

Exhibit 78

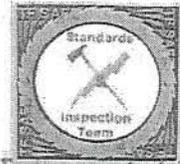
Pages 695 – 696

Referred to:

**UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
CCJ6-RDF (FOIA)
7115 South Boundary Boulevard
Macdill AFB, FL 33621-5101**



MULTI-NATIONAL FORCES-IRAQ
TASK FORCE SAFE - STANDARDS & INSPECTION TEAM



(b)(2)High

08 - 010 25 9 - 02 145

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

MNF-I TF SAFE - S&I Team
2008

25 November

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Steps for a service call for energized pipes.

Water lines energized when you arrive onsite.

1. Check from metal piping to a known good ground source for the presence of voltage. This should be done upon arrival, both for the safety of the occupants and for the safety of the worker. If the metal piping is still energized, take immediate steps to get people out of the building, or at least away from hazardous areas (showers, sinks and other faucets.)
2. Check to assure water piping and grounding system are properly bonded and grounded. If this has been done correctly, then check for amperage on the OPC(over current protection) device. The OPC feeding the shorted device will have a very high current flow. This will show you which OPC is feeding the device that has shorted. You must then investigate why the OCP device did not trip.
3. If the water lines are not properly bonded and grounded to source you must complete this work. Once this work is complete the OPC connected to the shorted device should trip when power is restored. If the OPC device did not trip go back to step 2 and complete the amperage test.
4. Now that you know which device is shorted you can investigate where exactly the short is. The wire feeding the device or the device itself.
5. Now you can remove/replace the device or repair the feed.

Water lines not energized when you arrive onsite.

1. If the water lines were energized and there is not a tripped OPC device, the bonding and grounding must be checked very close. This is the protection required by the code for fault current to open an OPC device and make the building safe. This is very important.
2. As stated above, the grounding and bonding must be corrected. This is the only way a service person can be sure the building would be safe in the event a short takes place to the water piping.

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~~LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE~~

EXHIBIT 78

POC for this action is the undersigned at

(b)(2)

(b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6)

0004-08-00259-52148

(b)(3), (b)(6)

TF SAFE – S&I Team
Electrical SME

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EXHIBIT 78

Exhibits 136 and 137

Pages 898 - 901

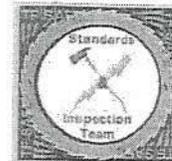
Referred to:

MULTI-NATIONAL FORCES-IRAQ
TASK FORCE SAFE – STANDARDS & INSPECTION TEAM

(b)(2)High



MULTI-NATIONAL FORCES-IRAQ
TASK FORCE SAFE - STANDARDS & INSPECTION TEAM



(b)(2)High

REPLY TO:
ATTENTION OF
MNF-I TF SAFE - S&I Team

20 February 2009

Subject: Shock video narrative.

GROUNDING AND BONDING VIDEO EXPLANATION

VIDEO NUMBER ONE: (b)(3), (b)(6) introduction with credentials.

VIDEO NUMBER TWO: Information from the investigation surrounding the electrocution of the soldier at LSF1 facility and the amount of time it took the contractor to bring the building into code compliance. The rework of the facility began in January, 2008 and continued to October of 2008. This is the amount of time it took to bring the facility into code compliance and render it safe.

In this video (b)(3), (b)(6) explains that the bonding of the metal water pipe back to the source did not take place. Jim also notes that the equipment grounding conductor that was run to the water pump was cut off in the motor termination box. These are the two major electrical code violations which contributed to the soldier's death.

When the wire in the pumps motor termination box shorted to the pump housing, the wire carrying 230 volts energized the motor and the metal water pipe. Because there was no bonding and no equipment grounding conductor, the soldier's body became the conductor back to the source which caused the unfortunate death.

VIDEO NUMBER THREE: In this video (b)(3), (b)(6) gives a visual demonstration of what happens when you do not bond metal water pipes.

(b)(6) has landed a wire that will be energized when he turns the breaker on to an unbonded water pipe and he uses a light to provide a visual indication of dangerous and potentially lethal voltage.

(b)(3), (b)(6) has in his hand the bonding wire that should have been connected to the water pipe. If this wire was in place, as soon as (b)(3), (b)(6) turned the breaker on it would have tripped the breaker and removed the dangerous voltage. As Jim touches the pipe with this bonding wire it demonstrates what would have happened if it were installed per the NEC or BS 7671. The breaker trips immediately when he touches the metal pipe with the bonding wire. In the unfortunate case of the soldier he became the bonding wire and became the path for electricity back to the source killing him.

One of the most dangerous and egregious code violations for an electrician to do is to fail to bond normally non-current carrying conductive material likely to become energized back to the source. This code violation is what caused the unfortunate death of the soldier in LFS1.

VIDEO NUMBER FOUR: Demonstrates a properly bonded pipe.

(b)(3), (b)(6)

Chief Electrician/SME
Task Force Safe

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EXHIBIT 136

Not Properly Grounded & Bonded System

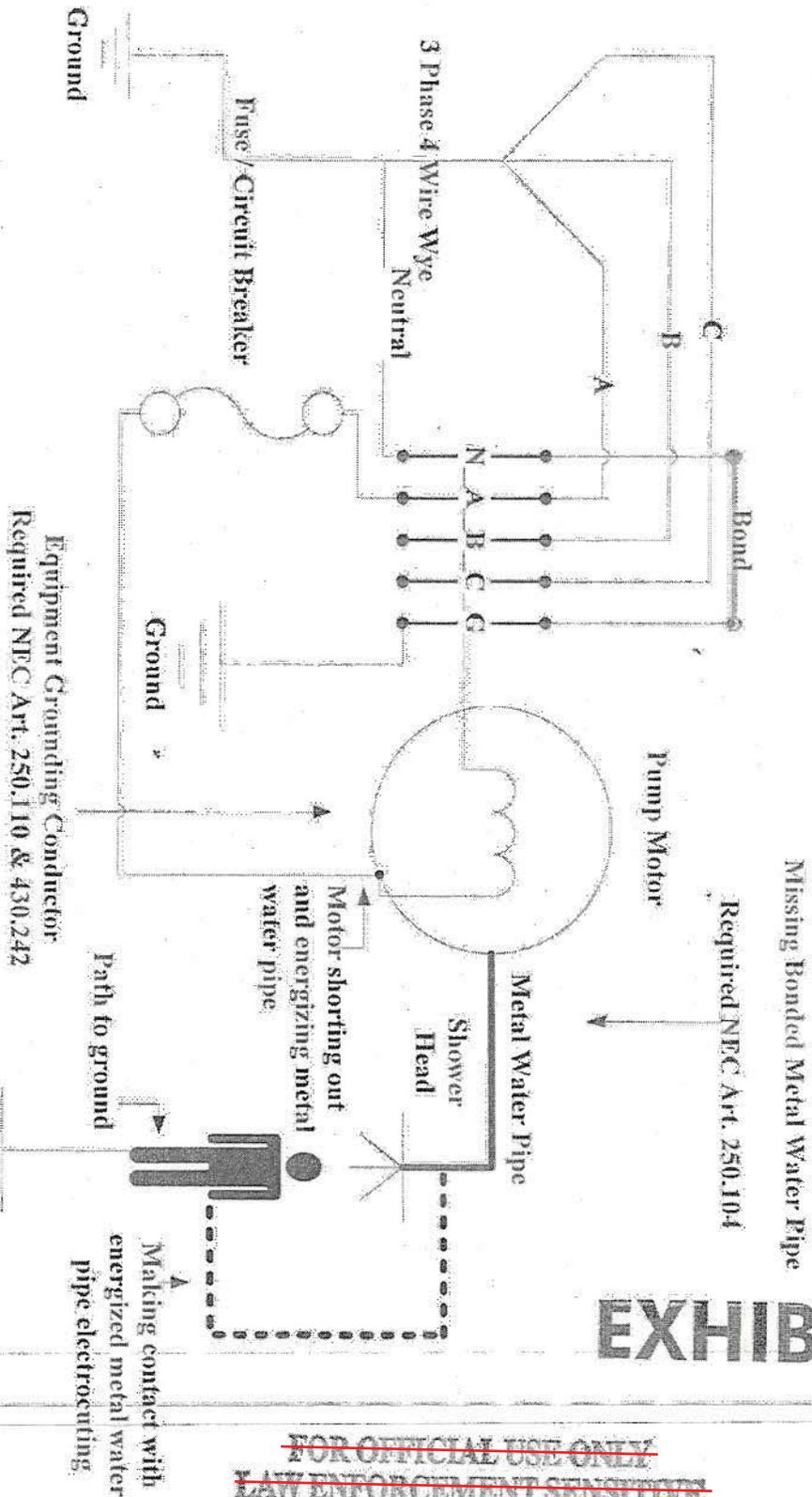
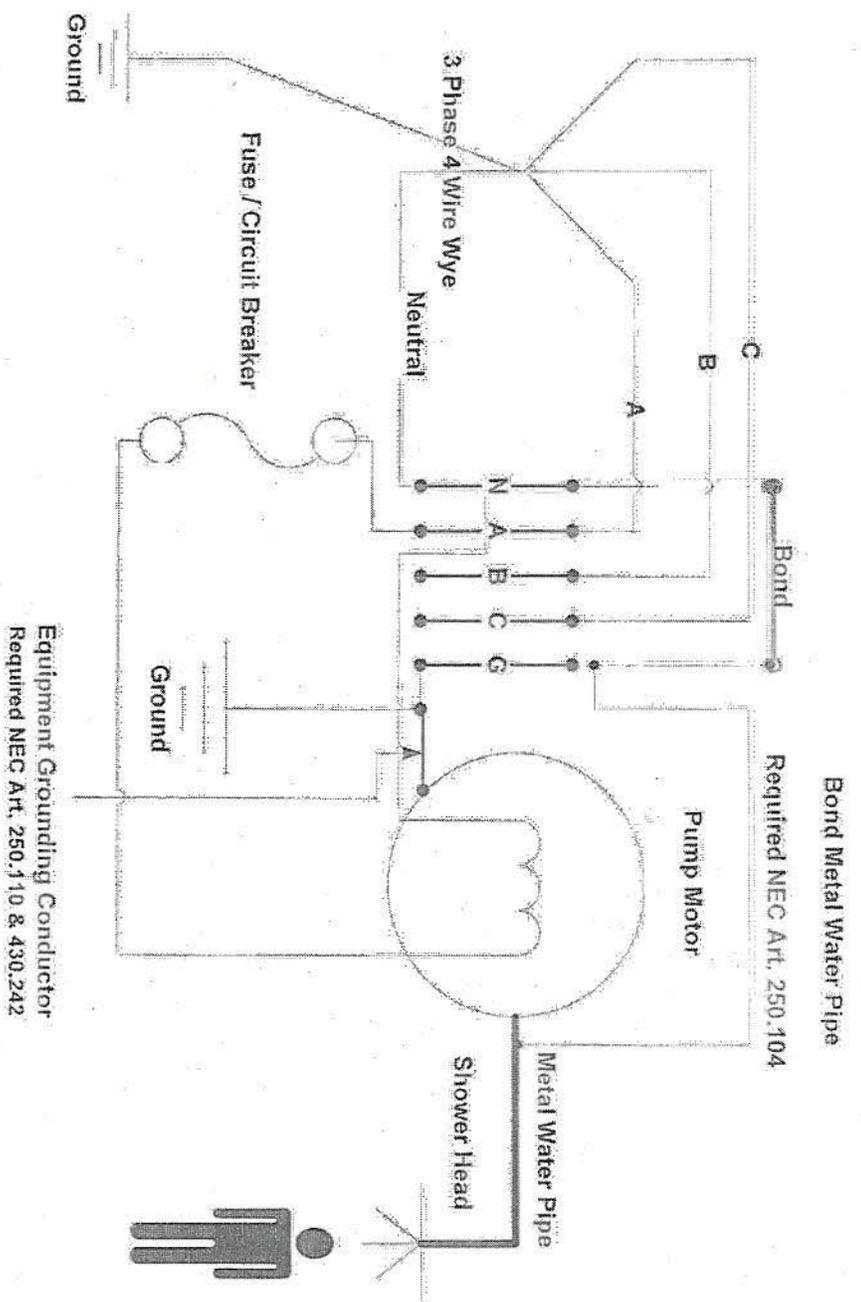


EXHIBIT 136

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- N: Neutral
- A: Phase 1
- B: Phase 2
- C: Phase 3
- G: Ground

Properly Grounded & Bonded System



- N: Neutral
- A: Phase 1
- B: Phase 2
- C: Phase 3
- G: Ground

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EXHIBIT 136

0004-09-00259-52146



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EXHIBIT 131