

## HISTORY

Originally known as Camp Stewart, the installation was established in 1940 as the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center. Units from Camp Stewart were some of the first deployed at the onset of World War II. At the end of the



war, the post was inactivated for about 5 years. Camp Stewart reopened in August 1950 to train new soldiers for the Korean War in anti-aircraft and tank firing techniques. In March 1956, the post was redesignated as Fort Stewart with the role of rapidly evolving in response to specific needs and world events. In the 1960s and 1970s, Fort Stewart played vital roles in the Cuban Missile Crisis and Vietnam War. The U.S. Army acquired Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF) in 1967 to provide helicopter flight training to rotary and fixed wing pilots during the Vietnam War.

Fort Stewart is the largest U.S. Army installation east of the Mississippi River. Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield are used as training facilities for field artillery, helicopter gunnery, tank, and small arms. Fort Stewart encompasses more than 279,000 acres, with 803 miles of tank trails, 50 direct fire ranges, 51 indirect fire ranges, and an additional 30 live fire training facilities. There has been continuous artillery live fire on Fort Stewart since its inception, including the use of mortars, aerial gunnery, rockets, grenade launchers, and explosive charges.

Due to the nature of the range activities, munitions may be present across the installation. These may include hand grenades, mortars, projectiles, practice and high explosive bombs, artillery shells, and rockets. Many munitions blend in with the environment and may be hard to see. Some areas are closed to hunting due to known explosives hazards, but munitions may remain in other areas as well.

Hunters must obtain a permit on iSportsman, possess a Georgia hunting license, and show proof of completion of a state-approved hunter safety course. Hunters must check in and out of hunting areas via iSportsman. Hunters are responsible for knowing where they are at all times and should refer to the latest hunting map and signs/markings to ensure they stay within the hunt boundary.

Munitions present may be heavily corroded, whole or in parts, buried or covered with leaves, making them difficult to recognize. Do not approach, touch, move, 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 from potential explosive hazards by following the **3Rs of Explosives Safety: Recognize, Retreat, Report.**



40mm Grenade

## 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 the emergency contacts in the table below.

## IF YOU ENCOUNTER MUNITIONS

### Emergency Contacts

#### Fort Stewart Cantonment Area, Hunter Army Airfield, and Off Post

Call 911

#### On Training Ranges

Call Range Control

(912) 435-8777

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

<https://3Rs.mil>

November 2022

## 3Rs Explosives Safety Guide

## FORT STEWART HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

## Hunters



# Follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety



105mm Projectile



Hand Grenade

## Recognize

**When you see a munition and that it is dangerous.**



Recognizing when you may have encountered a munition is the most important step in reducing the risk of injury or death. Munitions may be encountered on land or in the water. They may be easy or hard to identify. Although munitions may be

present almost anywhere, hunting area maps identify areas of highest risk.

To avoid the risk of injury or death:

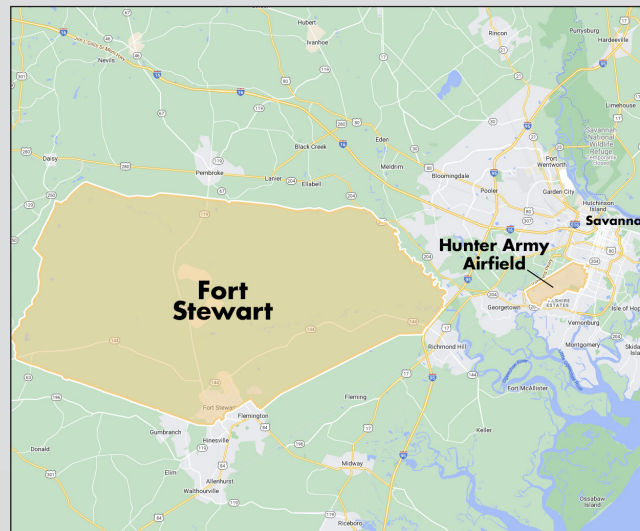
- Never approach, touch, move, or disturb a munition or suspect munition.
- Be aware that munitions do not become safer with age.
- Don't be tempted to take or keep a munition as a souvenir.

Munitions come in many sizes, shapes, and colors. Some may look like bullets or bombs, while others may look like pipes, small cans, or even a car muffler. Whether whole or in parts, new or old, shiny or rusty, munitions can still explode. The best way to avoid injury or death is to stay out of marked areas with no entry signs, heed posted warnings, and stay in designated hunting areas.

## Retreat

**Do not touch it, but carefully leave the area.**

Avoid death or injury by recognizing that you may have encountered a munition and by promptly retreating from the area. If you encounter what you believe is a munition, do not approach, touch, move, or disturb it. Instead, immediately and carefully leave the area by retracing your steps—going out the way you entered. Once safely away from the munition, mark the path if possible (e.g., with a piece of clothing) so response personnel can find the munition.



## Report

**Call 911 to tell the police what you saw.**

Protect yourself, your family, your friends, and your community by immediately reporting munitions or suspected munitions.

Help improve the safety of future hunts by providing as much information as possible about what you saw and where you saw it. This will help the police and military explosive ordnance disposal, police bomb squad, or authorized range personnel find, evaluate, and address the situation.

If you believe you may have encountered a munition, report:

- The area where you encountered it.
- Its general description. Do not approach, touch, move, or disturb it to get a better description.
- When possible, describe its:
  - Estimated size
  - Shape
  - Visible markings, including coloring



MK82 Bomb