Question	Answer
What are you looking for?	• Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) • Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) • Discarded Military Munitions Explosive Munitions Constituents (MC)
What was Precision Bombing Range 2 used for?	The Department of the Army, Gowen Army Airbase, built and utilized the bombing range for heavy bombers high altitude bombardment training from December 1943 to November 1946. The Department of the Army, Gowen Army Airbase, built the bombing range for heavy bombers high altitude bombardment training. Normal training of bombardment groups at Gowen Army Airfield use 100 pound (lb) practice bombs on the range. The range utilized an overlapping day and night bombing target. Precision Bombing Range No. 2 was used as a “bulls eye range” scored by photo. Two overlapping bombing targets are identified; (1) a daytime bombing target and, (2) nighttime bombing target. The daytime bombing target, which consists of 5 circular rings with a maximum diameter of 1,000 ft, was constructed first since it is the only target identified on the 1943 photos. The nighttime target, consisting of two rings and a cross hair, was constructed by 1946 based on aerial photographs. Practice bombing missions would have typically used practice bombs, such as the M38A2 practice bombs. These bombs were stored in the ordnance area at Gowen field. Bombing altitudes were varied to give experience in high, medium and low altitude bombing. A typical bombing run was made on Bombing Target No. 2 and 3 (day and night targets) in the same mission. Bombers would enter at magnetic heading 240º after crossing the southeast tip of the Deer Flat Reservoir for the initial approach to Bombing Target No. 2. After a bomb impact on Bombing Target No. 2, they would turn left on a heading of 150º to Bombing Target No. 3. After bombing No. 3, they

	would turn again to heading 330º for another run to Bombing Target No. 2. Numerous runs would continue this pattern of bombing. There were no documented permanent constructed facilities on the range. However, a concrete observation bunker was found during the 2003 site inspection visit. After Army Air corps usage, the land remained unimproved and a part of lands of the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. USACE Site Surveys on September 1, 1987 and April 21, 2003 found evidence of large numbers of bomb fragments, numerous bomb craters and an observation bunker. The observation bunker was a three sided, open topped, reinforced concrete structure with dimensions of 8 feet wide by 8 feet long and 5 to 6 feet high.
Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved?	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Department of Defense environmental programs on former lands. In the late 1980s the Formerly Used Defense Site program was the initiated. The Corps has conducted several activities actions leading to the current project.
What prompted the current Site Investigation?	In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to create an inventory of defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents. DoD will prioritize the nationwide sites needing action and provide Congress with a response plan. All the Site Inspections need to be completed by the year 2010.
How many sites are you inspecting?	Nationwide, DoD has identified over 3,300 sites with the following breakdown. • Active installations (1,333) • Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (318) • Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (1,658)
What is the goal of the Site Inspections?	To determine if munitions or munitions constituents are present.

What are the possible outcomes after completion of the SI?	Possible Outcomes of an SI are the elimination of a site from further action or identify the need for further investigation.
What if there is a need for further investigation?	If there is a need to investigate further work may include: • Remedial Investigation (RI) • Feasibility Study (FS) • Determine need for a time-critical removal action
How will the SI information be used if further work is needed?	SI provides information needed for EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites. DoD will use the information for a new Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol.
What all is involved in the Site Inspection process?	The process begins with a review of available data, what we already know. Next a Technical Project Planning (TPP) is developed followed by a work plan, actual field work and finally a final report summarizing all activities.
What is the Technical Project Plan?	The TPP is developed by meeting with stakeholders (regulators, property owners, local businesses, etc) and identifying their issues concerns. Identifying Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the former camp, reviewing site information, verifying current and future land use. The TPP will develop a Conceptual Site Model, Identify Data Gaps and Data Objectives. Finally all parties will concur on a field work approach.
What types of munitions were used at Precision Bombing Range 2?	Known use of MEC on the former PBR No. 2 consists of: • 100-lb Practice bombs (M38A2) and • Spotting charges (M1A1). Suspected use of MEC on the former PBR No. 2 is based on the finding of craters. Suspected MEC consist of: • 100-lb GP HE bombs (AN-M30), • Bomb tail fuzes (AN-M100 series), and nose fuzes (AN-M103A1), associated with AN-M30 GP HE bombs.
What other activities were	• None identified at this time

there at Precision Bombing Range 2?	
What other work has been done on Precision Bombing Range 2?	• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1990. *DERP-FUDS, Inventory Project Report for Site No. F10ID0113, Precision Bombing Range No. 2 (Marsing), Owyhee County, Idaho. August 1990.* • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2002. Amended *DERP-FUDS, Inventory Project Report for Site No. F10ID0113, Precision Bombing Range No. 2 (Marsing), Owyhee County, Idaho. September 2002.* • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2003. *Archives Search Report, Precision Bombing Range No. 2 (Marsing), Owyhee County, Idaho.* September 2003. • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2004. *INPR Supplement, Precision Bombing RGE NO2, FUDS Property Number F10ID0113*. November 26, 2004.
Have munitions been found in the area?	Suspected use of MEC on the former PBR No. 2 is based on the finding of craters. Suspected MEC consist of: • 100-lb GP HE bombs (AN-M30), Bomb tail fuzes (AN-M100 series), and nose fuzes (AN-M103A1), associated with AN-M30 GP HE bombs.
What will the Corps be inspecting?	The Corps' contractor will be taking samples of soil, surface water and sediment, and groundwater.
Will the Site Inspection involve heavy equipment?	The SI will be non intrusive type of reconnaissance. The process will be visual and with the use of Magnetometers. The SI will be done by trained Unexploded Ordinance Experts. Their goal will be to avoid UXO, select samples and evaluate munitions.
Where will they get their samples from?	The will be getting samples from shallow soils, surface water/sediment and groundwater (existing wells).