



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 P. O. BOX 1600  
 HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-4301

REPLY TO  
 ATTENTION OF

CEHND-PM-SO (200-1c)

24 March 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, HQUSACE, ATTN: CEMP-RF (Mr. Coppola),  
 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20314-1000

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) Requiring an Ordnance and  
 Explosive Waste (OEW) Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

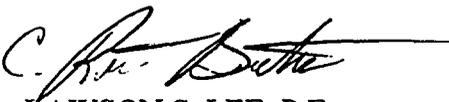
1. The enclosed INPR has been submitted for further investigation or action by Huntsville Division. The INPR indicates there is a potential for chemical ordnance contamination due to the presence of white phosphorus. This type of contamination does not constitute a need for a chemical warfare materiel (CWM) project, however, a conventional OEW project is warranted. We, therefore, recommend a phased EE/CA be scheduled for the following site:

DIVISION	PROJECT NO.	RAC	SITE NAME
SAD	I04FL011004	I	Camp Gordon Johnston (encl)

2. A completed DD1391 cost estimate and RAC score is included with the enclosure. The POC is Mr. Robert Britton at commercial 205-895-1545.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS  
 AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Encl

  
 LAWSON S. LEE, P.E.  
 Chief, Ordnance and Technical  
 Programs

CF:

Commander, U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Atlantic, ATTN: CESAD-EP-PR,  
 77 Forsyth Street, SW, Room 313, Atlanta, GA 30335-6801

✓Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District, Jacksonville, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-EE,  
 P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019

200.1e

I04FL011004\_01.08\_0007





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ROOM 313, 77 FORSYTH ST., S.W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335-6801

*Britto*

*1-574*

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

CESAD-EP-PR (200)

23 JAN 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR

COMMANDER, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-ZA, WASH DC 20314-1000  
✓ COMMANDER, HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, P.O. BOX 1600,  
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR), Camp Gordon  
Johnston, Site No. I04FL011000, Carrabelle, FL

1. I am forwarding the INPR for the former Camp Gordon Johnston for appropriate action. The site and the proposed CON/HTW, BD/DR, and OEW projects are eligible for DERP-FUDS.
2. I recommend that CEMP-R approve the proposed CON/HTW and BD/DR projects (Nos. I04FL011001 and I04FL011003) and assign them through this headquarters to CESAJ for remedial design and remedial action.
3. I recommend that CEHND determine if further study and remedial action is required for the ordnance project (No. I04FL011004) at the site. The Risk Assessment Code score is 1.
4. The HTW project (No. I04FL011002) is being revised as a result of comments by CESAS and will be forwarded under separate cover.
5. Questions concerning the INPR should be directed to Gary Mauldin, CESAD-EP-PR, at (404) 331-6043. The Division focal point for actions beyond the preliminary assessment phase is Sharon Ernst, CESAD-PM-H, at (404) 331-7045.

Encl

*James H. Simms*  
JAMES H. SIMMS  
Colonel, EN  
Acting Commander

1995 JAN - 6 AM 9:08

CF (w/encl):  
COMMANDER, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-RF  
COMMANDER, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-E  
CESAD-PM-H  
CESAD-EP

log to GM



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 4970  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

CESAJ-PD-EE (200)

21 September 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, South Atlantic Division

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. I04FL011000 (Camp Gordon Johnston)

1. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS preliminary assessment of the subject site. Site visits were conducted from December 1993 - March 1994. The site survey summary sheet and site maps are provided as enclosure 1.
2. We have determined that the site was formerly used by the Army.
3. We also determined there are containerized hazardous and toxic waste (CON/HTW), building demolition/debris removal (BD/DR) and ordnance and explosive waste/chemical warfare material (OEW/CWM) projects at the site eligible for clean-up under DERP-FUDS. It is requested that this INPR be forwarded to Huntsville Division for the Preliminary Assessment file and for a determination of the need for further action on the OEW project. Project summary sheets and a Risk Assessment Procedure report are enclosure 2. The proposed HTRW project is being forwarded to Savannah District for review and concurrence in accordance with current directives under separate cover.
4. I recommend that you approve and sign the Findings and Determination of Eligibility for the enclosed INPR provided as enclosure 3.
5. Point of contact for the District is Mr. Ivan Acosta at 904-232-1693

3 Encls

RICHARD E. BONNER, P.E.  
Deputy District Engineer  
for Project Management

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM  
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES  
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Camp Gordon Johnston, FL

Site No. I04FL011000

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Beginning in October of 1942 and continuing through most of World War II, the United States (U.S.) acquired a total of 159,347.86 acres for an Army amphibious training center and a railroad right-of-way. This acreage consisted of 2,894.47 acres in fee, 156,354.29 acres in leasehold, 1.13 acres in easement and 97.97 acres in permit acquired by condemnation, purchase and lease. The training center was located along the Gulf of Mexico, encircling the town of Carrabelle, and included most of Franklin County, Florida. The railroad right-of-way ran through Franklin, Wakulla and Leon Counties between the towns of Carrabelle and Tallahassee, Florida. The site was developed and named Camp Gordon Johnston.

2. The War Department (WD) constructed a complete Army military reservation at the site consisting of more than 1100 buildings and structures along with other miscellaneous improvements (such as roads, docks, railroad trackage, electrical systems, water and sewer systems, etc.). During World War II, Army Ground Forces under the Fourth Service Command utilized the site for both infantry and amphibious training purposes. This facility remained active until the end of World War II, but was not deactivated until mid 1946.

3. Toward the end of World War II, the WD determined they could begin disposing of the 156,354.29 acres in leasehold and 97.97 acres in permit. The WD began terminating the leases and permits to the then current owners on 15 January 1944 and completed the task on 29 August 1947. The terms and conditions of the leases and termination notices, including whether any restorations were required, are unknown as copies of these instruments could not be located. The information applying to the leases was taken from other real estate records and maps. All of the permits contain clauses releasing the U.S. from any restoration responsibilities. On 31 March 1946, the WD declared the 2,894.47 acres in fee and 1.13 acres in easement surplus to their needs and reported it excess to the War Assets Administration (WAA) on 25 June 1946. The WAA assumed accountability of this acreage on 9 October 1946 and conveyed it, on behalf of the U.S., to a private land corporation by two quitclaim deeds dated 20 April 1948 and 6 December 1948. These conveyances were subject to existing easements for public highways and roads, railroads, pipelines, and utilities. The deeds did not contain any restoration

conditions, restrictions, warranties, or similar provisions. However, they did contain a recapture clause, effective until 1968, covering a war reserve plant consisting of 9.00 acres on which the docks and railroad trackage along the Carrabelle River were located. Between 1958 and 1961, the U.S. reacquired by lease and condemnation for leasehold a portion of the former fee lands for an Air Force target trajectory system assigned to Tyndall Air Force Base. On 15 September 1989, the U.S. acquired fee title to 32.00 acres of the reacquired leasehold and a perpetual easement covering the remaining 0.71 of an acre for a total of 32.71 acres. The site was developed and sequentially known as the Carrabelle Multiple Airborne Target Trajectory System, Carrabelle Missile Tracking Annex, and Carrabelle Range. This is an active Air Force site located south of the town of Carrabelle in Section 29, Township 7 South, Range 4 West, Franklin County, Florida. Therefore, this 32.71 acres of the 159,347.86 acres utilized by the Government is not eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq. Currently, the site is owned by several large corporations, approximately 250 individuals, the town of Carrabelle, the county of Franklin and the State of Florida. The site is now being utilized for timberland production and small coastal communities including residential, commercial and recreational activities.

#### DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, 159,315.15 acres of the former Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida, has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

29 Dec 94

DATE



JAMES H. SIMMS  
Colonel, EN  
Acting Commander

**SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP FUDS SITE NO. I04FL011000  
CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON  
31 AUGUST 1994**

**SITE NAME(S).** Camp Gordon Johnston (CGJ).

**LOCATION.** The site is located in the vicinity of Carrabelle, Franklin County, Florida, and encompasses all or portions of Township 5 South (T5S), Range 1 West (R1W) through R5W; T6S, R1W through R5W; T7S, R1W through R5W; and Dog Island, which occupies a small portion of T7S and T8S, R4W (see Attachment 1). In addition, a railroad which connected Carrabelle to Tallahassee, Florida, is considered part of the site (see Attachment 2).

**SITE HISTORY.** Beginning in 1942 and continuing through most of World War II, the United States (U.S.) acquired and developed approximately 160,000 acres in Franklin County, Florida, for use as the CGJ Army amphibious training facility. In addition, the former Georgia, Florida, and Alabama railroad which connected Carrabelle to Tallahassee, Florida, was acquired by the military (see Attachment 2). The railroad was used to transport troops and supplies between CGJ and Tallahassee.

Historical records indicate that at least 30,000 troops were stationed at CGJ and over 1,100 buildings and structures, including barracks, warehouses, vehicle and boat fueling and maintenance facilities, a hospital, railroad tracks, and magazines, were constructed. At least five separate troop housing and training areas were established along the coast: the Engineer Troop Camp (Camp Belle), Combat Team No. 1 Camp, Base Camp, Combat Team No. 2 Camp, and Combat Team No. 3 Camp (see Attachment 3). Several training areas also were constructed and used: the Street Fighting Course, Bazooka Range, various artillery and bomb target ranges, Live Grenade Court, Boat Firing Course, and Battle Practice Course (see Attachment 3). The former locations of the Boat Firing and Battle Practice courses are not known. CGJ remained active until the end of WW II and was deactivated in 1946. Between January 1944 and August 1947, the War Department disposed of the CGJ property by terminating leases and permits to the property.

**SITE VISITS.** Site visits were conducted by J. Milne, S. Newchurch, and J. Fugitt, Ecology and Environment, Inc., (E & E) from December 1993 through March 1994. Currently, the former CGJ area is occupied by small coastal communities and large tracts of timberland, much of which is owned by St. Joseph Land and Development Company (St. Joe). A U.S. Air Force Tracking Station is present on the former Engineer Troop Camp (Camp Belle) in Carrabelle, Florida. E & E observed remnants of the CGJ facilities in several areas of the site. These remnants included concrete foundations, structures, and rubble piles; roads; supply wells; and wood pilings formerly used to support the railroad bridge across the Ochlockonee River. E & E identified several potential project sites.

**CATEGORY OF HAZARD.** Containerized hazardous and toxic waste (CON/HTW); hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste (HTRW); ordnance and explosive waste/chemical warfare materiel (OEW/CWM); and building demolition/debris removal (BD/DR).

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** One potential CON/HTW project, one potential HTRW project, one potential OEW/CWM project, and one potential BD/DR project exist at the CGJ site. The potential CON/HTW project involves confirming the presence of and locating any

remaining underground pipeline sections at three former aboveground storage tank (AST) sites (sites A, B, and C; see Attachment 4); properly abandoning the pipeline sections; and determining whether potential releases from the pipelines or ASTs have impacted soil and/or groundwater at each site.

**Site A - Former AST Farm 1/Fueling Pier 1** (see attachments 4 and 4A). The ASTs and fueling pier are no longer present; however, Mr. D. Griswold of the Lanark Village Water and Sewer District reported to E & E that approximately 2 years ago, while installing a water main along Highway 98, a steel pipe was discovered trending northwest-southeast between the former AST area and fueling pier 1. An 8-foot section of the pipe was cut and removed to allow for installation of the water main, and free product or oily water was observed in the excavation. In addition, Mr. Griswold recalled that a strong diesel odor was present while excavating in the area. Several houses are located in the immediate vicinity of the former ASTs, and several domestic water wells are located within the housing area.

**Site B - Former AST Farm 2/Fueling Pier 2** (see attachments 4 and 4B). The ASTs and fueling pier are no longer present; however, based on information obtained for Site A, the underground fuel pipeline may be present.

**Site C - Former AST Farm 3/Fueling Pier 3** (see attachments 4 and 4C). The ASTs and fueling pier are no longer present; however, based on information obtained for Site A, the underground fuel pipeline may be present.

The potential HTRW project involves determining whether former activities at the following seven sites have impacted soil and/or groundwater quality at each site.

**Site D - Vehicle Maintenance Area 1** (see attachments 4 and 4A). The vehicle maintenance area consisted of an oil house, grease racks, and a wash rack. Currently, the site is vacant and densely covered with bushy vegetation; therefore, E & E could not access the site to make detailed observations.

**Site E - Vehicle Maintenance Area 2** (see attachments 4 and 4C). According to Mr. D. Wood of St. Joe, CGJ personnel used this site as a vehicle maintenance area. On 8 March 1994, E & E visited the site and observed an approximately 100-foot by 100-foot area of brown, apparently oil-stained sand. Several rusted metal nails, washers, and other parts were scattered throughout the site.

**Site F - West Motor Pool Area** (see attachments 4 and 4A). The former west motor pool area contained oil storage buildings and possibly an underground storage tank (UST). The Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers (COE), file indicates that at least one 5,000-gallon gasoline UST was present in the "motor pool area"; however, the file does not specify which motor pool area.

**Site G - East Motor Pool Area** (see attachment 4 and 4A). The former east motor pool area contained a motor repair shop, a 28-vehicle maintenance shop, grease rack, 10 car wash racks, and possibly a 5,000-gallon UST (see Site F-West Motor Pool Area).

**Site H - Maintenance/Repair Area** (see attachments 4 and 4A). The former maintenance/repair area consisted of a motor repair shop, carpenter and paint shop, grease rack, wash rack, repair shop, workshop, paint storage building, and oil storage buildings. A Lanark Village active public water supply well is located within 300 feet of the site.

**Site I - Free Product in Former Supply Well No. 12** (see attachments 4 and 4C). On 10 March 1994, E & E checked former supply well No. 12 with a clear bailer, and approximately 14 inches of brown to black, viscous, oily product was present on the water. The well is located in a remote vacant area owned by St. Joe. The source of the product is unknown; however, a CGJ source cannot be discounted at this time.

**Site J - Bucket Sterilizing Plants** (see attachments 4 and 4A). Four bucket sterilizing plants were located at the approximate locations shown on Attachment 4. E & E suspects that the bucket sterilizing plants were used to dispose of latrine bucket wastes and for sterilization of the buckets prior to reuse. The types of chemicals (if any) used at these facilities are not known. E & E did not visit these sites.

The former Engineer Troop Camp has not been proposed as a potential HTRW project site because this site is currently occupied by the U.S. Air Force. In addition, given the large number of troops and activities at CGJ, a landfill probably was present somewhere on site; however, E & E has not located such a landfill.

The potential OEW/CWM project involves locating and disposing of OEW/CWM at the following 13 sites (see Attachment 5):

**Site K - Street Fighting Course Area.** An abandoned logging village called Harbeson City was reconstructed to simulate a Nazi-occupied village, and CGJ troops would raid the village using live ammunition and explosives. The site is slated to be developed as a riverfront community called River Bend Plantation.

**Site L - Bazooka Range.** The site was used for bazooka practice and currently is an undeveloped sandy area with a lake in the center and timberland covering portions of the range. Mr. D. Wood of St. Joe reported to E & E that bazooka shells have been discovered north of the lake within the last 20 years.

**Site M - Magazine Area.** The magazine area consisted of 11 ordnance storage magazines, some of which were underground. Brick remnants and concrete foundations of these magazines are present on site. Two large rusted USTs are present on site; however, these USTs are probably a result of recent dumping.

**Site N - High Explosive Artillery Impact Area.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that 105- to 155-millimeter (mm) projectiles from the East and West Known Distance ranges landed in this area. Currently, the area is timberland, and portions of the property have been cut and planted recently. During planting, 1- to 2-foot-deep rows were created by discing equipment.

**Site O - Double Pistol Range.** The site was used for target practice and currently is open timberland. Sand mounds, which were associated with the range, are present in this area.

**Site P - Double Machine Gun Range.** The site was used for target practice and currently is open timberland. A long sand ridge, which was associated with the range, is present on site.

**Site Q - East and West Known Distance Ranges.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that 105- to 155-mm projectiles were fired from cannons at this site. Currently, the site is timberland, and concrete debris is piled near the former staging/firing area.

**Site R - Double Antiaircraft Range.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that antiaircraft weapons (unknown type) were used at this site. Currently, the site is timberland.

**Site S - Live Grenade Court.** The site was used for grenade practice and currently is timberland that recently has been cleared and planted. According to Mr. C. Smallwood of St. Joe, a box of grenades was found on site within the last 20 years. Local residents also indicated that treasure hunters frequently explore this site with metal detectors for old coins or military items. One resident reported finding two 3-foot-diameter objects filled with black powder in this area, and other residents indicated that grenade fragments are uncovered frequently. The site is adjacent to highways 98 and 319, and access by the public is relatively unrestricted.

**Site T - Turkey Point Distance Range.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that high explosive projectiles were fired out into the Gulf of Mexico from this site. Currently, the site is wooded. The water depth in the "danger zone" where the projectiles probably would have landed is very shallow (4 to 5 feet deep). The Florida State Marine laboratory is located just west of the site. An employee of the laboratory did not recall ever seeing any military objects wash up on shore.

**Site U - Bomb Target/Gunnery Range.** File information indicates that 100-pound bursting tubes and high explosive and practice bombs were dropped on this site and that portions of the Alligator Point peninsula were used as a bomb target and gunnery range for Dale Mabry Field in Tallahassee, Florida. A 1969 local newspaper article stated that the dunes at Alligator Point are embedded with thousands of pounds of lead from bullets.

**Site V - Small Arms Area.** The size of this site is not known. A map in the Jacksonville District, COE, file indicates that small arms were used in the general area designated V on Attachment 5. Currently, the general site area is timberland.

**Site W - Ordnance Repair Shop.** According to Jacksonville District, COE, it is assumed that weapons and ammunition were repaired at this site. The site is located in Lanark Village and currently is a vacant lot with several concrete debris piles.

File information from the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA) at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama, indicates that the following additional potential sites exist; however, their locations are unknown:

- Boat Firing Course where machine guns were used;
- Battle Practice Course where pistols, carbine, Browning automatic rifles, Thompson submachine guns, and light machine guns were used; and
- Hostile Beach Smoke Chemical Warfare Testing Areas where 4.2-inch chemical mortars were mounted in landing craft and used to fire high explosives and white phosphorous projectiles onto shore.

Mr. D. Wood of St. Joe also reported to E & E that a pallet of 300-pound bombs was discovered somewhere at the Carrabelle airport within the last 15 years and that a crate of 55-mm shells washed up on the beach near the intersection of highways 98 and 319 within the last 20 years.

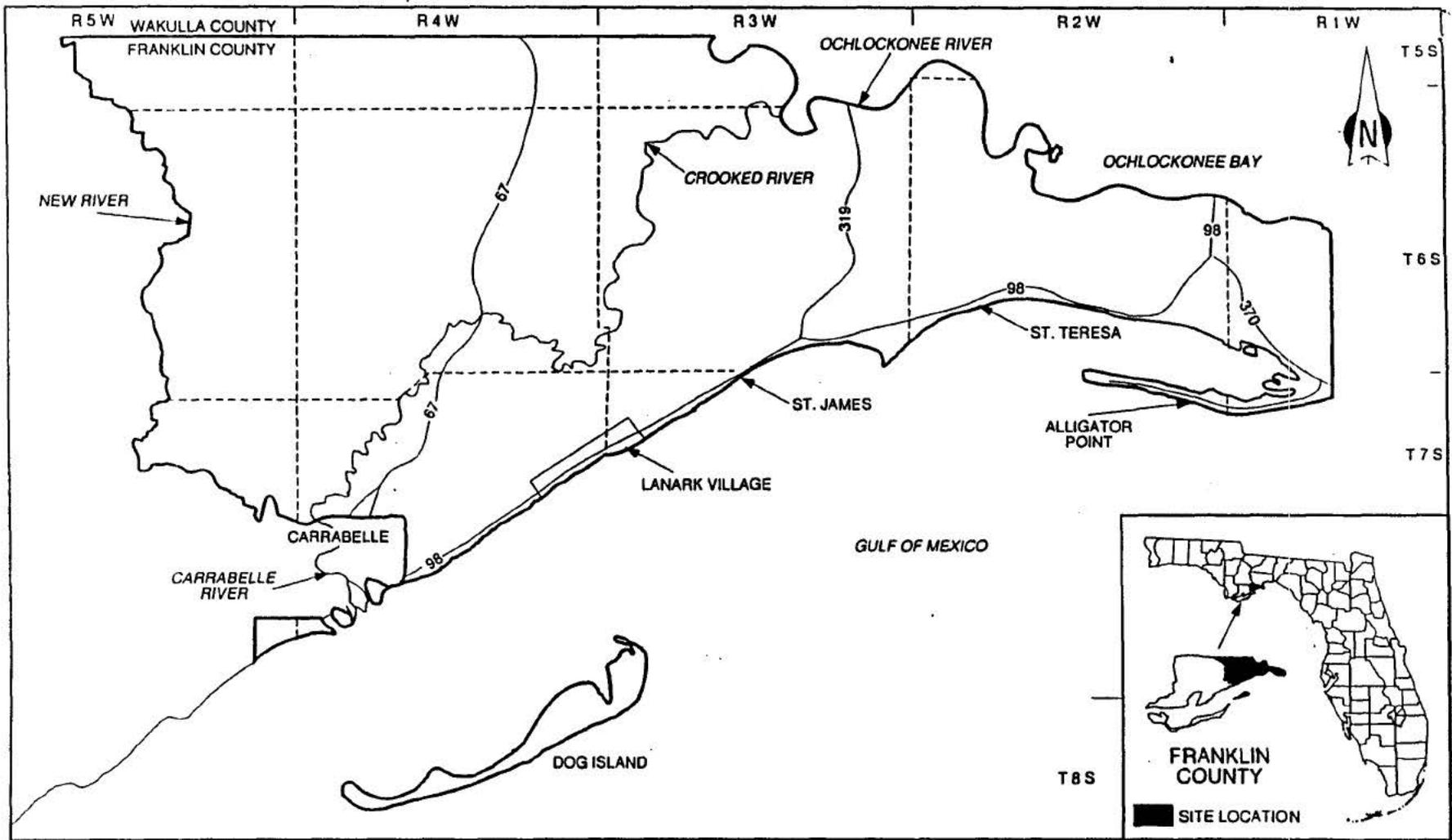
The potential **BD/DR** project involves mitigating physical hazards associated with the following site:

**Site Y - Former CGJ Supply Wells.** Fifteen 10-inch-diameter former supply wells are present at various locations within the former CGJ area, and many of them have not been properly abandoned (see Attachment 6). According to Mr. Bailey of the Lanark Village Water Department, well 8 is currently being used by Lanark Village. Mr. Wood of St. Joe indicated that well 11 was used by St. Joe and well 14 was used by Camp Week (no longer in existence) about 10 to 12 years ago. All other wells apparently have not been used since CGJ was abandoned. The Northwest Florida Water Management District considers these wells to be physical hazards and a threat to potable water supplies in the area (see Attachment 7).

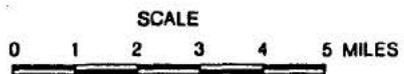
Mr. Bailey indicated that he may want to use wells 6 and/or 7 in the future, and Mr. Poteet in Carrabelle indicated that he would like to use well 15.

**AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS.** Site plan maps and real estate records are available in the Jacksonville District, COE, files. Historical records are available at AFHRA at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama.

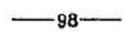
**PA POC.** Ivan Acosta (904) 232-1693.



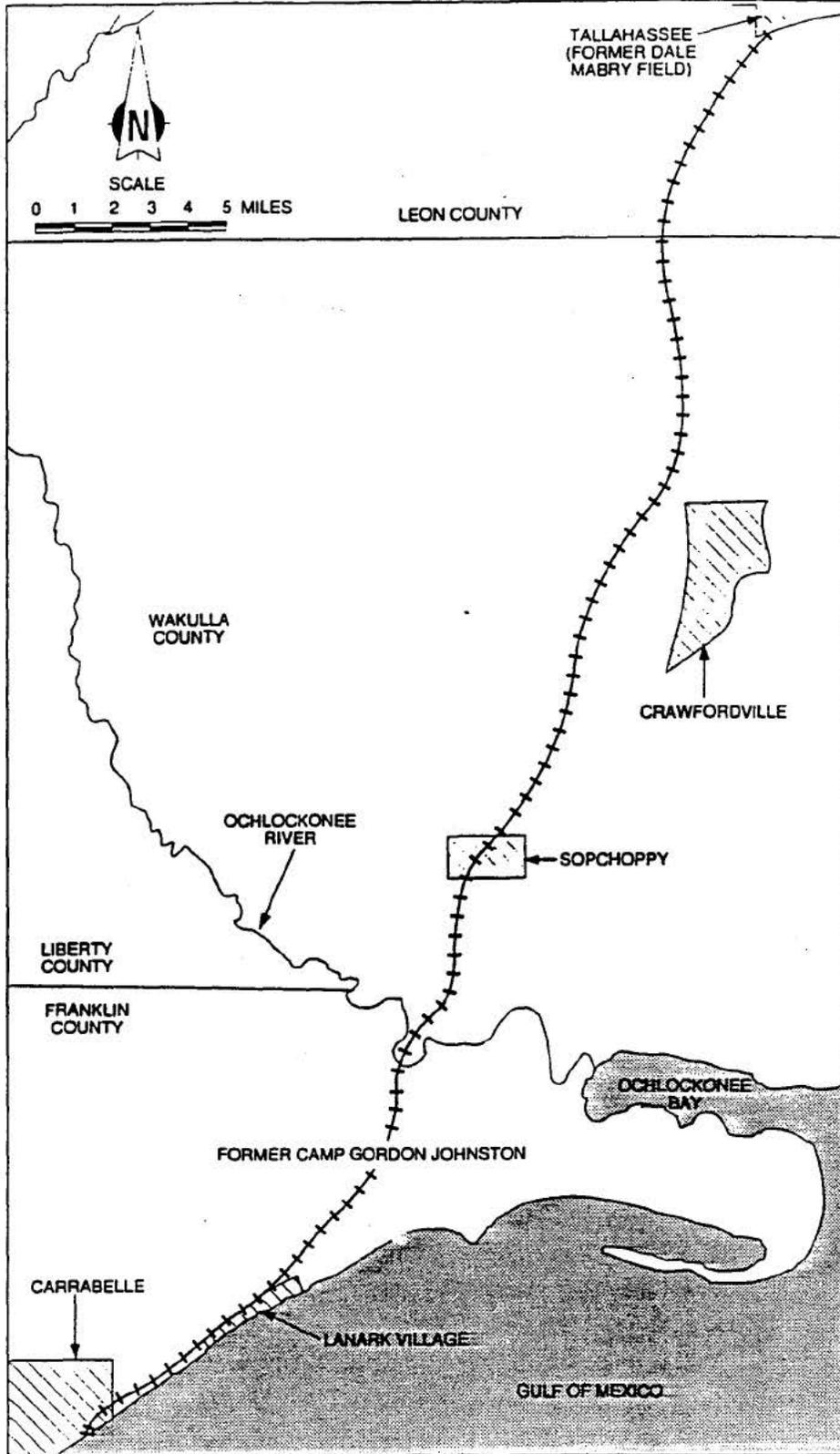
SOURCE: Ecology and Environment, Inc., 1994.



KEY:

-  Camp Gordon Johnston Boundary
-  Township and Range Lines
-  Highway 98

Attachment 1 LOCATION MAP -- CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA



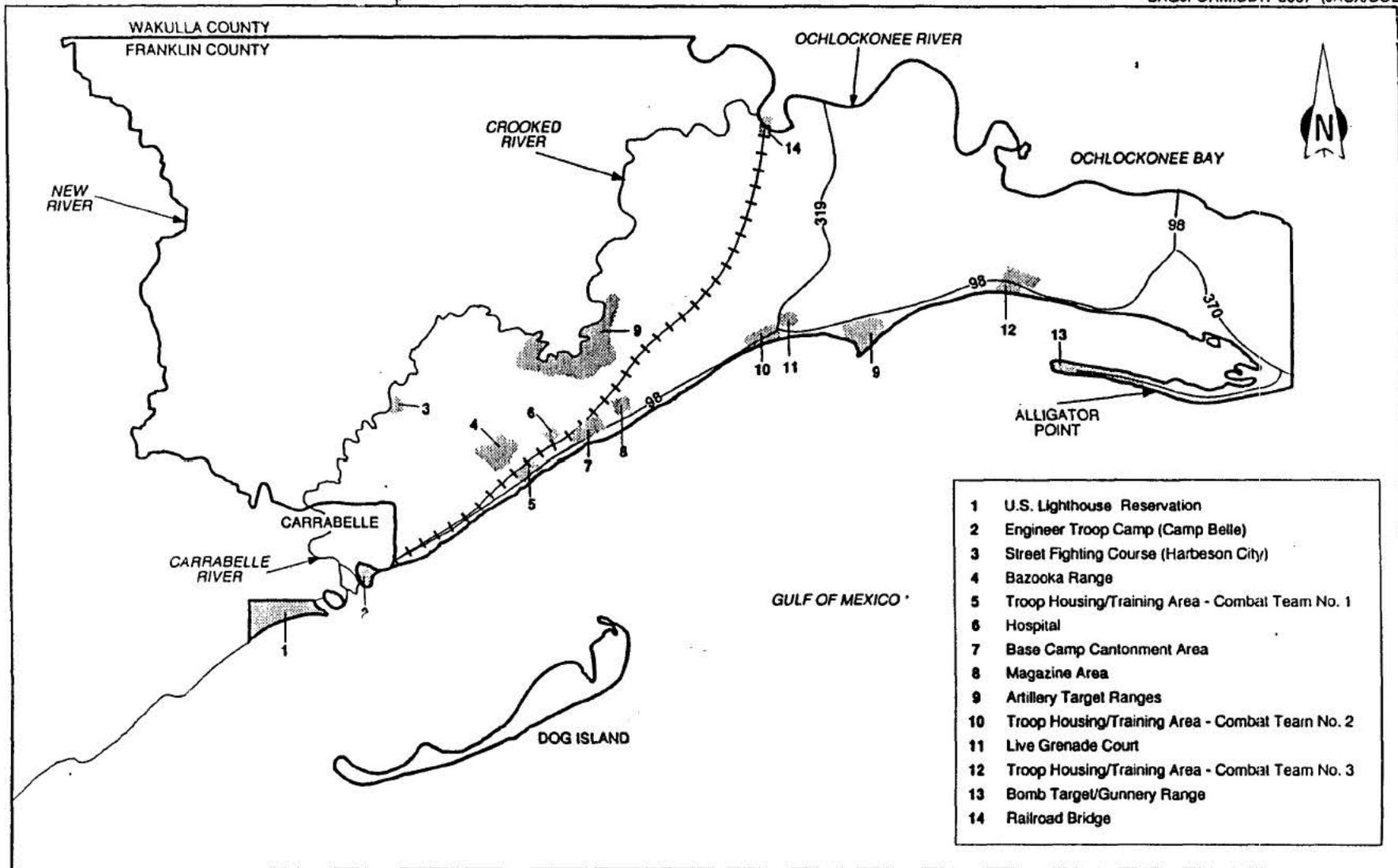
SOURCE: Ecology and Environment, Inc., 1994.

KEY:

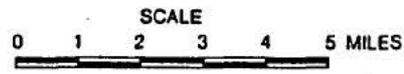
--- Former Railroad

▭ City/Town

Attachment 2 LOCATION MAP -- CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON RAILROAD LINE, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, AND LEON COUNTIES, FLORIDA



SOURCE: Ecology and Environment, Inc., 1994.



KEY:

Camp Gordon Johnston Boundary  
 Highway

Former Activity Area  
 Former Railroad

**Attachment 3 FORMER FACILITY LAYOUT -- CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON**

**PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET  
FOR  
DERP-FUDS OEW/CWM PROJECT NO. I04FL011004  
CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON  
SITE NO. I04FL011000  
31 AUGUST 1994**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION.** One potential ordnance and explosive waste/chemical warfare materiel (OEW/CWM) project exists at Camp Gordon Johnston (CGJ) in Franklin County, Florida. This project involves the following 13 sites:

**Site K - Street Fighting Course Area.** An abandoned logging village called Harbeson City was reconstructed to simulate a Nazi-occupied village, and CGJ troops would raid the village using live ammunition and explosives. The site is slated to be developed as a riverfront community called River Bend Plantation.

**Site L - Bazooka Range.** The site was used for bazooka practice and currently is an undeveloped sandy area with a lake in the center and timberland covering portions of the range. Mr. D. Wood of St. Joseph Land and Development Company (St. Joe) reported to Ecology and Environment, Inc., (E & E) that bazooka shells have been discovered north of the lake within the last 20 years.

**Site M - Magazine Area.** The magazine area consisted of 11 ordnance storage magazines, some of which were underground. Brick remnants and concrete foundations of these magazines are present on site.

**Site N - High Explosive Artillery Impact Area.** Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers (COE), file information indicates that 105- to 155-millimeter (mm) projectiles from the East and West Known Distance ranges landed in this area. Currently, the area is timberland, and portions of the property have been cut and planted recently. During planting, 1- to 2-foot-deep rows were created by discing equipment.

**Site O - Double Pistol Range.** The site was used for target practice and currently is open timberland. Sand mounds, which were associated with the range, are present in this area.

**Site P - Double Machine Gun Range.** The site was used for target practice and currently is open timberland. A long sand ridge, which was associated with the range, is present on site.

**Site Q - East and West Known Distance Ranges.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that 105- to 155-mm projectiles were fired from cannons at this site. Currently, the site is timberland, and concrete debris is piled near the former staging/firing area.

**Site R - Double Antiaircraft Range.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that antiaircraft weapons (unknown type) were used at this site. Currently, the site is timberland.

**Site S - Live Grenade Court.** The site was used for grenade practice and currently is timberland that recently has been cleared and planted. According to Mr. C. Smallwood of St. Joe, a box of grenades was found on site within the last 20 years. Local residents also indicated that treasure hunters frequently explore this site with metal detectors for old coins or

military items. One resident reported finding two 3-foot-diameter objects filled with black powder in this area, and other residents indicated that grenade fragments are uncovered frequently. The site is adjacent to highways 98 and 319, and access by the public is relatively unrestricted.

**Site T - Turkey Point Distance Range.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that high explosive projectiles were fired out into the Gulf of Mexico from this site. Currently, the site is wooded. The water depth in the danger zone where the projectiles probably would have landed is very shallow (4 to 5 feet deep). The Florida State Marine laboratory is located just west of the site. An employee of the laboratory did not recall ever seeing any military objects wash up on shore.

**Site U - Bomb Target/Gunnery Range.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that 100-pound bursting tubes and high explosive and practice bombs were dropped on this site and that portions of the Alligator Point peninsula were used as a bomb target and gunnery range for Dale Mabry Field in Tallahassee, Florida. A 1969 local newspaper article stated that the dunes at Alligator Point are embedded with thousands of pounds of lead from bullets.

**Site V - Small Arms Area.** The size of this site is not known. A map in the Jacksonville District, COE, file indicates that small arms were used in the western portion of the facility. Currently, the general site area is timberland.

**Site W - Ordnance Repair Shop.** Jacksonville District, COE, file information indicates that weapons and ammunition were repaired at this site. The site is located in Lanark Village and currently is a vacant lot with several concrete debris piles.

**PROJECT ELIGIBILITY.** CGJ is eligible for DERP-FUDS. The project has been evaluated in accordance with the 16 March 1993 DERP-FUDS Standing Operational Procedures for Performing Preliminary Assessments at Potential Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites.

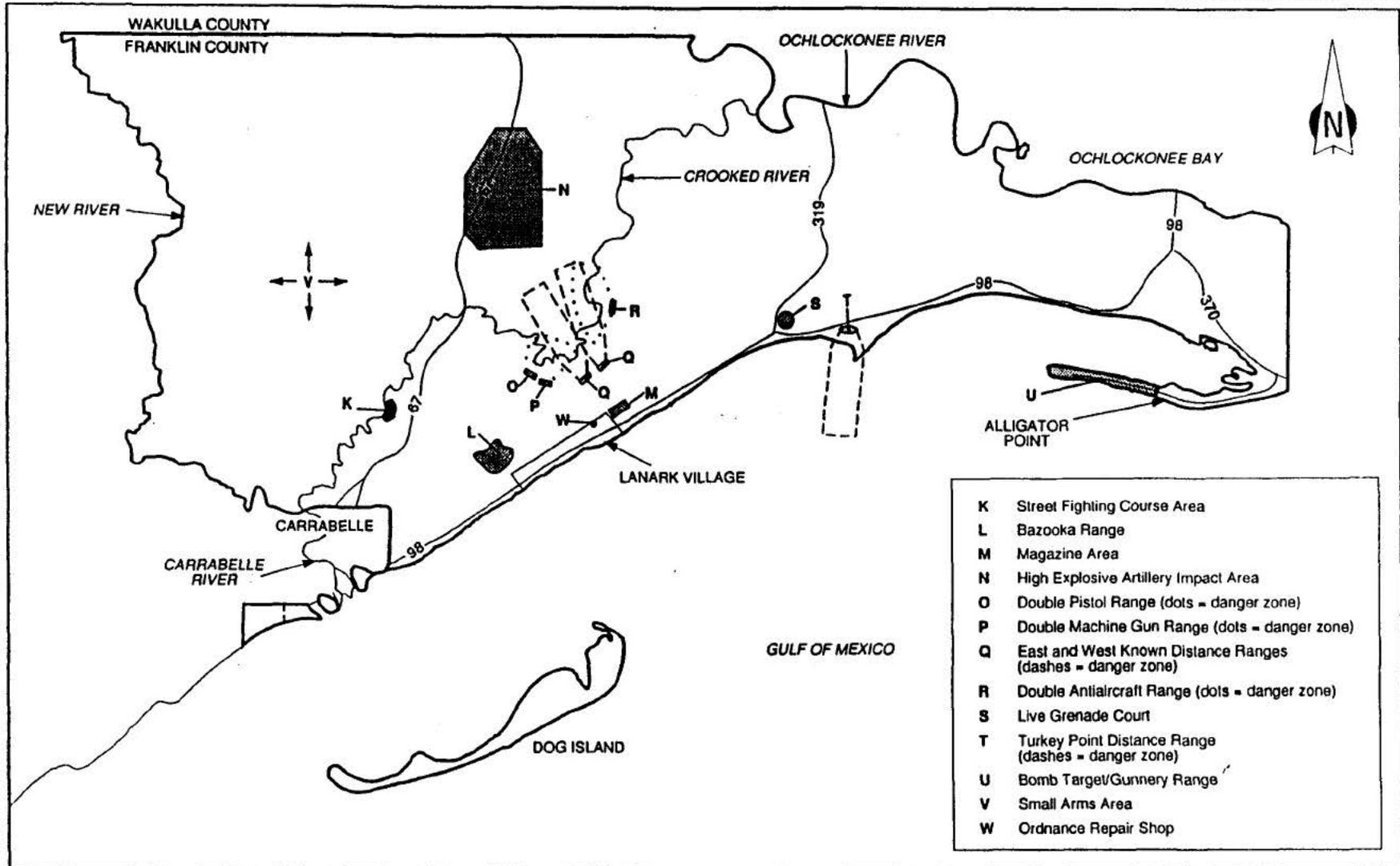
**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS.** The site probably has been contaminated by the United States military and is a possible danger to the public. Currently, Department of Defense (DoD) policy permits remediation of DoD-generated OEW/CWM.

**PROPOSED PROJECT.** The Inventory Project Report should be referred to Huntsville Division for a determination of further action.

**RISK ASSESSMENT CATEGORIZATION (RAC).** RAC 1, attached.

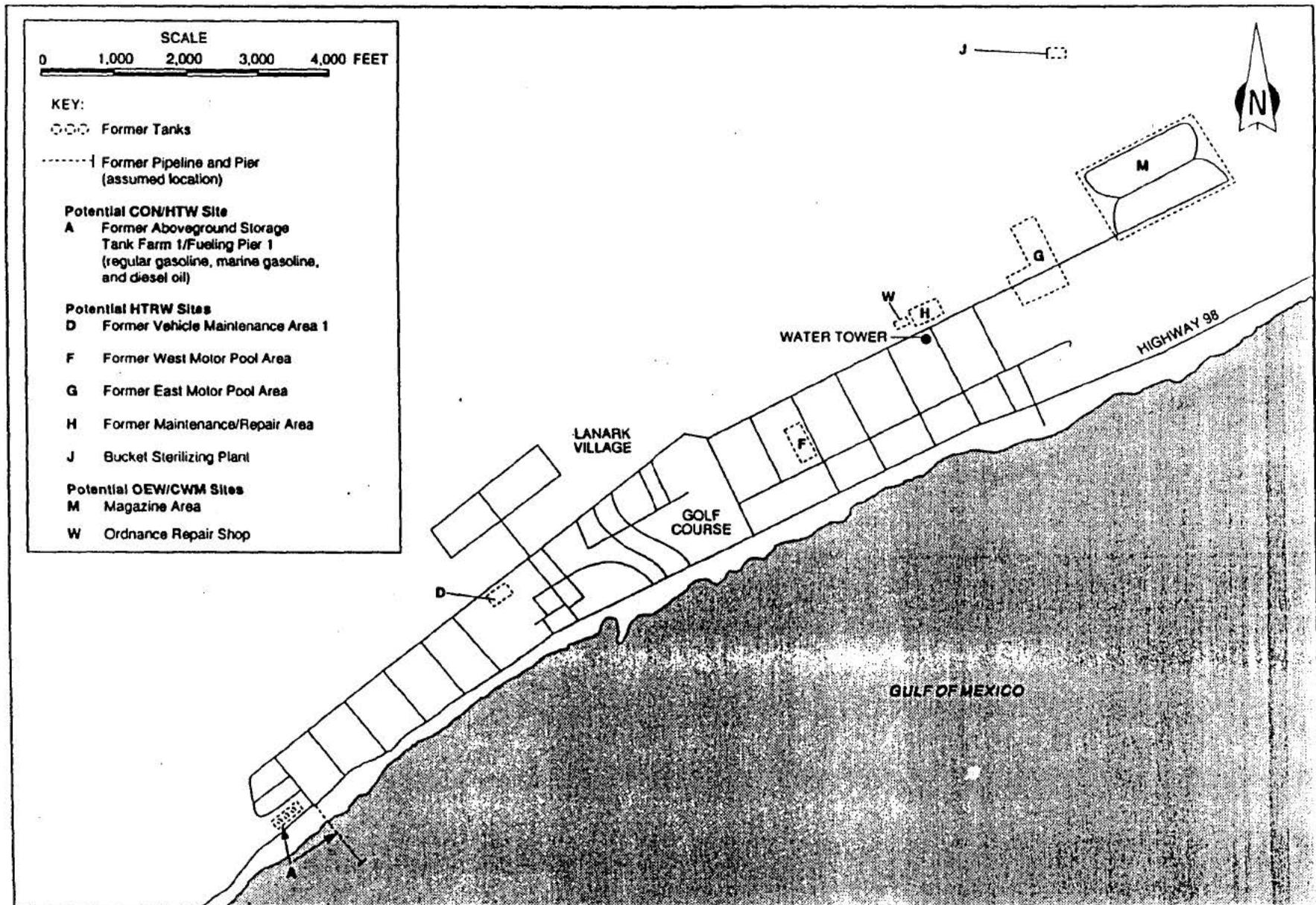
**DD FORM 1391.** Estimate to be prepared by CEHND if required.

**DISTRICT POC.** Ivan Acosta, CESAJ-PD-EE, (904) 232-1693.



SOURCE: Ecology and Environment, Inc., 1994.

Attachment 5 POTENTIAL OE/CWM SITES -- CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON



SOURCE: USGS Quadrangles McIntyre, Florida 1982; Ecology and Environment, Inc., 1994.

**Attachment 4A**

**POTENTIAL CON/HTW, HTRW, AND OEW/CWM SITES AT LANARK VILLAGE --- CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON**

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR  
 ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name	<u>Former Sp. Gordon Johnston</u>	Rater's Name	<u>R.G. Harris</u>
Site Location	<u>Franklin Cnty, FL</u>	Phone No.	<u>(205) 895-1590</u>
DERP Project #	<u>TD4FL011064</u>	Organization	<u>CEHND-Pln-50</u>
Date Completed	<u>2 Feb 94</u>	RAC Score	<u>1 (I,A)</u>

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE  
 (Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	(10)
Bombs, Explosive	(10)
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	(10)
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	(6)
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	(6)
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	(4)
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	(1)
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value)	10

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? As reported in INPR.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing  
White Phosphorus (WP) or other  
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,  
Spontaneously Flammable)

10

Munition Containing A Flame  
or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm,  
Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)

6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening  
Smokes (other than WP)

4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None reported.

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance;  
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosives  
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,  
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,  
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)

10

Demolition Charges

10

Secondary Explosives  
(PETN, Compositions A, B, C,  
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,  
Black Powder, etc.)

8

Military Dynamite

6

Less Sensitive Explosives  
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)

3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value)

8

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? As reported in  
INPR, local residents report finding black powder at the grenade court.

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or  
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants

6

Propellants

0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? None reported

E. Chemical Warfare Materiel and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control Agents (Vomiting, Tear)	⑤
Chemical and Radiological <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>5</u>

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OEW? INPR reports that smoke 4.2" mortars were fired on shore.

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 23  
(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61)  
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY\*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	①	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

\* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

\*\*If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD  
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OEW Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.	3
Subsurface	2
Location <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	5
What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? <u>INPR</u>	<u>As reported in</u>

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	5
What are the nearest inhabited structures? <u>INPR</u>	<u>As reported in</u>

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	(5)
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of Buildings <u>(Select the single largest value)</u>	<u>5</u>
Narrative <u>As reported in INPR.</u>	

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	(5)
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	(3)
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>5</u>
Describe types of buildings in the area. <u>As reported in INPR.</u>	

F. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value)

5

Describe the site accessibility. As reported in INPR.

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics <u>(Select largest value)</u>	<u>5</u>

Describe the site dynamics. As reported in INPR.

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)  
Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine  
Hazard Probability Level.

30

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

\* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial 205-955-4968 or DSN 645-4968.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

*File and historical information indicates that conventional ordnance was stored & fired on site. The chemical ordnance reported (smoke & white phosphorous) are not CWM. The area is moderately populated and continues to be developed.*