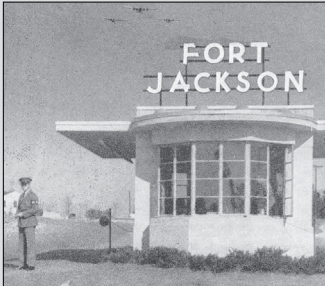


HISTORY

Originally known as Camp Jackson, the installation was formed in 1917 as the United States prepared to enter World War I. It was deactivated as a regular Army installation in 1922, although it was used until 1940 by National Guard troops as an encampment area. The U.S. Army reactivated the camp in September 1939 at the onset of World War II and renamed it Fort Jackson. More than 500,000 men who served in World War II received some phase of their training at Fort Jackson.



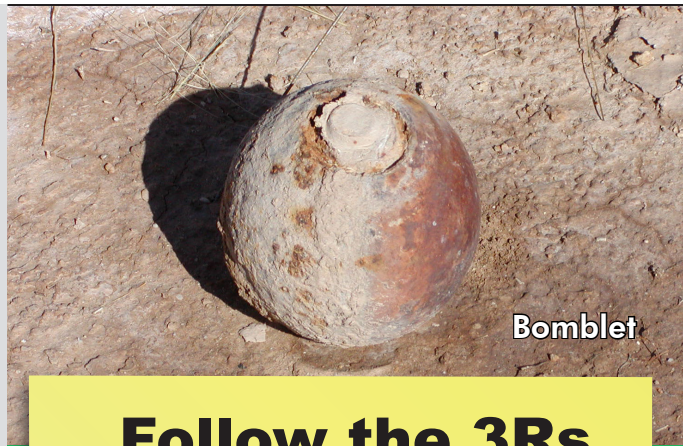
In 1973, Fort Jackson was appointed as a U.S. Army Training Center. Today, it serves as the largest Initial Entry Training center in the U.S. Army, providing more than 60,000 soldiers annually with basic combat training or advanced individual training. The installation contains thousands of acres of firing ranges and maneuver areas, including small arms training ranges, a grenade training range, and numerous firing lanes, detonation pads, and impact areas.

There are 32 active training ranges located throughout the installation. Due to the nature of the range activities, hunters should be aware that munitions may be present across the installation and 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 on other areas as well.

Hunters must complete an education course through the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Additionally, hunters must register and complete a safety briefing on iSportsman and use the website to check in and out of hunt areas. Hunters are responsible for knowing where they are at all times. Refer to the hunting maps on iSportsman and signs/markings to ensure you stay within the hunt boundary. If you are uncertain if an area is closed, contact a hunt official so you do not put yourself in danger.

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, and Report**

Recognize, Retreat, and Report



Bomblet

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 in the table below.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER MUNITIONS

Emergency Contacts

Anytime/Anywhere

Call the Police	911
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Training Ranges

Call Range Operations	(803) 751-7171
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For additional information call
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety
at (918) 420-8919
or see

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

<https://3Rs.mil>

October 2022

3Rs Explosives Safety Guide

FORT JACKSON

Hunters



Follow the 3Rs of Explosives Safety



60mm Mortar



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. In fact, they may become more dangerous.
- 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 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 (e.g., with a piece of clothing) so response personnel can find the munition.



155mm Projectiles

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

