

Investigation Results

During the course of the removal Action at the former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) EODT removed several types of Illumination type Munitions. There were no High-Explosive munitions found during the removal action performed by EODT.

Below is a list with nomenclature and quantity of the MPPEH and Inert items that were found with the boundaries of sites 27 and 54.

MPPEH

40mm ground signal illumination rounds		2
155mm illumination candle		1
M583 A1 40mm		2
M206 Flare		1
M127 Flare		4
Flare Candles		2
M62 illumination flares		145
M112 illumination flares		237
M123 Flare		1
M12 Cartridge		1
		0
TOTAL:		396

INERT/ Empty

4.2" illumination mortar		1
155mm Illumination Rounds (empty)		12
4.2" illumination mortar		1
155mm Illumination Rounds (empty)		1
Total:		15

EODT also removed over 30,000 lbs of Munitions Debris (MD) and scrap metal or range related Debris (RRD) from within the boundaries of sites 27 and 54.



Recognize– If you think you have found an Unexploded Ordnance, Do not touch it!

Retreat–Leave the area the same way you entered.

Report–Contact the local law enforcement office or fire department.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE

903-679-9144

POLICE DEPARTMENT

555-555-5555

FIRE DEPARTMENT

555-444-4444



What you should know about Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Hazards

at the Former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP)

Karnack, Texas

The History of the Former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant

The Former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) was established in October 1942 with the primary mission of producing trinitrotoluene (TNT) flake. TNT production continued until August 1945 when the plant went on standby status. When operations resumed at LHAAP in 1952, the plant began manufacturing pyrotechnic ammunition, which included photoflash bombs, simulators, hand signals, and tracer ammunition.) This continued until 1956.

However, in 1955 the LHAAP rocket motor facility had begun operations, and production of these motors continued to be the primary mission of LHAAP until 1965, when the production of pyrotechnic and illuminating ammunition was reestablished. From that time through 1994, operations consisted of producing pyrotechnic and propellant mixtures; loading, assembling and packing equipment as they applied to mobilization planning and demilitarization/demolition of leaking ordnance containing white phosphorous (WP) filler.

LHAAP was declared excess and placed in inactive status in 1997.



Recognize, Retreat, and Report if a Suspicious Object is Found!

Possible UXOs at LHAAP

The LHAAP is land that was formerly owned, leased, possessed, or operated by the Department of Defense (DoD.)

Over the years, most of the DoD sites were used for various military training exercises involving explosives or, like LHAAP, were used to manufacture explosives. Whether used as live fire ranges, bombing practice or explosive manufacturing, these sites have the potential for containing explosive hazards, called Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs.)

Most of the sites requiring these types of cleanups are no longer operational and have not been for many years, but the threat of the explosives remains. It is estimated that for every 100 bombs that exploded, 10 did not, and those items, or ordnances, still remain active and can be extremely dangerous if disturbed or moved.

The explosives come in many shapes and sizes and can appear in many forms after years of being buried, so it is advised that if a suspicious item is found on or near one of these sites, you should **Recognize, Retreat and Report.**

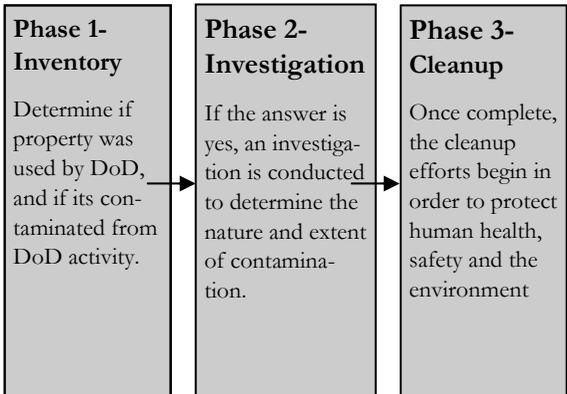


What is being done to protect you?

Congress committed funding in the 1980s to clean up properties that the DoD once used but no longer controls. The Army is the executive agent that manages the projects, and the Army is the organization that executes the projects, which includes former Army, Navy, and Air Force, and other defense agency sites.

There is a significant number of sites that potentially qualify for funding, but first information about the origin and extent of the contamination, land transfer issues, past and present property ownership, and program policies must be evaluated for each site to determine if it meets the criteria for cleanup efforts.

Below demonstrates the general phases of a cleanup project:



Cleanup Efforts at LHAAP

In 2005, the United States Army conducted an investigation (Phase 1) and determined there was, in fact, contamination on the LHAAP site. Because of the findings, the Army ordered an Engineering Evaluation Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination (Phase 2); that effort was completed in 2006.

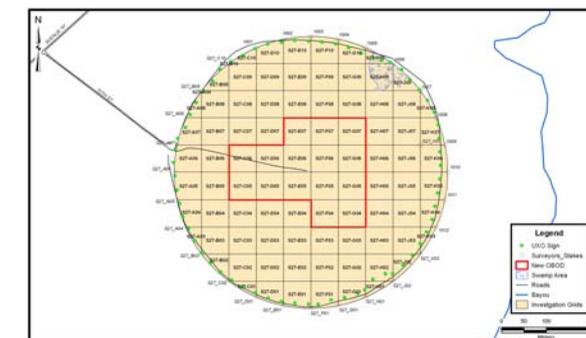
With both phases 1 and 2 complete, the Army is beginning the process of Phase 3, with cleanup efforts scheduled to begin mid-year 2008.

Once completed, the LHAAP site will be safer but will continue to pose a potential threat because there is no way to guarantee that ALL ordnances were retrieved. Therefore, it is important to remember to always remember the 3 Rs—Recognize, Retreat, Report.

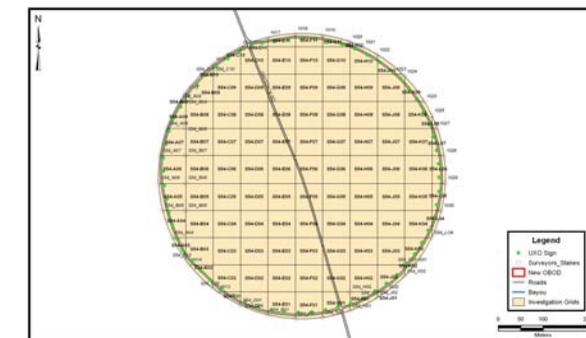
Below are examples of the various shapes and sizes of UXOs.



LHAAP Site Map



Site 27



Site 54