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Columbus Fraud Resident Agency
US Army Criminal Investigation Command
200 N. High St., Room 112, PO Box 151076
Columbus, Ohio 43215

0049-05-CID532-10613

Page 2 of 5 Pages

AGENT'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

In the spring or summer of 2005, Mr. [REDACTED] spoke with Mr. [REDACTED] Supervisor WG-09, BCMA who informed Mr. [REDACTED] that Ms. [REDACTED] Supervisor GS-12, BCMA gave the order to remove the V-G conversion pads from the distill end (inside) of the igloos. The V-G conversion pads assist in changing the VX nerve agent into a readable G type nerve agent. Mr. [REDACTED] related he knew it was an improper procedure to take the pads off the distill end of the igloos, but did not inform Mr. [REDACTED] how or when he became aware that removing the pads from the distil end would result in false readings.

After his conversation with Mr. [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED] began researching V-G conversion online and determined that CMA knew about the limitations of identifying VX type leaks. Mr. [REDACTED] stated the mini-cam/Real-time Analytical Platform (RTAP) detects items that have a high enough vapor pressure. Since VX is 10 parts per million (ppm) it is not easily detectable. GB on the other hand is 30,000 ppm and is easily detected. Another problem Mr. [REDACTED] noted in his research was the Teflon tubing used for the heated transfer line. The problem with Teflon is that VX adheres to Teflon. Mr. [REDACTED] stated it is very difficult to detect VX. When you compound this problem with the Teflon tubing and the fact that the V-G Conversion Pads were taken off the distill end of the igloos, it would make VX impossible to detect.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated he was aware of experiments conducted at the Edgewood Chemical Biological Command (ECBC) in Aberdeen, MD where a glass filled with VX liquid was placed on a stationary object and ECBC would attempt to detect VX from different machines, without any results.

Mr. [REDACTED] spoke with Ms. [REDACTED] in reference to his theory and who she was protecting. Ms. [REDACTED] informed him that she had not done anything wrong and had done what CMA had told her to do. When asked what Ms. [REDACTED] meant by "she had not done anything wrong," Mr. [REDACTED] replied he did not know.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated management at BCMA worked on the premise that unless you make actual contact with VX then you will not get hurt.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated he assisted Ms. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] Supervisor GS-12, BCMA when they did not know how to respond to a questionnaire the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection (KDEP) provided to them. Mr. [REDACTED] stated one of the questions questioned the time of entry into the igloos, as the paperwork appeared to be off by 4-5 minutes. Mr. [REDACTED] related this was due to the time difference between what the mini-cams had versus

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Exhibit 4

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19



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0049-05-CID532-10613

Page 3 of 5 Pages

AGENT'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

the time the personnel conducting the monitor had. Another question KDEP raised was: how could an individual could go from one igloo to another igloo before the start of another cycle minutes. Mr. [REDACTED] stated the cycle consisted of a 2-3 minute purge cycle and during the purge cycle you would have 2-3 minutes to unhook from one igloo and go to the another igloo. Generally the igloos being monitored were consecutive and if you hurried you could make it in the 2-3 minutes provided during the purge cycle.

When asked if Mr. [REDACTED] always ran to each igloo in order to be hooked up to the next igloo in the 2-3 minute purge cycle, Mr. [REDACTED] related he normally did. However one time in 2005 when it was about 6 degrees outside did not finish the igloos he was supposed to monitor. Mr. [REDACTED] had six igloos left on the day but did not want to complete the remaining six as he felt it was too cold. Instead of completing the remaining igloos, he wrote down times on the log sheet. Mr. [REDACTED] stressed that this incident was the only time he did not complete the monitoring.

Mr. [REDACTED] related Mr. [REDACTED], Physical Science Technician (GS-10), BCMA was the only other individual who monitored the igloos besides himself. Mr. [REDACTED] related on numerous occasions he would notice Mr. [REDACTED] vehicle sitting at a GB igloos all day long. However, at the end of the day when Mr. [REDACTED] turned his paperwork in Mr. [REDACTED] would notice VX igloos included on the log sheet when no VX igloos were monitored that day. On other occasions both vehicles would be down and need of maintenance, he would notice log sheets indicating igloos had been monitored for the same days the vehicles were being repaired. When asked his opinion whether or not he thought the paperwork was being forged, Mr. [REDACTED] reply was "it was strange."

Mr. [REDACTED] stated there was an incident regarding igloo 203, which was reported leaking 10 May 2005. During the six weeks prior to the incident being reported to KDEP, the igloo had been leaking. Mr. [REDACTED] knew this as he and several other individuals had monitored the igloo and had high readings. Ms. [REDACTED] was notified but did not notify KDEP per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Mr. [REDACTED] BCMA employee WG-09, Mr. [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED], and another unknown individual all monitored the igloo and all but one obtained readings that would indicate a leak. Mr. [REDACTED] was the only individual who monitored the igloo whose results came not indicating a leak. Mr. [REDACTED] was not sure whether Mr. [REDACTED] actually conducted the test, but stated it seemed "strange" that three other individuals for five different weeks obtained readings indicating a leak and Mr. [REDACTED] did not.

The SOP for reporting leaks detailed anything above .25 would be reported; however sometime during the six weeks prior to the leak being reported, the reporting limit was raised to .75. Mr.

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b(2),b(6),b(7)(C)

20



AGENT'S INVESTIGATION REPORT

██████████ related each time the igloo was monitored results were reported on a L06 Form, Daily Monitoring log Sheet as well as the action taken. Mr. ██████████ related on his L06 forms he wrote on the form that he had informed Ms. ██████████ and Ms. ██████████ action. On one occasion Ms. ██████████ informed Mr. ██████████ that the reading he received on the igloo either an anomaly or a "mouse probably farted."

During the June or July 2005, Ms. ██████████ requested Mr. ██████████ conduct an experiment with the RTAP. In this experiment Ms. ██████████ requested Mr. ██████████ to not use the conversion pads and shoot both GB and VX directly into the tubes to determine the type of reading they would obtain. Mr. ██████████ related he performed the test per Ms. ██████████'s request, but had problems obtaining a good reading. This was due to the fact that the GB had a low recovery rate and would carry over and it would not detect the VX at all. For this reason, Ms. ██████████ informed Mr. ██████████ to try the experiment again this time using the pads. He informed Ms. ██████████ that with the pads in place he was able to detect 95% of the time. Ms. ██████████'s reaction to this was "Oh Shit." On one occasion he conducted the test himself, on another occasion he conducted the test with Ms. ██████████ Supervisor (GS-11), BCMA. Mr. ██████████ mentioned that this experiment was conducted outside of the igloos. Mr. ██████████ related with the igloos completely closed off (vents and doors continuously closed) there was too much moisture inside the igloo to obtain a reading.

Mr. ██████████ related that during his time as monitoring the igloos he was mainly outside of the igloos and was unaware if the V-G Conversion pads were placed on the distill end of the igloos. When Mr. ██████████ became part of the crew support he was still unaware of whether the pads were placed on the distill end of the igloos. Mr. ██████████'s only knowledge came from the conversation he had with Mr. ██████████ regarding this matter.

Mr. ██████████ occasionally conducted sampling on water that was collected from the igloos. The water runs off from the igloos and drains into the troughs. When sampling is conducted the water from the igloos are in 55 gallon drums that contain bleach and decon. The water was tested for volatile agents, but not hazardous waste. Mr. ██████████ used test procedures 625 and 486 to detect the volatile agent. The bleach and decon make it impossible to obtain an accurate reading. Mr. ██████████ stated the best way to test would be to test before the bleach and decon were added to the water. When asked if hazardous waste testing was to be conducted per the permit, Mr. ██████████ did not know.

Mr. ██████████ has not conducted any mold sampling in the igloos, but knows there are three types of molds in the igloos, one of which is a known co-carcinogen (an agent that aggravates the

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 Page 5 of 5 Pages

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carcinogenic effects of another agent). All of the molds destroy the wood pallets that store the munitions.

Approximately one to two weeks ago an incident occurred in an igloo, in which a pallet collapsed. None of the individuals involved were wearing their protective gear; however they were saved when the wires holding the munitions in the pallets kept the munitions stable. Mr. [REDACTED] related if the munitions would have hit the ground there would have been an explosion.

Ms. [REDACTED] is the Supervisory Chemist for BCMA, but according to Mr. [REDACTED] she does not have a degree in chemistry and is not qualified for the position she holds. Mr. [REDACTED] feels Ms. [REDACTED] is making decisions with little knowledge of how everything works. Ms. [REDACTED] conducts a majority of the chemistry work, but doesn't have the knowledge she needs in order to conduct the tests. Ms. [REDACTED] conducts Ground Water Sampling, MASPEC, and GCs.

////////////////////////////////////LAST ENTRY////////////////////////////////////

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b(2),b(6),b(7)(C)

22