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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE BRIEF 5 March 2003 PASS SEIB 03-052CHX

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Iraq: Fire Trenches Difficult To Sustain		(b)(3)
The more than 100 trenches the regime has Rumaylah and Kirkuk oilfields appear inte potential coalition targets and movements of the Gulf war, when it torched oil wells in Ku	ended, when filled with oil and set afire, to obscure of Iraqi military assets. Iraq used similar tactics in	
		(b)( (b)(
winds would cause the smoke to hover over	eapons. Stronger surface winds during the day would	
After the middle of next month, fire nights and warmer temperatures wo	trenches would become less effective because shorter ould increase windspeeds.	
The potential for the fires to spread t	to nearby structures would be substantial at any time.	(b)(
health effects were found. Many more peop from trench fires in greater Baghdad than w	ant than they were in Kuwait, where few long-term ple would be subjected to the smoke and particulates were exposed to the 1991 fires, which were located at lates can cause coughing, shortness of breath, and t problems.	
	sulfide in oil produced in the Kirkuk field is unlikely mally is removed before the oil is piped to a refinery	
	fuel in the trenches, an accelerant probably would be Gulf war, Iraq apparently used a napalm-based	(b)(
oilfields, where they readily could be replen	ctive in Kuwait. The trenches there were built near the hished but were easily circumvented by coalition key pump station supplying oil to the trenches.	
The Iraqis could find it difficult to s	sustain fires in Baghdad. Tanker trucks would have	

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