

BACKGROUND

Originally known as Camp Campbell, the installation was established in 1942 to train the 12th, 14th, and 20th Armored Divisions during World War II. From 1949 to 1956, the 11th Airborne Division was stationed at Camp Campbell following occupation duty in Japan. The post was established as a permanent installation in April 1950 and was renamed Fort Campbell. In 1956, the 101st Airborne Division (Screaming Eagles) was transferred to Fort Campbell. Fort Campbell also hosts the 5th Special Forces Group, the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment and the Sabalauski Air Assault School. Fort Campbell units have provided military support for missions around the world, including Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and relief efforts in Somalia and Rwanda.



105mm Ground Mounted Howitzer at Camp Campbell, 1943

Fort Campbell encompasses about 105,000 acres across Tennessee and Kentucky and includes Campbell Army Airfield, the U.S. Army's largest airfield. Fort Campbell maintains approximately 48 live fire ranges, 3 impact areas, 51 training areas, 5 drop zones, 200 artillery firing points, 51 maneuver areas, a special operations training center, and 2 airfields. There has been continuous artillery live fire on Fort Campbell since its inception, including the use of mortars, aerial gunnery, 105mm Howitzers, grenade launchers, and explosive charges.

Due to the nature of the range activities, munitions may be present across the installation. Munitions present may be heavily corroded, whole or in parts, buried, or covered with leaves, making them difficult to recognize. Do not approach, touch, or disturb anything encountered that may be a munition or part of one, but carefully leave the area. Consider munitions dangerous, regardless of how long they may have been in the environment. Help protect yourself, co-workers, and the public from potential explosive hazards present by following the **3Rs of Explosives Safety: Recognize, Retreat, Report.**



Hand Grenade

3Rs Explosives Safety Guide

FORT CAMPBELL

IF YOU ENCOUNTER MUNITIONS

Emergency Contacts

Cantonment Area and Off Post

Call 911

On Training Ranges

Call Range Control

(270) 798-3001



Follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety



Visit the U.S. Army's Explosives Safety Education website:

<https://3Rs.mil>

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FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY





105mm Projectile

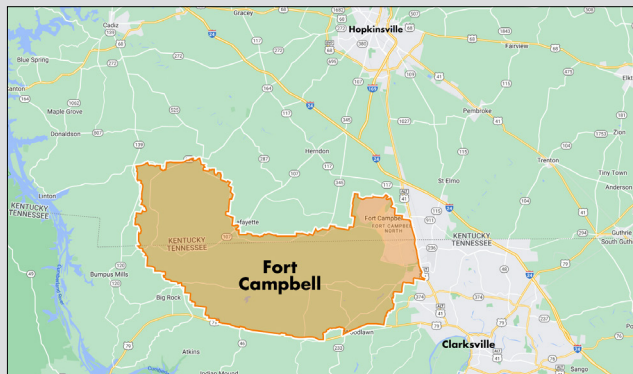


Practice Mortar Round

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: What are military munitions?

A: Military munitions are material used by our Nation's Armed Forces to defend the United States. Military munitions are dangerous by design. They are made to kill or injure enemy forces or damage enemy equipment. When military munitions do not function as intended (do what they are supposed to do) during use, they become unexploded ordnance or UXO.



Q: What do military munitions look like?

A: Military munitions come in many different sizes, shapes, and colors. Their size and shape depends on how the military intends to use them. For example, rounds used to train soldiers on crew-served weapons, like tanks and artillery, are large. Rockets, fired from aircraft or ground vehicles, can vary in size, as can bombs dropped from aircraft. Other types of munitions include grenades, practice mines, submunitions, simulators, and pyrotechnics. Weathering changes the appearance of military munitions making them more difficult to spot or recognize.

Q: Where could I encounter military munitions?

A: You are most likely to encounter munitions in areas where the military conducts or formerly conducted live-fire training or testing with military munitions, but they also may be encountered in other areas. The vast majority of military munitions, however, are in impact areas of both operational and former ranges. Because of changing military needs, locations once used by the military during training may now be used by the public for other purposes, such as recreational areas. Many of these locations are no longer on military installations.

Q: What do I do if I come across a military munition?

A: If you suspect you have come across a military munition, the best way to ensure your safety is to follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety:

Recognize — when you see a munition and that it is dangerous;

Retreat — do not touch it, but carefully leave the area; and

Report — call 911 to tell the police what you saw (see back panel for additional emergency contacts).

Remember, military munitions may be encountered anywhere. Should you come across a munition or suspect you may have, follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety.

Follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety

Recognize

when you may have come across a munition, and that munitions are dangerous;

Retreat

do not approach, touch, move, or disturb a suspect munition, but carefully leave the area; and

Report

immediately what you saw and where you saw it to emergency contacts on the back of this guide.



120mm Mortar System Live-Fire at Fort Campbell



M119A3 Howitzer Live-Fire at Fort Campbell