Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to inform you of the military training activities that took place at the former Webb Air Force Base and to raise awareness of the hazards that may exist at the property.

From 1942 until 1946, flight training was conducted at Webb Air Force Base, originally known as Big Spring Army Air Field. An area of the property has been identified through historical research and site visits as having been a skeet range. Skeet ranges ordinarily consisted of a shooting field (laid out in a semicircle) with an associated safety fan in which skeet targets were hurled into the air as a means of target practice for the men along the firing line. The items known or suspected to have been previously used at Skeet Range No. 1 are general small arms and skeet targets. As a result of these previous military training activities, hazards associated with skeet target fragments may still remain there today.

The former Webb Air Force Base is located approximately 3 miles west of the city of Big Spring, in Howard County, Texas. Today, the city of Big Spring operates the Big Spring McMahon-Wrinkle Airport on a large portion of the former Air Force base property. As depicted on the inside map, Skeet Range No. 1 is located on the northeastern side of the airport property, just west of Big Spring State Park.



Example of skeet target fragments

Former Webb Air Force Base

For More Information



The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for identifying, investigating and, when necessary, conducting an appropriate response to

address contamination and military munitions resulting from past Department of Defense activities at Formerly Used Defense Sites, also referred to as FUDS.

For information about the former Webb Air Force Base, contact the FUDS Information Center by calling the toll-free number 1-855-765-FUDS (3837).

> For general information about the FUDS Program, visit www.fuds.mil.

Information Guide

Former Webb Air Force Base

Texas Howard County



Skeet Range No. 1



Example of skeet target fragments





Operations briefing at former Webb Air Force Base

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What are skeet targets?

A: Skeet targets are the clay pigeons hurled into the air from a trap at varying elevations and speeds to simulate the angles of flight taken by moving targets. The former Webb Air Force Base Skeet Range No. 1 is located in the northeastern portion of the property as shown on the map to the right.

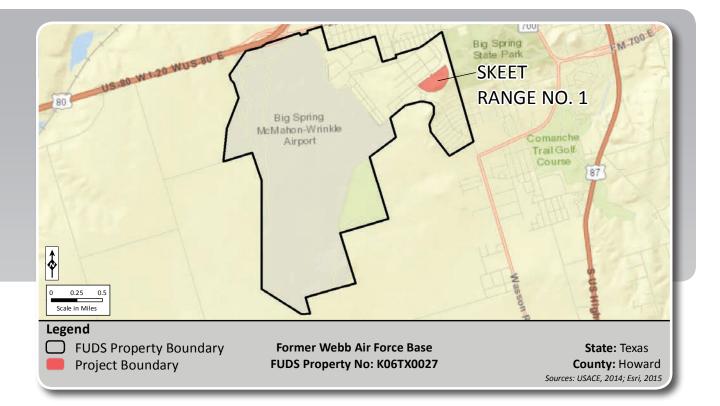
Q: Where are skeet target fragments located?

A: While the location of the former Webb Air Force Base Skeet Range No. 1 is well-defined, skeet target fragments can become airborne in heavy winds and be washed away by moving water from storms, etc. Consequently, skeet target fragments may be found outside the known skeet range area.

Q: Does skeet present a health risk?

A: World War II-era skeet targets were manufactured with coal tar pitch as a binder. Coal tar pitch contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, also known as PAHs, which may be harmful if there is repeated inhalation, repeated ingestion, or repeated contact with skin.

Q: What do skeet target fragments look like? Can I remove them myself?



A: Skeet target fragments range in size from clay shards to very small particles. Because PAHs in the skeet target fragments present a potential health hazard, the fragments should not be touched, moved, piled or disturbed in any way. The best thing to do is leave the fragments alone.

Q: What should I do if I come into contact with skeet target fragments?

A: If you have walked through skeet target fragments, rinse off and remove your shoes before entering your home. If your hands and clothes have come into contact with skeet target fragments, wash your hands and clothes.

Q: Why is the Army Corps of Engineers involved at the former Webb Air Force Base?

A: Congress established the Formerly Used Defense Sites, or FUDS, Program to address properties formerly owned by, leased to, or

otherwise possessed by the Department of Defense. Army is the lead agent for the FUDS Program and the Army Corps of Engineers executes the program on behalf of the Army and DOD. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for identifying, investigating and, when necessary, conducting an appropriate response to address such contamination and military munitions resulting from past DOD activities.



Example of skeet target fragments