

**Table 19**  
**Comparison of Previous Official Czech Description of Detection Events**  
**With Detection Events Based on Current Information**

<b>Event</b>	<b>1993 Official Czech Description of Event to US</b>	<b>Event Based on Documentary Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Not reported to DoD in 1993</b> (but mentioned to Senator Shelby delegation and in October 1993 official announcement).</p> <p>Detection type: Mustard</p> <p>Agent: Mustard (Airborne)</p> <p>Date: 19 January 1991 (1230 local)</p> <p>Location: KKMC</p> <p>Czech Units: HQs unit</p> <p>Detectors: None given</p>	<p>Mustard (possibly organophosphorus compounds also)</p> <p>False alarm caused by another chemical<sup>a</sup> or detection problem</p> <p>19 January 1991 (from 1030 to 1330 local time)</p> <p>KKMC nearly simultaneously at two locations separated by 3 kilometers</p> <p>Reconnaissance unit followed by HQs unit</p> <p>CHP-71 for over an hour</p>	<p>Probable false alarm based on Czech reported air temperature of 9° C, at which temperature mustard vapors are only marginally detectable, especially at two locations 3 km separate for over one hour.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p>Detection type: Mustard</p> <p>Agent: Mustard (“Puddle”)</p> <p>Date: 24 January 1991</p> <p>Location: Near KKMC (soil)</p> <p>Czech Units: HQs Unit</p> <p>Detectors; Puddle examined by CHP-71 with confirmation by portable lab</p>	<p>Organophosphorus compound</p> <p>False nerve alarm caused by another chemical<sup>a</sup> or detection problem.</p> <p>19 January 1991 (For Czechs between 1800 and 2000 local time)</p> <p>Near French munitions depot and helicopter base 60 km from KKMC</p> <p>HQs unit</p> <p>Puddle examined by CHP-71 and AL-1 mobile lab indicates multiple contaminants.</p>	<p>Detection probably not chemical agent because of low likelihood that chemical agent was at this site and the acknowledged existence of other contaminants. Multiple documents indicate this was not a simple mustard puddle as originally described. Vast majority of Czech and French reports of this jointly investigated event indicated a positive on nerve agent detectors—not mustard detectors—along with contamination by other chemicals.</p>

**Table 19**  
**Comparison of Previous Official Czech Description of Detection Events**  
**With Detection Events Based on Current Information** (*continued*)

Event	1993 Official Czech Description of Event to US	Event Based on Documentary Information	Comments
3	<p>Detection type: Organophosphorus compound</p> <p>Agent: Sarin (Airborne)</p> <p>Date: 19 January 1991</p> <p>Location: North of Hafir al Batin (airborne at two locations)</p> <p>Czech Units: Both 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions</p> <p>Detectors: GSP-11 followed by CHP-71 with sample checked by mobile lab indicating sarin</p>	<p>Organophosphorus compound</p> <p>False nerve alarm caused by another chemical<sup>a</sup> or detection problem.</p> <p>19 January 1991 (~1715 local)</p> <p>North of Hafir al Batin (probably one location)</p> <p>Only 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion indicated by Czech log but cannot rule out 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion</p> <p>Not specified but testing on mobile lab indicates that, if a sample was taken, sample size would not have been large enough to identify sarin.</p>	<p>Detection probably not due to chemical agent because our study indicates Iraqi releases were too late and two small to cause this detection. In addition, we have concerns about the detection methods, Czech equipment, and sampling procedures. Czech logs did not note near-simultaneous events from separated units.</p>
4	<p><b>Not reported to DoD in 1993</b></p> <p>Detection type: Not reported (other sources claim organophosphorus compound)</p> <p>Agent: Not reported (other sources claim airborne nerve agent)</p> <p>Date: Not Reported (NR)</p> <p>Location: NR</p> <p>Czech Units: NR</p> <p>Detectors: NR</p>	<p>Organophosphorus compound</p> <p>False alarm caused by another chemical<sup>a</sup> or detector problem.</p> <p>23 January 1991 (2330 local)</p> <p>North of Hafir at Batin</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion</p> <p>GSP-11 and CHP-71</p>	<p>Detection probably not due to chemical agent because our study indicates Iraqi releases were too small to cause this detection. In addition, we have concerns about the detection method, Czech equipment, and sampling procedures. Information was obtained from a Czech log (Braun and reported in <i>Desert Fever</i>)</p>

<sup>a</sup> Although US testing of both Czech nerve and mustard agent detectors indicated that they were not sensitive to interferants normally encountered on the battlefield, not all chemicals were tested. Czech nerve agent detectors use an enzyme specific for organophosphorus compounds. Organophosphorus compounds include not only nerve agents but also malathion, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon—the primary active ingredients found in insect sprays and large area insecticide fogs used by DoD in the Gulf.