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Power. Final Report and Recommendations Final Report of the Criminal Investigation Working Party Investigation Report - Combustible Dust Fire and Explosions Report Department of Defense Inspector General Report Investigation on Allegations Relating to Uscentcom Intelligence Products Railroad Investigation CID Report of Investigation Annual Report - Federal Bureau of Investigation Report and Recommendations of the State of New Jersey Commission of Investigation on Impaired and Incompetent Physicians Explosion and Fire New Hampshire, a State of Neglected Opportunity: Report of an Investigation Federal Bureau of Investigation How to Write a Narrative Investigation Report Report of the Department of the Army Review of the Preliminary Investigations Into the My Lai Incident Status Report Report of the Committee of Investigation Into the Conduct of the Justices and Constables of the District of Columbia, 1873 Report of the Select Committee to Whom was Referred the

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This investigation report examines an explosion and fire that occurred on October 13, 2002, at the First Chemical Corporation facility in Pascagoula, Mississippi. The decomposition of mononitrotoluene inside a distillation column resulted in a runaway reaction and explosion, with potentially catastrophic offsite consequences. This report identifies the root and contributing causes of the incident and makes recommendations on evaluating reactive hazards, applying lessons learned, layers of protection, work practices, facility siting, and community notification. The U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency whose mission is

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to ensure the safety of workers, the public, and the environment by investigating and preventing chemical incidents. CSB is a scientific investigative organization; it is not an enforcement or regulatory body. Established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, CSB is responsible for determining the root and contributing causes of accidents, issuing safety recommendations, studying chemical safety issues, and evaluating the effectiveness of other government agencies involved in chemical safety. No part of the conclusions, findings, or recommendations of CSB relating to any chemical incident may be admitted as evidence or used in any action or suit for damages arising out of any matter mentioned in an investigation report (see 42 U.S.C. § 7412 [r][6][G]). CSB makes public its actions and decisions through investigation reports, summary reports, safety bulletins, case studies, incident digests, special technical publications, and statistical reviews. More information about CSB may be found at

[digitaltutorials.jrn.columbia.edu](http://digitaltutorials.jrn.columbia.edu)

[www.csb.gov](http://www.csb.gov). CID review of an MP investigation revealed that nine members of Howitzer Battery, 2/3 Armored Cavalry Regiment may have been involved in a criminal conspiracy to rob Iraqi citizens of currency during Traffic Control Point operations. Investigation closed because "action commander indicated an intent to take action amounting to less than a court proceeding." CD-ROM accompanying vol. 1 contains text of vol. 1 in PDF files and six related motion picture files in Quicktime format. Human space flight is still in its infancy; spacecraft navigate narrow tracks of carefully computed ascent and entry trajectories with little allowable deviation. Until recently, it remained the province of a few governments. As private industry and more countries join in this great enterprise, we must share findings that may help protect those who venture into space. In the history of NASA, this approach has resulted in many improvements in crew survival. After the Apollo 1 fire, sweeping changes were made to spacecraft design and to

the way crew rescue equipment was positioned and available at the launch pad. After the Challenger accident, a jettisonable hatch, personal oxygen systems, parachutes, rafts, and pressure suits were added to ascent and entry operations of the space shuttle. As we move toward a time when human space flight will be commonplace, there is an obligation to make this inherently risky endeavor as safe as feasible. Design features, equipment, training, and procedures all play a role in improving crew safety and survival in contingencies. In aviation, continual improvement in oxygen systems, pressure suits, parachutes, ejection seats, and other equipment and systems has been made. It is a core value in the aviation world to evaluate these systems in every accident and pool the data to understand how design improvements may improve the chances that a crew will survive in a future accident. The Columbia accident was not survivable. After the Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB)

investigation regarding the cause of the accident was completed, further consideration produced the question of whether there were lessons to be learned about how to improve crew survival in the future. This investigation was performed with the belief that a comprehensive, respectful investigation could provide knowledge that can protect future crews in the worldwide community of human space flight. Additionally, in the course of the investigation, several areas of research were identified that could improve our understanding of both nominal space flight and future spacecraft accidents. This report is the first comprehensive, publicly available accident investigation report addressing crew survival for a human spacecraft mishap, and it provides key information for future crew survival investigations. The results of this investigation are intended to add meaning to the sacrifice of the crew's lives by making space flight safer for all future generations. Many findings, conclusions, and recommendations have resulted

from this investigation that will be valuable both to spacecraft designers and accident investigators. This report provides the reader an expert level of knowledge regarding the sequence of events that contributed to the loss of Columbia's crew on February 1, 2003 and what can be learned to improve the safety of human space flight for all future crews. It is the team's expectation that readers will approach the report with the respect and integrity that the subject and the crew of Columbia deserve. Investigation initiated after an interrogator associated with the 22nd MP Battalion reported that he knew of abuse that had occurred at the Temporary Holding Facility in Baghdad International Airport (BIAP) The interrogator said that "he was reporting this conduct because he felt the actions were inhumane even though every harsh interrogation was approved by the J2 of the TF [Task Force 6-26] and the medical personnel prior to its execution" (9119). The abuse included sleep deprivation, 20-hour

interrogation sessions, and a guard's providing a prisoner with urine to drink. The CID investigation appears to have been terminated because "the subject of this interrogation is a member of TF 6-26 and the Special Agent in Charge, SOTF [Security Operations Training Facility], has accepted investigative jurisdiction in this matter" (9118). SOTF's case number is 0016-04-CID343. This investigation report examines a hydrogen sulfide poisoning incident that occurred on January 16, 2002, at the Georgia- Pacific Naheola mill in Pennington, Alabama. Two contractors were killed, and eight were injured. County paramedics reported symptoms of hydrogen sulfide exposure. This report identifies the root and contributing causes of the incident and makes recommendations on reactive hazard identification, hydrogen sulfide safety, and emergency response. The U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency whose mission is to ensure the safety of workers, the

public, and the environment by investigating and preventing chemical incidents. CSB is a scientific investigative organization; it is not an enforcement or regulatory body. Established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, CSB is responsible for determining the root and contributing causes of accidents, issuing safety recommendations, studying chemical safety issues, and evaluating the effectiveness of other government agencies involved in chemical safety. No part of the conclusions, findings, or recommendations of CSB relating to any chemical incident may be admitted as evidence or used in any action or suit for damages arising out of any matter mentioned in an investigation report (see 42 U.S.C. § 412[r][6][G]). CSB makes public its actions and decisions through investigation reports, summary reports, safety bulletins, safety recommendations, special technical publications, and statistical reviews. More information about CSB may be found at [www.chemsafety.gov](http://www.chemsafety.gov). Vol. 1 of the Peers Inquiry

contains the narrative report of the investigation. The report, which is divided into twelve chapters and two annexes, includes the 29 March 1969 letter from Ronald L. Ridenhour reporting the incident to the Secretary of Defense, the mission statement of the Inquiry, findings and recommendations, maps, an extensive table of contents, and a 26-page glossary. Vol. 2 of the Peers Inquiry, entitled "Testimony," is further subdivided into a series of 32 "books," and is comprised of approximately 20,000 pages of testimony and summaries of testimony by over 350 witnesses. Investigation into allegation by detainee that he was arrested by U.S. forces and placed in a hole in the ground with other detainees at an unknown location in Samara for about three days, then threatened with death and taken to a room where he was placed on a box with wires attached to it. He felt heat come from the box and was in pain. He was later taken to a place that U.S. soldiers referred to as "the septic tank," and then to the Samara



police station, where a U.S. soldier punched him and kicked him in the groin with enough force to cause him to urinate on himself. U.S. forces then transferred him to Abu Ghraib. At Abu Ghraib, he initially stayed in a tent at the Ganci Holding Area, where he was not abused. He was subsequently taken to the "hard site" at Abu Ghraib, where he was stripped of his clothing and sprayed with cold water; his head was pulled back while he was seated in a chair, causing him to lose consciousness; all of his hair, including eyebrows and moustache, were shaved off by a U.S. soldier; he was forced to wear white women's underwear with red roses on them; he was left for several days with no clothes (a jumpsuit was eventually provided); was deprived of blankets or a mattress for a longer period; and was terrorized by a large dog while tied to his cell door. 5th Special Forces Group was targeted in inquiry regarding Samara allegations but stated that there was no hole in the ground at their facility in Samara and that

they had no records relating to the detainee. Medical records of the detainee indicated several reports of generalized aches and pains, sometimes listed as due to past strokes. A doctor who had treated the detainee said that he was suffering from spinal stenosis, which was not caused by trauma, and said that the detainee had not mentioned being abused by U.S. forces. The investigation was closed because it "did not develop sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations ..." February 20, 2003, dust explosion at the CTA Acoustics, Inc. (CTA) facility in Corbin, Kentucky, killed seven and injured 37 workers. This incident caused extensive damage to the production area of the 302,000-square-foot plant. Nearby homes and an elementary school were evacuated, and a 12-mile section of Interstate 75 was closed. The largest CTA customer, Ford Motor Company, temporarily suspended operations at four automobile assembly plants because CTA had produced acoustic insulation products for those

plants, as well as for other industrial and automotive clients. In investigating this incident, the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) determined that combustible phenolic resin dust that had accumulated throughout the facility fueled the explosion. Heavily redacted, notes one document: copy of transcript from Nightly News with Tom Brokaw, 5/20/2004. Department of

Defense Inspector General report "Investigation on Allegations Relating to USCENTCOM Intelligence Products" : hearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, first session, hearing held February 28, 2017.