



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

15 SEP 1994

CESAD-PD-R (200)

MEMORANDUM FOR CDR, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-ZA, WASH DC 20314-1000

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Reports (INPR) for Five Sites

1. The "no further action" INPR for the subject sites have been signed and are enclosed for your files:

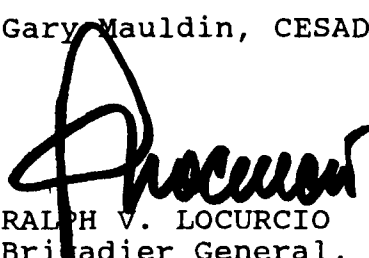
- a. Orla Vista Radar Camp, Site No. I04FL039700
- b. Mill Cove Bombing Site, Site No. I04FL037700
- c. Mile Branch Outlying Field, Site No. I04FL029900
- d. Bostwick Outlying Field, Site No. I04FL010700
- e. Fort Marion National Monument, Site No. I04FL012500

2. These sites were evaluated and determined to be eligible for the DERP-FUDS program, but no unsafe debris, hazardous/toxic waste, containerized hazardous/toxic waste, or ordnance/explosive waste problems resulting from Department of Defense use were found.

3. Copies of these reports are concurrently being sent to CEHND-ED-PM and CESAJ-PD-EE. In accordance with current guidance, the district will initiate the process of notifying the current owners of the "no further action" determinations by letter thirty days from the date of this memorandum.

4. The Division focal point is Gary Mauldin, CESAD-PD-R, at 404-331-6043.

5 Encls


RALPH V. LOCURCIO
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

CF (w/encls):

CDR, HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, ATTN: CEHND-ED-PM
CDR, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-EE

200.1e
I04FL037701_01.08_0002





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

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CESAJ-PD-EE (1110-2-1150a)

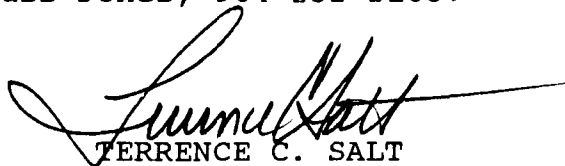
29 July 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, South Atlantic Division

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Reports (INPRs)

1. The enclosed INPRs report on the DERP-FUDS Preliminary Assessments of the following sites:
 - a. Orla Vista Radar Camp, I04FL039700.
 - b. Mill Cove Bombing Site, I04FL037700.
 - c. Mile Branch Outlying Field, I04FL029900.
 - d. Bostwick Outlying Field, I04FL010700.
 - e. Fort Marion National Monument, I04FL012500
2. We determined that these sites were formerly used by the Department of Defense, however, no eligible hazards were found.
3. A recommended Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) for each site is enclosed. I recommend you approve and sign these FDEs.
4. Point of contact is Russ Jones, 904-232-2168.

5 Encls


TERRENCE C. SALT
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

**SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04FL037700
MILL COVE BOMBING SITE
ORANGE PARK, CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA
22 July 1994**

SITE NAME(S). Mill Cove Bombing Site; Doctors Bomb Target.

LOCATION. The Mill Cove Bombing Site (the site) is located in the southern portion of Doctors Lake on the northern portion of Fleming Island, south of the city of Orange Park, in Section 29, Township 4 South, Range 26 East, Clay County, Florida (see Figure 1).

SITE HISTORY. The United States, acting through the Secretary of War, issued a Public Notice on April 10, 1941, to acquire an estimated 160 acres of submerged land for a naval bomb target site in Mill Cove, a portion of Doctors Lake. The Naval Air Advanced Training Command from the Jacksonville Naval Air Station utilized the site for training until late 1945 or early 1946. According to the available file material, in 1946, homeowners were planning to have Doctors Lake declared a fish preserve which would prohibit the continued use of the site as a bomb target. It is not known whether Doctors Lake was declared a fish preserve. Currently, the State of Florida owns the open water portion of Mill Cove in Doctors Lake which is used by the general public for boating, skiing and fishing. Pace Enterprises, which is owned by John and Gussie Pace, owns the land surrounding Mill Cove. Currently, this land is part of the Pace Island development which consists of homes, recreation areas and a wildlife conservation area. According to maps acquired from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Jacksonville, Florida, the site is located in the open water of Mill Cove. The site may possibly extend to the wildlife conservation area and residential areas in the Pace Island development.

SITE VISIT. On 1 June 1994, Dynamac Corporation (Dynamac) personnel, Charlotte M. Boulind and David L. Fortune, conducted a site visit. Dynamac personnel met with Geoff Wiemer, Foreman, of Whitney's Marine, which is located approximately 1.25 miles north of the Pace Island Development along U.S. Highway 17. Mr. Wiemer, who has lived in Orange Park for over 30 years, said that, while growing up in the area, he heard that there was a bomb target in Mill Cove. He said that he has not heard of anyone finding military debris, bombs or ordnance in Mill Cove. Mr. Wiemer stated that as a teenager he and his friends used to hunt alligators in Mill Cove, and that at some time in the past, an unknown party used to excavate mud from Mill Cove and sell it.

Later that afternoon, Dynamac personnel met with Susan Woods, Executive Director, of the Pace Island development. She said that John and Gussie Pace had purchased the property in 1950; however, she did not think that they had purchased the property from the military. She said that the developers have not found any military debris or ordnance. The entire project has not been completed; however, the development of the area surrounding Mill Cove is mostly completed. Ms. Woods said that a portion of the development, primarily wetlands located within the surrounding area of Mill Cove, was not to be developed. She said that she would notify the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Jacksonville, Florida, if any military debris is found.

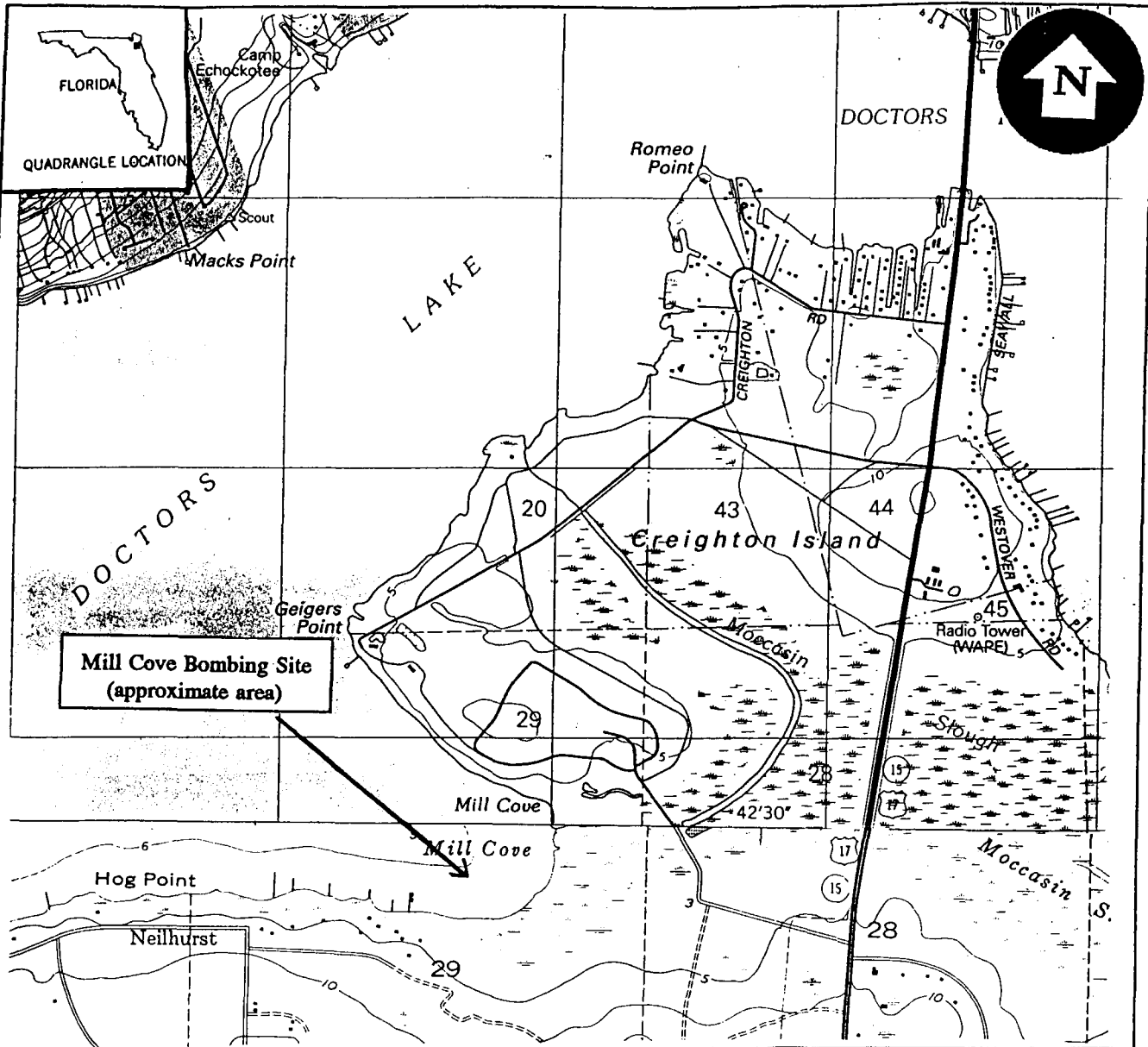
Dynamac observed that, on land, Mill Cove is accessible to residents and guests of Pace Island via nature trails; via water, Mill Cove is accessible to anyone. No military debris or waste was observed at the site;

however, no attempt to survey the site for ordnance was made due to accessibility and the limited scope of the investigation. The current site layout is shown in Figure 2.

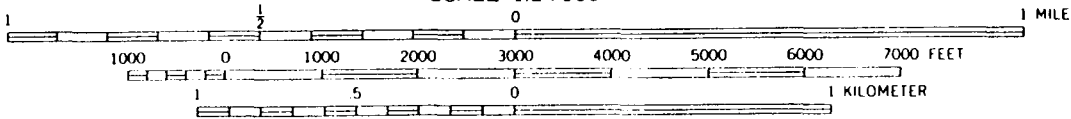
CATEGORY OF HAZARD. No hazards associated with the former military site were identified.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS. None identified.

PA POC. Russ Jones; (904) 232-2168.



SCALE 1:24 000

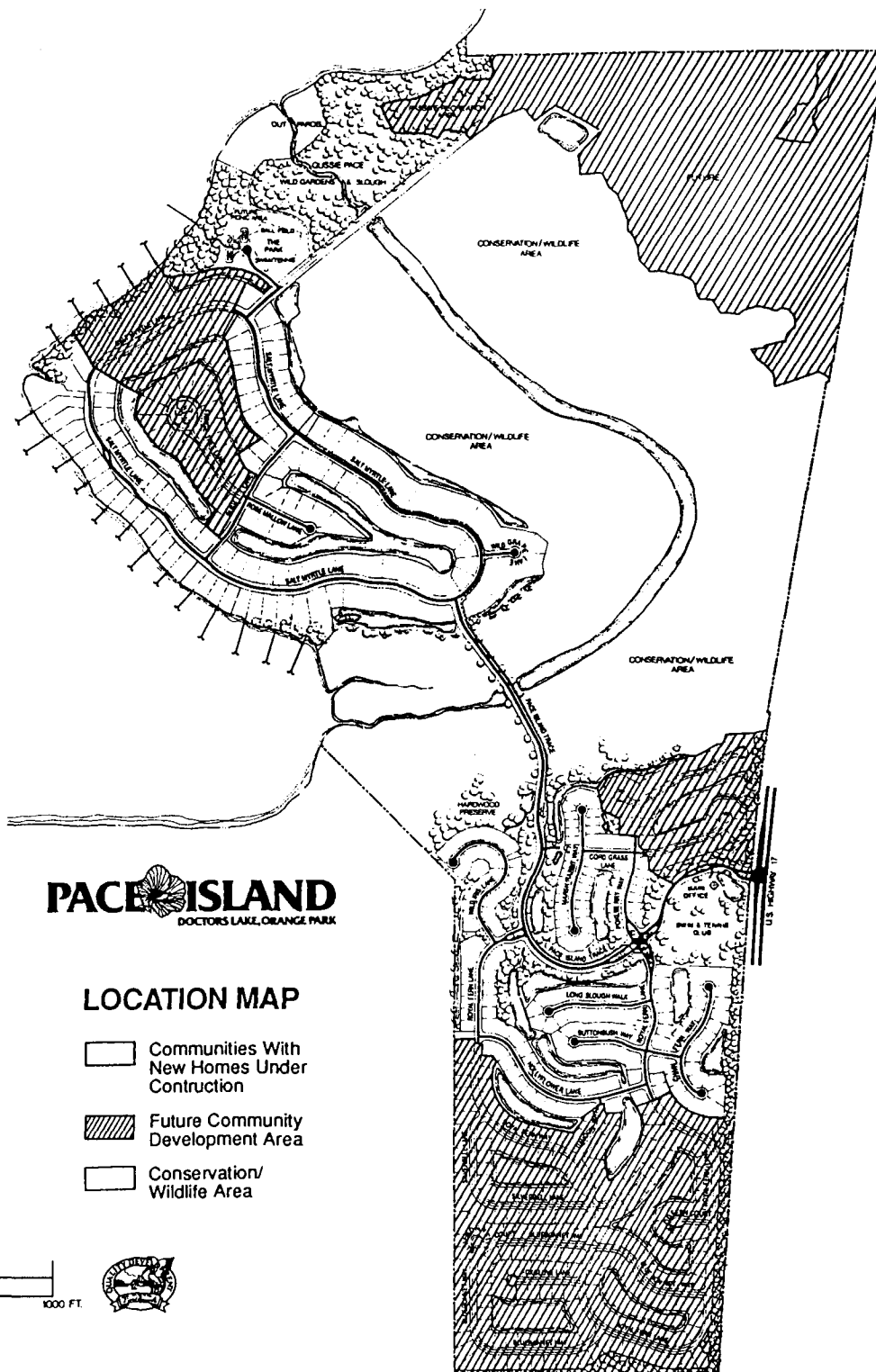


CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Source: Base map is a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle Maps of Florida: Orange Park, 1993; Fleming Island, 1952 (Photorevised 1981).

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Environmental Services

Figure 1: Site Location Map
MILL COVE BOMBING SITE
 Orange Park, Clay County, Florida



Source: Pace Island, A Florida Quality Development, Doctors Lake, Orange Park, Florida, Location Map, undated.

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CORPORATION
Environmental Services

Figure 2: Site Layout Map
MILL COVE BOMBING SITE
Orange Park, Clay County, Florida

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

Mill Cove Bombing Site, FL

Site No. I04FL037700

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. In the early part of World War II, the United States, acting through the Secretary of War, acquired by Public Notice issued 10 April 1941 an unspecified amount (estimated to be 160 acres) of submerged land for a Naval bomb target site in the Mill Cove area of Doctors' Lake. The site was located in Section 29, Township 4 South, Range 26 East, about four miles south of the town of Orange Park in Clay County, Florida. The site was developed and known as Doctors' Bomb Target. The target has also been referred to as the Mill Cove Bombing Site.


2. The Naval Air Advanced Training Command (NAATC) utilized the site for training operations associated with the Jacksonville Naval Air Station. There is no indication that the Navy constructed anything at this site other than a target. The site remained active until late 1945 or early 1946 when its functions were no longer required by the Navy.

3. After the conclusion of World War II, correspondence from the NAATC to the Chief of Naval Operations, dated 19 January 1946, stated the site would no longer be usable as the local land and home owners were planning to have the lake declared a fish preserve which would prohibit the continued use of the site as a target. A report on the status of real estate assigned to the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, dated 25 June 1946, stated the Navy had abandoned the use of this site. All acquisition and disposal information was taken from correspondence and reports in the records of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station and maps acquired from the Naval Construction Battalion Center in Port Hueneme, California. Currently, this open water site in Doctors' Lake is owned by the state of Florida and utilized by the general public for boating, skiing and fishing.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the Mill Cove Bombing Site, 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.

9-15-94
DATE


RALPH V. LOCURCIO
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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

Site Name	<u>Mill Cove Bomb Target</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Charlotte M. Boulind</u>
Site Location	<u>Orange Park, Clay County, FL</u>	Phone No.	<u>(404) 681-0933</u>
DERP Project #	<u>I04FL037700</u>	Organization	<u>Dynamac Corporation</u>
Date Completed	<u>22 July 1994</u>	RAC Score	<u>RAC 5</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)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? No evidence of conventional ordnance and ammunition was documented or found at the site.

B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above.)

	VALUE
Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous (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 <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? <u>No evidence of pyrotechnic munitions was documented or found at the site.</u></u>	

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 <u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? <u>No evidence of bulk high explosives was documented or found at the site.</u></u>	

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

	VALUE
Solid or Liquid Propellants	6
Propellants	<u>0</u>
<u>What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? <u>No evidence of bulk propellants was documented or found at the site.</u></u>	

E. Chemical Warfare Materiel and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agent (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>0</u>

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OEW? No evidence of chemical warfare material or radiological weapons was documented or found at the site.

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 0
(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	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 21
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.