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uncertainty about whether the water at Camp Ar Ramadi was properly chlorinated and maintained at the required quality level.²² Although KBR officials quickly reported the Kalsu reading to appropriate military officials, KBR did not notify the military of the other two conditions. As of March 4, 2007, KBR had not established standard operating procedures to implement the contract requirement to report violations of water quality compliance. We informed KBR officials of this weakness during the audit, and the company subsequently prepared internal operating procedures to correct the deficiency. We asked LOGCAP officials, DCMA, and MNF-I to review the procedures for adequacy.²³

Military Water Operations

MNC-I, a subcommand of MNF-I, performs the operational command and control of military units in Iraq. Military water purification detachments produce, store, and monitor the quality of bulk potable water at production sites. We visited two military water production sites, Camp Ali in Ar Ramadi and LSA Anaconda in Balad. We observed their ongoing operations and reviewed their production and storage records. The detachments operating the military water production sites did not perform all required quality control tests and did not maintain appropriate records of water produced, stored, and issued. In addition, MNF-I lacked standard education procedures for informing U.S. forces of the proper use of water in Iraq.

Quality Control Testing and Recordkeeping at LSA Anaconda and Camp Ali. Army quartermaster company detachments did not consistently perform water quality testing at LSA Anaconda (from October through December 2006) or at Camp Ali (from September through December 2006) as required by TB MED 577. Camp Ali operators did not have the Water Quality Analysis Set-Purification equipment needed to perform the required tests for temperature, total dissolved solids, turbidity, chlorine residual, and pH levels.²⁴ Also, Camp Ali operators did not fully understand the requirements for hourly quality control checks during production, daily tests of water stored at the production site, and a test for potability before issue. By not complying with the required quality control checks, the operators risked exposing U.S. forces to unsafe water.

Army quartermaster company detachments and local preventive medicine personnel did not maintain records of water quality tests for production, storage, distribution, and oversight in accordance with TB MED 577 requirements.²⁵ For example, from September through December 2006, the Army quartermaster company detachments at Camp Ali did not maintain records to show the results of water quality tests (hourly tests of water produced, daily tests of water stored

²² See earlier discussions of Q-West and Ar Ramadi.

²³ See Management Notification section.

²⁴ TB MED 577, Chapter 8, paragraph 8-7 a.

²⁵ TB MED 577, required water production personnel to maintain records of equipment settings; the chlorine residual and the pH of treated water; chemical usage; the amount of water issued; and the units that were issued water (Chapter 8, paragraphs 8-7 and 8-14). Preventive medicine personnel should retain copies of inspections and water test results (Chapter 8, paragraph 8-3 b.).