraqi forces. The eyewitnesses, who spoke with a New York Times reporter, mentioned that the shells landed with a thud "and not the usual explosion" sending up white clouds. The artillery attack was followed by a ground assault by Iraqi troops who were equipped with gas masks.<sup>[80]</sup>

A Shiite rebel claimed that upon entering one of the Iraqi armored personnel carriers they found battle orders calling for a chemical attack. Rebel leaders provided a copy of the captured orders. Written in Arabic on the twenty-sixth of September, the orders, numbered 1-15, instructed the Iraqi soldiers to use chemical weapons to "retake the village" and that "each soldier must be instructed on how to respond during the chemical attack."<sup>[81]</sup>

After the attack, some villagers returned for their belongings, but there was nothing left. They discovered that trees and plants had withered and yellowed. Furthermore, "the cats, the dogs, the birds and even the water snakes had died. But for some reason the victims had been removed by the troops. We saw no bodies."<sup>[82]</sup>

In November 1993, a nine-member U.N. inspection team arrived to take samples from the area of the alleged chemical attack. The results of the inspection were inconclusive.

It is also suspected that Iraq may have used biological agents (mycotoxins) during the 1984 attack on Majnoon Island, during the Iran-Iraq War, and in 1988 against the Kurds (cholera and typhus). However, no medical verification of Iraqi use of biological warfare agents yet exists.<sup>[83]</sup>

The above documented instances of chemical weapons use (and suspected use) against Iranians, Kurds, and Shiites undermine Department of Defense assertions that Iraq may not have used these weapons against Coalition forces because they "feared contamination of their own men."<sup>[84]</sup> Marine Brigadier General Richard Neil said that prisoner debriefings of Persian Gulf War EPWs had "yielded the impression that the Iraqis were not comfortable operating in a chemical environment,...and ... Iraqi soldiers had poor chemical protection equipment of their own."<sup>[85]</sup> Lt. General Thomas Kelly stated in a press briefing that "the Iraqi Army was very uncomfortable, we are finding out from the POWs, about the use of chemical weapons because they, are not familiar with it."<sup>[86]</sup> However, as the preceding paragraphs make clear, the Iraqi Army had operational experience with the use of these weapons, unlike their American counterparts.

## GULF WAR SYNDROME: THE CASE FOR CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL AGENT EXPOSURE

As the preceding sections of this report make clear, the Government of Iraq possessed a large and sophisticated chemical and biological weapons production complex. Iraq's army, organized and equipped along Soviet lines, also appeared to employ Soviet chemical warfare doctrine, which advocated the use of mixed agent warfare. Iraq used these weapons against its own people in the 1980's, and possibly again in

1993. It should not be surprising that Baghdad would also use every weapon in its arsenal against the much more serious threat to its own survival posed by the massed Coalition forces. Additionally, the release of chemical and biological agents as a result of Coalition bombing should have been expected by the Allied forces, based upon their own doctrine regarding the dispersal of chemical agents.

Several theories have been put forward to explain the cause(s) of Gulf War Syndrome. Most of them lack credibility because they do not explain transmission of similar symptoms across a broad and dissimilar population whose only commonality was the service of a family member in the Persian Gulf theater of operations or contact with returned from that venue. Meanwhile, the passage of over three years since the appearance of the first symptoms, and the inability of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to find a cause, suggests that the illnesses maybe caused by something that these institutions have not examined. Further, the absence of credible and verifiable published scientific research on the syndrome by these agencies, providing specifics of the types of laboratory research that have been conducted, case histories, and methodologies used, leaves each interested scientist in the dark as to what diagnostic processes have been attempted and which have failed.

There is a growing body of evidence, outlined in detail below, which supports the claims of Gulf War veterans that exposure to chemical and/or biological warfare agents maybe the cause of the complex of illnesses they currently suffer. There appear to be four primary sources of exposure: 1) as a result of direct attack, via missile, rocket, artillery, or aircraft munitions; 2) as a result of intermittent low-level exposure to fallout from Coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical and biological warfare plants and munitions bunkers; 3) as a result of administration of a nerve agent pre-treatment drug that acts in a manner similar to actual nerve agent; and, 4) as a result of continuing contact with the Iraqi enemy prisoners of war (EPWs). In addition, there appear to be two secondary sources of exposure: 1) exposure to occupational/environmental hazards in Southwest Asia and to contaminated materiel returned from the theater of operations, and 2) transmission among family members. Exposure to endemic diseases and illnesses and diseases must also be thoroughly researched.

Hundreds of Gulf War veterans have been interviewed by the Committee staff. The events cited below are included because the veterans reporting them could remember approximately when they occurred, or because there were multiple independent confirming sources. A map showing the location of these events appears at the end of this section.

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## **Chapter 2. Group I Exposures: Reported Direct Exposure Events**

A number of direct exposure events are described below as reported by members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in the Gulf War. Not every detail can be verified by multiple sources to date, but additional data from unofficial and unrelated sources continue to bolster initial accounts of events best explained as missile and rocket attacks or aerial explosions. Units located in areas where these events occurred are reporting high rates of illnesses. The areas in which these events occurred were key logistic and staging areas, as well as those areas which were breached during the liberation of Kuwait. Many veterans of these units have reported seeing large numbers of dead or dying animals in the area after the attacks; one veteran noted that "all the insects were dead too."

Department of Defense conclusions that no chemical or biological attacks occurred seem to be based on the assumption that there was no significant evidence of immediate chemical and biological casualties. However, since one of the primary goals of a biological attack is to debilitate your adversary's forces, while retaining a high degree of deniability, and since many of those interviewed describe both immediate physical reactions and long-term debilitating effects, the issue of what these individuals may have been exposed to becomes highly critical.

### **Event 1:**

#### **January 17, 1991, early morning hours Cement City**

Mr. Willie Hicks, then with the 644th Ordnance Company, was serving as the non-commissioned officer in charge of arms and ammunitions shipments. Staff Sergeant Hicks has testified before the Senate Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee for Force Structure and Personnel that, at about 2:30a.m. on January 17, 1991, he heard a loud explosion, which was followed by a sounding of alarms. As Hicks was running to the bunker, his face began to bum. One member of the unit "just dropped." About ten minutes later, according to Hicks, the unit's first sergeant came by and told members of the unit to go to the highest level of alert. The unit remained at that level for 24 hours.

Two or three days later, Hicks began feeling ill and noticed blood in his urine. Several other members of the unit began experiencing "problems" with their rectums. Hicks testified that when members of the unit began to question what had happened, they were ordered by their commanding officer not to discuss it. Of the unit's I 10 soldiers, 85 now suffer from medical problems, and one, Staff Sergeant Basle, who Hicks described as having been in good physical shape, has inexplicably died. Hicks described another member of the unit, Staff Sergeant Heal, as being seriously incapacitated.

Hicks, a former teacher and Vietnam veteran, carries a notebook with him everywhere. He claims to have a severe problem with memory loss. He quit his job because he kept passing out and getting lost on the way to work. Other symptoms being suffered by Mr. Hicks include headaches, blood in his urine, insomnia, joint and muscle pain, deteriorating vision, loss of mobility in his left arm, night sweats, and diarrhea (sometimes bloody). His illness has been classified by the Veterans Administration as post traumatic stress disorder.

### **Event 2:**

#### **January 19, 1991, early morning hours. Camp 13, 6-7 miles west of Port of Jubayl, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Although some individuals reported this event as taking place on January 20, documentary evidence indicates that it took place on the 19th.)**

**Witness 01:** Petty Officer Sterling Symms then assigned to the Naval Reserve Construction Battalion 24, in

an area south of the Kuwaiti border, testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that between 2:00a.m. and 3:00a.m. on January 20, 1991, there was a "real bad explosion" overhead. The alarms went off and everybody started running towards their bunkers. Petty Officer Symms said there was a sharp odor of ammonia in the air. His eyes burned and his skin stung. His unit donned full chemical gear for nearly two hours until the "all clear" was given.<sup>[1]</sup>

Later, according to Symms, members of the unit were advised that what they heard was a sonic boom. Petty Officer Symms said that he did not believe that it was a sonic boom because there was also a "fireball" associated with the explosion. Members of the unit were ordered not to discuss the incident. Petty Officer Symms said he has since experienced fatigue, sore joints, running nose, a chronic severe rash, and open sores which have been diagnosed as an "itching problem." He has also been treated for streptococcus infections. In his testimony, Symms stated that 4 or 5 other members of his unit and two of their wives have been treated for similar infections.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Witness 02:** Mike Moore, assigned to the same unit as Symms, also reported that on January 20, 1991, at about 3a.m., he was awakened by a double explosion. As the sound of the explosion faded the alarms went off. The unit intercom announced "Go to MOPP level 4." Everyone in the tent put on their gas gear and went to the bunker. They stayed at MOPP level 4 until about 7a.m.. Later that day or the next, everyone's chemical suits and masks were collected and replaced. According to Mr. Moore, he was told the explosion was a sonic boom, to quit worrying about it, and to get back to work. Mr. Moore said that he later heard that what he heard was an incoming SCUD, but he also heard rumors that a Iraqi MIG was shot down in the area that night.

Mr. Moore said that he did not feel a spray or smell ammonia. He had no stinging or numb lips. Since returning home from the Gulf, he has suffered a severe thyroid problem, a heart attack, memory loss, tired and aching joints, rashes on his feet, nervousness, and muscle cramps, although he reported no bleeding. According to Mr. Moore, he has had about ten blood tests and two sets of x-rays performed at the Tuskegee, Alabama, Veterans Affairs Medical Center. In past calls to the Tuskegee, Alabama, VAMC, however, he had been told that there is no information in his record.

In February 1992, Mr. Moore's daughter began developing a thyroid problem and has been suffering from nervousness, headaches, and fatigue. Over the last year, his wife has begun to develop these symptoms as well. There is no history of thyroid problems in family.

**Witness 03:** Mr. William Larry Kay was an electrician assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24. He was also assigned to Camp 13. On January 20, 1991, Mr. Kay heard two "booms", shaking the whole building. Sirens began going off. The camp intercom announced "confirmed mustard gas -- go to MOPP level 4." Mr. Kay was at the Recreation Center when the blasts occurred. He had fallen asleep. He went outside and put his gas mask on. It immediately filled with fumes. He recalls that it smelled like ammonia. Mr. Kay has been a member of a Hazmat (Hazardous Materials) team of the fire department in Columbus, Georgia; he said the strong smell of ammonia is unusual in an open area. There was an ammonia plant nearby, but he had never smelled such a strong odor of ammonia in the area. He reported to his assigned bunker. Each member of the unit had a duty during these attacks -Mr. Kay was assigned to a decontamination team. There were other people assigned to test for chemical contamination. A radio call came in for these people to check for gas. Then, almost immediately, the intercom announced "all clear."

Mr. Kay said that after the incident, in response to questions from the unit as to what had occurred, the unit Commanding Officer said, "Have you ever heard of a sonic boom?" When members of the unit continued to question the unit commanders about what had occurred, they were ordered not to discuss the incident.

**Witness 04:** Mr. Terry Avery of Salem, Alabama worked on utilities for Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24, and was also assigned to Camp 13. During the night of January 20, 1991, Mr. Avery said that

he heard a double explosion. The alert siren went off. He put on his gas mask and went to the bunker. While in the bunker, his unit received the command to go to MOPP level 4 over the camp loudspeaker. He put on his chemical suit. Mr. Avery said he was almost completely dressed when they announced "all clear." He left the bunker and returned to his tent.

Mr. Avery was later told by his Master Chief that the noise he heard was just a sonic boom. A veteran of Vietnam, who had heard sonic booms before, Mr. Avery felt that it was not a sonic boom, but he never got a good answer about the explosion. He reported that the rumor going around the camp was that an enemy plane had been shot down over the desert.

Late in the summer of 1991, Mr. Avery began feeling tired and having headaches. He saw a private doctor, who said he was probably working too hard in the sun. He says he does not think he is as ill as the rest of the men in his unit (NMCB24). He feels that he has leveled out, but he still has good days and bad days. He currently suffers from fatigue, headaches, weight gain, itching, muscle and joint pains, and memory loss (inability to concentrate).

His wife is also ill. Mr. Avery feels that she is more ill than he is. She has an enlarged spleen, an enlarged liver and abnormal liver functions, joint pains, night sweats, fatigue, stomach problems, itching, and rashes, but has not complained of memory loss. Two of his children are also complaining of headaches, joint pain, and abdominal pains. His 13-year-old daughter was diagnosed as having mononucleosis. She also has sinus infections, and throat pains from the sinus drainage. His 11-year-old son has had rashes, headaches, joint pain, itching, sinus and throat infections, and fevers.

**Witness 05:** The following are excerpts from one of two letters written by a U.S. serviceman present at Camp 13 during the January 19, 1991 incident. This individual has, been interviewed by U.S. Senate professional staff. These original letters confirm the actual events of that morning. This individual has requested confidentiality. The original letters have been retained as evidence.

"8:00 p.m.

19 Jan 91

Dear Mom,

I just talked to you on the phone. I really didn't want to call you and tell you about the SCUD missile/gas attack so you wouldn't worry, but I really needed to hear a familiar voice. Tm trying like hell to keep my mind off the fact that it's nighttime again, and we could get hit again.

Mom, I can deal with getting shot at, because I can fight back and even if I got hit, I can be put back together, a missile, on the other hand, doesn't work like that, but I can even accept that. But gas scares the hell out of me. I know how to put on the protective suits and gear, but it's the thought. Once the missile hit (without warning!) we were so busy getting dressed in our chemical suits we never had time for it to sink in and be scared. I was proud of all of us because no one froze up - we all responded like we'd been trained to, but after we got suited up, we had to sit there and force ourselves to breath slow and try and cool down - the suits are very hot. It's hard to slow your breathing when your heart's beating a million times a minute ... [a] fire team [went] out and ... patrolled the camp and checked all of the towers. The rest of the camp were in their bunkers except security and the chemical detection teams. I know they detected a cloud of dusty mustard gas because I was there with them, but today everyone denies it. I was there when they radioed the other camps north of us and warned them of the cloud... I talked to the look-outs that saw the air burst and cloud and had to stay with them for a few minutes to try and calm them down even though I was just as scared (probably more!). Jubail is South East of us, and that's where the Scud hit that was confirmed, but the air burst my guys saw was only 200+ yards west of us. I don't know what that was, but that's where most of

an area south of the Kuwaiti border, testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that between 2:00a.m. and 3:00a.m. on January 20, 1991, there was a "real bad explosion" overhead. The alarms went off and everybody started running towards their bunkers. Petty Officer Symms said there was a sharp odor of ammonia in the air. His eyes burned and his skin stung. His unit donned full chemical gear for nearly two hours until the "all clear" was given.<sup>[1]</sup>

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**Witness 04:** Mr. Terry Avery of Salem, Alabama worked on utilities for Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24, and was also assigned to Camp 13. During the night of January 20, 1991, Mr. Avery said that

## **Chapter 2. Group I Exposures: Reported Direct Exposure Events**

A number of direct exposure events are described below as reported by members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in the Gulf War. Not every detail can be verified by multiple sources to date, but additional data from unofficial and unrelated sources continue to bolster initial accounts of events best explained as missile and rocket attacks or aerial explosions. Units located in areas where these events occurred are reporting high rates of illnesses. The areas in which these events occurred were key logistic and staging areas, as well as those areas which were breached during the liberation of Kuwait. Many veterans of these units have reported seeing large numbers of dead or dying animals in the area after the attacks; one veteran noted that "all the insects were dead too."

Department of Defense conclusions that no chemical or biological attacks occurred seem to be based on the assumption that there was no significant evidence of immediate chemical and biological casualties. However, since one of the primary goals of a biological attack is to debilitate your adversary's forces, while retaining a high degree of deniability, and since many of those interviewed describe both immediate physical reactions and long-term debilitating effects, the issue of what these individuals may have been exposed to becomes highly critical.

### **Event 1:**

#### **January 17, 1991, early morning hours Cement City**

Mr. Willie Hicks, then with the 644th Ordnance Company, was serving as the non-commissioned officer in charge of arms and ammunitions shipments. Staff Sergeant Hicks has testified before the Senate Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee for Force Structure and Personnel that, at about 2:30a.m. on January 17, 1991, he heard a loud explosion, which was followed by a sounding of alarms. As Hicks was running to the bunker, his face began to bum. One member of the unit "just dropped." About ten minutes later, according to Hicks, the unit's first sergeant came by and told members of the unit to go to the highest level of alert. The unit remained at that level for 24 hours.

Two or three days later, Hicks began feeling ill and noticed blood in his urine. Several other members of the unit began experiencing "problems" with their rectums. Hicks testified that when members of the unit began to question what had happened, they were ordered by their commanding officer not to discuss it. Of the unit's I 10 soldiers, 85 now suffer from medical problems, and one, Staff Sergeant Basle, who Hicks described as having been in good physical shape, has inexplicably died. Hicks described another member of the unit, Staff Sergeant Heal, as being seriously incapacitated.

Hicks, a former teacher and Vietnam veteran, carries a notebook with him everywhere. He claims to have a severe problem with memory loss. He quit his job because he kept passing out and getting lost on the way to work. Other symptoms being suffered by Mr. Hicks include headaches, blood in his urine, insomnia, joint and muscle pain, deteriorating vision, loss of mobility in his left arm, night sweats, and diarrhea (sometimes bloody). His illness has been classified by the Veterans Administration as post traumatic stress disorder.

### **Event 2:**

#### **January 19, 1991, early morning hours. Camp 13, 6-7 miles west of Port of Jubayl, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Although some individuals reported this event as taking place on January 20, documentary evidence indicates that it took place on the 19th.)**

**Witness 01:** Petty Officer Sterling Symms then assigned to the Naval Reserve Construction Battalion 24, in

*a. Before an Attack: The inability of the individual to detect a biological attack is perhaps the greatest problem. Contributing factors are the delay experienced before the onset of symptoms and the time required to identify specific agents. Without an adequate means of detection, complete defensive measures may not be taken since an attack must first be detected before you can defend against it. Diseases caused by biological agents do not appear until a few days to weeks after contact with the agent. Personnel are protected against biological agents in aerosol form by the protective mask. Ordinary clothing protects the skin from contamination by biological agents. Other means of protection include immunizations; quarantining contaminated areas; cleanliness of the body, clothing, and living quarters: stringent rodent and pest control; proper care of cuts and wounds; and education of troops to eat and drink only from approved sources.* <sup>[71]</sup>

*b. After an Attack: After a biological agent attack has occurred, it will be necessary to identify the agent used in the attack so that proper medical treatment may be given to exposed personnel. To perform this identification, it is necessary to collect samples or objects from the contaminated area and send them to a laboratory or suitable facility for processing. Samples may be taken from the air, from contaminated surfaces, or from contaminated water. After the sample is taken, laboratory time will be required to identify the suspected biological agent. The length of time for identification is being significantly shortened through the use of new medical and laboratory techniques. Proper defensive actions taken during a biological attack depend upon the rapid detection of the attack. Biological defense is continuous. You must always be prepared for the employment of these weapons.* <sup>[72]</sup> (emphasis added)

### **Iraq's Experience in the Use of Chemical Warfare Agents**

The fears and the precautions taken prior to the Gulf War were not the product of excessive hysteria. Five United Nations reports have confirmed the use of chemical warfare agents in the Iran-Iraq War. <sup>[73]</sup> Use of chemical weapons against both the Kurds and Shiite Moslems within Iraq is well documented. Press reports also document Iraqi readiness to use these weapons against Coalition forces during the Persian Gulf War.

In April 1993, two U.S.-based human rights organizations confirmed that they had found residues of chemical weapons used by the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein against a Kurdish village in northern Iraq in 1988. These groups, Physicians for Human Rights and Human Rights Watch, said they had used advanced analytical techniques to discover the presence of mustard gas and the nerve gas Sarin. Those chemical weapons reportedly were dropped by aircraft on August 25, 1988 and killed four people in the Kurdish village of Birjinni. <sup>[74]</sup> Testimony from survivors of the Birjinni bombing, who said victims of the raids died writhing and coughing blood, led to accusations that Iraq had gassed its own citizens as part of a campaign against rebellious Kurds that killed tens of thousands. <sup>[75]</sup> This was the first time that scientists had been able to prove the use of chemical weapons, and especially a nerve gas, through the analysis of environmental residue acquired years after such an attack occurred. <sup>[76]</sup>

Soil samples were gathered from the 1988 bombing sites and then delivered to a British laboratory. Chemists at Porton Down found traces of mustard gas and Sarin. Dr. Graham Pearson, director of the British Chemical and Biological Defense Establishment, verified these results and confirmed the samples were taken from bomb craters near the northern Iraqi village of Birjinni in June 1992. The byproducts of the breakdown of these poisons are so specific that they provide a "unique fingerprint" in chemical analysis that points directly to a poison gas attack. <sup>[77]</sup>

An earlier attack had been reported on March 17, 1988 on the village of Halabja. Amnesty International reported that chemical weapons were used in an attack by Iraq, in which "some 5,000 Kurds were killed within an hour."<sup>[78]</sup> A UN team sent to investigate the attack found evidence of chemical weapons, although they did not rule on who carried out the attack on the town, which had been occupied by Iran since mid-March.<sup>[79]</sup>

On September 26, 1993, Shiite rebels living in the southern Iraqi marshlands reported an early morning shelling attack by Iraqi forces. The eyewitnesses, who spoke with a New York Times reporter, mentioned that the shells landed with a thud "and not the usual explosion" sending up white clouds. The artillery attack was followed by a ground assault by Iraqi troops who were equipped with gas masks.<sup>[80]</sup>

A Shiite rebel claimed that upon entering one of the Iraqi armored personnel carriers they found battle orders calling for a chemical attack. Rebel leaders provided a copy of the captured orders. Written in Arabic on the twenty-sixth of September, the orders, numbered 1-15, instructed the Iraqi soldiers to use chemical weapons to "retake the village" and that "each soldier must be instructed on how to respond during the chemical attack."<sup>[81]</sup>

After the attack, some villagers returned for their belongings, but there was nothing left. They discovered that trees and plants had withered and yellowed. Furthermore, "the cats, the dogs, the birds and even the water snakes had died. But for some reason the victims had been removed by the troops. We saw no bodies."<sup>[82]</sup>

In November 1993, a nine-member U.N. inspection team arrived to take samples from the area of the alleged chemical attack. The results of the inspection were inconclusive.

It is also suspected that Iraq may have used biological agents (mycotoxins) during the 1984 attack on Majnoon Island, during the Iran-Iraq War, and in 1988 against the Kurds (cholera and typhus). However, no medical verification of Iraqi use of biological warfare agents yet exists.<sup>[83]</sup>

The above documented instances of chemical weapons use (and suspected use) against Iranians, Kurds, and Shiites undermine Department of Defense assertions that Iraq may not have used these weapons against Coalition forces because they "feared contamination of their own men."<sup>[84]</sup> Marine Brigadier General Richard Neil said that prisoner debriefings of Persian Gulf War EPWs had "yielded the impression that the Iraqis were not comfortable operating in a chemical environment,...and ... Iraqi soldiers had poor chemical protection equipment of their own."<sup>[85]</sup> Lt. General Thomas Kelly stated in a press briefing that "the Iraqi Army was very uncomfortable, we are finding out from the POWs, about the use of chemical weapons because they, are not familiar with it."<sup>[86]</sup> However, as the preceding paragraphs make clear, the Iraqi Army had operational experience with the use of these weapons, unlike their American counterparts.

## GULF WAR SYNDROME: THE CASE FOR CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL AGENT EXPOSURE

As the preceding sections of this report make clear, the Government of Iraq possessed a large and sophisticated chemical and biological weapons production complex. Iraq's army, organized and equipped along Soviet lines, also appeared to employ Soviet chemical warfare doctrine, which advocated the use of mixed agent warfare. Iraq used these weapons against its own people in the 1980's, and possibly again in

blurry vision. He felt very tired for the rest of the night. He recalled that several others in his unit also became nauseous and three or four others also became very tired. Two weeks later, at his redeployment examination in Kuwait, he was told that he had developed hypertension.

Mr. Pena currently suffers from rashes over 80% of his body, respiratory problems, severe headaches, hypertension, vision problems, memory loss, muscle and joint pain, diarrhea, hair loss, insomnia, and chronic fatigue. He has been diagnosed with nerve damage to the back of the head, blurred vision, lung disease, and skin problems.

#### **Event 7:**

#### **Approximately January 20, 1991, early morning (pre-dawn hours). Vicinity of King Fahd International Airport**

Mr. Rocky Gallegos was a Lance Corporal with Bravo Battery, 2nd Light Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalion. He observed what he believed to be a Scud missile shot out of the sky almost directly overhead by a Patriot missile while on the midnight-5:00 a.m. guard duty shift on approximately January 20. He reported that the explosion "blossomed like a flower." According to Mr. Gallegos, it exploded again when it hit the ground. Mr. Gallegos said that after the explosion he experienced a "very strong raunchy taste, like very bitter burnt toast" in his mouth. He also began experiencing headaches, nausea, diarrhea, and sensitivity to bright lights almost immediately after the attack. He did not hear the chemical alarms go off immediately. Approximately 10 minutes later, however, the alert alarms sounded and they were ordered to put on their masks.

Mr. Gallegos remained at his post until approximately 4:00 a.m., when he along with a lieutenant, a staff sergeant and three other enlisted personnel, went on a patrol to investigate the incident. They drove in the general direction of the explosion, but were not able to find evidence of impact.

Mr. Gallegos remained outside until daylight, when he noticed that his hands were tingling and looked as though they were sunburned. During the events of the early morning, his hands had been the only exposed area; his face was covered by a hood, scarf, and glasses, but he removed his gloves to smoke a cigarette.

Later that morning, about a half-hour after they returned from the patrol, Mr. Gallegos was assigned to drive the NBC NCO to check all of the chemical detection units. At the fourth or fifth unit, the NBC NCO came back with something written on a piece of paper. He shoved the piece of paper in his pocket and told Mr. Gallegos: "get me back to camp -- Now!" Mr. Gallegos described him as "very excited about something," but when questioned, the NBC NCO told Mr. Gallegos that it was none of his business.

Two days later, they again went out to patrol the area where the explosion occurred. According to Mr. Gallegos, they saw at least half a dozen dead sheep and a couple of camels that appeared to be very sick.

Unit officials would not tell Mr. Gallegos what had happened. He said that they told him that if it was of concern to him they would tell him. According to Mr. Gallegos, the wind was blowing from the northeastern (southwesterly wind) at the time of the explosions.

Mr. Gallegos continued to suffer headaches, nausea, diarrhea, and photosensitivity during his tour of duty in the Saudi Arabia. He became more seriously ill about two weeks before leaving Saudi Arabia. He also suffers from sinus infections (bleeding), narcolepsy, blackouts, dizziness, rashes, hair loss, joint pain in his knees, elbows, and hands, dental problems, muscle pains and spasms, fatigue, night sweats, insomnia, nightmares, and blurred vision. Since his return from the Persian Gulf, his wife Laurie has had bladder surgery, mitral valve prolapse, disrupted menstruation, headaches, yeast infections, and a swollen thyroid. Her physician recently refused to continue treating her, according to Mr. Gallegos, telling her that she was so sick that he did not believe he could help her.

## **Event 8:**

### **Early in the "Air War" -Approximately January 20, 1991 Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

**Witness 01:** Ms. Patricia Browning of New London, North Carolina, then a Staff Sergeant assigned to the 227th Transportation Company, was at Khobar Towers in Dhahran when a Patriot missile intercepted what she believed to be a Scud missile directly overhead. Her unit went to MOPP level 4 for 3-1/2 - 4 hours. Ms. Browning said that her eyes began to burn, and she smelled a strong odor that reminded her of ammonia. Shortly afterwards she broke out in a rash and began experiencing headaches, nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to bright lights.

Ms. Browning also reports that she received the anthrax vaccine and the pyridostigmine bromide anti-nerve agent pretreatment pills. She reported that when the latter caused her to have episodes of bloody vomiting, she was told to cut the pills in half. The vomiting did not stop, however, until she stopped taking the pill.

Ms. Browning, who is thirty-seven years old, currently suffers from memory loss, severe recurring headaches, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, recurring rashes, night sweats, sleepiness, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, blurry vision and photosensitivity, coughing and shortness of breath, two duodenal ulcers, chest pains, heart arrhythmia, and erratic blood pressure. She said that many of these symptoms originated while she was still in Saudi Arabia.

**Witness 02:** Mr. Randall Vallee, a Sergeant with the 1113th Transportation Company, was at the "Expo," just north of Dhahran on January 20. He said that he remembers this incident well because it was the first time he came under attack. He heard two or three explosions and felt the concussion. He was outside at the time, with approximately fifteen others, getting ready to move to Tent City. It was nighttime, although he did not remember the exact time. They ran for cover in school buses parked nearby, but then officers began yelling at everyone to get back into the Expo center and go to MOPP level 4 immediately. While running back to the building, he recalled that the air raid sirens were not going off, but there were other alarms going off in the distance. He stated that he "did not think the alarms he heard were chemical alarms because he had been told that the chemical alarms didn't work; that they were just set up because it was standard operating procedure to have them." The air raid sirens went off after he got into the building. Once in the building, he put his chemical gear on and sat down. He recalled becoming nauseous, weak, dizzy, sweating profusely, his head throbbing, and becoming very, very thirsty, as though he were dehydrated. He stated that his vision became blurry, but at the time he thought it was either because of his mask or his sweating. The blurry vision didn't last long; the headache and nausea lasted about twenty minutes, and he continued to feel weak and dizzy for about forty-five minutes. When he went outside, after the all clear was given, he immediately noticed a "very suffocating smell, as though there wasn't enough air to breath," "kind of like ammonia, but very strong." He recalled others commenting on the smell, which dissipated soon.

Afterwards, he took the nerve agent pre-treatment pill and boarded his bus for Tent City. Mr. Vallee recalled several attacks and the smell of ammonia several times while at Tent City. He said that the missiles were shot out of the sky so close to them that the fragments would land between the tents. Although his unit's chemical suits were used frequently, they were never replaced. He noticed as the days progressed that his chest "started getting tight," and he was getting "flu symptoms." The nausea, fatigue headaches and respiratory problems continued off and on. Finally he became "so dizzy that he couldn't walk." He was diagnosed with an ear infection, and sent home on January 28.

Mr. Vallee currently suffers very severe recurring headaches, fatigue, respiratory problems, joint pain, memory loss, recurring rashes, depression and irritability, night sweats, insomnia, blood in his urine, constipation, nausea, dizziness, shortness of breath and coughing, thyroid problems, flu symptoms, sinus problems and sensitivity to smells. He always feels cold, and takes medication for pain. His wife suffers from fatigue, yeast infections and menstrual irregularities. Mr. Vallee is twenty-seven years old, his wife is

twenty-six.

## **Event 9:**

### **During ground war, Task Force Ripper**

In September 1993, a copy of an excerpt from "NBC Survivability from a User's Perspective," by Brigadier General Carlton W. Fulford, Jr., USMC, Director, Training and Education Division, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia was received by the Committee. It states. "The most significant piece of detection equipment was the FOX NBC reconnaissance system. It demonstrated great detection and analysis capability and quickly moved. Its only disadvantage is that it looks like the Warsaw Pact BTR-60. To protect it from friendly fire, multiple U.S. markings were placed on the vehicle. The FOX was used primarily in minefield breaching operations. After the minefield was cleared, the FOX was sent through as the lead vehicle. Within minutes, the FOX could confirm or deny the presence of chemical contamination in the area. If a CAM alarm sounded while a unit was moving, the FOX was sent to that location to confirm or deny the CAM's reading. False CAM alarms were attributed to the massive numbers of burning oil wells. In the three-day offensive operation in Kuwait, the CAM alarm sounded four times. In three cases, the FOX confirmed a false alarm. In the fourth case, the FOX indicated a lewisite agent. *In the opinion of the chemical experts, according to General Fulford, the lewisite reading was attributed to the burning oil wells.*" (emphasis added)

Based on this report, research was done on the method with which the FOX vehicle detects chemicals. It uses some of the same techniques that field alarms might employ to detect chemical agents. In addition, however, it takes multiple air and ground samples and analyzes them using mass spectrometry.

**Witness 01:** On November 12, 1993, a Committee staff member interviewed CW03 Joseph Cottrel, the chemical detection supervisor assigned to this vehicle -- a U.S. Marine Corps NBC warrant officer. During the interview, Mr. Cottrel said that he detected chemical agents on three occasions during the Gulf War. According to a memorandum written by Mr. Cottrel, "The first detection occurred near N. 28 degrees, 32 minutes latitude, and E. 47 degrees, 52 minutes longitude. The FOX vehicle detected blister agents at levels below IMMEDIATE threat to personnel (levels below ICt50). It was determined at the time that the rapid movement through the breach sites would not pose a threat to continued combat operations or requires decontamination. Exposure time for individuals was not tracked or limited."

"The next detection happened the evening of the first day of the ground attack." (Note: Since the ground war began at night, this would have been the second evening of the ground war.) "As Task Force Ripper held positions around the Ahmed Al Jaber Airbase (N. 28 degrees, 56 minutes latitude, and E. 47 degrees, 50 minutes longitude), the FOX vehicle detected Lewisite blister vapors. This report was produced by the vehicle operator and given to myself. I reported the findings to division headquarters and requested directions in regards to the chemical agent printout. I was told to forward the tape up the chain of command which I did. *A report came back that the FOX had alerted on the oil smoke. That was checked against the FOX. The computer had separated the petroleum compound from the chemical agent.* The computer tape has been lost."

The only other detection CW03 Cottrel was aware of occurred around a bunker complex in the vicinity of N. 29 degrees, 14 minutes latitude, and E. 47 degrees, 54 minutes longitude. The FOX crew was directed to check the area for chemical munitions. A report that some chemical vapors were found was reported. Shortly thereafter, Task Force Ripper was ordered back to the division support area and further detection operations were not carried out by the Task Force Ripper NBC unit.

**Witness 02:** According to Sergeant Robert A. Maison, Task Force Ripper detected chemical agents on the second night of the ground war. Sergeant Maison reported that as a nuclear, biological, and chemical recon team member, "our team observed an artillery attack to our northwest, at a distance of approximately four

kilometers. About five to six minutes later an alarm was sounded by our detection equipment (a mass spectrometer) which is used specifically for that purpose. Taking into account the wind speeds that we were encountering (approximately 40 to 50 knots steady) the reading was not expected to last for a long duration, as it did not (approx. three minutes). The specific agent detected was lewisite in a concentration considered to produce casualties but not death."

"A second [detection] occurred while performing an area recon of an orchard. The second agent type was benzyl-bromide. No liquid contamination was located but the vapor concentration was of casualty strength and documented by the specific ion concentration and identity being printed out by molecular weight on the spectrum analysis printout."

Witness 03: A source who requested confidentiality reported to Senate staff that, on the second night of the ground war, mustard gas was detected by three FOX vehicles at Ahmed Al Jaber Airfield.

He stated that, about 4:30 or 5:00 p.m., "gas, gas, gas" came in over the radio. His unit went to MOPP level 4 for two hours before they were given the "all clear." About a half-hour later, they were told that three FOX vehicles had detected mustard agent. After that he recalled, they were in and out of MOPP gear all night.

#### **Event 10:**

##### **Riyadh, date unknown.**

Mr. Michael Kingsbury was a driver/mechanic with the 601st Transportation Company during the Gulf War. He was interviewed by Committee staff for this report. Mr. Kingsbury was in Riyadh for six hours rest and relaxation when the first Scud missile attack took place. Although he does not remember the date of the attack, he was certain that it was the first Scud attack on Riyadh: Mr. Kingsbury reported that three Scuds came in, the alarms went off, and they went to MOPP level 4. He immediately began to experience nausea and a sore throat. His nose began to run and his eyes burned a little. He reported seeing a rainbow in the sky after the attack.

The symptoms that began with the attack never went away. In addition, he began to suffer skin irritation after the attack. He began having stomach problems when he returned from the Gulf and currently suffers from memory loss, rashes, aching joints, headaches, rectal bleeding, nausea, sensitivity to light, abnormal hair loss, high fevers, clammy skin, lumps, bloody oral/nasal mucous, night sweats, sore muscles, and fatigue.

#### **Event 11:**

##### **January 18, 1991, around midnight (poss. very early on January 19)**

##### **Log Base Alpha**

Mr. William Brady was the Battalion Logistics NCO with the 217th Maintenance Battalion. Around midnight on January 18, or possibly very early on the 19th, Mr. Brady was awakened by what he believed to be a Scud intercepted by a Patriot directly over his unit's position. He said there was a deafening sound, a flash of light, and every-thing shook. Chemical alarms were going off everywhere, and there was sheer panic. He remembered the chemical litmus paper turning red, and a positive reading from an M-256 kit. Mr. Brady said that his nose began to run, and he smelled and tasted sulfur. He began coughing up blood a couple of days after the attack, and continued to do so "the whole time we were there after the attack." They remained at MOPP level 4 for five or six hours. They radioed the 16th Support Group, but did not get a response for a couple of hours. Eventually they were told to come to Group Headquarters (Hq.) for a message that Hq. didn't want to radio over. The message said that what they heard was a sonic boom, and instructed them to perform another test. The second test, performed several hours after the initial test, was

negative. Members of the unit were told that the M9 paper had turned red as a result of exposure to diesel fumes. The message also gave the "all clear" for people to come out of MOPP level 4, but, Mr. Brady recalled, everyone was afraid to unmask.

After they got out of MOPP level 4, Mr. Brady went with Lt. Bryant to deliver gas masks and nerve agent pre-treatment pills to the 344th Maintenance Company. When they arrived back at their unit, everyone was dressed in their full chemical suits at MOPP level 4. They were told that while they were out riding around (without a radio), there had been another attack.

Beginning on January 22, Mr. Brady began getting too sick to work. He had been taking the nerve agent pre-treatment pills since about January 17, and had been getting severe headaches from them. Approximately three days after the attack, his eyes began to burn, he developed a high fever, and "taking a breath of air made his lungs feel like they were burning up." He also had diarrhea, sores, nausea, and a runny nose. On January 24, he went to the 13th Evacuation Hospital, which had no beds available for him. He described the hospital as completely filled with people that seemed to have the same illness that he had. His January 26 diary entry said: "I'd rather die than feel like this."

Mr. Brady stated during the interview that he "is convinced that there was a chemical attack." He reported that "everyone started getting pneumonia- or flu-like symptoms after the attack that the nerve agent pre-treatment pills "were useless and that he is convinced that the PB tabs gave people headaches, but that they also "got hit with a nerve agent."

Mr. Brady currently suffers from severe recurring headaches, chronic fatigue, joint and muscle pain, rashes, depression, night sweats, insomnia, urinary urgency, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, lightheadedness, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, coughing, abnormal hair loss, sensitivity in Ms teeth, burning and itching everywhere, arthritis, worsening leg cramps, "flu symptoms all of the time," a tingling in his arms, and a "bulging disc" in his neck. He had a heart attack in May 1993. His wife is suffering from fatigue, yeast infections, a rash, sinus headaches, aching in her right arm and a loss of feeling in her thumb, and two ruptured discs in her neck. Mr. Brady is forty-seven years old, his wife is thirty-seven years old.

## **Event 12:**

### **January 1991 (4-5 Days into the AirWar)**

#### **Near Ras Al Khafji**

Mr. Norman Camp is a Staff Sergeant with the U.S. Marine Corps. He told Senate staff during an interview that he was near Ras Al Khafji several days into the air war when the chemical alarms went off, not only at their position, but also at their Division Supply Area, which was about 20 miles to their east. They went on 100% alert, but word was passed down from division not to go to MOPP. Sergeant Camp recalled that his whole platoon began falling ill the following night. He got headaches, nausea, and diarrhea for a day. Most others were sick for about a day and a half.

Sergeant Camp currently suffers from headaches, joint pain in knees and elbows, memory loss, night sweats, occasional insomnia, urinary urgency, dizziness, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, coughing, and heart problems. His wife suffers from fatigue, yeast infections, menstrual irregularities, joint and muscle pain, and chest pain. Sergeant Camp is thirty-six years old, his wife is thirty-two years old.

## **Event 13:**

**January 19 or 20, 1991, 3:30 a.m.**  
**3-4 kilometers West of Log Base Echo**

Mr. Dale Glover was a Staff Sergeant with the 1165th Military Police Company. He recalled being awakened at 3:30 a.m.. The Battalion NBC NCO was announcing that they were under chemical attack. An M-256 kit registered, a positive reading for a chemical agent. They went to MOPP level 4 for four hours. Afterward, all of them had runny noses.

When asked if people were made sick from the attack, Mr. Glover responded that most people were already sick from the pyridostigmine bromide pills. He said that they had been taking them for two or three days before the attack and that "a lot of people got sick and three or four had to be medevaced out."

Mr. Glover currently suffers from headaches, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, an inability to concentrate, recurring rashes, irritability, night sweats, insomnia, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, blackouts, excessive photosensitivity, sore gums, swollen lymph nodes, and a spot on his brain. His wife is suffering from fatigue, menstrual irregularities, yeast infections, joint pain, some memory loss, and hair loss. Mr. Glover is thirty years old, his wife is 28 years old.

**Event 14:**

**February 25, 1991**  
**In Iraq, near the Kuwait Border**

Mr. John Jacob, a mechanic with the 1st Infantry Division, was on a road march with Task Force 216. He was sitting in the driver's seat in his humvee when he detected what he believed to be gas. He recalled "getting a whiff of" a sweet, almond-like taste and smell, accompanied by a sudden burning in his throat and lungs, watering eyes, blurry vision and photosensitivity, nausea, dizziness and diarrhea. He donned his mask and gloves, and sounded an alarm. He recalled that whatever it was seemed to come through the driver's side window, as though something was caught in the wind and just drifted into his face. Although no one else seemed to be affected - Mr. Jacob said the others looked at him as though he were crazy - his symptoms never went away. Afterward, he began to get headaches as well. His coordination was "messed up" for a couple of days after this incident. Mr. Jacob said that he later heard that a couple of people in his convoy detected something, but does not have any additional information. He said his M9 paper did not register anything.

Mr. Jacob said that he has been sick ever since that incident, and in addition to those symptoms already described, currently suffers from fatigue, joint and muscle pain, memory loss, recurring rashes, lumps at joint areas, night sweats, depression and irritability, insomnia, urinary urgency, gastrointestinal problems, shortness of breath, coughing, abnormal hair loss, dental problems, swollen lymph nodes, and a foot fungus that will not go away. Mr. Jacob is thirty-one years old.

How these events occurred is a matter for legitimate debate. But given the absence of a credible explanation -- one which explains what occurred during these events, methodical and detailed testing and analysis of the causes of the symptoms these individuals are experiencing and how these symptoms are transmitted must be undertaken. This is not only a matter of providing medical care to veterans and their families, but also a matter of national security. Many of the servicemen and women interviewed believe the foregoing events occurred as a result of Scud or FROG missile attacks. Since the first staff report was issued last September, however, it has been learned that there are other methods by which Iraqi chemical and biological materials might have been dispersed.

A number of troops who were assigned to perimeter security posts have described to Committee staff individuals, who appeared to be Bedouins, who would leave canisters of what they believed to be chemicals

outside perimeter fences and would then speed off in their four wheel drive vehicles. In these cases unit NBC NCOs would be assigned to check the canisters. Others talk about indigenous peoples leaving dead animals laying on airstrips used by U.S. personnel or about their tossing dead animals over perimeter walls in protest of the U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia. Still others have told of snipers and other Iraqi special operations missions that occurred as far south as Dhahran during the war.

### **Report by Coalition Forces of Iraqi Chemical Mines Located During Breaching Operations**

The following accounts provide additional evidence of exposure to chemical warfare agents.

#### **Event 15:**

#### **February 24, 1991**

The first encounter with chemical mines came at 6:31 a.m. on February 24, 1991, during the initial mine field breaching operation by the 2nd Marine Division. According to the Chicago Tribune, which interviewed officers and enlisted marines involved in the operation, a FOX vehicle confirmed positive readings for a nerve agent and for mustard gas. A second detecting device gave the same positive reading. General Keys, the 2nd Division commander, and Col. Livingston, commander of the 6th Marine Regiment, told reporters that they believe it is possible that a chemical mine was blown up or hit.

On April 20, 1994, Committee staff received the Battle Assessment Documentation of the 6th Marine Regiment, Operation Desert Storm.<sup>[3]</sup>

According to that report:

24 Feb 1991 G Day

0630	B Co., 1/6 [Regiment] blows line charge across first mine field in Lane Red 1. C Co., 1/6 engages possible BMPs with M60AI main tank gun. Target missed due to poor visibility.
0631	B Co., 1/6 reports possible nerve agent in first minefield in Lane Red 1.
0635	B Co., 1/6 is at MOPP level 4. Fox vehicle confirms positive sarin nerve agent and lewisite mustard gas, vic Lane Red 1.
0650	1/6 reports possible nerve agent/mustard agent between obstacle belts.
0730	Rgmt S-2 reports to the 2nd Marine Division that Lane Red 1 is considered contaminated for the first 300m only.
1210	Rgmt S-2 reports TACC reported large number of dead sheep near King Khalid, possible anthrax. MAG-13 reports enemy forces moving rapidly south along highway from Kuwait City. Unknown number of tanks.

26 Feb 1991 G+2

1537	3/23rd under NBC attack, in MOPP 4; remainder 8th Mar in MOPP 2.
1640	B Co., 1/6 clears Army stores camp, finds large number of weapons and ammo, to include 155 arty shells painted completely yellow.

Fox vehicle reports negative findings.

During the war, General Schwarzkopf told reporters *he considered* the reports of chemical agent detection on 24 February 1991 "bogus." [\[4\]](#)

#### **Event 16:**

##### **During the Ground War**

British troops discovered Iraqi chemical mines on the gulf battlefield, according to Gannett News Service. An official said that the incident was reported to Prime Minister John Major's war cabinet; no details were given. [\[5\]](#)

#### **Other Combat-Related Reports**

#### **Event 17:**

##### **January 21, 1991**

##### **Taif, Saudi Arabia**

Sergeant Thomas House served with the 2953rd Combat Logistics Support Squadron (CLSS), attached to the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing in Taif. Sergeant House's duties included the decontamination of U. S. Air Force F- 111 s that returned from bombing raids against Iraqi chemical and biological warfare facilities. According to the unit's records, the unit aircraft bombed 32 chemical targets, 113 bunkers, 11 Scud missile sites, and 4 mine entrances.

Sergeant House and several others in his unit assigned to perform decontamination duties had worn only MOPP suits and had used water to decontaminate the aircraft. Sergeant House, whose primary duties are as an aircraft mechanic, later learned that chemical decontamination solutions were supposed to be used and that special suits were supposed to be worn

On the evening of January 21, 1991, after decontaminating several aircraft that had returned from a bombing raid, Sergeant House's face began to burn and swell. He also noted a pungent odor. The following day, Sergeant House went to a U.S. Air Force medical facility. His U.S. Air Force medical records confirm this report. Shortly after the incident he began to experience headaches, coughing, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Sergeant House is currently suffering from recurring headaches, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, memory loss, recurring rashes, lumps under the skin, depression, irritability, night sweats, insomnia, urinary urgency, diarrhea, gastrointestinal problems, dizziness, blurry vision, photosensitivity, shortness of breath, coughing, bleeding gums, swollen lymph nodes, seizures, shaking, vomiting, fevers, chest pains, sinus infections and sinus growths. He is 32 years old. His wife currently suffers from nearly all of the same symptoms.

Seven other members of this unit have reported to Committee staff that they experienced similar exposures. They also currently suffer from similar symptoms.

## Conclusions

**Iraq intended to use weapons of mass destruction against coalition forces and had the means to deliver these weapons.**

**Events did not occur until the air war began.**

**There are multiple witnesses to what appear to be best explained as chemical or mixed agent attacks. Symptoms appeared simultaneously with alarm going off, Patriots intercepting Scuds, alert alarms going off, etc.**

**Smells, tastes, burning, stinging, numbness are all-consistent with chemical or mixed agent attacks.**

**Removal and replacement of MOPP gear is consistent with SOP for contaminated equipment**

**Sonic booms are not explosions associated with fireballs and it is unlikely that a commander would order troops not to discuss sonic booms.**

**Rates of illnesses are reportedly *high in* these units.**

**Servicemen and women have not received credible explanations of the events from commanding officers.**

**The Department of Defense has consistently denied that there is evidence to exposure to chemical and biological warfare agents by U.S. forces, altering its position on specific aspects of this issue only when challenged with evidence that is difficult to dispute.**

**The fact that the "sonic boom" explanation was utilized in units subordinate to different services to describe suspicious events and was followed by orders not to discuss the event, suggests that this explanation originated at least at the theater level. Visual observations reported by field forces suggest this explanation was unrelated to the actual nature of these events.**



### **Chapter 3. Report of Exposure of Coalition Forces Resulting from the Fallout of the Bombings of Iraqi Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Facilities (Group II)**

There were serious concerns expressed prior to the Persian Gulf War about the fallout that would be caused by the bombing of Iraqi chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons production facilities, storage depots, and bunkers. Certainly these bombings were a necessary part of the conflict, but the consequences as well as the necessity must be acknowledged.

U.S. military doctrine warns that, according to its calculations, the use of a nerve agent against a target area of no more than a dozen hectares (a hectare is about 2.47 acres) can, under certain weather conditions, create a hazard zone downwind of up to 100 kilometers in length. Within this downwind area, friendly military units would have to take protective measures.<sup>[1]</sup> The amount of agent and materials targeted during the Coalition bombings in Iraq exceeded the amounts cited in the example above certainly by multiples and possibly by orders of magnitude.

The dispersal of the chemical agents and other hazardous substances is controlled by factors such as topography, wind velocity, direction, temperature, precipitation, vertical temperature gradient and atmospheric humidity. These factors will all contribute to the size and type of dispersal pattern which will be observed.<sup>[2]</sup> Unclassified U.S. satellite imagery confirms that debris from the Coalition bombings was upwardly dispersed, rather than downwardly dispersed as would occur in offensive use, causing chemical agents to be carried by upper atmospheric currents and distributing "trace amounts" of chemical fallout over "down weather" positions. Material distributed from the destruction of the ammunition bunkers and storage depots also traveled upward and outward as confirmed in videotaped records of the destruction of these bunkers obtained by Committee staff. These concerns relating to the fallout from the destruction of these materials were expressed by several credible sources as noted below:

1. As a result of these concerns prior to the war, several of the U.S. national laboratories were consulted and/or prepared reports for the U.S. Army, the US Air Force, and the Department of Energy, advising of the hazards which were associated with bombing these facilities.<sup>[3]</sup>
2. Prior to the war, Soviet chemical weapons expert 1. Yevstafyev publicly advocated withholding information from the Coalition forces on chemical weapons and military facilities supplied by Moscow to Iraq, on the grounds of national security. "Strikes on chemical and biological weapons facilities on Iraq's territory could rebound on us and cause damage to the population of our country."<sup>[4]</sup>
3. On February 4, 1991, media sources reported that General Raymond Germanos, a spokesperson for the French Ministry of Defense, confirmed that chemical fallout -- "probably neurotoxins" -- had been detected in small quantities, "a little bit everywhere," from allied air attacks of Iraqi chemical weapons facilities and the depots that stored them.<sup>[5]</sup>
4. In late July, 1993, the Czech Minister of Defense confirmed that a Czechoslovak Federative Republic military chemical decontamination unit assigned to an area near the Saudi-Iraqi border had detected the chemical nerve agent Sarin in the air during the early stages of the Gulf War. In this unit, 18 of 169 individuals are believed to be suffering from Gulf War illnesses.<sup>[6]</sup> While the report goes to some length to refute any allegations of the detection being the result of a direct chemical attack, it does defend the ability of the Czech chemical detection equipment to irrefutably confirm traces of chemical warfare agents. Further, the U.S. government, in the November 10, 1993, briefing only referenced the detection of the nerve agent Sarin (GB) by the Czech forces on January 19, 1991. The Czech document, however, states that both Sarin and Yperite (HD) were detected that day. The fact that multiple agents were detected in measurable airborne concentrations suggests that the agents may have emanated from fallout

from Coalition bombings of Iraqi chemical weapons plants or storage bunkers, or from a direct mixed agent attack.

### **The Czechoslovak Chemical Defense Unit in the Persian Gulf and the Results of the Investigations of the Military Use of Poisonous Gases.**

This section contains the main body of the translated Czech government report, prepared by the Czech Ministry of Defense in response to requests from Members of the Congress of the United States. Following this translation of the report are related accounts from independent sources.

*The unit of 169 Czechoslovak military specialists was dispatched into the Gulf on the basis of an agreement between the governments of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (CSFR) and the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) regarding their activities and the conditions of their stay in Saudi Arabia. This Agreement was signed in Prague on November 19, 1990 and amended in Riyadh on November 22, 1990. The Federal Assembly of the CSFR ratified this Agreement. Resolution 97 was modified by an amendment by the Federal Assembly, authorizing the government of the CSFR to accept a provision of the agreement to permit the crossing of the international borders between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Government gave its approval through Resolution 71, dated January 31, 1991.*

*By executive order of the Commander of the Northern Region of the Ministry of Defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the unit was assigned on the 22nd of December, in accordance with Article IV of the Agreement, to the military configuration of that region. As of January 1, 1991, the two chemical defense platoons were assigned to the 4th and 20th Brigades of the Army of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The remainder of the unit was assigned to the base camp and to the headquarters.*

*Dislocation and strategic command of the unit was completely within the power of the Army of Saudi Arabia. Colonel Jan Valo, commander of the unit, provided specific assignment orders. His duty was to assure that in the course of fulfilling their duties, no Czechoslovak law or basic standard of international law was violated.*

*Beginning on January 27, 1991, the two chemical defense platoons were assigned to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia brigades, crossing the border into Kuwait. They participated actively in assuring the anti-chemical defenses of the allied units during their execution of the operational plan. On February 5, 1991, the unit was supplemented, bringing its total numbers to 198 people.*

*The Czechoslovak anti-chemical defense unit primarily performed the following tasks:*

- 1. Anti-chemical defense of the headquarters of the northern region troops located in the area of King Khalid Military City;*
- 2. Anti-chemical defense of the 4th and 20th Brigades of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;*
- 3. In the case of chemical attack of personnel, provide on their behalf facilities for chemical treatment and decontamination.*

*A part of the anti-chemical defense provisions was continuous chemical intelligence and surveillance, with the objective to identify the use of poisonous substances, provide data for alerting forces, and assist*

*commanders in their decision-making.*

*During the period after the commencement of the war on January 17, 1991, borderline concentrations of poisonous substances were identified in the air by our chemical surveillance. In the Commanders Report, covering the antichemical defense battalions' activities during the period from January 1, 1991 until February 28, 1991, it specifically stated.*

*" During this period borderline life-threatening concentrations of the chemical agents yperite [HDI] and sarin [GB] were identified several-times in both areas of the brigades and in King Khalid Military City (i.e., in the military encampment where the unit was stationed) probably the result of the an Allies' air attacks on the storage facilities of chemical ammunition in the territory of Iraq." This information had been published at the time in the Czechoslovak media."*

*This aforementioned fact was confirmed by members of the battalion, chemical defense specialists who evaluated and ordered measures for personal protection, (see Attachments - pages from the book of the Operations Unit of the General Command of the Czechoslovak Army in Prague, record #56), and all means of anti-chemical defenses were employed. After about two hours the alert was called off when repeated confirmation tests provided negative results.*

*The concentrations found, "0. 002 grams of yperite per cubic meter and 0. 003 mg per liter of an unspecified poisonous substance,"[later identified by DOD as Sarin] are at the border of the maximum permitted threshold concentration affecting human organisms. These, however, were only one-time positive results from chemical surveillance which were not confirmed by anyone from the other participating countries. This was supported by the report on January 31, 1991:*

*"Since January 19th, the Czechoslovak unit has not found any other chemical substances."*

*The Czechoslovak anti-chemical defense unit had at its disposal all modern chemical surveillance and control technology. These we able to identify borderline levels (7evels that do not affect the functions of human organisms) of suspected toxic substances and they can differentiate the nerve agents, such as satin, from "V" agents.*

*The assertion that the chemicals were of very low concentrations that do not even cause temporary or minute changes in human organisms can be supported by the following facts:*

- 1. The results of the aforementioned surveillance;*
- 2. No signs of exposure to toxic materials were traced to personnel on site (toxic nerve agents, like sarin, cause instant reactions; for example: myosis. In the case of yperite, the first clinical signs of poisoning usually appear within 4 to 6 hours after exposure);*
- 3. None of the personnel present had any later effects (related to exposure).*

*All of the chemical specialists were professional soldiers (there were 56 of them assigned over the length of the conflict). They are all graduates of military colleges and in middle schools with a chemical defense*

*major, and according to the curriculum, worked with highly toxic substances both in the laboratories and infield training. The training of anti-chemical specialists with selected types of poisonous materials had been conducted practically since the beginning of the anti-chemical defense program in 1956 until February 1990, when such training was halted because of complaints of destruction of the environment from environmental protection movements and the mayors of communities.*

*The anti-chemical defense specialists who had undergone this training are professionals, and they are able to identify the presence of toxic materials in the terrain, on military equipment, and in the air within the sensitivity ranges of the instruments used. Therefore, there is a high probability that the identified presence of poisonous materials is an objective analysis. At the same time, concentrations that are used at chemical field exercises and in laboratories are several times higher than the concentrations that were measured in the Persian Gulf*

*It has been proven that military use of chemical weapons by Iraq did not occur and any such fact would have already have been subjected to extensive investigation by agencies of world peace organizations. One can consider that the data measured could have had origins from industrial facilities or even storage facilities of chemical ammunition that were hit by allied bombardment. This is supported by a report of the unit's commander, by my statements, and by other direct participants. All members of the unit were equipped with the most modern means of protection against toxic substances. They were fully comparable with the current world standard. Any kind of exposure by these types of toxic substances would manifest itself immediately or in a very short time, and nothing of this kind has been reported. Latent damage, if it can even be considered in this group, would surely have been uncovered during exit examinations.*

*On the basis of the abovementioned facts, one can conclude that the event cannot in any way be connected with the use of chemical weapons or their use in battlefield activities, and harm to the Czechoslovak anti-chemical defense unit due to the military use of toxic substances could not have occurred.*

*These conclusions also are supported by health care specialists. Neither at the time of identification of the toxic substances, nor later, was any member of the unit put under medical care as a result of exposure at this event. All members of the unit were subjected to a complex examination in military hospitals after their return from the Persian Gulf -- primarily in the Central Military Hospital in Prague. Even there, no serious changes caused by demanding climatic conditions or by exposure to toxic substances were identified*

*Many veterans of the Persian Gulf conflict later participated in, and still participate in, activities of the unit in the Czech Republic Army in Yugoslavia. Even at the time of their departure, no one mentioned any problems.*

*Despite this, as of 31 August 1993, military doctors had examined 18 Persian Gulf veterans who suffered certain health problems, and three of them remain under a doctor's supervision. So far, in their cases, nothing has been identified beyond routine 'problems related to similar long-term stays abroad.*

### **Other Related Information:**

On October 8 1993, U.S. Senate staff interviewed Joseph Boccardi, who initially came forward with information about the detection of chemical agents by the Czechoslovak chemical detection unit prior to the release of the Czech report quoted above. According to this witness, a former member of the U.S. Army assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division as an M1A1 tank crewmember (driver/loader/gunner); he was injured when he fell off of a tank during his service in the Gulf War. He was sent to a medical holding area in northern Saudi Arabia. While there, he was befriended by a lieutenant assigned to the holding unit

(Lt. Babika). The lieutenant came to him one day and told him to come along with him.

According to Mr. Boccardi, he and the lieutenant drove about 15-20 minutes to a facility that he was told had been used as a Saudi basic training camp. Mr. Boccardi described the facility as beautiful and palace-like (near King Khalid Military City). Once inside, the lieutenant began speaking a foreign language, which Mr. Boccardi believed to be Russian to two soldiers armed with AK-47s standing at the top of a staircase. The soldiers answered. The lieutenant explained that he was speaking Czech and that these soldiers were also Czech.

Mr. Boccardi said that he and lieutenant went into a room where there were about nine soldiers, smoking, drinking vodka, and playing cards. He learned that they were a NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) team. He asked someone there "if we were kicking their butts so bad, why didn't they hit us with chemicals?" At that, everyone in the room got quiet and the Czech colonel spoke in "broken English" for the first time. He said, according to Mr. Boccardi, "they did hit us with chemicals." According to the Czech colonel, a SCUD hit where they were staying. As soon as they learned that the Patriot had missed the SCUD, they put on their chemical gear and went out onto a balcony near the railing. The Czech colonel said they detected traces of Sarin and another gas, which Mr. Boccardi believed, began with the letter T.

According to Mr. Boccardi, the Czech colonel said that he called U.S. command officials about the result of their tests. He, the Czech colonel, said that he was told not to say anything about it. The colonel also said that he later heard that a number of the soldiers in the area developed skin rashes shortly after this incident.

After this part of the conversation, the individuals discussed in general terms why they were not supposed to discuss the incident. This Czech colonel was identified as the commanding officer of this unit.

On December 5, 1993, according to published press reports, Jean Paul Ferrand, a logistics officer with the French contingent, told Senator Richard Shelby that nerve agents and mustard agents were detected on January 24 or 25, 1991, in an area south of King Khalid Military City. According to an Agency France Press report on that date, Ferrand said that two chemical weapons alarms went off when a storm blew wind from Iraq. Ferrand was also attributed as having said that special badges worn on the troop protective suits also registered the presence of chemical weapons.<sup>[7]</sup>

On Monday, March 28, 1994, Committee staff were contacted by a member of the 371st Chemical Company, located in Greenwood, South Carolina. This individual said that during the Gulf War, he served with the 1st platoon of this unit in the vicinity of King Khalid Military City (KKMC). According to this individual and several other members of his platoon interviewed by Committee staff, two days after an Iraqi Scud missile warhead had exploded in the desert his platoon was sent to a site in the desert a few miles south of KKMC to train with the Czech chemical detection team that had conducted initial tests. They also were trained on the Czech equipment. According to two additional members of the platoon who trained with the Czech team, and were interviewed by Committee staff on April 4, 1994 in the Army Reserve Center in Greenwood, South Carolina, the Czech colonel who commanded the unit had told them that his unit had detected measurable quantities of chemical nerve agent immediately after the Scud attack. Unit members were not able to "determine the exact date of the incident, but believe it was sometime in mid to late-January 1991.

The members of the unit described the facility where the Czechoslovak team lived as the "glass palace." They believed that it had previously been used as a Saudi military engineering training facility. The members of the U.S. unit who trained with the Czechs, all NBC specialists, said that the Czech equipment appeared to be more reliable than their own.

The unit Executive officer and first sergeant, while not present during the training mission, confirmed that they too were aware of the training, the missile attack, and the reported detection of the chemicals. The unit first sergeant said that this information had been recorded in the unit's logs, but that he received a message to send the logs to Washington, D.C. for historical purposes shortly after they returned from the Persian Gulf.

When asked if their unit did biological agent testing after incoming missiles had detonated, members of the unit said that they had no biological agent testing capability. While there were several other NBC units in the area, they were unaware of any unit that was conducting biological agent tests.

Finally, the unit said that they had been deployed on several occasions to decontaminate the buses and other vehicles that were used to transport Iraqi enemy prisoners of war to detention facilities.

One member of the unit estimated that as many as 85% of the members of this unit are currently suffering from many of the symptoms associated with Gulf War Syndrome.

### **U.S. Unofficial Reports of Downwind Exposure Due to Coalition Bombings of Iraqi Chemical and Biological Facilities.**

1. During the early phases of the air war, there was extensive media coverage of the coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical, biological, and nuclear facilities. ABC News reported that on January 27, 1991, near the Saudi-Kuwaiti border, elements of the 82nd Airborne Division went through a chemical alert drill that was more than an exercise. According to ABC News coverage, their sensors actually registered traces of chemicals in the air; the result, it appeared, of allied bombing of chemical plants in Iraq. A U.S. medical corpsman told reporters, "When the Air Force bombers hit all the gas places there in Iraq, there's a lot of contamination in the air. Some may have filtered down and set these things off. They're very, very sensitive."[\[8\]](#)

2. Brian Martin, of Niles, Michigan, a Gulf War veteran of the 37<sup>th</sup> Airborne Combat Engineer battalion, 20th Airborne Brigade, 18<sup>th</sup> Airborne Corps, arrived in Saudi Arabia on October 8, 1990. According to Martin, in late January 1991, while assigned to an area between Rafha and Naryian about six miles south of the Iraqi border, he recorded in his journal and on videotape that chemical "false alarms" were going off almost every day. At first, according to Martin, the alarms were explained as being caused by vapors coming off the sand. Later, since the alarms kept going off and the troops no longer believed that they were being caused by the vapors, Martin said he was informed by both his battalion commander and the battalion NBC NCO that the alarms were sounding because of "minute" quantities of nerve agent in the air, released by the coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical weapons facilities. The troops were assured that there was no danger.

Mr. Martin believes that he witnessed a Patriot intercept of an incoming SCUD missile between Khafji and Wadi Al Batin during the air war period. He was also given the anti-chemical warfare medication pyridostigmine bromide, and suffered some adverse side effects. He says the drug made him jittery and made his vision "jiggle." Since returning from the Saudi Arabia, Mr. Martin has experienced memory loss, swollen and burning feet, joint disorders, muscle

weakness, heart palpitations, shortness of breath, rashes, fatigue, headaches, insomnia, bleeding from the rectum, chronic coughing, running nose, burning eyes, and uncontrollable shaking on his right-side extremities. [\[9\]](#)

3. Mr. Troy Albuck, former anti-tank platoon leader with the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division, reported to Committee staff that this unit was told that the chemical alarms were going off because of what was drifting down from the Coalition bombings. He explained that his understanding of the situation was that "it was a lot like the effect of gasoline fumes," in that non-lethal exposure was not harmful and would be counteracted by fresh air. [\[10\]](#)

4. Another source who requested confidentiality reported that he was located approximately 40 miles due east of King Khalid Military City (KKMC), when at one position, every M-8 alarm went off -- over 30 at once. The date was between January 20th and February 1, 1991. The NBC NCO radioed in that a nerve agent plant had been bombed about 150 miles away. The source recalled that they were told to take no action and they did not. [\[11\]](#)

## **Weather Reports, Climatic Information, and Imagery Smoke Plume Data**

### **Operation Desert Storm**

Weather reports during this period were censored by the U.S. and Saudi governments. But environmental groups monitoring an oil spill in the Persian Gulf confirm that the winds were at times blowing from the northwest to the southeast. The chemical and biological warfare agent production plants heavily bombed by the coalition forces during this period are located in Iraq to the north and northwest of coalition troop deployments along the Saudi-Iraqi and Saudi Kuwaiti border. [\[12\]](#)

As cited above, the dispersal of chemical agents and other hazardous substances is controlled by other factors in addition to wind direction and velocity, such as topography, temperature, precipitation, vertical temperature gradient, and atmospheric humidity. These factors all contribute to the size and type of dispersal that will be observed.

In March 1992, the U.S. Air Force Environmental Technical Application Center published a compendium of the weather during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. The following is a summary of relevant data for January 17, 1991 through March 2, 1991, excerpted from Gulf War Weather. The report documents the changing weather conditions, detailing the wind and rain patterns that could easily have delivered chemical and biological agents to coalition troop emplacements. On many dates, this report notes the smoke and dust from the bombings and from the burning oil wells. The notation of visible smoke plumes is not intended to depict the actual fallout from the bombed chemical, biological, and nuclear facilities, but rather too generally reflect the direction of movement of debris from the bombings.

### **Gulf War Weather 17 January 1991**

*There were extensive early morning clouds over the entire area. These clouds gradually moved southward during the day as their bases raised to 8,000 feet. Broken to overcast high clouds from the approaching frontal system begin to move in after 1200Z, quickly spreading over the entire area with ceilings from 20,000 to 25,000 feet. The high cloud base thickened and lowered to 10,000 to 15,000 feet*

*by the end of the day.*

*Winds were from the south or southwest at 6-20 knots, becoming southeasterly after 1200Z and 3-12 knots after sunset.*

*Early morning visibility were as low as 3,200 meters with patchy ground fog in west central Iraq. Blowing sand and suspended dust reduced visibility to 3,200 meters during the afternoon on the Saudi Arabia - Iraq border.*

*High temperatures were 13-22 degrees Celsius, lows 6-10 degrees Celsius.*

### **18 January 1991**

*The entire area was covered by clouds with bases at 10,000-15,000 feet. These quickly lowered to 3,000 feet and, in some places, to as low as 1,500 feet. The western part of the area began clearing in the afternoon, but 200 foot ceilings formed throughout the area by the end of the day. Clouds were layered to 30,000 feet from central Iraq to southeastern Kuwait.*

*Light rain fell throughout the area beginning as early as 0500Z and lasting past 1800Z in eastern Iraq.*

*Winds were east to southeasterly at 5-15 knots.*

*Visibilities were 5 km in morning ground fog and 3,200 meters in rain. After the rain passed, visibilities were as low as 4,800 meters in haze and fog, falling to 1,600 meters by the end of the day.*

*High temperatures were 16-22 degrees C; lows, 8-13 degrees C.*

### **19 January 1991**

*High pressure was centered in central Iraq and central Saudi Arabia. The stationary frontal system over the area became active when an upper-air disturbance crossed it. A low pressure cell developed and moved the front southward.*

*The entire area was covered with low clouds with bases at 100-200 feet. By 1200Z the northern part, including Baghdad had cleared. Ceilings in the southern section rose briefly at midday to 1,000- 1,500 feet, then returned to 500- 1,000 feet for the rest of the day. After sunset the clouds spread northward into the Baghdad area where ceilings were 1,500 feet. Middle and high clouds, layered to 25,000 feet with bases at 10,000 feet, were also present over the southern area throughout the day.*

*Winds were east to southeasterly at 5-15 knots, becoming north to northeasterly of 10-20 knots in the afternoon and diminishing to 3-10 knots after sunset. "*

*Morning visibilities were near zero in dense fog throughout the area. The northern section cleared by 1200Z. Visibilities in the south rose to 3,200 meters at midday, then returned to as low as 800 meters for the rest of the day. Visibilities in the northern section were as low as 1,600 meters after sunset.*

*Temperatures fell in response to northerly winds. Highs were 10-18 degrees C; lows, 0-10 degrees C.*

**The Czechoslovak chemical detection team detected the nerve agent Sarin (GB) in two separate locations during the morning hours. In addition, Yperite (111) was also detected. As noted above,**

## **the frontal patterns during this period moved to the south-southeast**

### **20 January 1991**

*A weakening low-pressure area moved southeastward down the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Hormuz. Cool moist low-level air moved southwest and west over the Northeastern half of Saudi Arabia and extreme southwestern Iraq. Mid-level disturbances across the subtropical jet stream resulted in extensive middle and high cloudiness over northern Saudi Arabia and southern Iraq. By day's end another low had crossed Syria toward western Iraq.*

*A 0000Z broken low clouds at 1,500-4,000 feet covered Baghdad and the Tigris-Euphrates river valley. These clouds slowly cleared from the northwest; by 2100Z, only broken middle and high clouds from 10,000 to 30,000 feet covered the southern half of the Valley. The northern half (including Baghdad saw only thin high clouds. Broken clouds were layered from 1,500 through 25,000 feet over the western slopes of the Zagros Mountains. Over the southern Zagros, tops reached 30,000 feet. Isolated afternoon and evening thunderstorms reached 35,000 feet in the extreme southeast near the Zagros Mountains. After 2100Z, patchy broken low clouds formed again over the northern part of the Tigris Valley and the immediate Baghdad area; bases were 1,000 to 1,500 feet; tops, 3,000 feet.*

*Light rain or showers fell over the southern half of the Tigris-Euphrates river valley and southwestern Iraq. There were isolated afternoon and evening thundershowers over the extreme southeast. Intermittent drizzle fell in the cool air moving west away from the northern Persian Gulf.*

*Winds were northwesterly to northerly over the Baghdad area, becoming northeasterly over the southern Tigris-Euphrates river valley. Over Kuwait and extreme southern Iraq, winds were northeasterly to easterly. Speeds diminished from 10-15 knots in the morning to 5-10 knots by mid-evening.*

*Visibilities in southern and southwestern Iraq and in extreme northeastern Saudi Arabia were near zero in fog during the night, but as high as 2,000 meters in southern Iraq and Kuwait during mid-afternoon. After dark, they dropped rapidly to less than 500 meters. Visibilities in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley, northwest of the low clouds, improved to 10 km by late morning. Patchy dense river fog formed after 2100Z dropping visibilities to less than 500 meters.*

*High temperatures were 7-10 degrees Centigrade in the north and 18 degrees Centigrade in the south. There were freezing temperatures in Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia and subfreezing temperatures above 6,000 feet in the mountains of southeastern Turkey and northeastern Iraq. Central Saudi Arabian lows were 5-12 degrees C.*

### **21 January 1991**

*Mid-level disturbances continued to move east-northeastward along the subtropical jet stream, crossing northern Saudi Arabia and Kuwait into Iran.*

*Patchy dense fog and low clouds again plagued southwestern Iraq and extreme northeastern Saudi Arabia until they dissipated in late morning. Cloud bases were from zero to 1,000 feet; visibilities, from near zero to 500 meters. Layered middle and high clouds persisted from 10,000 to 32,000 feet over most of northern and central Saudi Arabia and the central Red Sea*

*Extensive fog and low clouds also prevailed in this area. Cloud bases were from near zero to 500 meters, and tops reached 2,000 feet. The clouds and fog slowly dissipated by late morning over southwestern Iraq and northeastern Saudi Arabia as far east as Rafha and King Khalid Military City. Over*

*northeastern Saudi Arabia, the low clouds and fog became broken with bases near 3,000 feet and tops at 6,000 feet by early afternoon. On the Saudi Arabian and Persian Gulf coast, early morning ceilings were also near zero, but by late morning, most clouds had become scattered. Patchy fog and low clouds reformed throughout all of northeastern Saudi Arabia and extreme southwestern Iraq shortly after dark. Ceilings dropped to 200-500 feet by 2100Z. Layered middle and high clouds from 10,000-32,000 feet moved slowly southeastward over southern Iraq, northwestern Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; by 2100Z, they were over central and northeastern Saudi Arabia just southeast of Kuwait. Infrared satellite imagery taken just before sunrise in Kuwait shows these layered decks.*

*Precipitation, outside of thunderstorms and showers, was limited to light drizzle in areas of dense fog and low clouds.*

*Winds were northwesterly at 5-10 knots in southeastern Iraq and northeastern Saudi Arabia; they slowly became southeasterly at 5-10 knots in southwestern Iraq and in north-central and northwestern Saudi Arabia*

*Early morning visibilities in the fog and low cloud area ranged from zero to 500 meters, improving to 1,000-3,000 meters by late morning and to 5-5 km by late afternoon. Visibilities were as low as 100 meters in desert fog patches. Patchy dense fog again formed after dark. The thickset fog was found along the Persian Gulf coastline and in shallow depressions inland where sand was still moist or where showers had occurred earlier in the day. On the Persian Gulf coast, visibilities improved from near zero at dawn to 1,000-2,000 meters by 0900Z, but dropped below 500 meters in fog by 1900Z. Patchy dense fog over and near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers northwest of Basrah dissipated by 0600Z, but reformed after 1900Z.*

## **22 January 1991**

*Easterly to east-northeasterly low-level winds continued to bring moisture to west-central and northwest Saudi Arabia. The sub-tropical jet stream slowly weakened, but it continued to bring middle and high clouds northeastward across the Arabian peninsula into Kuwait and southwestern Iran.*

*Multilayered broken middle and high clouds persisted over southwestern Iraq, the southern Persian Gulf, and central Saudi Arabia from 10,000 to 28,000 feet. Visibilities remained good except where mountains were obscured by cloud.*

*Fog and low clouds again persisted all night over northeastern Saudi Arabia the northern Saudi Arabian Persian Gulf coast, and extreme southwestern Iraq. Ceilings were again from near zero to 500 feet. Low clouds slowly lifted and dissipated, moving to a small area southwest of Kuwait by late morning. Bases were now 3,000 feet, with tops to 7,000 feet. Isolated thunderstorms, with bases as low as 2,000 feet, formed in late morning and early afternoon in extreme northeastern Saudi Arabia Kuwait, the northern Persian Gulf, and southwestern Iraq. Tops reached 40,000 feet. Layered broken middle and high clouds persisted from 10,000 to 27,000 feet throughout the day over central and northeastern Saudi Arabia Kuwait, and extreme southwestern Iraq. Iraq northwest of Basrah was clear. A visual DMSP satellite image taken shortly after sunrise in Kuwait, shows layered clouds with embedded thunderstorms over northeastern Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and southwestern Iran.*

*By sunset, low clouds and fog began to reform along the Iraq-Saudi Arabia border northwest as far as Rafha. By late evening, the fog had lifted into broken low clouds with bases from 1,000 to 2,000 feet and tops to 5,000 feet. These clouds had spread north and Northeastern as far as the central Tigris-Euphrates river valley by 2100Z.*

*Showers and thunderstorms fell over northeastern Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the northern Persian Gulf, and southwestern Iran. Patchy nighttime drizzle fell in area of dense fog and low clouds.*

*Winds were northeasterly at 5 knots, becoming southeasterly at 5-10 knots after 0900Z.*

*Visibilities dropped to less than 100 meters in fog before dawn.*

### **23 January 1991**

*By mid-afternoon, the frontal system had moved south of Baghdad. A weak high pressure center formed over Kuwait early in the day and moved slowly southeast in the northern Persian Gulf. The weak stationary frontal system in central Saudi Arabia weakened further. The southwest to northeast subtropical jet stream over central Saudi Arabia moved southeastward to Qatar by 2100Z.*

*Isolated blowing dust reduced visibilities to as low as 3,200 meters in western Iraq.*

*Extensive broken to overcast low clouds, with bases of 500-1,000 feet and tops to 1,500-2000 feet, covered northeastern and central Saudi Arabia. By early afternoon, skies were scattered to broken and bases had lifted to 3,000 feet. This layer dissipated shortly before sunset over northeastern Saudi Arabia, but reformed by 2000Z. In early evening, broken low clouds from 3,000 to 5,000 feet moved north and northeasternward over Kuwait and the southern Tiger-Euphrates river valley in advance of the southward-moving cold front. By 1200Z, the leading edge of broken to overcast frontal cloud layers had moved south of Baghdad, with bases from 3,000 to 4,000 feet; tops were 12,000-15,000 feet with broken high clouds above. Isolated rain showers along and just ahead of the front reached 20,000 feet. By 2000Z, the leading edge of the frontal clouds had moved to near An Najaf in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley --the trailing edge was 60 miles north of Baghdad. Figure 3-8, a visual satellite image taken at 1037Z, shows these layered clouds well.*

*Isolated moderate to heavy rain showers fell in central Iraq along and within 100 miles either side of the southeastward-moving cold front. Patchy light drizzle fell in northeastern Saudi Arabia before 0500Z.*

*Winds were easterly at 5-7 knots before dawn, becoming southeasterly at 5-10 knots by late morning in extreme southern Iraq and northeastern Saudi Arabia. By 1700Z winds had veered to southerly at 10-15 knots. In central Iraq, winds were light and variable until 1200Z, becoming southerly at 10-20 knots after 1500Z.*

### **24 January 1991**

*A 1200Z, heavy rain fell in extreme northern Saudi Arabia near the western Iraq border. Fog formed during the night and through the morning in northern Saudi Arabia, along the western Saudi Arabia-Iraqi border, in northern Jordan, and in southern Syria.*

*Winds were westerly to northwesterly at 10 knots during the first 12 hours, becoming northerly to northeasterly at 10 knots later in the day.*

*Visibilities in fog were as low as 5 km from 0000 to 1000Z in Saudi Arabia.*

### **25 January 1991**

*A low moved east-northeast across Syria and Iraq, producing light snow and rain showers, blowing dust,*

*and extensive cloudiness. Conditions improved toward the end of the day as the system moved into Iran. By the end of the day, another low had developed along the eastern Mediterranean coast, increasing cloudiness in western Iraq.*

*The low produced light snow over western Iraq, northeastern Jordan, and Syria; light rain showers fell in northwestern Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Winds to 20 knots in northern Saudi Arabia produced duststorms from 0900 to 1500Z as far south as 28 degrees north.*

*Cloud cover was extensive until evening, by which time the system had moved into Iran. Broken to overcast low and middle clouds, along with some high clouds, preceded the low and its cold front. Scattered to broken low clouds followed the front; ceilings were 2,000-3,000 feet, but as low as 500 feet in rainshowers.*

*Precipitation consisted of light rainshowers that developed with the frontal system. At Z, Baghdad skies were overcast with rainshowers.*

*From 0400 to 1100Z in Saudi Arabia, fog reduced visibility to as low as 3,600 meters. Fog redeveloped in the evening. Some dust may have been advected into the area from storms farther west.*

## **26 January 1991**

*By 1800Z, a weak secondary low had formed along the front in Saudi Arabia near 27 degrees North, 44 degrees East, and drifted slowly east.*

*The low-pressure system produced light snow over southern Syria and light rainshowers in northern Saudi Arabia and western Iraq. Blowing dust south of the rain in Saudi Arabia reduced visibilities to 5 km. Winds were 20 knots around the low, but reached 30 knots with rain in northwestern Saudi Arabia*

*The low moving across southern Iraq produced extensive cloudiness, as well as thunderstorms with bases at 2,000 feet and tops to 35,000 feet. Ceilings were as low as 800 feet in rainshowers.*

*Precipitation fell as light rain and rainshowers in Saudi Arabia around the low. Rainshowers also fell in Iraq.*

*Winds were northwesterly at 5-15 knots most of the day, becoming northeasterly as the storm system approached and northwesterly again as it passed. Peak speeds were 23 knots, probably higher in Iraq.*

*Visibilities in eastern Iraq were 6 km in haze early in the day through 0600Z. Later in the day, visibilities on the south sides of showers and duststorms were reduced to 8 km.*

## **27 January 1991**

*A low moving eastward from northeastern Saudi Arabia to the Persian Gulf coast produced extensive cloudiness over most of southeastern Iraq. The low gradually weakened throughout the day leaving only some low clouds in the vicinity of the Gulf by late evening. A cold front extended west-southwest from the low across Saudi Arabia. A strong high moved into northwestern Saudi Arabia, driving the cold front into southern Saudi Arabia; strong winds behind the front produced dust storms.*

*The storm system produced significant weather over large parts of Saudi Arabia. Light rain and rainshowers moving east with the low persisted at some Gulf coastal stations until 1900Z. The low*

*produced multilayered clouds the first half of the day, but only low clouds the second half. A low overcast with fog developed behind the front in northwestern Saudi Arabia; fog dropped visibilities to as low as 200 meters. Skies improved by mid-morning and cleared by afternoon. Strong winds behind the front produced dust storms. Visibilities in northwestern Saudi Arabia were near zero in early evening because of blowing dust in 35 knot winds.*

*Skies were initially overcast in the southeastern two-thirds of the area but Baghdad and vicinity was clear. Middle and high clouds were only present the first half of the day; they dissipated and moved off to the east by 1200Z. The low clouds moved southeast during the day and were out of Iraq by 1500Z. After 1500Z, the low cloud remaining over Saudi Arabia and Kuwait was broken to overcast.*

*Precipitation fell from 0000 to 0600Z as light drizzle, rain, and rain showers.*

*Winds were initially southeasterly at 10-15 knots ahead of the low, by northerly to northwesterly across Iraq behind the front. Winds shifted across the area by 1200Z; northerly to northwesterly winds were 10-20 knots with peak gusts to 30 knots. Speeds dropped to less than 10 knots during the evening.*

*Visibilities dropped to 9 km under the cloud cover in rain, fog, and haze.*

## **28 January 1991**

*High pressure began to dominate the weather over Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia, but parts of Saudi Arabia were still affected by weather left in the wake of the low-pressure system that prevailed on the 27th.*

*Morning fog and low clouds north of Riyadh lowered ceilings and visibility to 2,000 feet and 8 km. There were some scattered to broken low clouds in the western Persian Gulf and at coastal stations. There was broken fog and stratus, with blowing dust, in southern Saudi Arabia.*

*Skies were generally clear except for thin scattered high cloud at 22,000-28,000 feet over northern Iraq and heavy black smoke over southern Iraq--see Figure 3-14. Winds were northwesterly at 3-10 knots, becoming more northerly toward the end of the day. Visibilities were as low as 1,500 meters over southern Iraq in the heavy smoke.*

## **Visible Smoke Plumes**

*NOAA visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes visible originating in an area just south of the two large lakes west of Baghdad and extending to the southeast. Available NOAA thermal imagery details smoke plumes in eastern Iraq moving to the southeast.*

## **29 January 1991**

*A high-pressure area over Saudi Arabia weakened as it moved southeast toward Qatar. A mid- to upper-level disturbance moved across the northern part of the region, resulting in extensive cloudiness over northern Iraq and Turkey.*

*The disturbance produced light rain and snow in Syria and snow in Turkey. There was extensive black smoke along the Persian Gulf coast. Suspended dust still reduced visibility in southern Saudi Arabia.*

*Isolated evening thunderstorms from 3,000 to 35,000 feet developed over southeastern Iraq. Some*

*formed southwest of Baghdad at 1800Z.*

*Winds were near calm during the night, becoming east southeasterly at 5-10 knots in the morning and increasing 10-20 knots during the afternoon. On the Persian Gulf- coast, however, winds were northwesterly at 5-10 knots for the first half of the day before switching to east-southeast.*

*Visibilities were 8 km in blowing dust in the afternoon as the winds picked up. Black smoke reduced visibilities along the Persian Gulf coast--one station reported 9 km.*

### **30 January 1991**

*A low-pressure system developed in the eastern Mediterranean and moved eastward across Syria, reaching western Iraq by the end of the day.*

*Low clouds moved into western Iraq during the day with ceilings around 3,000 feet. The subtropical jet stream produced high clouds across central Saudi Arabia.*

*Cloud cover from the previous day 's disturbance remained over eastern Iraq and Kuwait; broken low clouds at 3,000-6, 000 feet in the north around Baghdad dissipated by 1100Z. Over Kuwait, broken middle clouds from 8,000 to 14,000 feet moved off to the east by 0600Z. Broken to overcast low clouds with 3,000-foot ceilings and 6,000-foot tops entered the western part of the area in the evening.*

*With the storm system approaching, winds were southerly to southeasterly at 5-10 knots.*

*Visibilities were restricted, primarily by haze and smoke from burning oil. Morning fog reduced visibility to 5 km in some spots; most haze restrictions were reported at 8km. Some dust was raised during the day with increasing winds from the approaching system.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

**DMSP visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes originating in an area west of the two large lakes west of Baghdad and extending to the southeast. The plume splits into two plumes, one extending to the east and the other to the SSE just south of the southernmost lake.**

### **31 January 1991**

*A slow-moving low in the eastern Mediterranean Sea spread stormy weather throughout the Middle East as an associated frontal system passed through Iraq. At 0600Z, a secondary low-pressure cell was centered southwest of Baghdad. It rapidly moved northeastern while the cold front moved south and weakened. In north-central Saudi Arabia the strong subtropical jet stream spread extensive high clouds.*

*Broken to overcast low clouds extended over the area until about 1600Z, with ceilings over Iraq as low as 3, 000 feet and tops to 6, 000 feet. Baghdad was affected between 0200 mid 0900Z. Skies become clear in central Iraq and Kuwait after 1600Z as the front moved southward.*

*Isolated thunderstorms with tops to 35, 000 feet passed northeast of Baghdad near 1100Z. Rain fell in western Iraq when the low-pressure cell moved through.*

*Winds were southwesterly at 5-10 knots before the front and westerly to northerly at 15-20 knots immediately behind it.*

*Visibilities were reduced to 4,000 meters by duststorms in Kuwait and southern Iraq as the front passed. Ground fog lowered visibilities to about 6 km in northeastern Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and southern Iraq.*

## **1 February 1991**

*High pressure was centered over northwestern Saudi Arabia, keeping central Iraq cloud-free. A weak cold front extended from a low centered in north central Iran. The front spread middle clouds from Qatar southwestward across Saudi Arabia. A slow-moving low-pressure system centered on the Turkey-Syria border caused rainshowers in western Iraq, Syria, and Jordan. By 1800Z, middle clouds from this low reached Baghdad. A weak low developed on the central Red Sea coast in response to an upper-air disturbance.*

*Middle clouds covered the mountains to Iraq's west and north. Light rain fell in Syria and northern Iraq between 1800 and 2100Z. Extensive areas of mountain-wave turbulence developed in the west between 0300Z and 1500Z and reached at Far East as 43 degrees east. Early-morning ground fog formed in low-lying areas over most of the eastern Arabian Peninsula. Lowest visibilities were 2,000-4,000 meters.*

*Skies were clear to scattered before about 0900Z, except in the extreme northeast. Broken low clouds from the low in Turkey spread southward; by 1600Z, they had reached Baghdad, with 3,000 foot ceilings. Thin broken or scattered cirrus spread northeastward from the northern Red Sea, covering the area south of 31 degrees North by 1100Z.*

*Winds were northeasterly at 5-10 knots in the south, westerly to the north. Afternoon winds were light and variable over central Iraq. Visibilities were generally good, but morning ground fog reduced them to about 6 km in northeast Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and southern Iraq.*

## **2 February 1991**

*A trough of low pressure formed to the east of a high-pressure cell centered over eastern Saudi Arabia, causing low clouds in southern Iraq. A frontal system with low centers in the southern Caspian Sea and in east central Syria extended along the northern Iraq border. The strong subtropical jet stream spread high and middle clouds over central Saudi Arabia.*

*Low and middle clouds prevailed over northern and western Iraq. Early morning ground fog formed in low-lying areas over most of the Eastern Arabian Peninsula. Extensive areas of mountain-wave turbulence developed near the Syria-Iraq border between 0300 and 1500Z and reached to 43 degrees East.*

*The subtropical jet stream caused layered middle and high clouds over the area south of 32 degrees North throughout the day. Ceilings were between 15,000 and 25,000 feet, with the lowest along the northern Persian Gulf. Frontal low clouds stretched along the Syria-Iraq border. The broken low clouds southwest of Baghdad included 4,000 foot ceilings and 6,000 foot tops. These clouds gradually moved east; by 2000Z, they were on the Kuwait coast. Another layer of low clouds with ceilings of about 3,000 feet formed over the Tigris-Euphrates river valley north of 31 degrees North during the night.*

*Winds were easterly at 10-15 knots south of 30 degrees North, southerly in the central area and westerly north of 33 degrees North. They were gusty in the southern areas.*

*Duststorms reduced visibilities in the northern Nafud Desert eastward to Southern Kuwait between 1200 and 2000Z. Minimum visibility was about 2,400 meters. Dense smoke was reported in Northwestern Kuwait before 0800Z--visibilities were probably below 2,000 meters.*

*High temperatures were 13-16 degrees Celsius; lows, 2-11 degrees Celsius.*

### **3 February 1991**

*The frontal system in eastern Syria began to move slowly eastward and break up, resulting in lowered ceilings and gusty winds. The nearly dry front passed Baghdad at 2000Z. A weak front extended from central Iraq to near Riyadh, spreading low clouds to Iraq's eastern section. The subtropical jet stream became more westerly than northwesterly, leaving the northern Persian Gulf cloud-free but spreading scattered to broken middle and high clouds across Saudi Arabia.*

*Sustained winds to 25 knots were reported in extreme northwestern Saudi Arabia as the front passed. Extensive duststorms reduced visibilities to 1,000 meters near the front in the Syrian and Nafud Deserts. Duststorms were also reported at 1500Z between Riyadh and Kuwait.*

*Middle and high clouds from the subtropical jet stream had moved out of the area by 1000Z. In the morning, scattered to broken low clouds covered Iraq east of 43 degrees East and all of Kuwait. Some locations reported 3,000 foot ceilings. By 1200Z, the clouds had moved eastward to the Iraq-Turkey border. A small area of low clouds with 3,000 foot ceilings formed about 100 miles west of Baghdad at 1600Z.*

*Winds were westerly at 10-25 knots west of 45 degrees East, but southeasterly at 10-15 knots to the east. There were gusts to 35 knots near the front.*

*Duststorms reduced visibilities to as low as 500 meters at about 1500Z in southern Kuwait and northeastern Saudi Arabia. Elsewhere, visibilities were above 6 km. High temperatures were 8-20 degrees Celsius; lows, 3-16 degrees Celsius.*

### **4 February 1991**

*High pressure centered in southeastern Egypt strengthened and built into northwestern Saudi Arabia. The low -pressure system that had been affecting northern Iraq continued to move eastward. By 0900Z, the trough had moved southeastward to the south of Qatar. The subtropical jet stream continued to spread high and middle clouds over the central Arabian Peninsula.*

*In the early morning, middle clouds produced 10,000 foot ceilings in a triangular area between 30 degrees North and a southwest-Northeastern line running from 60 miles south of Baghdad, then eastward to the Iraq border. These clouds rapidly moved southeastward. By 0600Z, they affected only the coast of Kuwait. The area was almost cloud-free by 1000Z.*

*Winds were northeasterly at 10-15 knots inland, but northerly at 15-20 knots on the Kuwait coast. Inland, winds became northerly at 5-10 knots after 1800Z.*

*Visibilities were generally above 10 km, but scattered fires and smoke plumes reduced visibility in Kuwait to below 4 km. One smoke plume, originating in southern Kuwait measured, 35 miles long and 10-15 miles wide.*

*High temperatures were 3-13 degrees Celsius; lows, 2-8 degrees Celsius.*

### **5 February 1991**

*High pressure centered in central Iraq kept skies clear or scattered most of the day, but clouds associated with the subtropical jet stream still spread high and middle clouds over the central Arabian Peninsula. These clouds were scattered in the morning, but denser clouds moved in from Egypt by 1000Z.*

*Morning haze reduced visibilities in central Saudi Arabia, Riyadh reported 4,800 meters at 0500Z, improving to 8 km by 0800Z. Duststorms after 2000Z were the result of 20-knot winds over the Syrian and Nafud Desert; they lowered visibility to 5 km.*

*Clouds were limited to scattered cirrus until about 1100Z, but the subtropical jet stream moved scattered to broken middle and high clouds into southwestern Iraq later in the day. These clouds had moved over Kuwait by 1600Z, producing 10,000-foot ceilings during the night.*

*Winds were northeasterly at 10-15 knots along the coast, but light and variable in Iraq. As the front shifted farther north after 0900Z, winds in the south became stronger and more easterly. Visibilities were above 10 km except in Kuwait, where scattered fires and smoke plumes reduced visibility to below 4 km. High temperatures were 9-17 degrees Celsius; lows, 0-6 degrees Celsius.*

#### *Visible Smoke Plumes*

*DMSP visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows small visible smoke plumes over Kuwait extending to the south and southeast.*

#### **6 February 1991**

*High pressure was centered in northwestern Iraq, with a weak low-pressure trough to the southeast between central Saudi Arabia- near Riyadh--and Israel. The subtropical jet stream remained over the northern Arabian Peninsula; associated high clouds became increasingly scattered after 0600Z.*

*At 0000Z, there were only scattered low, middle, and high clouds throughout the area. By 0300Z, the middle cloud deck had thickened, ceilings as low as 12,000 feet, with tops at about 18,000 feet, had formed over the southwestern half of Iraq. These clouds drifted eastward and by 1900Z they were east of Baghdad and Kuwait. Middle and high clouds from the subtropical jet stream affected Kuwait and southern Iraq between 0400 and 1100Z; bases were at or above 10,000 feet, with tops to 32,000 feet.*

*Winds were light and variable in Iraq, but easterly at 5-10 knots in Kuwait. Morning fog, smoke, and dust reduced visibilities in Kuwait and southern Iraq to as low as 3,200 meters in spots. Afternoon visibilities in areas not affected by smoke were above 6 km.*

*Afternoon high temperatures were between 5 and 13 degrees Celsius. High pressure and almost clear skies drove morning low temperatures down to -2 degrees Celsius in the north and 7 degrees Celsius in the south.*

#### **7 February 1991**

*A low-pressure system over northeastern Saudi Arabia resulted in afternoon and evening rainshowers and thunderstorms over Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The subtropical jet stream brought middle and upper cloudiness to central Saudi Arabia. Weak high pressure was centered over Iraq.*

*Scattered low clouds, with some middle and high clouds that were occasionally broken, extended across central Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Ceilings varied from 10,000 to 25,000 feet. Broken low clouds with bases at 2,000 feet were evident early in the morning over western Iraq. Light afternoon*

*rainshowers fell over east central Saudi Arabia. Isolated late evening thunderstorms were reported over the west-central pan of the Persian Gulf. Tops were about 30,000-35,000 feet. Visibilities in northwestern Saudi Arabia were 7-9 km in haze and suspended dust. Suspended dust also reduced early morning visibilities in east central Saudi Arabia to 4,800 meters.*

*Early morning skies were generally clear, but scattered middle clouds from the west moved into central Iraq and Kuwait by mid-morning. The middle clouds over central Iraq went scattered to broken at 10,000 feet by late morning. Skies became scattered by early afternoon. By early evening, cloud cover over Kuwait and southeast Iraq became scattered, variable to broken, at 10,000-18,000 feet. Isolated evening thunderstorms developed over extreme northern Kuwait; tops reached 30,000 feet.*

*Early morning winds were light and variable, becoming northwesterly to northerly at 10-15 knots by late morning. Haze and suspended dust reduced visibilities over central Iraq to 7-9 km. Smoke, haze, and suspended dust reduced visibilities in northern Kuwait to 5-7 km and to 1,600 meters in southern Kuwait.*

*High temperatures were 7-15 degrees Celsius; lows, 0-6 degrees Celsius.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

NOAA visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows visible smoke plumes extending in varying directions from to the northeast to the south. Imagery captioned: "Smoke from Kuwait is being blown southward into northeastern Saudi Arabia." [\[13\]](#)

### **8 February 1991**

*The low pressure system was now located over southeastern Saudi Arabia. The subtropical jet stream brought middle and high clouds across eastern Saudi Arabia. Weak high pressure was centered over Iraq.*

*Although skies were generally clear, broken middle clouds at 10,000 to 12,000 feet were observed over east-southeastern Saudi Arabia during early morning. Skies were broken to overcast at 4,000-5,000 feet between 0500 and 1300Z over northwestern and north-central Saudi Arabia. Scattered middle clouds were observed over western Iraq in the morning and afternoon, becoming broken at 10,000-12,000 feet during the evening. Blowing sand and dust lowered visibilities to 5-7 km in east central Saudi Arabia.*

*Skies were generally clear, but scattered middle clouds were observed over southeastern Iraq during early morning. By mid-afternoon, there were scattered middle clouds over central Iraq. By late night, these became scattered to broken at 10,000-12,000 feet.*

*Winds were light and variable in the morning, becoming northwesterly to northerly at 10-15 knots. Visibilities in smoke over southern Kuwait and southeast Iraq were less than 1,600 meters. High temperatures were 7-15 degrees Celsius; lows, 0-6 degrees Celsius.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

NOAA visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows visible smoke plumes over southeast Iraq and southern Kuwait, extending to the south and southeast.

### **9 February 1991**

*High pressure dominated the region-- skies were generally clear.*

*Skies were clear except for scattered low clouds over northwestern Saudi Arabia and western Iraq. Winds increased to 15 knots with gusts of 25 knots across northern Saudi Arabia, where afternoon visibilities decreased to 4,800 meters in blowing sand and dust.*

*Early morning skies over central Iraq were broken at 10,000-12,000 feet. The clouds slowly moved into southeastern Iraq and dissipated during the day.*

*Winds were westerly to northwesterly at 10-20 knots. Smoke and haze lowered visibilities in Kuwait to 5-7 km. High temperatures were 12-20 degrees Celsius; lows, 2-8 degrees Celsius.*

### **10 February 1991**

*High pressure continued to dominate. Skies over Saudi Arabia and Iraq were clear during the day, but scattered to broken mid-level clouds with bases at 10,000-12,000 feet moved into western Iraq by late evening.*

*Skies were clear during the day, but by late evening, scattered to broken mid-level clouds with bases at 10,000-12,000 feet moved into central Iraq.*

*Winds were northwesterly at 5-10 knots. Thick smoke over east and southeast Iraq began to show in satellite photos by 0600Z and lasted until early evening. Smoke from southern Kuwait was also still visible; visibilities in the smoke were 800-1,600 meters. High temperatures were 10-15 degrees Celsius; lows, 0-5 degrees Celsius.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

Imagery in [Gulf War Weather](#) shows smoke plumes visible over western, eastern, and southeastern Iraq. Direction: SSE; Smoke plumes are also visible over southern Kuwait. Direction: South.

### **11 February 1991**

*High pressure was centered over southeastern Saudi Arabia but low pressure formed over western Saudi Arabia. The subtropical jet stream brought increased moisture in the mid- and upper-levels to Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia. A mid-level disturbance moving over Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia caused isolated thunderstorms and rainshowers.*

*Scattered high clouds over western Iraq became broken with bases at 20,000 feet from mid-morning through afternoon. There were scattered low clouds over northwestern and east central Saudi Arabia during the day.*

*Scattered to broken upper clouds with bases at 22,000 - 25,000 feet were present during the morning and mid-afternoon over central Iraq. Morning skies were clear over Kuwait and southeastern Iraq, but smoke plumes were visible. Cloudiness decreased in central Iraq during the day, but increased in southeastern Iraq and Kuwait. Skies became scattered to broken, occasionally overcast, at 4,000 - 6,000 feet. By late afternoon, thunderstorms (tops 35,000 feet) and rainshowers had formed over Kuwait; they moved off to the east and dissipated by late evening.*

*Winds accompanying the thunderstorms in Kuwait reached 25-35 knots, but over the rest of the area they*

were northwesterly at 10-15 knots.

Smoke and haze lowered morning visibilities to 4,800 meters in Kuwait and southeastern Iraq. Rain and rainshowers reduced evening visibilities to 1,600 - 3,200 meters. High temperatures were 10-15 degrees Celsius; lows were 0-5 degrees Celsius.

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

Imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes clearly visible over Kuwait. Direction: South; Smoke plumes are also visible over southeastern Iraq. Direction: SSE.

### **12 February 1991**

High pressure dominated, but a low-pressure system moved into the eastern Mediterranean by the end of the day increasing cloudiness over western Iraq.

Broken middle clouds at 8,000-10,000 feet were present over northeast, east and central Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf during the morning. By late evening, they were scattered to broken high clouds at 20,000-25,000 feet over western Iraq.

Broken middle clouds at 8,000-10,000 feet remained over Kuwait until mid-morning. Scattered upper clouds moved into central Iraq by late evening.

Winds were northwesterly, to northerly at 10-15 knots. High temperatures were 10-15 degrees Celsius; lows 0-5 degrees Celsius. Visibilities in Kuwait were 5-7 km due to smoke and haze

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

Imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes clearly visible over eastern Iraq and Kuwait. Direction: S-SSE.

### **13 February 1991**

High pressure dominated the Saudi Arabian peninsula but low pressure centered over the eastern Mediterranean sent moisture into Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia. The low moved to the northeast as high pressure intensified behind it.

Scattered skies became broken to overcast over western and northern Iraq. The 25,000 foot ceilings prevailing in the morning became 8,000- 10,000 feet during the day. By the end of the day, skies were scattered again. Over northern Saudi Arabia, skies were scattered, but occasionally broken, at 20,000-25, 000 feet.

Scattered skies became gradually broken over central, east-central, and southeast Iraq and Kuwait. Smoke plumes were visible over southern Kuwait and the northern Saudi Arabian Gulf Coast. (see below)

Winds were northwesterly at 10-15 knots. Visibilities in southeastern Iraq and Kuwait were 5-7 kilometers in smoke and haze. High temperatures were 13-16 degrees Celsius; lows, 1-4 degrees Celsius.

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

Imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes clearly visible over southern Kuwait. Plume directions appear to be to the S-SSE.

### **14 February 1991**

*High pressure over Iran and Syria resulted in fair weather across most of the region.*

*Morning skies over northern Iraq were overcast with middle and high clouds; ceilings were as low as 10,000 feet. The clouds moved eastward and were over Iran by 1200Z. Broken low and middle clouds over central and southern Saudi Arabia produced 5,000-foot ceilings with scattered light rain showers and 9-km visibilities. The clouds moved southeastward and became scattered after 1200Z. Visibilities in western and southern Iraq were as low as 6 km where 20-knot winds resulted in localized suspended and blowing dust.*

*Cloud cover consisted only of thin scattered high clouds over eastern Iraq and Kuwait: bases were 20,000 feet; tops 25,000 feet. The high clouds moved east into Iran by 1200Z. Winds were light and variable in the early morning, becoming northerly to easterly at 5-15 knots during the day.*

*Morning visibilities along the Persian Gulf coast near Kuwait were 8 km in fog. Widespread haze over northern Saudi Arabia produced visibilities of 8 km. High temperatures were 16-18 degrees Celsius; lows were 2-5 degrees Celsius.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

Imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes clearly visible over southern Iraq. Plume directions appear to be to the SE.

### **15 February 1991**

*High pressure over Iran and Turkey extended southward across most of the region. Broken high clouds passed through western Iraq to the east during the afternoon, followed in the evening by a large shield of high cloud entering from the west. Scattered to broken high clouds over parts of central and southern Saudi Arabia—with bases between 9,000 and 12,000 feet—dissipated partially during the day. Blowing dust in northern and western Saudi Arabia reduced visibilities to as low as 5 km.*

*Broken high clouds passed through the area between 1300Z and 2100Z with bases at 24,000 feet and tops to 32,000 feet. There were followed by scattered high clouds that moved into central Iraq from the west by the end of the day. Scattered bases were at 24,000 feet with tops to 32,000 feet.*

*Winds were northerly at 5-10 knots through the morning, gradually shifting to easterly of 5-15 knots in the afternoon and evening. Smoke that is clearly visible restricted visibility up to 14,000 feet. Evening ground fog developed along the Kuwait coast, dropping visibility to 8 km. High temperatures were near 20 degrees Celsius; lows varied from 2 degrees Celsius in the north to 8 degrees Celsius in the southeast.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

DMSP visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes visible over Kuwait extending to the south over Saudi Arabia.

### **16 February 1991**

*High pressure over Iran weakened as a strong frontal system approached from the west. The polar jet stream dipped southward into the eastern Mediterranean as the subtropical jet stream crossed Egypt and brought in upper-level moisture. A new low-pressure center formed on the front over Syria by 1500Z and moved southeast. The low and its accompanying cold front reached western Iraq by 1800Z.*

*Multiple cloud layers covered the region southward to 25 degrees North with scattered to broken low clouds and broken to overcast middle and high clouds. Light rain and rainshowers lowered ceilings to 1,000 feet and visibilities to 1,100 meters. The blowing dust already present in northwestern Saudi Arabia at 0000Z spread to include much of northern Saudi Arabia, especially south of the rain. Winds up to 30 knots produced dust storms with visibilities as low as 200 meters in northern Saudi Arabia, Syria and western Iraq.*

*Cloud cover increased and ceilings lowered during the day. Skies were initially scattered with high clouds from 27,000 to 30,000 feet, but became broken to overcast by morning, with multiple layers between 25,000 and 35,000 feet. Bases lowered to 20,000 feet by 0700Z. Broken middle clouds reached central Iraq at about 1100Z with 12,000 foot bases and 18,000foot tops. Scattered low clouds moved in by early evening with 2,000 foot bases and 6,000 foot tops; middle-cloud ceilings were down to 8,000 feet by then. Low clouds increased in the evening. Light rain and rain showers lowered ceilings to 1, 000 feet.*

*Winds varied from easterly to southerly with the approaching frontal system. Initial 5- to 10-knot speeds increased during the day. The highest reported sustained speed was 30 knots.*

*Visibilities worsened throughout the day. Dense black smoke over the southern half of Kuwait reduced visibilities to 6 km-- some pilots reported certain areas as "unworkable." Duststorms developed at wind speeds reached 20 knots around 0900Z; speeds to 30 knots dropped visibilities to as low as 200 meters later in the day. Local evening visibilities were as low as 1,100 meters. High temperatures increased to 20-25 degrees Celsius as the front brought warm air into the region; lows were 6-8 degrees Celsius.*

## **17 February 1991**

*A low-pressure area moved northeast from central Iraq across Iran as its cold front moved through most of Iraq. A weak secondary low formed along the front in south-central Iraq near the Saudi Arabian border. The cold front continued southward into central Saudi Arabia and weakened. High pressure intensified behind the front.*

*Rain fell along the front in northern Saudi Arabia early in the day, but moved into central Saudi Arabia by evening. Visibilities were 8 km, but dropped to 4,700 meters in a 1500Z thunderstorm in west-central Saudi Arabia. Blowing dust ahead of the front reduced visibilities to as low as 1, 700 meters. Duststorms behind the front dropped visibility as low as 900 meters in western Iraq. Skies over central Saudi Arabia were scattered as 4, 000 feet, and broken to overcast at 10, 000 feet*

*Cloud cover from 0000Z to 1100Z was broken to overcast with layered low and middle clouds: ceilings were 3,000 feet, tops to 15,000 feet. Skies over southern Iraq and Kuwait were overcast at between 20,000 and 35,000feet. Skies in Iraq began to clear by 1100Z, leaving scattered low clouds from 3, 000 to 6,000 feet that continued moving east and south; all of Iraq, except for its extreme northern border, was clear after 1600Z.*

*Rain and rainshowers fell over northeastern Saudi Arabia southeastern Iraq, and Kuwait. The bases of late-morning thunderstorms near the Saudi Arabia border were 3,000 feet, with tops to 35,000 feet. The rain moved eastward by evening.*

*Winds were southerly to southeasterly at 5-15 knots ahead of the low and cold front, and northerly to northwesterly at 5-20 knots behind it. Speeds diminished to 5-10 knots in the evening.*

*Visibility in rain was 4,700 meters. Blowing dust in some areas of northeastern Saudi Arabia that had remained dry lowered visibilities to 6 km. Evening fog formed locally where rain had fallen, lowering visibilities to 6 km.*

*Daytime temperatures were highest (20 degrees Celsius) in the west where skies cleared first, but highs in the east were as low as 14 degrees Celsius. Daily lows were in the evening after the cold front had passed. Lows ranged from 6 degrees Celsius in the north to 12 degrees Celsius in the south.*

## **18 February 1991**

*A high-pressure cell moved over Iraq and dominated much of the region weather. Morning fog developed over north-central and northwestern Saudi Arabia but dissipated by early afternoon. Clouds associated with yesterday's cold front were over central Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf, where they produced scattered light rain through the morning until moving into the Arabian Sea in the afternoon. Skies were scattered from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, broken from 10,000 to 18,000 feet, and broken from 28,000 to 33,000 feet.*

*Thick morning ground fog lifted to form 1,000 foot ceilings that dissipated by about 1000Z. Broken middle clouds over southern Kuwait and northwestern Saudi Arabia moved off to the southeast during the first 6 hours of the day; ceilings were 7,000 feet with tops to 12,000 feet. Middle and high clouds moved into the region from the northwest during the second half of the day; scattered to broken middle clouds were from 8,000 to 18,000 feet and thin broken high clouds were from 29,000 to 35,000 feet.*

*Winds were generally light and variable in the north, but northerly to northeasterly at 5-10 knots in the south. Visibilities ranged from near zero to 2,000 meters in thick and extensive morning fog across portions of Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The fog, which was concentrated over (and to the west of) the Tigris-Euphrates river valley in Iraq, didn't burn off until about 1000Z. Fog formed again in the evening over northern Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, dropping visibilities to 4,800 meters. High temperatures were 17-20 degrees Celsius; lows ranged from 5 degrees Celsius in clear areas to 11 degrees Celsius under the fog.*

## **19 February 1991**

*A low-pressure area developed over Syria and moved eastward into northwestern Iraq. A secondary low developed in northwestern Saudi Arabia and moved eastward into northern Saudi Arabia. Two lines of strong thunderstorms-- one over northern Saudi Arabia one over Iraq-- developed between 1500 and 1800Z and continued well into the next day.*

*Scattered low clouds over western Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia early in the day were from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Thin high clouds moved in that afternoon, Thunderstorm bases were at 3,000 feet, tops to 35,000 feet. Rain and rainshowers began after 1500Z. In central Saudi Arabia, scattered to broken low and middle clouds, with bases at 4,000 and 10,000 feet, produced scattered evening rainshowers.*

*Cloud cover in the first 6 hours was limited to southeastern Iraq and Kuwait, where skies were scattered at 3,000 and 5,000 feet and thin broken from 20,000 to 25,000 feet. After these had cleared out in the afternoon, a new high thin broken layer at 22,000 to 25,000 feet moved in. Convective activity from the west entered the area at about 1800Z, producing bases that were generally 3,000 feet, but as low as 1,000 feet in thunderstorms; tops were to 35,000 feet. Convective cells consolidated to form a nearly solid, north-south line in central Iraq as another, similar line formed in northern Saudi Arabia. Middle-cloud*

*ceilings outside showers were at 10,000 feet.*

*Thunderstorms produced localized moderate to heavy rain after 1800Z. Light rain and rainshowers fell outside the areas of strong convection.*

*Winds were east southeasterly at 5-10 knots during the first half of the day, increasing to 15-20 knots by afternoon. Isolated gusts to 30 knots occurred with thunderstorms. Visibilities were less than 1,000 meters in rain associated with thunderstorms, but 7 and 9 km elsewhere in rainshowers, black smoke from Kuwait, fog, and or blowing dust. High temperatures were 19-21 degrees Celsius; lows, 7-11 degrees Celsius.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

DMSP visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes visible over Kuwait and extreme northeastern Saudi Arabia.

### **20 February 1991**

*The low over Iraq moved eastward into Iran as the secondary low over northern Saudi Arabia moved southeast along the Persian Gulf coast. Thunderstorm activity that started the day before continued across eastern Iraq, Kuwait, and northeastern Saudi Arabia. Lines of thunderstorms moved gradually eastward as new cells developed on their southwestern ends.*

*A cold front moved southeast across central and eastern Saudi Arabia, producing scattered rain showers and visibilities as low as 800 meters in blowing dust. Skies were scattered from 4,000 to 6,000 feet and broken from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Thunderstorms that had been in northern Iraq earlier in the day moved into Iran, followed by broken to overcast low and middle clouds with ceilings at 3,500 feet. Western Iraq remained generally clear.*

*Thunderstorms moved across the area from west to east. Bases were at 1,000 feet and tops reached 40,000 feet. Cloud cover outside thunderstorms was broken to overcast, and multilayered from 3,000 to 35,000 feet. Surface moisture helped produce low broken clouds west of the front in central Iraq: ceilings were 3,500 feet, with tops to 6,000 feet. There were also broken middle clouds from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Parts of south-central Iraq and north-central Saudi Arabia cleared as thunderstorms moved east.*

*Precipitation was moderate to heavy in thunderstorms, but light away from the strong cells.*

*Winds were east-southeasterly at 10-20 knots, becoming west-northeasterly at 10-25 knots as the storm moved through. Isolated thunderstorms were above 30 knots.*

*Visibilities were 9 km outside thunderstorms, but less than, 1,000 meters in heavy thundershowers. Blowing dust in areas along the front that had not received much rain lowered visibilities to 7 km. Evening fog formed along the Persian Gulf coast, lowering visibilities to 1,500 meters by 2300Z.*

*High temperatures ranged from 24 degrees Celsius in the southeast ahead of the cold front to as low as 15 degrees Celsius in the northwest behind it. Lows were 9 degrees Celsius in the north mid 14 degrees Celsius in the southeast.*

### **21 February 1991**

*A low-pressure system moving south along the Persian Gulf neared Dhahran by 0300Z; by 1500Z, it was on the United Arab Emirates coast near 53 degrees East. Its cloudless cold front extended southwest across the Arabian Peninsula. By 0900Z, an area of high pressure had formed in northwestern Saudi Arabia near the Iraqi border*

*The low-pressure system spread a wide area of clouds, rain, and isolated thunderstorms over the Persian Gulf and along the coast as it passed. Ceilings were generally 10,000 feet in rainshowers, but ceilings in thunderstorms were reported at 3,000 feet. Inland, the front caused duststorms as it passed, reducing visibilities in some places to 800 meters. Fog blanketed northern Saudi Arabia the wake of the low-pressure system, but dissipated by 0800Z at most locations; visibilities were as low as 2,800 meters along the coast, but much lower in protected wadis. Along the eastern Saudi Arabian coast, visibilities were 4,800 meters in dense haze. Between 0500 and 1300Z, sporadic dust storms reduced visibilities to 6 km in the Syrian Desert.*

*An overcast layer of low clouds resulted in 500-foot ceilings over Kuwait mid Iraq south of Baghdad. Cloud tops were about 1,200 feet. The clouds lifted to 1,000-3,000 feet by 0500Z and dissipated by 0700Z. South of 29 degrees North, broken middle clouds with 10,000-foot bases persisted until about 0700Z. Skies were clear after 0900Z.*

*Winds were northeasterly or northerly at 10 knots in the south, easterly at 10-15 knots in the north. Central Iraq's winds were light and variable. Highest speeds -- 20 knots along the northeastern Saudi Arabian border-- were reported at 1500Z.*

*Fog and visibilities of 500 meters were common. The fog dissipated in the northwest first, but lingered until 0800Z in Kuwait and Iraq south of 32 degrees North. Dense smoke reduced visibilities in southern Kuwait and northern Saudi Arabia. The afternoon high temperature was 15 degrees Celsius. Morning lows were 6-11 degrees Celsius, but by evening, temperatures in the north had fallen to about 3 degrees Celsius.*

### ***Visible Smoke Plumes***

*DMSP visual imagery in Gulf War Weather shows smoke plumes in southern Kuwait extending southward into Saudi Arabia.*

### **22 February 1991**

*High pressure was centered over east-central Saudi Arabia. A cold front extending from a low in the eastern Mediterranean spread scattered to broken high clouds across Syria and northwestern Iraq. The system had moved into eastern Syria by 1600Z. A low -pressure system near the Strait of Hormuz brought low cloudiness and rain to the southeastern Arabian Peninsula*

*A dense band of smoke aloft extended from the northern Persian Gulf along the Saudi Arabian coast into the Rub al Khali. Bases were about 10,000 feet, tops to 18,000 feet. Skies were clear to scattered, but scattered to broken middle and high clouds moved over the extreme northeastern by 1800Z. Ceilings, where present, were 10,000 feet with tops to 15,000 feet. The middle and high clouds were nearing Baghdad by 2300Z.*

*Visibilities were unrestricted except for areas affected by smoke, where they were generally about 6 km. Pilots reported smoke tops to about 15,000 feet and in flight visibilities as low as 1,000 feet. Dense smoke over and south of Kuwait*

*Winds were light and variable before 1500Z, becoming southeasterly to easterly at 5-10 knots to the east of the front after 1500Z. Elsewhere, winds remained light. After sunset, winds were newly calm. High temperatures were 13-18 degrees Celsius; lows, 1-8 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperatures were in the eastern Nafud Desert.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

NOAA visual imagery in [Gulf War Weather](#) shows smoke plumes visible over Kuwait moving southward over coastal Saudi Arabia.

### **23 February 1991**

*High pressure centered over the eastern Arabian Peninsula moved southeastward into the Rub al Khali by 2000Z. Even though the frontal system dissipated as it moved across northwest Saudi Arabia, it still caused isolated light showers and duststorms. The subtropical jet stream brought middle and high clouds eastward over the area after 0900Z. Low pressure formed over the Red Sea*

*Fog reduced visibilities along the central Persian Gulf to about 1,000 meters between 0100 and 0400Z and reformed after 2000Z. Scattered to broken low and middle clouds with light isolated rainshowers reduced visibilities to 10 km along the weak low-pressure system in the west. Duststorms caused 4,000 meter visibilities in the Syrian and Nafud Deserts between 0900 and 1700Z. Middle and high clouds produced 10,000 foot ceilings over northwestern Saudi Arabia after 0900Z. Smoke from the Kuwaiti oilfields had reached Qatar, although concentrated at 10,000-12,000 feet, the smoke mixed with haze at lower levels to produce 6-km visibilities.*

*In the west, the low-pressure system caused scattered to broken clouds at 10,000 feet until about 0600Z, when they became scattered. By 1200Z, middle and high clouds began to move into the area south of 31 degrees north, causing broken to ceilings at 10,000 to 12,000 feet. These clouds were east of 45 degrees East by 1900Z. Between 0400 and 1600Z, another band of middle and high clouds formed along the Iran-Iraq border north of 32 degrees North. Ceilings were about 8,000 feet, with tops to 32,000 feet. Isolated thunderstorms formed over Kuwait by 2000Z, with 2,500 foot bases and tops to 35,000 feet.*

*Winds were northerly to northwesterly at 10-15 knots East of 45 degrees east. Elsewhere, winds were easterly of 5-10 knots. Duststorms reduced visibilities to 8 km along the Iraq-Saudi Arabia border between 0800 and 1500Z. Dense smoke covered eastern Kuwait and reduced visibilities generally to less than 8 km, with isolated cases as low as 1,000 meters. High temperatures were 13-16 degrees Celsius, lows, 7-13 degrees Celsius.*

### **24 February 1991**

*A low-pressure system moved slowly eastward along the Iraq-Saudi Arabia border. High pressure was still centered over the Southeastern Arabian Peninsula. The subtropical jet stream's middle and high clouds moved eastward over the Persian Gulf. They were out of the area by about 1900Z, but another upper-level disturbance brought more high and middle clouds eastward. At 1500Z, these clouds were in north-central Saudi Arabia.*

*Morning fog again blanketed the central Persian Gulf coast between Dhahran and the Strait of Hormuz. Visibility was poorest (2,000 meters) south of Qatar. Gust winds and blowing dust accompanied the low near the northern Saudi Arabian border where 15- to 20-knot winds raised dust that reduced visibilities to 6 km. Broken to overcast middle cloudy produced 8,000 foot ceilings over the northern Persian Gulf but embedded low clouds resulted in isolated ceilings at 3,000 feet. Isolated rainshowers fell near the*

*low, reducing visibilities to 8 km. Isolated thunderstorms, with bases at 2,500 feet and tops to 30,000 feet, developed southwest of Riyadh between 1500 and 2200Z. Smoke reduced visibilities and obscured skies along the Persian Gulf as far south as 23 degrees North.*

*In Kuwait and southern Iraq, skies were broken overcast with 8,000 foot ceilings until about 0500Z. Tops of these multilayered clouds reached 35,000 feet. There were isolated 2,500-foot ceilings. By 0500Z, the higher clouds had moved east, leaving scattered to broken low clouds over Kuwait. In the evening, more middle and high clouds began to move into the southern half from the west. They reached western Kuwait by 2000Z, bringing 9,000-foot ceilings and tops to 30,000 feet.*

*Isolated Rainshowers and thunderstorms affected Kuwait and southeastern Iraq until 0600Z. Rain, heavy at times, reduced visibility to 5 km. Winds in Saudi Arabia and western Iraq were southwesterly to westerly at 10-15 knots, increasing to 15-25 knots by 0900Z south of 32 degrees North, with gusts to 30 knots. By 2100Z, speeds had diminished to 10-15 knots. Winds in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley were southeasterly at 10-20 knots, but dropped to 3-5 knots after sunset.*

*Dust storms reduced visibilities to as low as 1,000 meters in Kuwait and southern Iraq between 0900 and 2100Z. Dense smoke from the Kuwaiti oil fires moved northwestward. Visibilities just south of Baghdad were less than 3,000 meters. Fog formed after 2100Z in Kuwait and southern Iraq, reducing visibilities to less than 4,000 meters. Afternoon high temperatures were 10-21 degrees Celsius; morning lows ranged from 1 degree Celsius in the northeast to 15 degrees Celsius in the southeast.*

### **Visible Smoke Plumes**

DMSP visual imagery in [Gulf War Weather](#) shows smoke plumes from Kuwait moving westward into Iraq.

(As the ground war began, Iraqi forces set fire to Kuwaiti oil wells, resulting in extremely heavy smoke concentrations over the entire region.)

### **25 February 1991**

*An upper-air disturbance moving northeastward spread stormy weather over the northern Arabian Peninsula; by 0900Z, most of the region was covered with clouds. A low-pressure system lingered over northwestern Saudi Arabia as the high-pressure cell in the southeast moved eastward. Low pressure moving east from the northeastern Mediterranean spread clouds southeastward over northern Iraq.*

*Fog reduced visibilities to as low as 1,500 meters from northeastern Saudi Arabia to the United Arab Emirates coast (and to as low as 500 meters in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley) before 0400Z and again after 2000Z. Broken middle and high multilayered clouds with tops to 30,000 feet spread 9,000-foot ceilings from the northern Red Sea to the northern Persian Gulf and along the Iran-Iraq border. Isolated thunderstorms and rainshowers formed over northwestern Saudi Arabia throughout the day. They were most intense and widespread at about 1600Z northwest o*

## **Chapter 4. Other Identifiable Exposures**

*Those exposures covered in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 have received much greater attention in this report than those, which are identified in Chapter 4. Since the actual exposures to the materials identified below have been confirmed or are unchallenged, the development of evidence to confirm the exposures is not required.*

### **Chemical/Biological Warfare Pre-Treatment Drug Reaction<sup>[1]</sup>**

Another area in which further research appears to be warranted is the relationship between some Gulf War Syndrome cases and the administration of the nerve agent pretreatment drug given to US troops to protect them against Iraqi gas attacks. It appears possible that the use of this nerve agent pretreatment drug may have permanently damaged some veterans' health. In addition to research on the effects of the drug itself, the possibility that these drugs might have a synergistic effect either with other drugs, or with chemical agents or other, environmental exposure, should also be thoroughly researched.

Maj. Gen. Ronald Blanck, commander of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, has said that, "Military intelligence reports indicated there was a real possibility that Iraqi forces would employ biological and chemical weapons; in response to that threat, anthrax vaccine and botulinum vaccine were administered." The Army also gave soldiers a course of pyridostigmine bromide pills, normally used for neuro-muscular disorders. A public interest group, the Public Citizen, had filed a suit to stop experimental drugs being used on soldiers without their consent, but in the patriotic fervor immediately before the war, the suit was dismissed.<sup>[2]</sup>

### **Anthrax and Botulinum Toxoid Vaccines**

Maj. General Blanck has advised Committee Staff that the anthrax vaccine was administered to 150,000 soldiers and the botulinum vaccine to 8,000 soldiers.<sup>[3]</sup> Both the anthrax vaccine and the botulinum toxoid vaccine were manufactured by the Michigan Department of Public Health. All of the anthrax vaccine is believed to be the same type of vaccine that has been administered to veterinarians and agricultural workers in the United States since the late 1950s and approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1971. The botulinum toxoid, manufactured using techniques similar to those employed in the production of the tetanus toxoid, has been administered to medical and laboratory workers since the early 1970s. It is still listed as investigational drug (IND). These vaccines are designed to raise the body's level of antibodies should the individual come into contact with the bacteria or toxin.<sup>[4]</sup>

While immediate local and some systemic reactions are reportedly experienced with the administration of these drugs, no information was developed by Committee staff that suggests that these vaccinations have widespread long-term risks. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these drugs, their possible long term effects, and the efficacy of manner in which they were administered does merit further study. No other biological warfare defense program immunizations, other than those commonly administered to travelers, have been identified by Committee staff.

Committee staff has received reports of recurring rumors that experimental recombinant DNA (rDNA) biological defense vaccines were used by the military during the Persian Gulf War. No evidence of any rDNA vaccine immunization program has been uncovered thus far. In addition, there has been some concern raised about the fact that soldiers were told that the immunizations they received were "secret." The issue of the secrecy of the vaccines is one that relates to the need to deny the enemy knowledge of

those materials against which your forces have been protected, rather than to the vaccines themselves.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **Pyridostigmine Bromide (Group III)**

During House of Representative hearings in 1993, Carol Picou, assigned to a combat support hospital during the Gulf War, recalled that when the ground war began, "we were ordered to take the drug pyridostigmine to protect us against chemical attack. Within, one hour of taking the drug, I began to experience serious side-effects, such as uncontrollable twitching eyes, runny nose, excessive frothing from the mouth, neck and shoulder pain."<sup>[6]</sup> Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the Public Citizen's health research group, who filed a suit against use of the drug, said it was administered so sloppily that nobody knew who took it. Maj. Gen. Blanck said that there was a risk of minor side effects, but that these were worthwhile to be "prepared for exposure to deadly biological and chemical warfare agents."<sup>[7]</sup>

As reported above under Group II disorders, Brian Martin also claimed to have had side effects from the drug pyridostigmine. According to Martin, the drug made him jittery and made his vision "jiggle."

Steve Hudspeth, assigned to the 1454th Transportation Company, also reported getting very sick from the nerve agent pre-treatment pills. He reported severe nausea and diarrhea that did not abate until he stopped taking the pills after two days. He recalled thinking that "if I'm going to feel like this I might as well be dead." Mr. Hudspeth currently suffers from memory loss, fatigue, sore muscles and joints, insomnia, cough, some night sweats, diverticulitis, diarrhea, kidney stones, bloody stools, urinary urgency, growth on his eye, rashes, tingling and itching sensations, and depression and irritability.<sup>[8]</sup>

Chemically related to pesticides, nerve agents such as Sarin, Soman, Tabun, and VX kill by interfering with the metabolic processes, and cause a buildup of a chemical messenger in the human metabolic process called acetylcholine, which operates in the gap between the nerve and the muscle cells. A buildup of acetylcholine may cause drooling, excessive sweating, cramping, vomiting, confusion, irregular heart beat, convulsions, loss of consciousness and coma.<sup>[9]</sup> Little, however, is known about the consequences of non-lethal exposure to these toxins.

Nerve gas pre-treatment drugs such as pyridostigmine bromide, paradoxically, also meddle with these metabolic processes by creating carbamate-inhibited acetylcholinesterase, which interferes with the actions of nerve gas -- theoretically permitting the process to be partially reversed.<sup>[10]</sup>

An article concerning a retrospective study conducted by the military on the effects of administration of pyridostigmine bromide appeared in the August 1991 Journal of the American Medical Association. According to the article 30mg of oral pyridostigmine bromide was administered to 41,650 members of the XVIII Airborne Corps, every eight hours for 1 - 7 days while under threat of nerve agent attack during Operation Desert Storm. The study observed that "about half of the population that received the drug noted Physiologic changes that were not incapacitating. such as increased flatus, abdominal cramps, soft stools, and urinary urgency." "Approximately 1% of the soldiers believed they had effects that warranted medical attention, but fewer than 0.1% had effects sufficient to discontinue the drug. Non-incapacitating symptoms often occurred; however, the military mission was not impaired." Other symptoms noted in the article are headaches, rhinorrhea (running nose), diaphoresis (perspiration), nausea, and tingling of the extremities.

The results of this study and the coincidence of symptoms with many of those now being experienced by the veterans of the Gulf War suggests that the raw data and case histories which formed the basis for this study should be made available to researchers. This data can provide valuable information to conduct a

second study of possible long term effects of the administration of this drug on otherwise healthy individuals. Further, another independent study of the additive, synergistic, or even possible potentiating effects of pyridostigmine bromide combined with organophosphate pesticides, insect repellents such as DEET, and/or trace amounts of nerve agents on key neurotransmission regulators and secondary regulators must be considered. [\[11\]](#)

## **Other Identifiable Exposures**

### **Reported Contact with Iraq Enemy Prisoners of War**

On April 4, 1994, several members of the 371st Chemical Company, Army Reserve Center, Greenwood, South Carolina, reported to Committee staff that elements of the unit were deployed on several occasions to decontaminate buses used to transport Iraqi enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) to detention camps inside Saudi Arabia. They were never advised of the reason these decontamination missions were necessary. [\[12\]](#)

A number of military police and other units who guarded the EPWs had close and continuing contact with them. Many individuals in these units are now reporting very high rates of illnesses in their units to Committee staff. The symptoms these Gulf War veterans describe are consistent with those commonly associated with Gulf War Syndrome. Committee staff has also been informed that the 300th Medical Brigade was responsible for the EPW health care during and after the war. While the Committee has received anecdotal information regarding the health status of the Iraqis and their symptoms, certainly medical records were established and retained regarding their care while in Coalition custody.

Given the reported high rate of illnesses among these military police units, and the possible relationship between the illnesses being suffered by these veterans and those which were reported by the EPWs, the raw data from the medical units which treated the EPWs should be immediately released to aid independent research into the causes of these illnesses.

### **Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC)**

CARC coatings need to be resistant to chemicals that are required to decontaminate military equipment that has been exposed to chemical and/or biological warfare agents. After cleaning with these decontamination chemicals, vehicles treated with CARC can be placed back into service immediately, without stripping and repainting. There have been several generations of CARC coatings. According to published sources, the military specifications for these coatings vary with the type of equipment to be used. [\[13\]](#)

The first generation of CARC contained lead and hexavalent chrome. Later these items were removed and the CARC was made VOC (volatile organic compound compliant). Prior to the Gulf War, the CARC specification was for a "high solids coating without exempt solvent." [\[14\]](#)

Committee staff has received calls from members of several National Guard and Army Reserve Units in Florida and Michigan who were detailed to apply these coatings to U.S. military vehicles during their service in the Gulf War. According to these veterans, many members of the units are suffering from the symptoms similar to those of other affected veterans. There have also been a number of anecdotal reports received by the Committee suggesting that unprotected exposures to CARC can have neurotoxicological effects similar to exposures to other neurotoxins.

According to a published report in 1993, Dr. William Johnson, formerly of the Eisenhower Army Medical Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia, noted in a report prepared for Congress, that many of these soldiers worked 12 hour days in poorly ventilated enclosures -- initially with no respirators. This report is consistent with information received by Committee staff.

While these duties were certainly necessary to perform, the failure to provide appropriate safety equipment to these individuals should be investigated further, not only for its impact on the health of the individuals but also for its impact on the ultimate readiness of these units to perform their mission. The chemical nature and the hazards associated with exposure to the various CARCs should be easily identified. Further, a study into the rates and types of illnesses being experienced by these units could be easily undertaken since the units would be readily identifiable.

Committee staff has developed no information to date that suggests these coatings represent a hazard once they are applied and cured.

### **Depleted Uranium Ammunitions**

Several different armor-penetrating munitions used during Operation Desert Storm were tipped with depleted uranium (DU) and encased in aluminum. The Persian Gulf War marked the first time such shells were used in combat. The penetrators are made of uranium rods from nuclear power plants and according to James Mathews, in an article that appeared in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute in July 1993, the uranium is depleted of the more volatile material, including the potent isotopes U-235 and U-238. [\[15\]](#)

According to Mathews, "When depleted-uranium penetrators strike their target, the aluminum covering is torn away and a large portion of the kinetic energy is dissipated as heat. The heat of the impact causes the depleted uranium to oxidize or burn momentarily." [\[16\]](#)

When uranium particles enter the body, they become lodged in bones or major organs, affecting the bone marrow and producing DNA damage. In previous congressional testimony, Mathews reports, Maj. Gen. Ronald R. Blanck, commander of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., stated that "careful analysis of [servicemen exposed to] depleted uranium suggests there will be no significant increase in risk to health, either in the short or long-term." Medical evaluations have been conducted by the Boston VA Medical Center on a number of soldiers identified as having the greatest potential for inhaling or ingesting depleted uranium dusts, mainly soldiers that prepared damaged battlefield vehicles for shipment back to the United States.

"The results of those examinations have shown no effects of uranium toxicity, and no uranium residues or byproducts were detected," said Blanck. [\[17\]](#)

The U.S. Armed Forces Radiological Research Institute is conducting a five year study into the hazards associated with U.S. military equipment and munitions that use depleted uranium. The preliminary results of that research should be made available to researchers and physicians to provide a basis for determining if exposure to unexpended or expended depleted uranium munitions is a serious health hazard.

Finally, individual dosimeters were reportedly issued to many of the soldiers who fought in the Persian Gulf War to measure radiological hazards. It has been reported to Committee staff that at least some of these dosimeters were collected from the soldiers who participated in the conflict prior to their leaving

the Gulf. [\[18\]](#) In order to facilitate the research currently underway, and to provide information to researchers as to the level of exposure by location, the Department of Defense should release information regarding the readings from these dosimeters. If this information is not readily available, the National Institute of Standards and Technology could easily assess the level of emission related to these materials, if necessary, to provide information to both scientific and medical researchers attempting to find a cause for the illnesses being experienced to those individuals who may have been exposed to these materials. This information is also vital to ensure that if a danger exists, appropriate safeguards will be taken, whenever possible, in future conflicts.

### **Environmental Exposures**

With the initiation of the "ground war" on February 24, 1991, Iraqi forces set fire to over 600 oil wells located inside Kuwait. The contamination from these fires had a dramatic impact on the environment and the smoke was so thick that often there was darkness. In the areas where the fires were burning, Coalition soldiers were covered with and inhaled oil and soot. Even when they were able to shower, often they had no clean uniforms to replace the oil soaked ones. Other environmental hazards that have been previously considered include heater fuel fumes, pesticides, insect repellent, petrochemicals, and electromagnetic radiation from radar's and communications equipment. While many researchers have discounted these exposures as causing Gulf War Syndrome since these exposures are not unique to the Gulf War environment, nevertheless, the results of the research that has been conducted in these areas by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, including available data sets, case histories and diagnostic breakdown information, must be made available to assist medical researchers in furthering their research, and physicians in treating their patients.

### **Decontamination of Equipment Returned from the Persian Gulf Theater of Operations**

Beginning in November 1993, Committee staff began receiving reports that a number of Department of Defense civilian personnel at the Anniston, Alabama and Sharpsite, California Army Depots were beginning to experience symptoms consistent with those of the Gulf War veterans. These individuals were assigned to clean, repair, and upgrade military vehicles and other equipment returning from the Southwest Asia theater of operations. [\[19\]](#)

No further information has been developed regarding these reports. Further investigation, however, appears warranted into what, if any, hazardous substances may have been transported on equipment that would cause these symptoms. This type of information may assist in narrowing the scope of the research in determining the causes of Gulf War Syndrome.

### **Transmission**

Over the past seven months, Committee staff has interviewed in varying detail over 1,000 Gulf War veterans who claim to be suffering from many of the symptoms commonly associated with Gulf War Syndrome. As a result of these interviews, it has been learned that most of the spouses and many of the children of Gulf War veterans are suffering from many of the same symptoms. Several published reports have recently appeared that suggest that Gulf War Syndrome may be transmittable, that it may be causing miscarriages, and that it may be causing birth deficiencies and some birth defects in newborns. [\[20\]](#)

During a February 21, 1994 Gulf War veterans round table meeting held in Lansing, Michigan, Chairman Donald W. Riegle, Jr. met with 9 Gulf War veterans and their wives to discuss their health problems. Of the 9 Gulf War veterans present, 20 additional individuals in their immediate families who

were also suffering from many of the same symptoms were also identified.

In an effort to determine the scope and nature of symptom transmission, a survey of those individuals who have contacted the Committee is currently underway. The purpose of the survey is to determine the symptoms currently being suffered by the Gulf War veterans, those being transmitted to family members, and the number and rate of birth deficiencies being experienced within this population. The final results of this survey will not be available until later this year.

The issue of the possible transmission of Gulf War Syndrome is one that recrafts the issue of national security. Surely there are some aspects of the Department of Defense's chemical and biological warfare defense programs that merit secrecy. However, when the secrecy of those programs interfere with the safety of the citizenry, then one must understand that the notion of national security rests primarily in the security of the people and not in the secrecy of vulnerability.

## **Conclusions**

### **Chemical/Biological Warfare Agent Exposure: Why Wasn't Everyone Affected?**

The ability of someone to resist an illness, disease, or the adverse effects of a medication varies with each individual. Not everyone who received nerve agent pre-treatment drugs exhibited adverse effects. According to the Centers for Disease Control not everyone who is exposed to nerve gas will cross a toxic threshold at the same time. Certainly, there is a threshold beyond which such exposure will surely be lethal. This is what has come to be accepted as the effect of nerve gas exposure.

The results of this investigation suggest that there is, in fact, a relationship between dosage and harmful effects. A number of units who believe they suffered a direct chemical weapons attack report illness rates over 50%. The Czech chemical decontamination unit, which suffered only indirect exposure and might be expected to be well prepared against chemical exposure, reports an illness rate of 10%. The extent of exposure in the larger population in the Gulf at the time, and the rate of illnesses, is unknown. The number of Gulf War veterans who have signed up for the Persian Gulf Registry examination is now over 17,000.

Nerve agents like Sarin Kill by disrupting the metabolic processes, causing a buildup of a chemical messenger (acetylcholine) by inhibiting the production of acetylcholinesterase, a key regulator of neurotransmission. Nerve agent pretreatment drugs (NAPP) administered to U.S. servicemen and women, such as pyridostigmine bromide, also disrupt these metabolic processes by creating a carbamate-inhibited acetylcholinesterase, which preempts the action of the nerve agent. Several veterans suffering from Gulf War illnesses have testified before House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and believe that these illness are related to the permanent adverse side effects from this drug. Further, the efficacy of the biological warfare defense inoculations merits further research.

### **Chemical /Biological Warfare Agent Exposure: Did the Military Know or Suspect that Individuals Were Exposed to these Hazardous Substances?**

The evidence cited above and the statements of the witnesses will have to be evaluated on their own merits in this regard. During the course of this investigation, a medical questionnaire was received from one of the veterans currently suffering from Gulf War illnesses. This questionnaire like, the other evidence and statements must be weighed on its own merits. The following information is solicited on this document, an overprint to SF600:

1. What diseases or injuries did you have in the Southwest Asia region?
2. Are you receiving any medicine, or other treatment, at the present time?
3. Do you have fever, fatigue, weight loss, or yellow jaundice?
4. Do you have any swelling of lymph nodes, stomach, or other body parts?
5. Do you have any rash, skin infection, or sores?
6. Do you have a cough or sinus infection?
7. Do you have stomach or belly pain, nausea, diarrhea, or bloody bowel movements?
8. Do you have urinary problems such as blood or stones in urine or pain and burning with urination?
9. Have you had nightmares or trouble sleeping?
10. Have you had recurring thoughts about your experiences during Desert Shield/Desert Storm?
11. Do you have any reason to believe that you, or any members of your unit, were exposed to chemical warfare or germ warfare?

Forms such as this suggest that the military expected, for whatever reason, to see symptomologies such as those that are currently being experienced. This information, as well as the information maintained in the medical records of U.S. Forces and the Iraqi EPWs may provide information that will assist medical researchers in determining causal links. This issue should be further investigated.

### **The Need for Immediate Primary Scientific Research and Advanced Medical Research**

Thousands of veterans of the Gulf War are reporting symptoms of memory loss, muscle and joint pain, intestinal and heart problems, fatigue, rashes, sores, and running noses. A number of veterans who have exhibited these symptoms since returning from the Gulf War have subsequently died. Physicians have been unable to diagnose the cause of the disorders.

The following symptoms have been identified as those most commonly reported by veterans:

- recurring severe headaches
- fatigue
- joint and muscle pain (particularly in knees, ankles, shoulders, and back)
- memory loss (often described as an inability 'to concentrate)
- recurring rashes (sometimes severe and often causing skin discoloration or described as mosquito bite-like or small with watery pustules)
- lumps at joint areas
- lumps under skin
- depression, irritability
- night sweats
- insomnia
- urinary urgency and frequency

- diarrhea (sometimes bloody) or constipation
- gastrointestinal problems (nausea, swollen stomach, gas)
- dizziness or blackouts
- blurry vision
- photosensitivity (excessive sensitivity to bright lights)
- shortness of breath
- coughing

Symptoms most commonly reported by veterans (cont.):

- abnormal hair loss
- bleeding gums (or other serious dental problems)
- swollen lymph nodes
- sinus infections
- chest pains

female veterans only:

- chronic or recurring vaginal yeast infections
- menstrual irregularities
- excessive bleeding and severe cramping

Little is known about the long-term consequences of exposure to low levels of nerve gas, and even less about complications, which might arise from using combined agent weapons. Further, little is known about other difficulties associated with interfering with the neurotransmission process. Non-lethal exposure to pesticides, however, has manifested itself in memory loss. Nearly every bodily process requires a properly functioning nervous system to operate.

The following is a summary, not offered as diagnostic evidence, suggesting how some of the symptoms noted could be rooted in neurotransmission-related disorders:

Memory-loss: Although neuroscience is a long way from explaining the memory functions of the human brain, considerable strides have been made towards understanding how neurons are modified by experience and how those modifications are maintained for extended periods of time. The ability to remember is regulated, however, by neural processing. <sup>[21]</sup> On August 25, 1993, Dr. Howard Hu, a researcher with Physicians for Human Rights who participated in the investigation of the use of nerve gas by the Iraqi government against the Kurds, suggested that the effects of non-lethal exposures to nerve agents could be similar to those involving non-lethal exposures to pesticides. Dr. Hu said these disorders are generally neuropsychological and include memory loss. <sup>[22]</sup>

Muscle Pains: Myasthenia Gravis is a disease causing progressive muscle weakness. It has been shown that the disease is an autoimmune reaction to the acetylcholine-gated channels in the neuromuscular junction. According to Lloyd D. Partridge and L. Donald Partridge, many drugs and toxins, including pesticides and nerve gas, are known to exhibit their effects through specific actions at the neuromuscular junctions, blocking the action of acetylcholinesterase. <sup>[23]</sup>

Joint Pains: When the force generated by a muscle acts on a load, there is a requisite exchange of energy between the muscle and the load. A failure of the nervous system to send impulses to effector muscles can result in the failure of effector muscles to provide the resistance necessary to protect joints from excessive torque. This failure, and the resultant joint pain, is consistent with the action of any agent or

medication which functions by disrupting the communication process operating in the gap between the nerve and the muscle cells. [\[24\]](#)

**Gastrointestinal Disorders:** As a combined neural operation, the neural signals that control digestive functions, such as in the complex nervous system of the gut, are largely, but not entirely, independent of the central nervous system (CNS). Many of the control functions are conducted by local nerve networks and the endocrine systems. These digestive functions, however, depend on the ability of the CNS and local nerve networks to function properly. [\[25\]](#)

Heart problems, running noses and virtually every other problem lumped under the heading of Gulf War Illnesses can be explained by neurophysical and neuropsychiatric disorders. Some of the non-chemical warfare related diseases involving a disruption in the acetylcholine-gated channels in the neuromuscular messenger junctions, such as myasthenia gravis, while treatable, are irreversible. Neurotransmission disorders resulting from disrupted physiological processes, such as those regulating acetylcholines (including toxin acetylcholine and acetylcholinesterase) may be the contributing to the symptomologies observed. Detection of these types of disorders may only be possible using highly sophisticated, computer-read electroencephalograms (EEG). Further, given the possibility that some of these individuals were exposed to biotoxins and other biological agents, scientists and physicians will need to use sophisticated procedures including DNA plasmid screening, bacteriological screening, mycological screening, viral screening, and toxicological screening.

## **Conclusions**

Thousands of American servicemen and women are reportedly suffering from memory loss, muscle and joint pain, intestinal and heart problems, fatigue, rashes, sores, and running noses as a result of their service in the Gulf War. A number of veterans who have exhibited these symptoms since returning from the Gulf War reportedly have died. Members of their immediate families are now beginning to contract some of the illnesses. Physicians have been unable to diagnose or treat the cause of the disorders.

Despite the Department of Defense's position that no evidence exists for exposure to chemical warfare agents during the Gulf War, this investigation is establishing that there is substantial evidence supporting claims that U.S. servicemen and women were exposed to low level chemical warfare agents and possibly biological agents and toxins from a variety of sources. This exposure may account for many of the Gulf War Illness symptoms. Little is known about the long-term consequences of exposure to low levels of nerve gas, although most are known to have cumulative toxic effects.

Even less is known about complications, which might arise from exposure to combined agents and combined agent weapons. The combined agent strategy is intended to frustrate efforts at diagnosing these illnesses. Non-lethal exposure to pesticides can result in memory loss, and nerve agents are chemically related to pesticides. Many of the veterans complaining of Gulf War Syndrome illnesses suffer from, among other disorders, memory loss. Many of the identified chemical and biological agents interfere with the body's neurotransmission processes, affecting the regulation of acetylcholine, neurotoxin acetylcholine, and other necessary enzymes required by nearly every bodily process. In order to detect irregularities such as those which might be caused by exposure to nerve gas, computer-read electroencephalograms are needed; a physician probably would not be able to recognize the abnormalities in during a visual EEG interpretation.

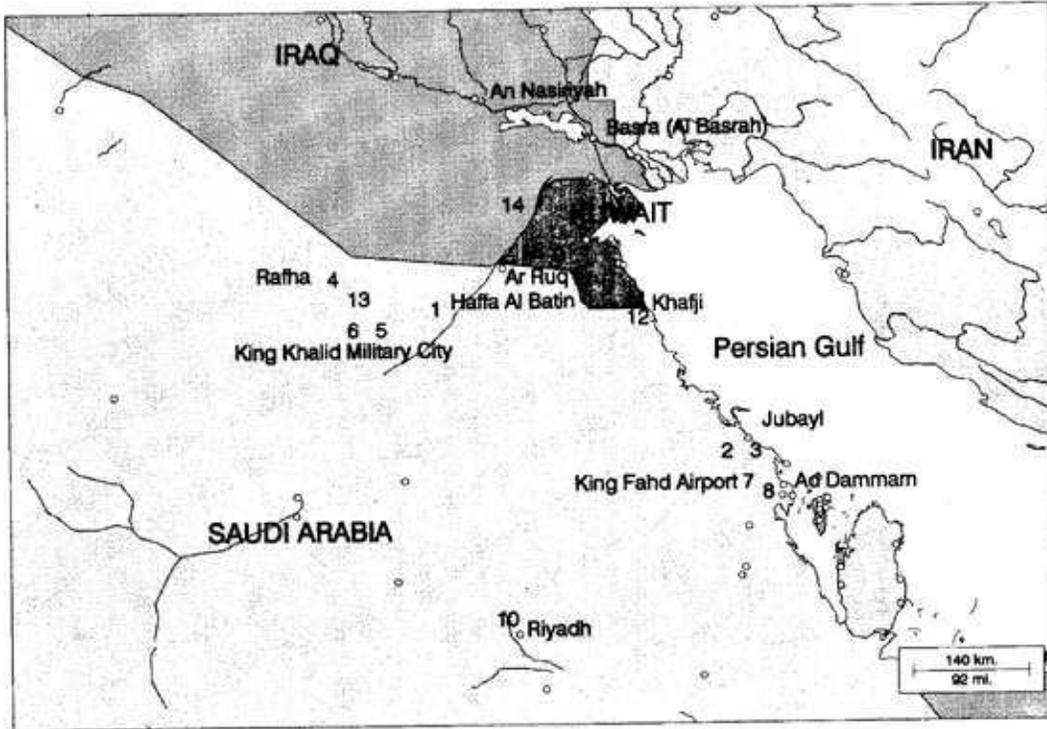
If biotoxins or biological agents were used or released in the Gulf War, detection requires that physicians and scientists have some idea of what they are looking for. Further, if mycotoxins or viruses were used or released, they would be difficult to detect without the aid of advanced laboratory screening

methods.

Non-lethal exposure to chemical warfare agents, some biological agents, mixed chemical/biotoxin agents and/or the administration of nerve agent pretreatment drugs could explain many of the symptoms of the Gulf War illness, as well as the inability to diagnose the disorders. Other possible causes for Gulf War syndrome have been suggested, such as exposure to pesticides, petrochemicals, burning landfills and oil wells, depleted uranium from anti-tank munitions, or exposure to other environmental hazards. Many of these possibilities already have been investigated and discounted. Additionally, these types of exposures are not specific to the Middle East or to the Gulf War and the evidence for these hazards causing the large number of unexplained illnesses is less than compelling. Each of these possible causes of unexplained illnesses, however, should be systematically researched.

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Map: Approximate Locations of Direct Exposure Events



U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL  
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Date: 3 Dec 1990

Emergency Telephone #s:  
CRDEC Safety Office  
301-671-4411 0700-1700  
EST After normal duty  
hours: 301-278-5201  
Ask for CRDEC Staff  
Duty Officer

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LETHAL NERVE AGENT (GA) /

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Department of the Army

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND  
CHEMICAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING  
CENTER  
ATTN: SHCCR-CHS-E  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5423

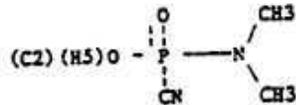
CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: None

CHEMICAL NAME: Ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS: Ethyl dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate  
Dimethylaminoethoxy-cyanophosphine oxide  
Dimethylamidoethoxyphosphoryl cyanide  
Ethyl dimethylaminocyanophosphonate  
Ethyl ester of dimethylphosphoroamidocyanidic acid  
Ethylphosphorodimethylamidocyanidate  
GA  
EA1205  
Tabun

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Organophosphorus compound

FORMULA/CHEMICAL STRUCTURE: C5 H11 N2 O2 P



NFPA 704 SIGNAL: Health - 4  
Flammability - 2  
Reactivity - 1



SECTION II - COMPOSITION

INGREDIENTS NAME	FORMULA	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT	AIRBORNE EXPOSURE LIMIT (AEL)
GA	C5 H11 N2 O2 P	100	0.0001 mg/m3





U.S. ARMY EDGEWOOD  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND ENGINEERING CENTER

DATE: 14 September 1988  
Last Update: 14 Feb 94

Emergency Telephone #:   
ERDEC, Safety Office  
410-671-4411 0700-1700  
EST After normal duty  
hours: 410-278-5201  
Ask for ERDEC Staff  
Duty Officer

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LETHAL NERVE AGENT (GB)

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Department of the Army

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE AGENCY  
EDGEWOOD RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING  
CENTER  
ATTN: SCBRD-ODR-S  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5423

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 107-44-8 or 50642-23-4

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS:

Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, isopropyl ester  
Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1-methylethyl ester

ALTERNATE CHEMICAL NAMES:

Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate  
Isopropyl ester of methylphosphonofluoridic acid  
Methylisopropoxfluorophosphine oxide  
Isopropyl Methylfluorophosphonate  
O-Isopropyl Methylisopropoxfluorophosphine oxide  
O-Isopropyl Methylphosphonofluoridate  
Methylfluorophosphonic acid, isopropyl ester  
Isopropoxymethylphosphonyl fluoride

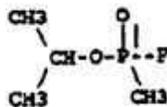
TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS:

GB Sarin  
Zarin

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Fluorinated organophosphorous compound

FORMULA/CHEMICAL STRUCTURE:

C4 H10 F02 P



NFPA 704 SIGNAL: Health - 4  
Flammability - 1  
Reactivity - 1





BOILING POINT DEG F (DEG C): (198 DEG C) 388 DEG F

VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.40 mm Hg @ 25 DEG C

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 6.3

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderate

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.022 @ 25 DEG C

VOLATILITY: 3900 mg/m3 @ 25 DEG C

MELTING POINT: -42 DEG C

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: When pure, colorless liquid with fruity odor. With impurities, amber or dark brown, with oil of camphor odor

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#### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

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FLASHPOINT: 121 DEG C (Open cup)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS: Unknown

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not applicable

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, fog, foam, CO2. Avoid using extinguishing methods that will cause splashing or spreading of the GD.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fires involving GD should be contained to prevent contamination of uncontrolled areas. All persons not engaged in extinguishing the fire should be evacuated immediately. Contact with GD or its vapors can be fatal. When responding to a fire alarm in buildings or areas containing agents, firefighting personnel should wear full firefighter protective clothing (without TAP clothing) during chemical agent firefighting and fire rescue operations. Respiratory protection is required. Positive pressure, full facepiece, NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) will be worn where there is danger of oxygen deficiency and when directed by the fire chief or chemical accident/incident (CAI) operations officer. The M9 or M17 series mask may be worn in lieu of SCBA when there is no danger of oxygen deficiency. In cases where firefighter are responding to a chemical accident/incident for rescue/reconnaissance purposes vice firefighting, they will wear appropriate levels of protective clothing (see Section 8).

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Hydrogen produced by the corrosive vapors reacting with metals, concrete, etc., may be present.

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#### SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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AIRBORNE EXPOSURE LIMIT (AEL): The suggested permissible airborne exposure concentration of GD for an 8-hour workday or a 40 hour work week is an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) of 0.00003 mg/m3 ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$  ppm). This value is based on the TWA of GB as proposed in the USAEHA Technical Guide No. 169, "Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Occupational Exposure to Nerve Agents GA, GB, GD, and VX". To date, however, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has not promulgated permissible exposure concentration for GD.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: GD is a lethal anticholinesterase agent with the median lethal dose in man being: LCt50 (inhalation) = 70 mg min/m3 (t = 10 min); LD50 (PC, bare skin) = 0.35 g/man (70 kg).

1. One to several minutes after overexposure to airborne GD, the following acute symptoms appear:



VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 0.0007 @ 25 Deg C

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 9.2

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: moderate

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colorless to straw colored liquid & odorless, similar in appearance to motor oil.

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SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

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FLASHPOINT: 159 Deg C (McCutchan - Young)

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS (% by volume): Not Available

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not Applicable

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water mist, fog, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>. Avoid using extinguishing methods that will cause splashing or spreading of the VX.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: All persons not engaged in extinguishing the fire should be immediately evacuated from the area. Fires involving VX should be contained to prevent contamination to uncontrolled areas. When responding to a fire alarm in buildings or areas containing agents, fire-fighting personnel should wear full firefighter protective clothing (without TAP clothing) during chemical agent firefighting and fire rescue operations. Respiratory protection is required. Positive pressure, full facepiece, NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) will be worn where there is danger of oxygen deficiency and when directed by the fire chief of chemical accident/incident (CAI) operations officer. The M9 or M17 series mask may be worn in lieu of SCBA when there is no danger of oxygen deficiency. In cases where firefighters are responding to a chemical accident/incident for rescue/reconnaissance purposes vice firefighting, they will wear appropriate levels of protective clothing (see Section 8).

Do not breathe fumes. Skin contact with V-agents must be avoided at all times. Although the fire may destroy most of the agent, care must still be taken to assure the agent or contaminated liquids do not further contaminate other areas or sewers. Contact with VX or VX vapors can be fatal.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None known.

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SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA -

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RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT (REL):

The suggested permissible airborne exposure concentration for VX for an 8-hour workday of a 40-hour work week is an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) of 0.00001 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (9X10<sup>-7</sup> ppm). This value is based on the TWA of VX as proposed in the USAEHA Technical Guide 169, "Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Occupational Exposure to Nerve Agents GA, GB, GD, and VX". To date, however, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has not promulgated permissible exposure concentration for VX.

VX is not listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a carcinogen.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: VX is a lethal anticholinergic agent with median dose in man being: LD50 (Skin) = 0.135 mg/kg; ID50 (Skin) = 0.07 - 0.71 mg/kg; LCt50 (inhalation) = 30 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>; LCt50 (inhalation) = 24 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>.

a. One to several minutes after overexposure to airborne VX, the





DATE: 3 Dec 1990  
HCSDS NO: 20058A

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Emergency Telephone #s:  
CRDEC Safety Office  
301-671-4411 0700-1700  
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Duty Officer

HD, AND THD (See Addendum A) /

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Department of the Army

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND  
CHEMICAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING  
CENTER  
ATTN: SHCCR-CMS-E  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5423

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 505-60-2, 39472-40-7, 68157-62-0

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS:

Sulfide, bis (2-chloroethyl)  
Bis(beta-chloroethyl) sulfide  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide  
1-chloro-2(beta-chloroethylthio)ethane  
beta, beta'-dichlorodiethyl sulfide  
2,2'-dichlorodiethyl sulfide  
Di-2-chloroethyl sulfide  
beta, beta'-dichloroethyl sulfide  
2,2'-dichloroethyl sulfide

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS:

HD	Senfgas	H
Sulfur mustard	S-lost	HS
iprit	Sulphur mustard gas	
Kampstoff "Lost"	S-yperite	
Lost	Yellow Cross Liquid	
Mustard Gas	yperite	

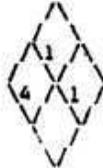
CHEMICAL FAMILY: chlorinated sulfur compound

FORMULA/CHEMICAL STRUCTURE:

C4(H8)Cl2(S)



NFPA 704 SIGNAL: Health - 4  
Flammability - 1  
Reactivity - 1



SECTION II - COMPOSITION

INGREDIENTS NAME	FORMULA	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT	AIRBORNE EXPOSURE LIMIT (AEL)
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DATE: 3 Dec 1990

U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND ENGINEERING CENTER

Emergency Telephone #: CRDEC Safety Office  
301-671-4411 0700-1700  
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hours: 301-278-5201  
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Duty Officer

HT

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Department of the Army

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND  
CHEMICAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING  
CENTER  
ATTN: SHCCR-CHS-E  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5423

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: Not Available

## CHEMICAL NAME:

HD : Bis-(2-chloroethyl) sulfide  
T : Bis-[2-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethyl] ether

Alternate chemical names:

See components (HD, T)

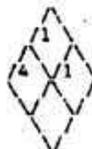
## TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS:

HT  
Sulfur - Mustard (Vesicant)

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Chlorinated sulfur compound

FORMULA/CHEMICAL STRUCTURE: Mixture of 60% Sulfur Mustard (HD) and 40%  
Sulfur Mustard (T) by weight  
HD: C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>8</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub> S  
T: C<sub>8</sub> H<sub>16</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub> O S<sub>2</sub>

NFPA 704 SIGNAL: Health - 4  
Flammability - 1  
Reactivity - 1



## SECTION II - COMPOSITION

INGREDIENTS NAME	FORMULA	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT	AIRBORNE EXPOSURE LIMIT (AEL)
HT		100	0.003 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

\* See Section I

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA



## END NOTES

### **Introduction**

[1] United States, Department of the Army, Field Manual 100-5, Operations (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army, August 1982), 7-13; Joachim Krause and Charles K. Mallory, Chemical Weapons in Soviet Military Doctrine: Military and Historical Experience. 1915-1991, (Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 1992), 142-143.

[2] Congressional Record, 103d Congress, Second Session, Vol. 140, No. 30, "Senator Shelby's Conclusions on the Persian Gulf Syndrome (March 17, 1994), S3098-S3106;

[3] DAAA I 5-90-R-0020, Appendix 2, "Revised Joint Service Operational Requirement (JSOR) for an Advanced Chemical Agent Detector/Alarm (ACADA), 85.

[4] According to the manufacturer of the M8A1 Automatic Chemical Detection Alarm "the G-Agent sensitivity requirement is that the alarm must sound within 2 minutes when exposed to 0.1 milligram per cubic meter (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)." The M8A1 alarm does not detect chemical blister agents.

This information was confirmed by the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command, Edgewood, Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010. According to the U.S. Army the sensitivity capacity for the M43A1 detector unit (detection component of the M8A1 alarm) is:

GA, GB,	- 0.1 - 0.2
GD	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
VX	-0.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The required response time for these levels is 10 minutes, however actual performance is a response time of approximately 2 minutes to detect at these levels. The capability and specifications of this unit are classified.

[5] Constance M. Pechura and David P. Rall, eds., Veterans at Risk the Health Effects of Mustard Gas and Lewisite, (Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993), 8.

[6] Senator John G. Tower, "The Politics of Chemical Deterrence," The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 2, (spring 1982).

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Mustard2.0	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
VX	0.020mg/m <sup>3</sup>
G- Agents	0.005mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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