

RWI HINDCAST 003 — DECODEDELTA1

Formerly RWI SITREP 010. Renamed 27 Oct 2026: reports that reconstruct past events are Hindcasts; SITREPs cover the current situation.

Special report: Al-Watiya air base and the surrounding area of combat, western Libya

Issued 26 Oct 2026. Guide: two December 2015 reports of US special forces landing at the base — IBTimes UK, Libya: US Special Forces land at Wattayah airbase west of Tripoli, photos reveal (17 Dec 2015, corrected 18 Dec) and Libyan Express, US Special Forces kicked out of Libya (19 Dec 2015). Sources: Sentinel-2 imagery of the base 2020–2026 (no processed Sentinel-2 imagery exists for Dec 2015); Sentinel-1 radar; NASA FIRMS VIIRS active fire and Black Marble night lights, 28 Jul – 25 Oct 2026; the adsb.lol daily global ADS-B archive for the same 90 days (90 daily files; 2 and 16 Aug are empty, probable archive gaps; 398 aircraft-days in a box 29.5–36.2N, 9.3–16.5E); news, UN and ACLED reporting. Times UTC; Libya is UTC+2.

Revision 1 (26 Oct, afternoon): both Zawiya blackouts (16–17 and 31 Aug) now confirmed by moon-corrected night lights and news reports of western-Libya grid collapses; 1.4 upgraded to Correlated. No other findings changed. Follow-ups are tracked in SITREP 011.

REPORTER LEADS — things in our data that no public reporting explains yet. Leads, not findings: each needs a reporter to confirm or kill it.

L1. A Turkish Air Force A400M landed at Al-Watiya on 2 September 2026; a second probably landed on 3 September

2 Sep: A400M 15-0051 descended in a spiral over the base from 10,725 ft (11:57), reported on the ground at 12:03 and again at 14:48 on the west end, airborne 14:51 and gone north-east by 15:49 — about 2 h 48 min on the ground. 3 Sep: A400M 18-0093 spiralled down to 675 ft 5 km east of the runway at 12:09, was not heard for 2 h 18 min, then was climbing over the base at 14:27. Both came from and left towards the Ionian Sea (Plates T1–T2).

Why it is a lead: Turkish A400M flights to Watiya were reported in 2020–2022, but we found no report of any flight or event at the base in 2025–26, and no report of these two. They are the only aircraft in 90 days of open ADS-B to come down at Al-Watiya. They fall in the busiest week of Turkish airlift to western Libya in the window (lead L2). We cannot tell what was carried.

What would settle it: Turkish MoD or Libyan MoD comment on deliveries to Watiya on 2–3 Sep; ItaMilRadar or other trackers' logs for those days; satellite imagery at sub-metre resolution of the aprons on 2–3 Sep (Sentinel-2 passes at 10:01 UTC, two hours before each arrival). (Plate T1, T2)

L2. A one-week surge of Turkish A400M flights into western Libya, 2–9 September

Eight Turkish A400M aircraft-days in eight days (2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 9 Sep): two at Al-Watiya, six toward Misrata (21-0118 within 3 km on 3 Sep and 1 km on 9 Sep; 18-0094 within 3 km on 7 Sep). The rest of the 90 days averaged about one a week (Plate C3).

Why it is a lead: three aircraft on two consecutive days and back-to-back sorties to Misrata look like an airlift rather than routine liaison. We found no reported Turkish deployment, exercise or rotation in early September.

What would settle it: what moved: troop rotation, air-defence or drone equipment, or something tied to the Zawiya fighting in August. Turkish parliamentary or MoD statements; Libyan MoD; Misrata-based reporters. (Plate C3)

L3. Night fires south of Sabratha, 27 August

27 Aug 00:12–01:30 UTC (02:12–03:30 local), 32.623–32.627N 12.465–12.471E, seen by three satellites over 78 minutes, up to 6.2 MW; farmland with walled compounds (Plate Z9).

Why it is a lead: a night fire that lasts over an hour among farm compounds is unlikely to be crop burning. Sabratha has seen state drone strikes on smuggling sites (30 Jul and 15 Dec 2025) and a drone strike at Talil, west of Sabratha (1 Jan 2026). We found no report for this night.

What would settle it: local reports of a strike, clash or fire south of Sabratha in the early hours of 27 Aug; a Sentinel-2 comparison of 24 Aug with 29 Aug for scorch marks. (Plate Z9)

L4. Repeated night fires on the west Zawiya coast, 11 Aug - 11 Sep

12 VIIRS pixels on 4 nights (11 Aug, 22 Aug, 7 Sep, 11 Sep), 32.788–32.793N 12.624–12.643E, about 6 km west of the refinery, up to 7.4 MW. Night only (00:06–01:54 UTC) (Plate Z10).

Why it is a lead: the first night is the night after the third refinery strike. Nothing was detected here in the 14 days before. The pattern — repeated, night-only, a few MW — is not a gas flare (flares show every night). We have not identified the facility.

What would settle it: what is at this spot (local knowledge or OpenStreetMap); whether the Zawiya power station or any coastal site was hit or burning on those nights. (Plate Z10)

L5. Night fires in east Zawiya, early October

2, 3 and 10 Oct (00:18–01:30 UTC), 32.794–32.798N 12.770–12.774E, up to 3.3 MW, on the shoreline; the same spot also burned on 4 Aug at 00:42 UTC, during the 3–4 Aug clashes (Plate Z4).

Why it is a lead: the 4 Aug detection fits the reported fighting **PARTIAL**; the October nights match nothing we found. The ~18 Oct mortar explosion at an Anti-Threat training site (9 killed) is a week later.

What would settle it: Zawiya reporting for the nights of 1–3 and 9–10 Oct. (Plate Z4)

L6. Midday fires 21 km north of the base, 30 July and 13 August

30 Jul 12:42 UTC (9.2 MW) and 13 Aug 12:30 UTC (13.3 MW), 32.662N 11.953–11.956E, at a road junction with a walled compound (Plate Z8).

Why it is a lead: the strongest heat in the base's hinterland, twice, two weeks apart, at the same spot. It may be waste or tyre burning; we found nothing reported.

What would settle it: what the compound is. (Plate Z8)

L7. Midday fire in Zuwara, 6 October

6 Oct 12:00–12:18 UTC, 32.916–32.919N 12.075–12.076E, three pixels on two satellites, up to 4.8 MW (Plate Z3).

Why it is a lead: in town, daytime, one day only. Zuwara is a migrant-departure point and has seen fighting over the Ras Ajdir crossing. No report found.

What would settle it: Zuwara reporting for 6 Oct. (Plate Z3)

0. The guide, and what it does and doesn't tell us

Both 2015 articles describe one event: on **14 December 2015** a US military aircraft landed at Al-Watiya (06:00 per the Libyan Air Force, 07:30 per the Zintan statement) carrying armed US special-operations personnel in civilian clothes (NBC). The Libyan Air Force, then aligned with the Beida government, posted photos and said the arrival was uncoordinated. The Libyan Express version, sourced to a Zintan "Thunderbolt Brigade" statement, adds that about two hours later an armed group of the Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Brigade under **al-Ajami al-Atiri** surrounded the team and tried to take it to Zintan, and that the team left within hours. US defence officials later confirmed the visit and its abrupt end to NBC; the aircraft was identified by The Aviationist as a USAF C-146A Wolfhound of the 524th Special Operations Squadron. **CORRELATED** for the landing and departure; the confrontation detail rests on the Zintan statement alone.

Al-Atiri's brigade is the unit that held Saif al-Islam Gaddafi in Zintan (ICC record). In October 2024 Libya's Internal Security Agency accused him of supporting planned attacks on al-Wattiyah, Khoms naval base, Mellitah and Brak al-Shati; he was arrested at the Tunisian border on 7 Oct 2024 and released next day after mobilisation in Zintan and Nalut. Saif al-Islam was shot dead in Zintan on 3 Feb 2026; no one has claimed it. **We have not confirmed al-Atiri's status in 2026** — one Wikipedia list of the dead appears to garble his name with the brigade's.

We cannot image the 2015 event. The archives we use hold no processed (surface-reflectance) Sentinel-2 imagery for December 2015; Plate B5 is empty. No open ADS-B record of the C-146A survives in our archive.

1. Bottom line

1.1 The base is quiet and receives Turkish airlift. In 90 days: no fire detected inside the base, night lights at background (a dark base at 500 m resolution — no lit garrison town), no visible change on the aprons or runways at 10 m, and in open ADS-B only one landing and one probable landing — both Turkish Air Force A400Ms, on 2 and 3 Sep (lead L1). **NOT IN NEWS**

1.2 Control has changed hands since the guide articles: Zintani forces aligned with the east held it 2014–2020; the Tripoli government took it on 18 May 2020, and Turkey has used it since mid-2020. Our imagery shows the base before and after: air-defence sites added and struck in 2020, and the southern runway resurfaced in dark asphalt — under way by 9 Sep 2020 and complete by 8 Dec 2020, months after Turkey arrived (Plates R1, B3, B6–B10). **PARTIAL**

1.3 The fighting nearby is in Zawiya, about 80 km to the north-east, not at the base. Drone strikes on the Zawiya refinery on 8–11 Aug show plainly: on 11 Aug VIIRS saw 21 fire pixels and 64.5 MW peak there (normal ~8 pixels and ~6 MW), and Sentinel-2 at 10:01 UTC that morning shows a thick black plume rising from the southern storage tanks and drifting over town, matching reported drone hits on storage tanks on 10 and 11 Aug (Plates C2, Z11). **CORRELATED**

1.4 Zawiya went dark twice, on 16–17 Aug and 31 Aug, in grid collapses across western Libya. Net radiance fell to about 4 (normal 20–40) on both nights, in the moon-corrected product (VNP46A2) as well as the uncorrected one, and recovered within a day or two (Plate C1). The first followed an explosion near the Zawiya power station on the evening of 15 Aug, one of a week of drone attacks on power and fuel sites; on 16 Aug the Zawiya, Khoms and other stations dropped out and Tripoli, Misrata and the western cities lost power (Al Jazeera, Libya Herald). The second matches a blackout of Tripoli and the west from 01:28 local on 31 Aug, when two 400 kV lines tripped; the electricity company is investigating whether it was deliberate (Attaqa). **CORRELATED** Revised: issue 1 rated 31 Aug lower because of moonlight.

1.5 Other fires in the area of combat are unexplained — south of Sabratha (27 Aug), the west Zawiya coast (four nights 11 Aug – 11 Sep), east Zawiya (early Oct), 21 km north of the base (30 Jul, 13 Aug), Zuwara (6 Oct). See leads L3–L7. **NOT IN NEWS**

1.6 Who flies over western Libya: Turkey's airlift is the only foreign military traffic that lands at Al-Watiya; Qatari C-17s use Mitiga (3 and 10 Sep); Italian C-130J and Falcon 900 use Misrata and Mitiga; US aircraft (C-17, KC-135, US Navy MQ-4C drones) stay offshore or pass at distance: the closest US military aircraft to Al-Watiya in 90 days was 239 km away. Apart from the two A400Ms, the closest traffic of any kind was airliners at cruise height 25–28 km away. **NOTHING TO MATCH**

2. The base in imagery, 2020–2026

2.1 July 2020. Two days after the strike that hit newly deployed Turkish Hawk and KORAL air-defence systems on 4–5 July 2020, the runway and taxiways are pale concrete (Plates B3, B10). Who carried out the strike is still disputed: Turkish officials pointed to UAE jets; others named Egypt, France or Russia. **CORRELATED** that it happened.

2.2 The southern runway was resurfaced in late 2020. On 9 Sep 2020 both ends of the southern of the two parallel runways are dark and the middle still pale; by 8 Dec 2020 its full length is dark asphalt, with the northern runway left pale (Plate R1). It is unchanged through 2023, 2024 and 2026 (Plates B7, B8, B9). We found no reporting of the resurfacing. **NOT IN NEWS**

2.3 August 2024. Turkish forces reportedly replaced the Hawk sites with Hisar-O+ launchers and Korkut 35 mm guns. At 10 m the launch positions are not resolvable; the base layout is unchanged (Plate B2). **PARTIAL**

2.4 October 2026. The latest clear pass (23 Oct) and radar the same morning show the base as in 2024: no new hangars, revetments or earthworks, no aircraft-sized returns on the aprons (Plates B1, B9). Seventy-eight 2026 Sentinel-2 passes were screened automatically; every flagged object was cloud or cloud shadow. Badi's 2025 claim that Akıncı drones are based "between Watiya and Misrata" cannot be tested at this resolution. **NOTHING TO MATCH**



Plate B3 — Al-Watiya, 6 Jul 2020 (Sentinel-2). Pale runway two days after the strike.



Plate B6 — Al-Watiya, 17 Jan 2022 (Sentinel-2). Southern runway dark.

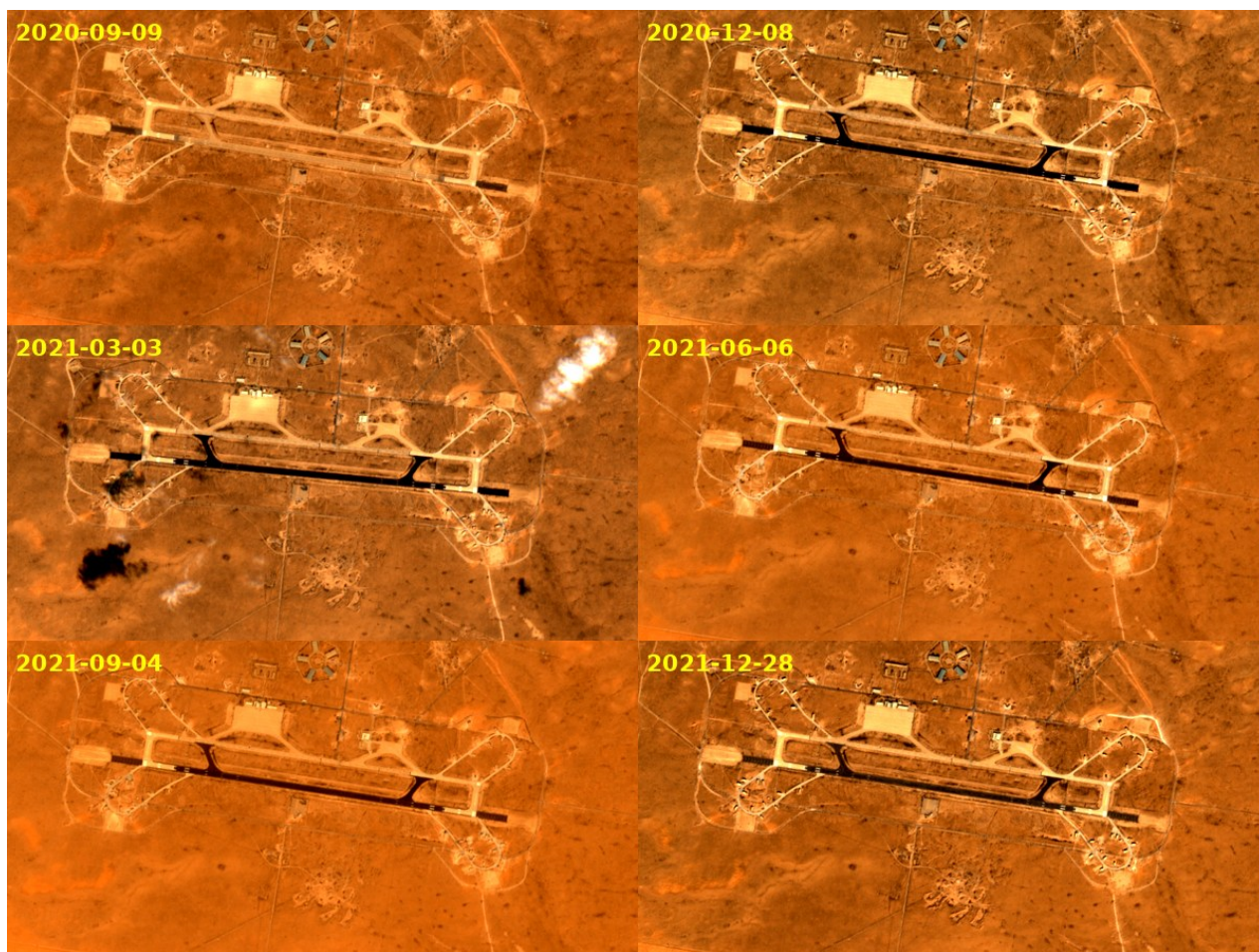


Plate R1 — Al-Watiya runways, Sep 2020 – Dec 2021 (Sentinel-2, true colour, 10 m, stretched per frame). Resurfacing visible at both ends on 9 Sep 2020 and complete by 8 Dec 2020.

3. Flights

3.1 Turkey. 17 Turkish Air Force aircraft-days came within 100 km of a western Libyan airfield, all of them A400Ms. Seven different A400Ms flew in (15-0051, 16-0055, 17-0078, 17-0080, 18-0093, 18-0094, 21-0118) — 17-0078 and 16-0055 are the pair ItaMilRadar expected at Watiya in May 2022. Tracks enter and leave from the Ionian Sea; in April 2026 ItaMilRadar reported Turkish A400Ms routing around Greek airspace to reach Libya. Most fly to Misrata or near Mitiga; only the 2 and 3 Sep flights went to Al-Watiya (Plates T1-T2). The table gives the closest approach at the track's last low report; the 5 Aug flight passed within 100 km of an airfield earlier in its track.

Date	A400M	Destination (closest approach)	In area (UTC)
29 Jul	18-0094	toward Misrata (44 km)	10:59-15:11
5 Aug	15-0051	toward Zuwara (138 km)	08:16-19:13
18 Aug	17-0080	toward Zuwara (49 km)	12:05-15:54
19 Aug	21-0118	toward Mitiga (69 km)	12:27-16:29
26 Aug	18-0094	toward Mitiga (53 km)	11:42-15:43
2 Sep	15-0051	Al-Watiya — on the ground 12:03-14:48	11:11-15:49
2 Sep	21-0118	toward Misrata (33 km)	12:05-15:28
3 Sep	18-0093	Al-Watiya — 675 ft at 5 km, probable landing	11:21-15:24
3 Sep	21-0118	Misrata (3 km), low 11:55-13:55	11:18-14:39
5 Sep	18-0093 / 18-0094	toward Misrata (18 / 72 km)	11:10-15:13
7 Sep	18-0094	Misrata (3 km)	10:52-14:47
9 Sep	21-0118	Misrata (1 km), low 13:31-15:58	12:51-16:39

Date	A400M	Destination (closest approach)	In area (UTC)
21 Sep	18-0093	toward Mitiga (59 km)	11:26–15:22
28, 30 Sep	21-0118, 17-0078	toward Misrata (87–92 km)	10:32–15:27
7 Oct	16-0055	toward Zuwara (73 km)	11:12–14:29

"Toward" means the track ends in the box before reaching the field — usually the edge of receiver coverage, not a turn-back. Distances are to the nearest airfield at the last low report. A400Ms that left the box at 300+ km (19, 21 Oct) are not listed.

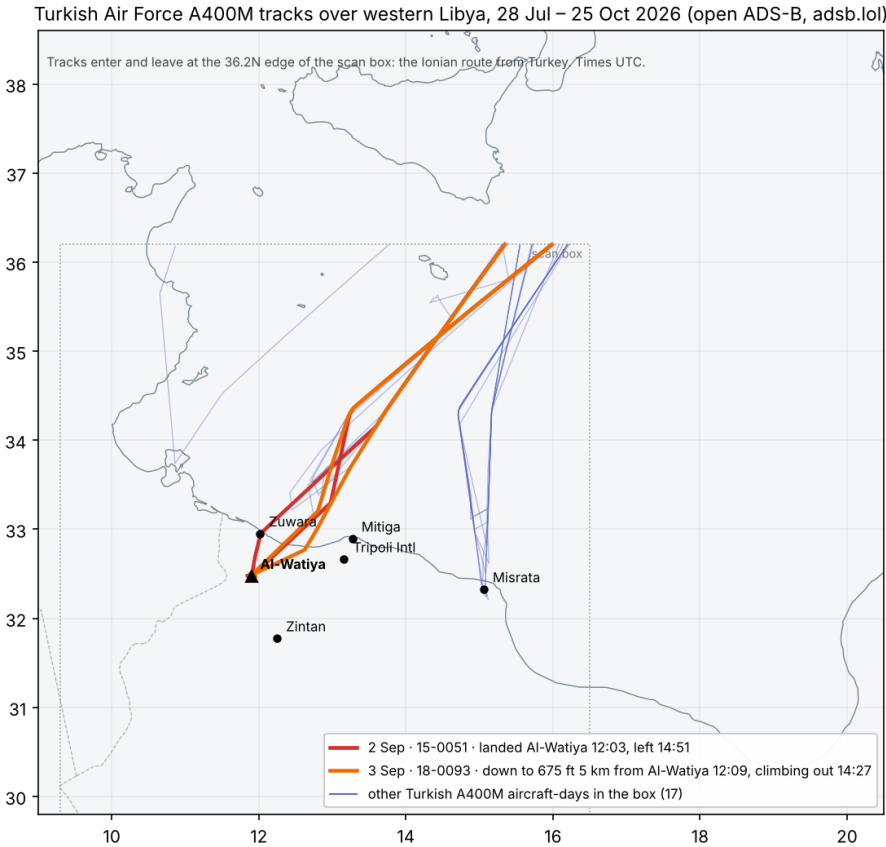
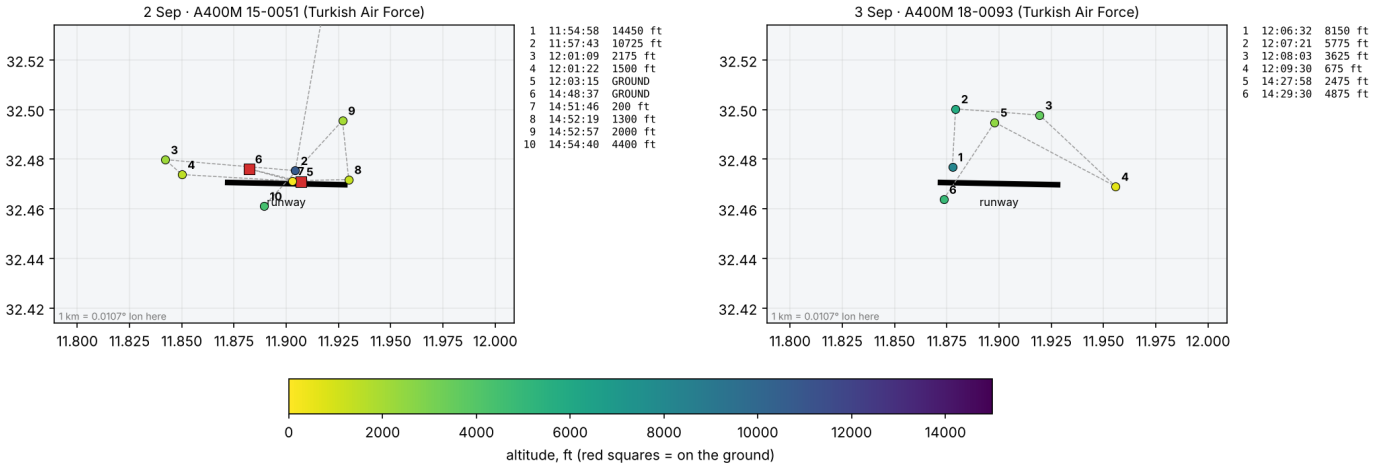


Plate T1 — Turkish A400M tracks, 28 Jul – 25 Oct 2026. Red and orange: the 2 and 3 Sep Al-Watiya flights.

Al-Watiya air base: every open ADS-B position report within ~12 km, 2 and 3 September 2026 (UTC)



2 Sep: spiral descent from 10,725 ft over the base, on the ground 12:03 and 14:48, airborne 14:51. 3 Sep: spiral descent to 675 ft east of the runway at 12:09, no reports for 2 h 18 min, then climbing over the base at 14:27.

Plate T2 — every position report near Al-Watiya on 2 and 3 Sep. Receiver coverage at low level is thin: the 2 Sep aircraft reported twice on the ground; the 3 Sep aircraft went silent below 675 ft for 2 h 18 min.

3.2 **Qatar.** C-17 A7-MAO was at Mitiga on 3 Sep (on the ground or low 12:42–15:38, the same afternoon as the second Watiya flight) and A7-MAN on 10 Sep. Qatar sent representatives to the 23–25 Oct Ankara unification talks. **PARTIAL**

3.3 **Italy.** C-130J MM62186 at Misrata 8 Oct (11:58–14:14); Falcon 900 MM62245 at Mitiga 10 Sep; KC-767A offshore. Italy keeps a mission in Misrata and co-hosted Flintlock 2026 in Sirte. **PARTIAL**

3.4 **United States.** C-17 10-0214 passed 53 km from Misrata on 30 Jul; US Navy MQ-4C Triton drones (169660, 169172), KC-135 and KC-46A tankers and a C-5M flew offshore; the VC-25A (82-8000) passed 259 km from Misrata on 11 Sep. None landed in western Libya. US-Libya relations soured this week (Trump's "terror-infested" remark, 24 Oct; Libya summoned the US chargé, 25 Oct). **NOTHING TO MATCH**

3.5 **Others.** Libya's government A319 5A-ONI and Legacy 5A-LBY flew near-daily; a Turkish government A319 (TC-IST) landed at Mitiga on 11 and 12 Aug, during the refinery strikes; a Turkish government Gulfstream (TC-ATA) passed on 8 Oct; Tunisian, Maltese, Dutch, French and Algerian state aircraft were seen at distance. Busiest week overall: 31 Aug – 6 Sep (13 aircraft-days) (Plate C3).

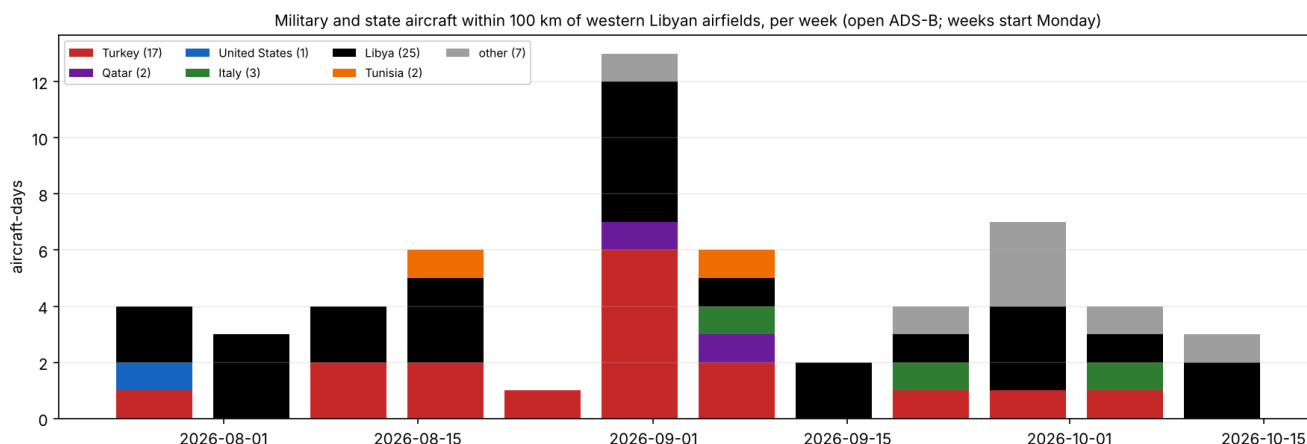


Plate C3 — military and state aircraft-days within 100 km of western Libyan airfields, by week.

4. The surrounding area of combat

4.1 **Zawiya.** ACLED counts more than 30 armed clashes in Zawiya in 2026. Mohamed Bahroun's forces fought the Petroleum Facilities Guard (Mohamed Kashlaf) near the refinery on 8 May, and Othman al-Lahab's al-Silaa Brigade on 4 Aug; AFP described the 3–4 Aug fighting south of Sorman and in Zawiya as between the Anti-Security Threats Apparatus and the 103rd Infantry Battalion (four killed; coastal road closed). Then, on 8–11 Aug, unclaimed drones hit refinery tanks (naphtha, gasoline and diesel, per ACLED citing NOC) and a desalination plant, and on 12 Aug the South Zawiya substation. On about 18 Oct a mortar round exploded during Anti-Threat training, killing nine.

4.2 **What we see.** The refinery strike fire (1.3); the 16–17 and 31 Aug blackouts (1.4); a night fire in east Zawiya at 00:42 UTC on 4 Aug during the clashes **PARTIAL**; and unexplained night fires on the west coast and in the east of the city (leads L4–L5). The refinery's routine flaring runs at 5–12 pixels a day and returned to normal within three days of the strikes (Plate C2). The 18 Oct explosion left no satellite fire signal. **NOTHING TO MATCH**

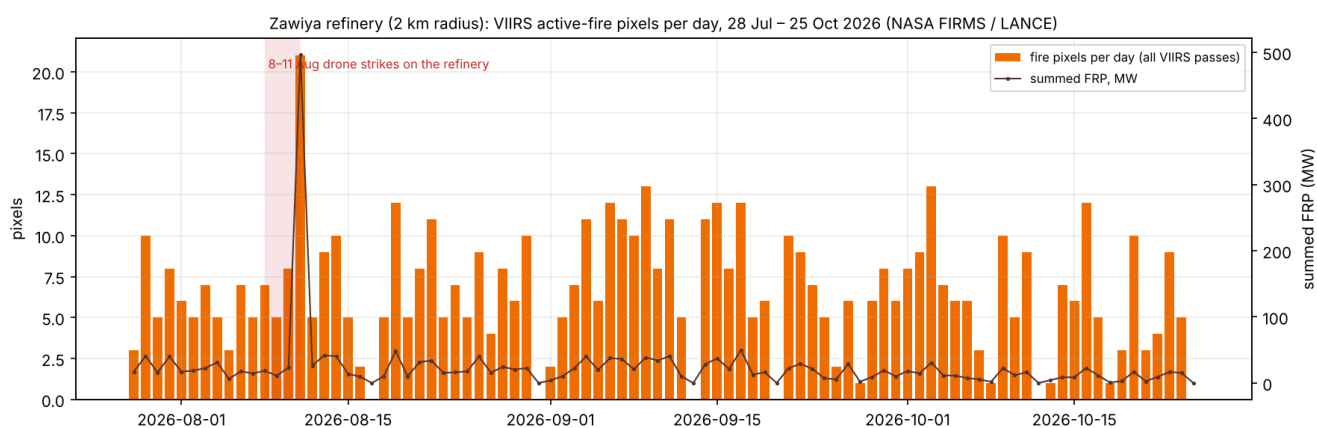


Plate C2 — Zawiya refinery, VIIRS fire pixels and summed fire radiative power per day.

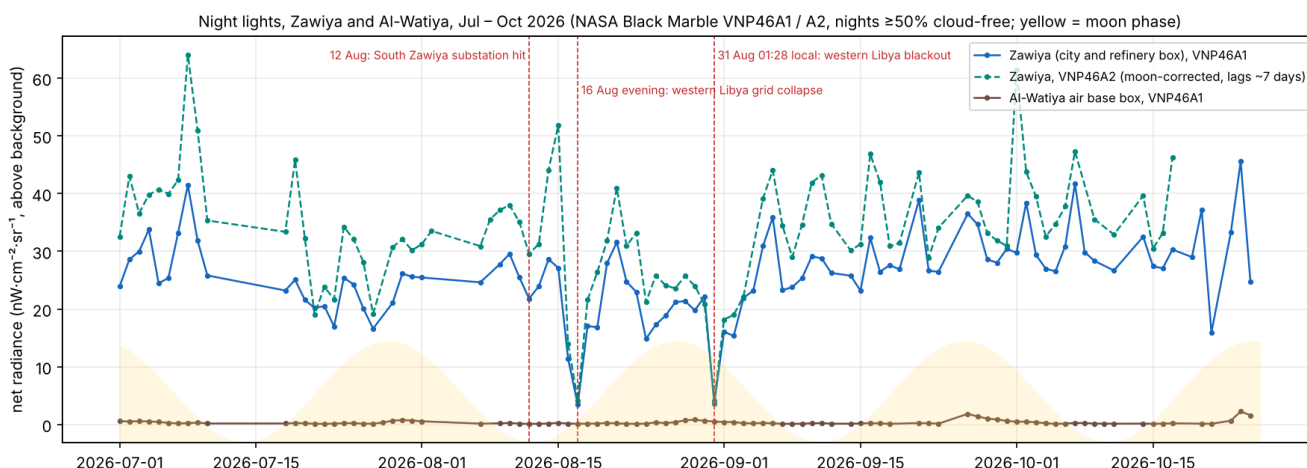


Plate C1 — night lights over Zawiya and Al-Watiya. Yellow shading is moon phase.

4.3 Zintan (about 65 km south-east). Zintan's brigades held Al-Watiya in 2015. Saif al-Islam's killing there on 3 Feb 2026 and an apparent attempt on Zintani adviser Ibrahim al-Madani on 7 Apr are the year's events. No heat at Zintan airport in 90 days; the latest pass shows nothing notable (Plate Z5). **NOTHING TO MATCH**

4.4 Coast and border. Mellitah's flares are constant and routine (Plate Z7). The latest pass of the Ras Ajdir crossing shows nothing notable at 10 m (Plate Z6). Oil-company AW139 helicopters shuttle from Mellitah. Zuwara remains a migrant-departure point (a boat that left on 16 Aug was found with seven dead on 17 Aug). **NOTHING TO MATCH**

4.5 Wider politics this week. Turkey hosted talks from 23 Oct between the Tripoli government's deputy defence minister and Saddam Haftar on a unified command based in Sirte; no deal. The eastern parliament ratified the 2019 Turkey-Libya maritime deal on 20 Oct.

5. What we cannot see

- **Aircraft that do not broadcast.** Military aircraft can fly with transponders off; Turkish drones (TB2, Akıncı) and most combat aircraft do not appear in open ADS-B. The A400M flights are visible because they chose to be.
- **Low-level coverage.** Receivers near Al-Watiya are sparse; aircraft go silent below about 1,000 ft. A landing without a ground report (3 Sep) is a probable, not a confirmed, landing.
- **Small things.** At 10 m, Sentinel-2 cannot see drones, air-defence launchers or individual vehicles. Commercial sub-metre imagery would.
- **Who flew the Zawiya drones.** No one has claimed them; nothing in our data identifies the operator.

6. Follow-ups

- 6.1 Put Al-Watiya, Misrata and Mitiga on daily ADS-B watch with an alert for any Turkish, Qatari, US or Russian military aircraft below 3,000 ft within 10 km.
- 6.2 Extend the flight scan back to 1 Jan 2026 to see whether the 2–9 Sep surge is unique.
- 6.3 Sentinel-2 before/after pairs for leads L3–L7.

Plates — every component in this brief

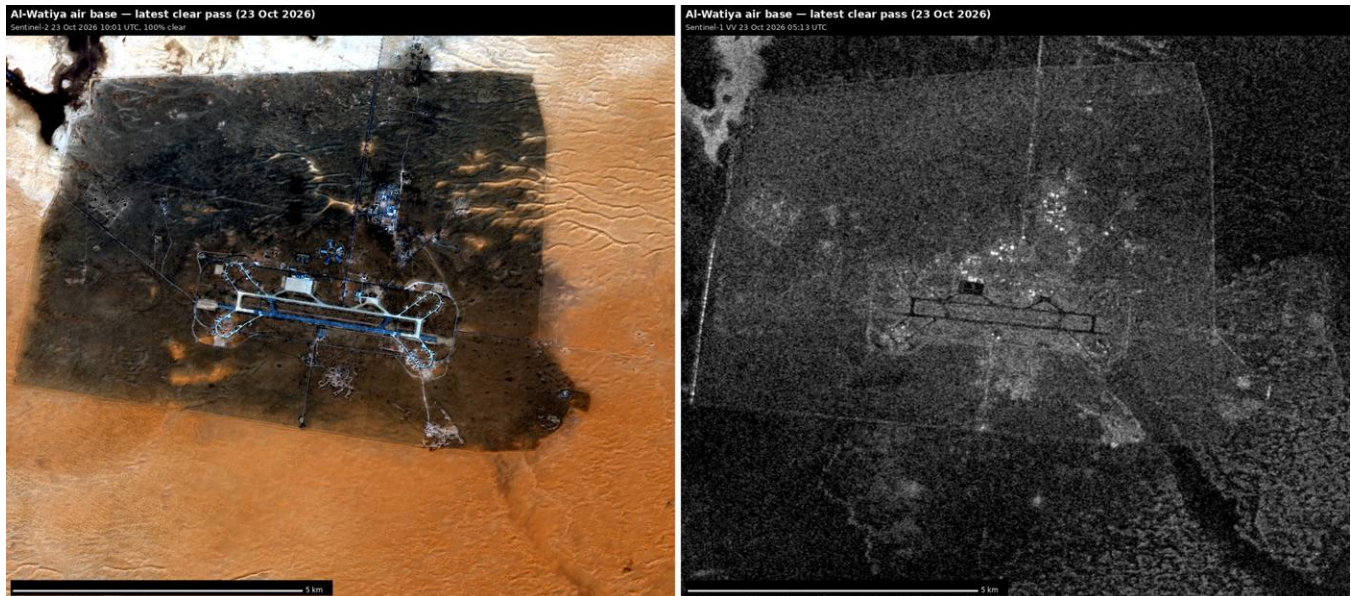


Plate B1 — Al-Watiya air base — latest clear pass (23 Oct 2026).

Al-Watiya air base — August 2024 (reported Hisar-O+ / Korkut upgrade)

Sentinel-2 14 Aug 2024 10:01 UTC, 100% clear



Plate B2 — Al-Watiya air base — August 2024 (reported Hisar-O+ / Korkut upgrade).

Al-Watiya air base — July 2020, after the 4-5 July strike on Turkish air defences

Sentinel-2 06 Jul 2020 10:01 UTC, 99% clear



Plate B3 — Al-Watiya air base — July 2020, after the 4-5 July strike on Turkish air defences.

Al-Watiya air base — May 2020, days after the GNA recapture (18 May)

Sentinel-2 27 May 2020 10:01 UTC, 96% clear



Plate B4 — Al-Watiya air base — May 2020, days after the GNA recapture (18 May).

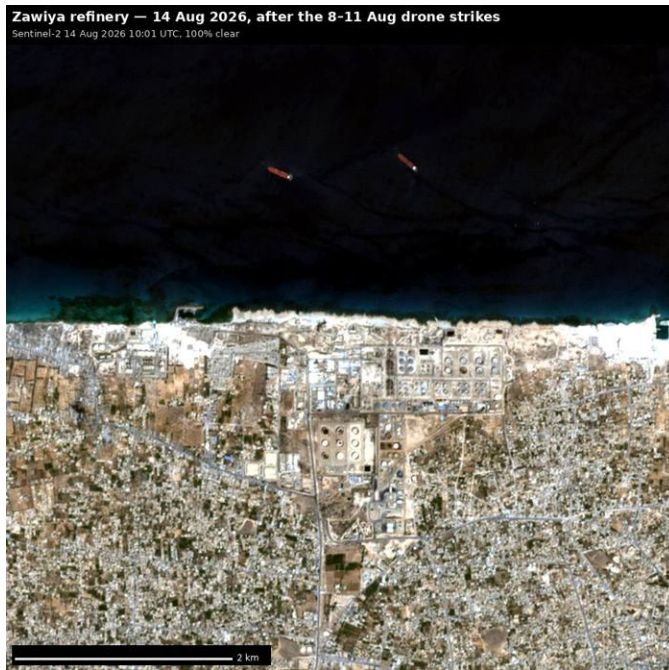


Plate Z1 — Zawiya refinery — 14 Aug 2026, after the 8-11 Aug drone strikes.

Zawiya refinery — latest clear pass

Sentinel-2 23 Oct 2026 10:01 UTC, 92% clear



Plate Z2 — Zawiya refinery — latest clear pass.

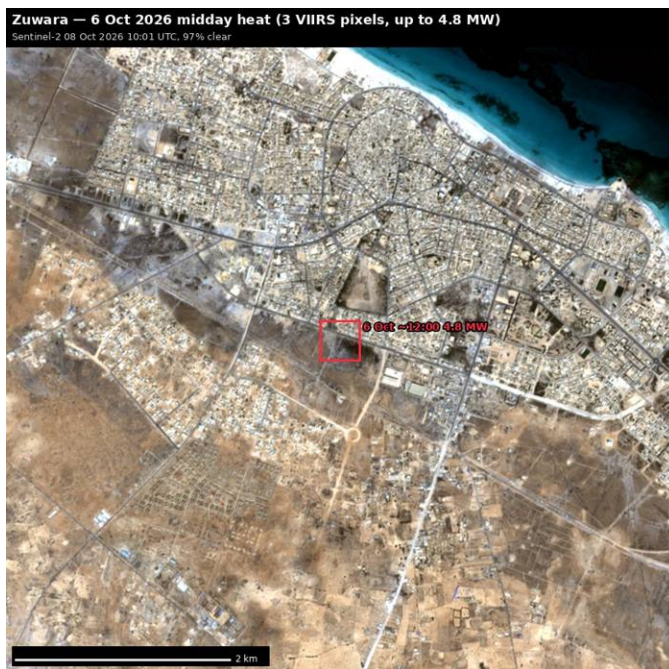
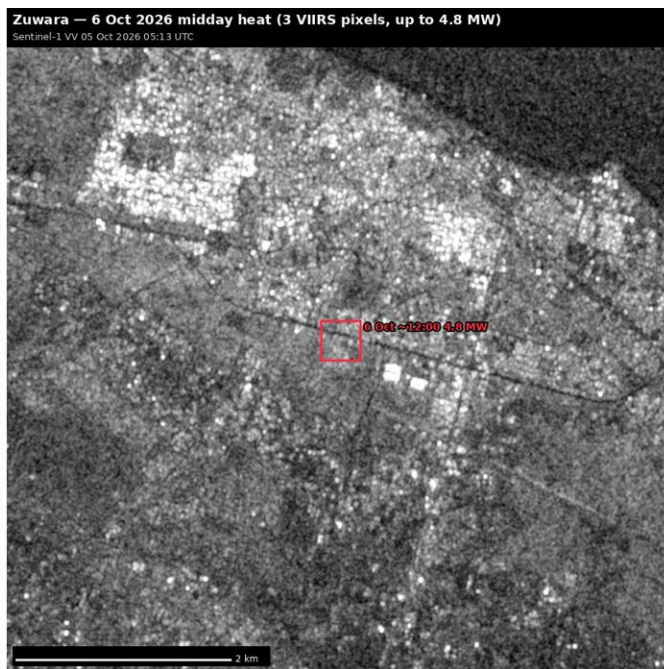


Plate Z3 — Zuwara — 6 Oct 2026 midday heat (3 VIIRS pixels, up to 4.8 MW).

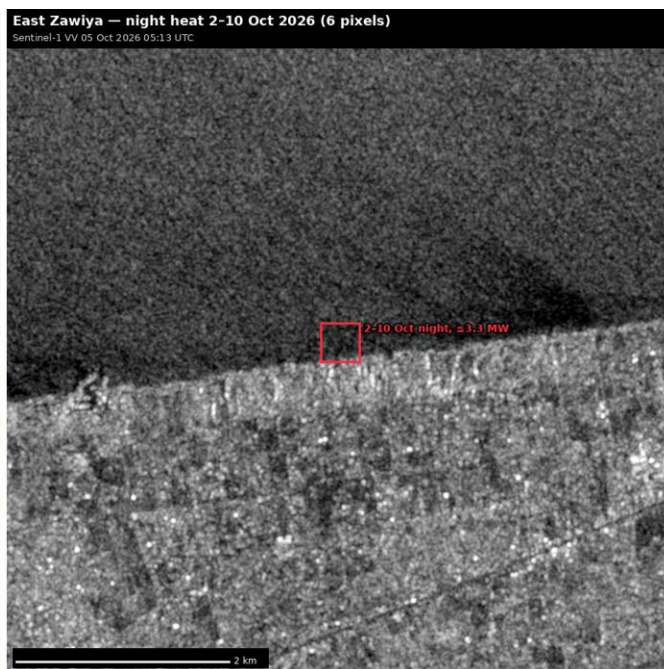


Plate Z4 — East Zawiya — night heat 2-10 Oct 2026 (6 pixels).

Zintan airport (HLZN) — latest clear pass

Sentinel-2 23 Oct 2026 10:01 UTC, 100% clear



Plate Z5 — Zintan airport (HLZN) — latest clear pass.

Ras Ajdir border crossing — latest clear pass

Sentinel-2 23 Oct 2026 10:01 UTC, 100% clear



Plate Z6 — Ras Ajdir border crossing — latest clear pass.

Mellitah complex — persistent flares (VIIRS), latest clear pass

Sentinel-2 23 Oct 2026 10:01 UTC, 100% clear



Plate Z7 — Mellitah complex — persistent flares (VIIRS), latest clear pass.

Al-Watiya runway — January 2022

Sentinel-2 17 Jan 2022 10:01 UTC, 98% clear



Plate B6 — Al-Watiya runway — January 2022.

Al-Watiya runway — January 2023

Sentinel-2 17 Jan 2023 10:01 UTC, 100% clear

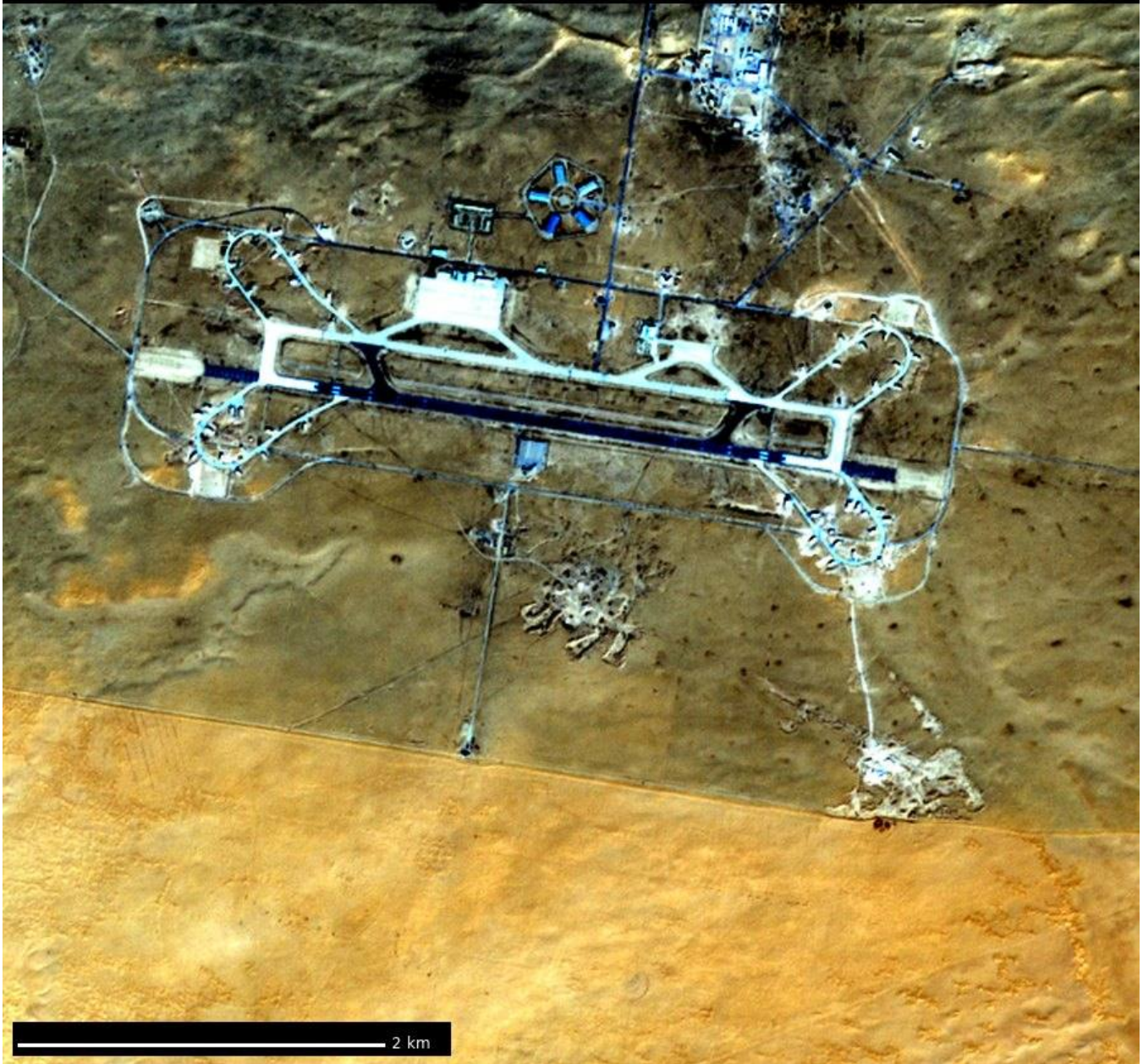


Plate B7 — Al-Watiya runway — January 2023.

Al-Watiya runway — January 2024

Sentinel-2 12 Jan 2024 10:01 UTC, 100% clear



Plate B8 — Al-Watiya runway — January 2024.



Plate B9 — Al-Watiya runway and aprons — close-up, 23 Oct 2026.

Al-Watiya runway and aprons — close-up, 6 Jul 2020

Sentinel-2 06 Jul 2020 10:01 UTC, 99% clear



Plate B10 — Al-Watiya runway and aprons — close-up, 6 Jul 2020.

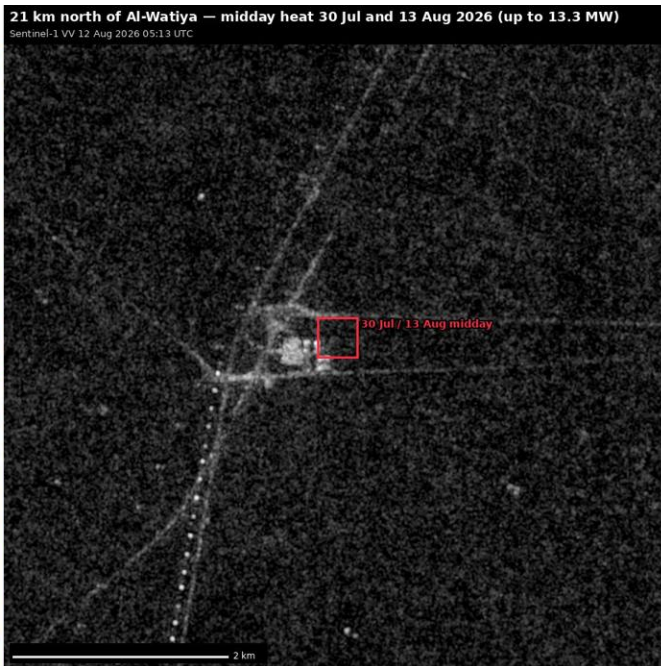


Plate Z8 — 21 km north of Al-Watiya — midday heat 30 Jul and 13 Aug 2026 (up to 13.3 MW).

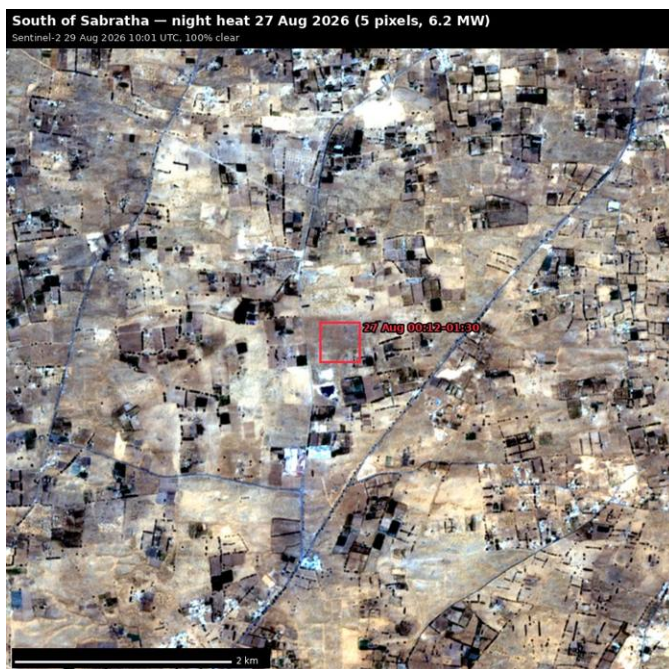


Plate Z9 — South of Sabratha — night heat 27 Aug 2026 (5 pixels, 6.2 MW).

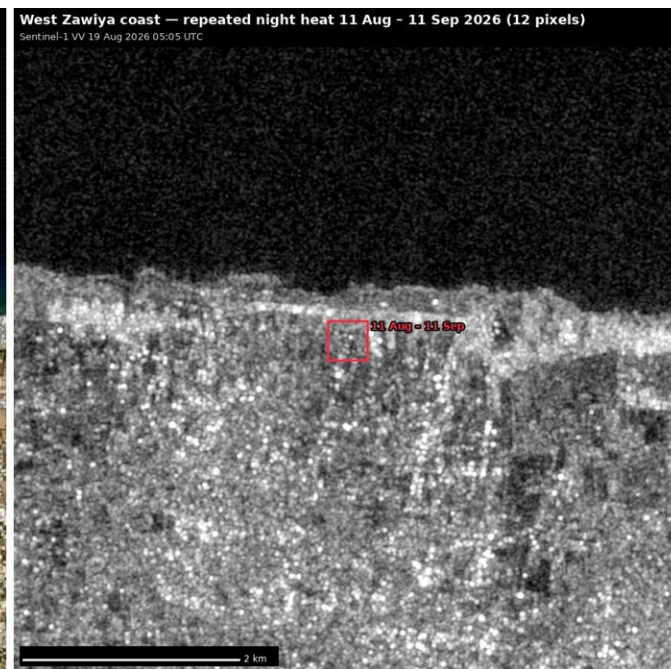


Plate Z10 — West Zawiya coast — repeated night heat 11 Aug - 11 Sep 2026 (12 pixels).

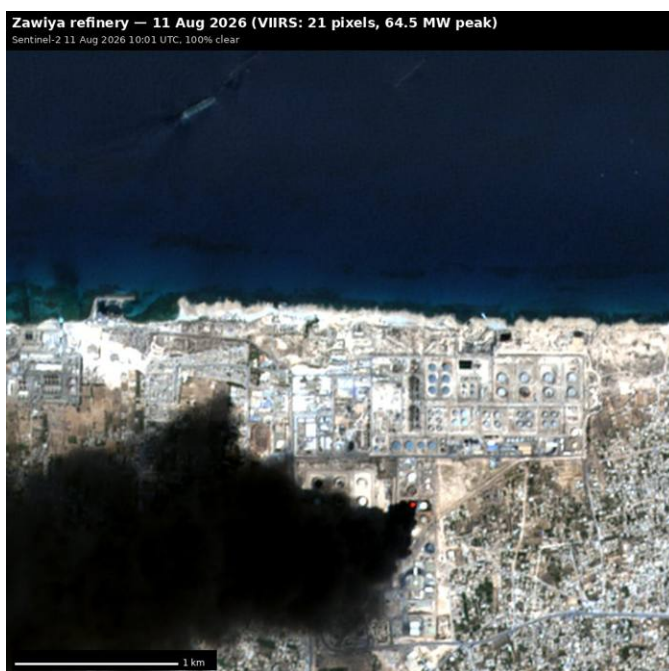


Plate Z11 — Zawiya refinery — 11 Aug 2026 (VIIRS: 21 pixels, 64.5 MW peak).

No usable imagery found for: B5 — Al-Watiya air base — December 2015, the US special forces landing (14 Dec). Usually cloud, polar night, or no pass in the window.

How to read the news tags: **CORRELATED** reporting confirms an event at that place and time · **PARTIAL** reporting in the area/period but not a clean match · **NOT IN NEWS** we see something the news does not (a lead, not a finding) · **NOTHING TO MATCH** nothing notable in our data to match.

Sources

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