

CA 7055



US Army Corps  
of Engineers  
HUNTSVILLE DIVISION

**FINAL**

**COPY**

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Defense Environmental Restoration Program  
for  
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Materials

**ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT**

**SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA**

Santa Clara County, California

Site Nos. J09CAT98300

MARCH 1994

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Prepared by  
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

**FINAL**

RESTORATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (FUDS)

Final DATE: March 1994

TAG Review Date: 27 July 2005

1. **SITE NAME:** Sunnyvale  
**SITE NUMBER:** J09CA705500  
**LOCATION:**  
City: Sunnyvale  
County: Santa Clara  
State: California  
**PROJECT NUMBER:** J09CA705500  
**CATEGORY:** MMRP  
**INPR RAC:**  
**ASR RAC:** 5  
**TAG RAC:** 5

2. **POC's:**

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3. **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

a. The Sunnyvale site is located within the city of Sunnyvale in the current location of Washington Park. The area

is flat, developed, and consists of a city park, school, senior citizens center, and residential area.

b. There was no MEC discovered during the site survey.

**4. SITE HISTORY:**

a. Historical documentation indicates that the area was used as a bivouac site for the 40<sup>th</sup> Chemical Laboratory Company from February 1943 through October 1943. Barracks, Latrines, and a mess hall were constructed on-site. There was no indication that personnel participated in any ordnance related activities on this site and all laboratory work was executed at nearby Stanford University. The facilities were also shared with Command Staff of the II Armor Corps.

b. All local real estate documents prior to 1952 were destroyed. The site is reported to have been owned by a local farmer, sold to the City of Sunnyvale, leased to the US Army, and then returned to the City after WWII.

**5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

Size, Acres:	Unknown
Former Use:	Bivouac Area
Present Use:	City Park, Residential, School, Senior Center
Future Use:	Same as above
OE Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	RAC NA

6. **CURRENT STATUS:** The Archives Search Report (ASR) for Sunnyvale was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in March 1994.

7. **STRATEGY:** (NDAI)

8. **ISSUES AND CONCERNS:** The Huntsville Center Technical Advisory Group met and evaluated this ASR on 27 July 2005. The consensus was a score of RAC 5. The following issues were addressed:

a. This paragraph states, "no records were located which described the real estate transactions which allowed the military to encamp in Sunnyvale." The paragraph further explains that city records prior to 1952 were destroyed. A phone record, included in Appendix E, states real estate records for the site were available in the USACE Sacramento District Office. Para 6.2.11 states no information was copied at the Sacramento District office. ~~There was no INPR information provided in this ASR.~~ There is no reference to total acreage involved with this site.

b. There are known Federally-and State-listed species occurring in the site area. An on-site inspection by appropriate State and Federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities.

c. Based on the investigation of historical records reviewed, the results of the site survey and interviews, there is no evidence indicating that chemical warfare material was trained with, stored, or disposed of at Sunnyvale.

**9. SCHEDULE SUMMARY:**

	Original	Schedule	Actual	Original	Schedule	Actual
Phase	Start	Start	Start	Complete	Complete	Complete

**10. FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY:**

Year	Phase	Exec FOA	In-House Required	Contract Required	Funds Obligated
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Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report  
for the former  
SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
Santa Clara County, California  
Site Number - J09CAT98300

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Authority

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program at 10 U.S.C. 2701 et.seq. This program directed the Secretary of Defense to "carry out a program of environmental restoration at facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary."

In March, 1990, the EPA issued a revised National Contingency Plan. Under 40 C.F.R. 300.120, EPA designated DOD to be the removal response authority for incidents involving DoD military weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody and control of DoD.

Since the beginning of this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been the agency responsible for environmental restoration at Formerly-Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Since 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, has been the Mandatory Center of Expertise and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives.

The March 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan given in 40 CFR part 300 is the latest version of the NCP. Paragraph 300,120 states that "DOD will be the removal response authority with respect to incidents involving DOD military weapons and munitions, or weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of DOD."

On April 5, 1990, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (USAEDH) was designated as the USACE Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) and Design Center for ordnance and explosive waste. As the MCX and Design Center for OEW, USAEDH is responsible for the design and successful implementation of all Department of the Army OEW remediation actions required by CERCLA. USAEDH will also design and implement OEW remediation programs for other branches of the Department of Defense when requested. In cooperation with the Huntsville Division the St. Louis District has been assigned the task of preparing Archive Search Reports for those Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) which concern any aspect of chemical munitions.

## 1.2 Subject

The subject of this investigation was the bivouac and training locations of the 40th Chemical Company (Laboratory) while the unit was stationed in Sunnyvale, California from 18 February 1943 through 13 October 1943.

## 1.3 Purpose

To determine through archives search the types, quantities, and probable locations of Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) abandoned by the Department of Defense (DOD) prior to relinquishing ownership.

## 1.4 Scope

This investigation focused on that area identified in Inventory Project Reports (INPR) #J09CAT98300, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California. This report presents the site history, site description, real estate ownership information, results of a visual site inspection, confirmed ordnance presence based on available records and the site inspection, and evaluation of potential ordnance contamination based on site ordnance components and site information.



**2.0 Previous site investigations**

A. None located during this investigation.



**SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA**  
**40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
**CANTONMENT AREA**  
**DERP-FUDS # J09CAT98300**  
**PROJECT LOCATION MAP**

NOT TO SCALE

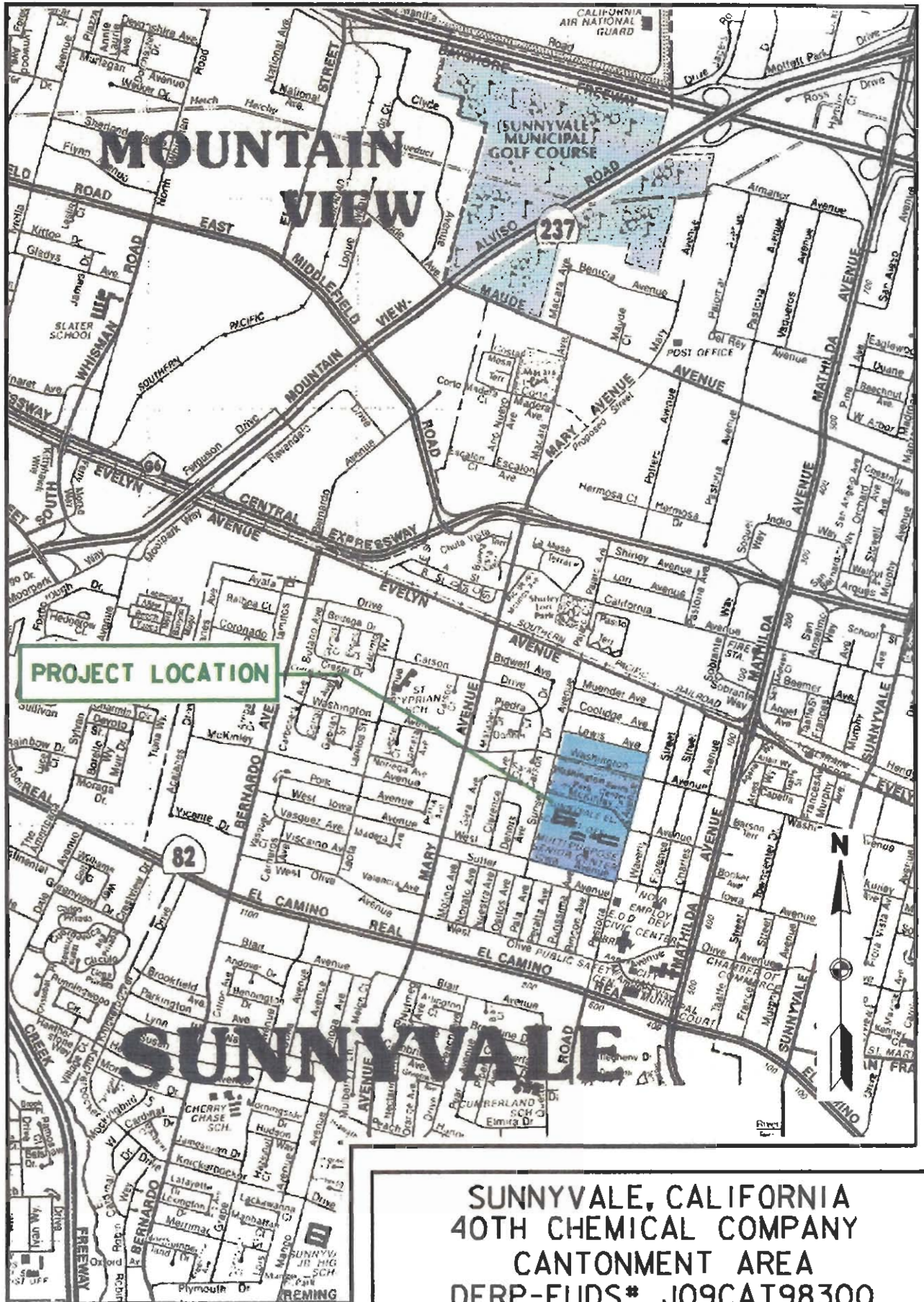
PROJ. DATE: DEC 1993

DATE OF MAP: 1993

04-MAR-1994 15:08

SITET38/MAP/CAT983

MAP-1



SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
 40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY  
 CANTONMENT AREA  
 DERP-FUDS# J09CAT98300  
 VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MAR. 1994

SOURCE: SUNNYVALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

04-MAR-1994 09:39

/SITET38/MAP/SUNNYV01.DGN - /MAP/SUNNYV01.CIT

### **3.0 Site and site area description**

#### **3.1 Location**

The area of this particular DERP-FUDS project is located in Washington Park in Sunnyvale, California. The site is approximately bounded on the north by Coolidge Avenue, on the south by Iowa Avenue, on the east by Pastoria Street, and on the west by Sunset Street.

One reaches the site by flying into San Francisco International Airport and travelling south on State Route 101 approximately 20 miles. Take the Mathilda Avenue/Sunnyvale exit and turn right. Continue on Mathilda Avenue approximately 2 miles and turn right on Washington Street. Travel approximately one-half mile to Washington Park. The park is located within the boundary of the former bivouac site.

#### **3.2 Past uses of the site**

Historical documentation indicates the site was used as a bivouac area for the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company from February 1943 until October 1943. As such, the Government constructed buildings required for the housing of troops to include barracks, latrines, shower facilities and a mess hall. The personnel of the 40th Chemical Lab. Co. participated in routine military training to include physical training, drill, and classroom work. The location also housed staff and command vehicles of the II Armoured Corps. As the Second World War came to a conclusion, the property reverted back to the City of Sunnyvale.

#### **3.3 Current uses of the site**

The site of the former bivouac area consists of a city park, known as Washington Park, a senior citizens center, a school, and a residential area.

#### **3.4 Demographics of the area**

Sunnyvale is located in Santa Clara County, California. Sunnyvale has numerous centers of activity such as Sunnyvale Town Center, Moffet Field Naval Air Station, El Paseo De Los Suenos, Libby Can Water Tower, Michelangelo's "Pieta", Palmer College of Chiropractic West, Central California Ecologium, Children's Development Center, Ponderosa School, Fremont High School, Arboretum, Civic Center, Creative Arts Center, Multi-Purpose Senior Center, Cal Train Depot, Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, Sunken Garden's Golf Course, and other recreational facilities throughout the community. Many activities surround Sunnyvale, which is located in "Silicon Valley".

The total population of Sunnyvale, California is 117,229 distributed over an area of 23.4 square miles for a population

density of 5,009 persons/square mile. The total population of Santa Clara County, California is 1,497,577 distributed over an area of 1293 square miles for a population density of 1,158 persons/square mile. The above population and area information is based on the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 statistics.

Both telephone interviews and County Business Patterns (1990) assisted in developing a business profile of the area. The City of Sunnyvale is diversified. The largest employers are Lockheed Corporation, aircraft manufacturer; AMDAHL, computer systems; Advanced Micro Devices, integrated electric circuits; ESL of TRW, electronic systems; and Westinghouse Electric, Marine Division, electric turbines.

Sunnyvale is an economic diverse community. The community supports construction, governmental, light manufacturing, retail and service, and wholesale sectors.

Housing in Sunnyvale is composed of both single and multi-family homes.

Development in the Sunnyvale area includes growth at the Sunnyvale Corporation Yard, numerous office parks, residential home building, and the renovation of period homes.

The ancestry in Sunnyvale is diverse. The community is largely composed of German, English, and Irish descendants. There are approximately 50,789 housing units with a median household income of \$46,403. The work force, based on the number of establishments, of Santa Clara County is broken down into the following: manufacturing, 17%; non-manufacturing, 77.6%; agriculture, 1.3%; and other non-agriculture, 1.3%.

#### 4.0 Physical characteristics of the site

##### 4.1 Geology/physiography

The site is located within the California Coast Ranges Section of the Pacific Border physiographic province (Thornbury, 1965). The Coast Ranges are a linear system of nearly parallel ranges which trend N30-40°W, and whose extent is from the Klamath Mountains on the north to the Transverse Ranges on the south, approximately a distance of 400 miles. The Great Valley of California lies to the east and on the west, little to no coastal plain separates the Coast Ranges from the Pacific. The Coast Ranges are divided into northern and southern halves, Sunnyvale lies in the southern half. The site is between the San Francisco Bay to the north, and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the south. The area is tectonically active, with the San Andreas Rift Zone nearby. The most notable faults in the area are San Andreas, Hayward and Calaveras faults. The faults are predominantly of the strike-slip type, with probable large right lateral displacements (east blocks moved relatively south). Structure detail is highly complex. It is controlled by faulting, the trend of which is predominantly in a northwesterly direction. In many places, folding and crumbling of the sediments are associated with faulting. Numerous northwest-trending folds in the Tertiary beds have been mapped. Folding within areas of Upper Jurassic rocks, however, is not as well known, because persistent axes cannot be traced with certainty. The mostly sedimentary rock masses were closely folded in Miocene and later time, eroded considerably and then broke into fault blocks with the present configuration by the Pleistocene.

##### 4.2 Soils

The site is adjacent to the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge on the north, which is a swampy area with salt evaporator ponds. South of the site lies the Santa Cruz Mountains. Although there has been considerable urbanization, site soils can generally be described as very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained clays and silty clays. These clays formed in alluvium derived from various types of rock, in sediment from San Francisco Bay, and in hydrophytic flat material. The area has been considerably urbanized, and the soils have been graded and mixed or covered with fill material for the most part. The soils are limited by water at or near the surface and by the susceptibility of the soils to subsidence. They are highly corrosive to uncoated steel and concrete and are slowly permeable (0.06 - 0.2 in/hr) (Kashiwagi and Hokholt, 1991).

### 4.3 Hydrology

#### 4.3.1 Ground Water

The Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part, and San Francisco County, California, states that depth to the seasonal high water table is from +2.0 - 5.0 feet. The soils are clays and silty clays, and are slowly permeable. These types of soils would cause ponding of surface water or contaminants and slow percolation to the underlying strata. Depth to bedrock is also stated to be greater than 60 inches (Kawashagi and Hokholt, 1991).

The bedrock Franciscan Formation (melange) has been metamorphosed and these rocks form an almost impermeable boundary for any ground-water basin, but fractures and joints could permit small accumulation of water.

#### 4.32 Surface Water

Storm runoff from the site drains to the San Francisco Bay. The site is located south of the southeastern tip of the San Francisco Bay. A tidal gage is located at the stream junction of the Coyote Creek and the Alviso Slough in San Francisco Bay. The publication "Tidal Stage vs. Frequency Study", US Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District, October 1984, presented a graphical/statistical procedure to define tidal stage vs. frequency relationship for gages around San Francisco Bay. Elevations of tidal datum for this gage are referred to as mean lower low water. The results of the study for this gage are shown in Table 4-1. The estimated highest water level to the nearest half foot is eleven and one-half feet above mean lower low water. The estimated lowest water level to the nearest half foot is two and one half feet below mean lower low water.

TABLE 4-1  
TIDE ELEVATIONS DATUM FOR  
COYOTE CREEK, ALVISO SLOUGH, SAN FRANCISCO BAY

	<u>Feet Above Mean Lower Low Water</u>	<u>Approximate NGVD Values</u>
MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER	8.9	
MEAN HIGH WATER	8.3	
MEAN TIDE LEVEL	4.75	
MEAN LOW WATER	1.30	
MEAN LOWER LOW WATER	0.00	
10-YEAR	11.8	7.5
100-YEAR	12.4	8.0
500-YEAR	12.7	8.3

#### 4.4 Weather

The site enjoys a marine-type climate characterized by mild and moderately wet winters and by dry, cool summers. Winter rains, occurring from November through March, account for over 80 percent of the annual rainfall, and measurable precipitation occurs on an average of 10 days per month during this period. However, there are frequent dry periods lasting well over a week. Severe winter storms with gale winds and heavy rains occur only occasionally. Thunderstorms average two a year and may occur in any month.

The daily annual range in temperature is small. A few frosty mornings occur during the winter but the temperature seldom drops below freezing. Winter temperatures generally rise to the high 50°s in the early afternoon.

The summer weather is dominated by a cool sea breeze resulting in an average summer wind speed of nearly 15 mph. Winds are light in the early morning but normally reach 20 to 25 mph in the afternoon.

A sea fog, arriving over the area during the late evening or night as a low cloud, is another persistent feature of the summer weather. This high fog, occasionally producing drizzle or mist, usually disappears during the late forenoon. Despite the morning overcast summer days are sunny. On the average a total of only 14 days during the four months from June through September are classified as cloudy.

Daytime temperatures are held down both by the morning low overcast and the afternoon strengthening sea breeze, resulting in daily maximum readings averaging about 70 degrees from May through August. However, during these months occasional hot spells, lasting a few days, are experienced without the usual high fog and sea breeze. September, when the sea breeze becomes less pronounced, is the warmest month with highs in the 70°s. Low temperatures during the summer are in the mid-50°s.

A strong temperature inversion with its base usually about 1,500 feet persists throughout the summer. Inversions close to the ground are infrequent in summer but rather common in fall and winter. As a consequence of these factors and the continued population and economic growth of the area, atmospheric pollution has become a problem of increasing importance.

Climatological data for the area are summarized in Table 4-2. Data were collected at the National Weather Service meteorological station at the San Francisco international Airport.



TABLE 4-2  
CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, CALIFORNIA

Month	Temperature		Precipitation Average (Inches)	Wind	
	Average Minimum (°F)	Average Maximum (°F)		Average Speed (MPH)	Average Direction
January	41.5	55.5	4.65	7.2	WNW
February	44.1	59.0	3.23	8.7	WNW
March	44.9	60.6	2.64	10.5	WNW
April	46.6	63.0	1.53	12.2	WNW
May	49.3	66.3	0.32	13.4	W
June	52.0	69.6	0.11	13.9	W
July	53.3	71.0	0.03	13.6	NW
August	54.2	71.8	0.05	12.7	NW
September	54.3	73.4	0.19	11.1	NW
October	51.2	70.0	1.06	9.4	WNW
November	46.3	62.7	2.35	7.5	WNW
December	42.2	56.3	3.55	7.0	WNW
Annual Average	48.3	64.9	19.71	10.6	WNW

#### 4.5 Ecology

Information concerning threatened and endangered species for the Sunnyvale, California area has been received from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game-Natural Diversity Data Base: Rarefind.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists the winter-run chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum), Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia), California brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis californicus), California clapper rail (Rallus longirostris obsoletus), California least tern (Sterna antillarum (albifrons) browni), western snowy plover (coastal population) (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus), San Joaquin kit fox (Vulpes macrotis mutica), salt marsh harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris), and bay checkerspot butterfly (Euphydryas editha bayensis) as either threatened or endangered in Santa Clara County. Forty-five Federally listed proposed or candidate species are also known to occur Santa Clara County.

The California Department of Fish and Game-Natural Diversity Database: Rarefind lists several endangered species known to occur near Sunnyvale. They include: California clapper rail, California least tern, and salt marsh harvest mouse.

No additional information on the occurrence of rare or endangered species or natural communities is known at this time. Other state and federally listed species or unusual natural communities may occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the site.

## 5.0 Real Estate

### 5.1 DOD ownership

No records were located which described the real estate transactions which allowed the military to encamp in Sunnyvale, California. Representatives of Sunnyvale City Hall stated that all real estate transactions prior to 1952 had been destroyed. It was further stated that the site had originally been owned by a local farmer who used it as an orchard. The site was sold to the city, but prior to anything being done the U.S. Army leased the land throughout the Second World War. After the war the land reverted back to the City of Sunnyvale.

### 5.2 Present ownership

The Sunnyvale encampment site has been developed into a city park, single family residences, a senior citizen center, and a public school.

### 5.3 Significant past ownership other than DOD

Prior to being developed into a cantonment area by the U.S. Army the site was an orchard.

## 6.0 OEW/CWM site analysis

### 6.1 Historical summary of OEW/CWM activities

Historical documentation and personal interviews with veterans of the 40th Chemical Company (Laboratory) indicate that the company was stationed in Sunnyvale, California for billeting and administrative purposes because of the locations close proximity to Stanford University in Palto Alto, California.

Unit veterans indicate that unit technical personnel conducted chemical research and training classes at Stanford University.

### 6.2 Records Review

The locations listed below were searched for records relating to OEW/CWM activities at Sunnyvale, California during January and February 1994.

Notes on records reviewed follow each entry. At the National Archives and Federal Records Center, the research team examined the following record groups (RG) as they were available and as initial inquiry led the team to believe they might contain useful information. As at other repositories, the research team used finding aids and records managers to locate documents relevant to its research.

- RG 26 - Records of the Coast Guard
- RG 77 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- RG 112 - Records of the Surgeon General's Office
- RG 121 - Records of the Public Buildings Service
- RG 156 - Records of the Chief of Ordnance
- RG 160 - Records of the Headquarters Army Service Forces
- RG 175 - Records of the Chemical Warfare Service
- RG 269 - Records of the General Service Administration
- RG 270 - Records of the War Assets Administration
- RG 336 - Records of the Chief of Transportation
- RG 338 - Records of the United States Army Commands
- RG 392 - Records of the Coastal Artillery Districts and Defenses
- RG 394 - Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands
- RG 407 - Records of the Adjutant General's Office

6.2.1. National Archives, Washington, DC: No information regarding Sunnyvale, CA was copied at this repository.

6.2.2. National Archives, Suitland, MD: Information regarding the bivouac area of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company was copied from RG 112, Entry 31, Box 974.

6.2.3. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.4. National Archives - Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.5. Federal Records Center, San Bruno, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.6. National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.7. Historical Office, U.S. Army Chemical & Biological Defense Agency (CBDA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD: A unit roster for the 40th Chemical Lab. Co. was copied. Transfer orders for the 40th Chemical Lab. Co. from Camp San Luis Obispo to Sunnyvale was copied. A file on the 40th Chem. Lab. Co. is located in the unit histories cabinet.

6.2.8. United States Geological Service, San Mateo, CA: Aerial photos of the Washington Park area from 1939 and 1960 were obtained. Additionally, topographic maps of the Sunnyvale area were copied.

6.2.9. California State Archives, Roseville, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.10. California Historical Society, San Francisco, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this repository.

6.2.11. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this facility.

6.2.12. Western Facilities Engineering Command, San Bruno, CA: No information regarding Sunnyvale, California was copied at this facility.

6.2.13. Sunnyvale Public Library, Sunnyvale, CA: An article from the *Sunnyvale Standard*, preserved on microfilm, was copied detailing the offer of a chemical class to be taught at Stanford University.

6.2.14. Sunnyvale Historical Society & Museum Association, Sunnyvale, CA: No textual information was copied at this repository. However, the recollections of some of the members indicated a military presence in the Washington Park area during the time in question.

### 6.3 Summary of interviews

Both telephonic and personal interviews were conducted while gathering information for the completion of this report. The majority of people contacted could provide no information about the 40th Chemical Company's activities while in Sunnyvale, California. Copies of the individual telephonic or personal conversation record sheets are assembled in chronological order and located in Appendix E.

The most productive interviews were the written responses provided by veterans of the 40th Chemical Company in response to the questionnaire mailed to them. Copies of their correspondence are located in Appendix C-3.

### 6.4 Site inspection

During the period 7-18 February 1994 three personnel from the St. Louis District Corps of Engineers travelled to the San Francisco, California area to perform archival research and personal interviews concerning Ft. Mason, Ft. McDowell, Camp Stoneman, Emeryville Ordnance Depot, and Sunnyvale, California. The St. Louis District personnel were Mr. Daniel Bradley and Mr. Charles Camillo of PD-AC and Mr. Robert Tenholder of PM-M. A synopsis of their visit follows:

6.4.1. Monday, 7 February 1994 - The site survey team left the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport at approximately 0915 hours. They arrived at the San Francisco International Airport at approximately 1240 hours. From there they travelled by car to their hotel where they checked in and ate lunch.

Lunch was completed at approximately 1400 hours. As it was later in the afternoon and raining heavily, traffic on the highway system was moving slowly. It was decided that the team's time would be best utilized in returning to their rooms to coordinate the next days appointments and to work on each team member's section of the reports.

6.4.2. Tuesday, 8 February 1994 - On this day Mr. Tenholder performed personal interviews and conducted research concerning Ft. Mason, California.

While Mr. Tenholder was performing his interviews, Mr. Camillo and Mr. Bradley began their research, departing the hotel at 0730 hours for Sunnyvale, California. The archivist team met with Mr. Kartman and Mrs. Walz, employees of the Sunnyvale City Library, both had previously been contacted by district personnel. Neither individual had any additional information on the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company, stationed in Sunnyvale. In the afternoon the archivists reviewed the library's microfilm copies of the Sunnyvale Standard from the period January through November 1943. An article concerning chemical training, given by

the army at Stanford University, was copied. No additional information was uncovered. The archivist team returned to the hotel at 1530 hours and contacted the San Jose Public Library, Reference Section. The reference librarian was asked about information concerning the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company. She stated she would check for information on the unit and would contact the team concerning her finds at a later date.

At 1545 all research team members met to discuss the days findings and plan the next days activities.

6.4.3. Wednesday, 9 February 1994 - On this day the research team investigated Ft. McDowell/Angel Island and the Emeryville Ordnance Depot.

6.4.4. Thursday, 10 February 1994 - On this day the research team investigated Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California.

6.4.5. Friday, 11 February 1994 - At approximately 0530 hours the research team checked out of the hotel and travelled to the San Francisco International Airport for the return flight home.

6.4.6. Monday, 14 February 1994 - The site survey team to include Ms. Charlene Boecklen of PM-M left the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport at approximately 0915 hours. They arrived at the San Francisco International Airport at approximately 1115 hours. From there they travelled by car to Emeryville, California where they performed the site survey of the Emeryville Ordnance Depot.

6.4.7. Tuesday, 15 February 1994 - On this day the research team investigated the Hanford CWS Warehouse in Hanford, California.

6.4.8. Wednesday, 16 February 1994 - Prior to the site survey team leaving the hotel, personnel from the St. Louis District office telefaxed to the site survey team copies of four letters sent to the district from veterans of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company. These letters provided valuable information about the activities of the 40th while stationed at Sunnyvale.

At 0800 hours the site survey team left the hotel for Sunnyvale, California. They arrived at Sunnyvale at approximately 0840 hours and went to the office of Commander Ralph Hearnese, Sunnyvale Police Department. The Commander was occupied in a meeting where he would be for several more hours. Cmdr. Hearnese had already discussed with Mr. Tenholder by telephone everything he had found out about the military being in Sunnyvale during World War II, but it was hoped that by meeting with the Cmdr. Hearnese personally and briefing him of new information that the

site survey team had discovered that he might be able to provide even more information. The team left without meeting Cmdr. Hearnnes.

The team then walked to the office of the Sunnyvale City Manager. There they met with Mr. Hira Raina, Assistant City Engineer, and Mr. Robert Walker, Superintendent of Parks. Mr. Walker stated that the plans were being made to rehabilitate Washington Park where the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company had been bivouacked. He was also unaware of any type of military debris ever being found at the park. Mr. Raina assigned one of his employees to try and locate any old plans of the park that might be in the city's files. This employee will contact the site survey team if he finds any maps.

The site survey team next travelled to Washington Park and conducted a survey of the park grounds. The park is very well maintained and no sign of any military debris was seen by the survey team. Two maintenance men who worked at the park were questioned and neither had ever seen any evidence of military debris at the park.

The team then travelled to the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce and obtained a copy of a current city map for inclusion in the archive search report. The site survey team left Sunnyvale, California at approximately 1000 hours, arriving back at their hotel at approximately 1030 hours. There the team spent the remainder of the day continuing work on their sections of the archive search reports, coordinating the remaining site surveys, and interviewing more individuals by telephone.

6.4.9. Thursday, 17 February 1994 - At 0730 hours the site survey team left the hotel and proceeded to San Mateo, California. There they met with Mr. Michael Moore of the USGS aerial photography archive section. Mr. Moore explained the volume of historical data stored at his facility and the research system that was available to identify which photographs covered which area. Mr. Moore provided copies of 1939 and 1960 aerial photographs of Washington Park, in Sunnyvale, CA. He also provided several historic topographic maps of the Sunnyvale area. While reviewing these topographic maps it was noticed that the bivouac area had been larger than originally suspected and that the site survey team had not inspected the entire area.

The survey team left the USGS facility at approximately 0915 hours and proceeded back to Sunnyvale to inspect the area which had been overlooked the previous day. When the team arrived at Washington Park it was noticed that the area unexplored the previous day was occupied by residential homes, a senior citizen center and a school which was being renovated. No indication of military debris being left behind at the site was noticed. The survey team left Sunnyvale at approximately 1015 hours and travelled north to Ft. Mason.



The remainder of the day the team spent performing the site survey of Ft. Mason, San Francisco, California.

6.4.10. Friday, 18 February 1994 - In the morning the survey team members worked on their sections of the archive search reports. At 0900 hours the team checked out of the hotel and travelled to the San Francisco International Airport for the return flight home.

## 6.5 Air photo interpretation

Photo analysis and land use interpretation were performed for the site with the use of aerial photography from 1939, 1948, 1963, 1974, 1984, and 1992. The Mountain View and Cupertino, California, USGS quadrangle maps were used as a reference for the photography. The approximate negative scale of the photography is as follows:

<u>Photography Date</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Identifier(s) Frame(s)</u>
31 Jul 1939	1" = 1,500'	USGS	CIV-285-84
26 Sep 1948	1" = 1,967'	EROS	2-145
3 Jul 1963	1" = 1,667'	Geonex	SCL 2-186

The 1939 aerial photography shows the site to be covered with orchards. A residential area lies to the east and north of the site. Orchards lie to the west and south of the site. On the 1948 photography a park has been established in the center of the site with ball diamonds, open fields, etc. The residential areas have grown but orchards still surround the site on the west and south. On the 1963 photography a school is now located south of the park and the surrounding area is totally residential. The orchards are no longer present. There are no indications on the available photography of chemical warfare material (CWM) storage or disposal areas or activities.

6.5.1. Map Analysis. - The site was analyzed by referencing the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle sheets for Mountain View 1961, photorevised 1981, and Cupertino 1961, photorevised 1980, California. The center of the site is located at 37° 22' 45" North Latitude by 122° 2' 15" West Longitude in Sunnyvale, California.

Additional quadrangle maps used as reference include the Palo Alto, California 1948, USGS 15 minute and the Mountain View, California 1953, USGS 7.5 minute maps. The 1948 quadrangle map shows several rows of dwellings on the site located in the within the southwest corner of the boundary of Sunnyvale. The area west and south is shown as open fields and a network of roads is shown to the east and north. The 1953 map indicates a park in the center of the site and the Pastoria School to the south of the park. The area to the west is orchards and the area to the east

is showing only a grid of roads as in a residential area. The 1961 quadrangle, photorevised 1981, shows a grid of residential streets surrounding the site. The two schools are now shown south of the park and are labeled as the Benner School and the Adair School. There are no indications on the available quadrangle maps of CWM storage or disposal areas or activities.

## **7.0 Evaluation of ordnance contamination**

### **7.1 CWM contamination**

Investigation of historical records provided little information concerning the activities of the 40th Chemical Company while stationed in Sunnyvale. The archivists were able to locate a unit roster and from that information arrangements were made through the Veterans Administration for a questionnaire to be sent to all remaining veterans. The veterans that responded to the questionnaire provided valuable information. It appears from their responses that only routine military training (drill and ceremonies, parade calls, classes, etc.) was accomplished in Sunnyvale while the troops were there. The troops were merely billeted in the park while the technical personnel of the unit received additional chemical training at Stanford University. One individual stated that he had conducted library research on toxicology subjects. No other specifics were obtained about what type of training was accomplished at Stanford University, except to say that the training involved the laboratory.

Several of the veterans stated they had drops of mustard agent placed on their arms as a demonstration. One stated that he had gas mask training involving Phosgene while stationed at Camp San Luis Obispo prior to coming to Sunnyvale. No veteran stated that any chemical agents were present at Sunnyvale, California.

There is no evidence that any chemical warfare agents or materials were stored at the Washington Park bivouac site in Sunnyvale, California.

### **7.2 Conventional contamination**

There is no evidence of any conventional ammunition being stored at the Washington Park bivouac site in association with the 40th Chemical Company (Laboratory) deployment there.

## 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 8.1 Conclusions

It is concluded that the Washington Park bivouac site has no ordnance or explosive waste, either chemical or conventional, remaining on its property. The camps purpose was strictly for administrative and cantonment purposes.

If any chemical agents were involved with the 40th Chemical Company's stay in Sunnyvale that contact was at Stanford University.

The Risk Assessment probability quotient is an "IMPROBABLE". The Risk Assessment severity quotient is a "NEGLIGIBLE". The overall Risk Assessment code is a "5".

### 8.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that the any further investigation into ordnance and explosive waste at the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company bivouac site in Washington Park, City of Sunnyvale, California be terminated at this time.

**APPENDIX A**  
**REFERENCES**

Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report  
FINDINGS  
for the former  
Sunnyvale  
Santa Clara County, California  
Site Number - J09CAT98300

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

- Unknown  
1943      Stanford Offers Free Chemical Course. Sunnyvale Standard (Sunnyvale, CA). February 1943.
- Unknown  
1991      National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Local Climatological Data, Annual Summary with Comparative Data, San Francisco, California International Airport
- Alt, David D., and Hyndman, Donald W.  
1975      Roadside Geology of Northern California, Mountain Press Publishing
- Kashiwagi, James H., and Hokholt, Lisa A.  
1991      Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part, and San Francisco County, California, USDA, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Regents of the University of California (Agricultural Experiment Station)
- Office of the Surgeon General (Army)  
1943      Sanitary Report for the month of February 1943, submitted to Adjutant General's office. National Archives, Suitland, MD. RG 112, Entry 31, Box 974.

**APPENDIX B**

**ACRONYMS**

Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report  
for the former  
Sunnyvale  
City of Sunnyvale, CA  
Site Number - J09CAT98300

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS

ASR	Archive Search Report
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CEHND	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EODCC	Explosives Ordnance Disposal Command and Control
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA	Environmental Restoration Defense Account
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
NCP	National Contingency Plan
OEW	Ordnance and Explosive Waste
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RG	Record Group
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAEDH	U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, AL
WRNC	Washington National Records Center



## **APPENDIX C**

### **REPORTS/STUDIES/LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS**

- C-1 Office, Medical Detachment Headquarters Correspondence, dated 31 March, 1943, Subj: Sanitary Report for Month of March 1943**
- C-2 Extract from The Chemical Warfare Service: Organizing for War, 1959**
- C-3 Responses to letters sent to veterans from the 40th Chemical Laboratory stationed in Sunnyvale, CA**
- C-4 Archive Record Search Log, National Personnel Record Center, St. Louis, MO, National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, CA, Federal Records Center, San Bruno, CA, National Archives Record Administration, Military Reference Branch, Washington, DC, National Archives Record Administration, Suitland, MD, and National Archives Downtown Facility, Washington, DC**
- C-5 Site Survey Team Briefing Sheet**

**APPENDIX C-1**

**Office, Medical Detachment Headquarters Correspondence, dated  
31 March 1943, Subj: Sanitary Report for March 1943**

MEDICAL DETACHMENT  
HEADQUARTERS  
II ARMORED CORPS

San Jose, California  
March 31, 1943

SUBJECT: Sanitary Report For Month of March, 1943.

TO : Commanding Officer, 40th Chemical Laboratory Company,  
( Sunnyvale, California, (Through Command Channels  
to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.)

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

a. This unit is bivouacked in the former park at Sunnyvale, California. The buildings are of rough frame construction, some of the wood having been unseasoned. Their floors are inadequate in that cracks of various widths separate the boards, permitting draughts. The roofs of these buildings leak in wet weather and the oil burners that furnish heat for the building are occasionally out of commission. The terrain is such that pools of water tend to collect, causing a mosquito menace. There is an adequate number of showers for the strength of the command. Foot baths are used, and the solution changed daily. Latrines are kept clean and are of sufficient number. Drinking water is piped from the city supply.  
Mess Hall

b. There is no meat block, an old table serving for that purpose. There are no condiment containers. Those improvised have been improved but are still inadequate. The degree of refrigeration in the ice box is not sufficiently low for proper preservation of perishable foods. Because of the use of field ranges, food, in order to be served on time, must be prepared too far in advance of its being served. This decreases its palatability. Garbage is properly sorted, precautions have been taken for prevention of fly breeding. There is no food wastage.

2. PERSONAL HYGIENE

a. Physical inspection of this command was done on March 23rd and personal hygiene found satisfactory. Immunizations have been completed.

721.5-1/40th Chem. Lab. Co. C C

1/2

3. UNDUE PREVALENCE OF ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

a. None have prevailed

4. NEW OR IMPROVED ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND SANITARY APPLIANCES

a. New floor in mess hall.

b. Personal cleanliness and military courtesy of mess personnel has improved.

c. Meat hooks have been placed in the ice box.

d. Sufficient hot water is now obtained through the use of gas heaters.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Correction of floors and roofs in barracks.

b. Correction of faults in mess hall.

c. Prevent pooling of water by filling in with crushed rock or by drainage ditches.

*I. Herman 1st Lt. M.C.*

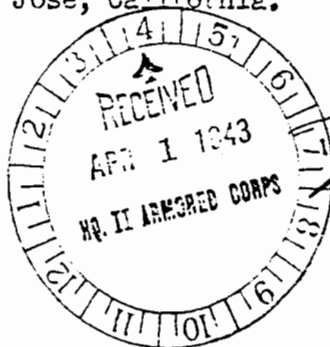
I. HERMAN  
1st Lt., Medical Corps  
Inspecting Officer

1st Ind.

HEL/flk

40th Chemical Laboratory Company, Sunnyvale, California, April 1, 1943.

To: Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. THRU: Commanding General, II Armored Corps, San Jose, California.



*H. E. L.*  
H. E. L.



MED  
from

Med Det Hq II Armd Corps, San Jose, Calif, March 31, 1943,  
subj: Sanitary Report for Month of March, 1943, (40th Chem  
Lab Co).

721.5 GNPXS

4th Ind.

WAL/gjs


HEADQUARTERS, II ARMORED CORPS, San Jose, California, April  
7, 1943.

To: Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Army War Col-  
lege, Washington, D. C.

APR 11 1943 PM  
Approved.

For the Commanding General:

145 RECORDED  
HEADQUARTERS II ARMORED CORPS  
RECEIVED

  
E. H. BURGER,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

REC'D MED.SEC.

APR 12 1943


721.5 (40th Clm Lab Co) - GNMED 5th Ind.  
(3-31-43)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY GROUND FORCES, Army War College, Washington, D. C.,  
April 13, 1943.

To: The Surgeon General, U S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Approved.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL:

  
F. J. HARTFORD,  
Lt. Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Assistant Ground Surgeon.

RECEIVED  
MEDICAL DEPT  
AGD  
APR 15 1943

File

MEDICAL DETACHMENT  
HEADQUARTERS  
II ARMORED CORPS

San Jose, California  
March 31, 1943

SUBJECT: Venereal Supplement, Appendix To Sanitary Report

TO : Commanding Officer, 40th Chemical Laboratory  
Company, Sunnyvale, California (Through Command  
Channels to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.)

1. Adequate measures for control of venereal disease has been installed. A 24 hour prophylaxis service is maintained by this installation and all personnel reporting have been given proper prophylaxis. Company commanders have been advised to bring in all personnel who are sufficiently under the influence of intoxicants to impair the good judgment of the soldier.

2. No cases of venereal disease from this command for the Month of March, 1943.

3. Physical inspection of all personnel was done on March 23rd, 1943.

*I. Herman 1st Lt. M.C.*  
I. HERMAN  
1st Lt., Medical Corps  
Inspecting Officer

1st Ind.

HEL/flk

40th Chemical Laboratory Company, Sunnyvale, California, April 1, 1943.

To: Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. THRU: Commanding General, II  
Armored Corps, San Jose, California.



*H. E. L.*  
H. E. L.

**APPENDIX C-2**

**Extract from The Chemical Warfare Service: Organizing for War, 1959**





MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM N. PORTER, *Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, World War II.*

UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II

The Technical Services

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE  
SERVICE:  
ORGANIZING FOR WAR

*by*

*Leo P. Brophy*

*and*

*George J. B. Fisher*



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C., 1959

there were personnel organizations, such as the Indianapolis Depot and the Deseret Depot. At other depots such as Eastern, Midwest, and Gulf, the administration of training was the function of the training unit of the adjoining arsenal.

#### *Training in the Procurement Districts*

The most pressing manpower need of the procurement districts in the early part of the war was for inspectors. In the emergency period, as indicated above, newly hired inspectors were sent from the districts to Edgewood Arsenal for training. These employees upon their return to the districts helped train more recently hired inspectors. Once war got under way this method could not satisfy the greatly expanded need for inspectors.

To fill this need, the Chemical Warfare Service began an intensive drive to procure female as well as male employees. It scoured the colleges in the procurement districts for women who would qualify as inspector apprentices. Once trained, those college women did excellent work. For certain types of inspection, such as that of munitions, the training standards were lower, and a high school, vocational school, or even a grade school education was considered sufficient background. The minimum requirement for inspectors of chemicals always remained high: a college background in chemistry or chemical engineering.

The training of new inspectors was carried out in co-operation with the city and state departments of education and with various private schools. In the San Francisco district, for example, a course for inspectors was inaugurated in December 1941 in co-operation with the California State Department of Education. This course included instruction in measuring instruments and gauges, basic metallurgy as applied to inspection, and miscellaneous subjects such as principles of spring design and testing. The state of California furnished teachers for this course. In other districts, such as Boston, training was conducted almost entirely in private educational institutions such as the Durfee School at Fall River or Northeastern University in Boston. In still other districts, like Dallas, the district training unit itself conducted training courses for inspectors; a well-qualified civilian put in charge laid out the courses of instruction, obtained suitable texts, and arranged for the procurement of training films and other training aids.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Ltr, Ex O Inspection Off DCWPD to C CWS (Through C Inspection Div OC CWS), 14 Dec 43, sub: Recommendation for Award of Emblem for Meritorious Civ Serv. CWS 200.6.

#### *Utilization of Employees*

There was an extravagant waste of manpower in many war industries during World War II. This waste occurred not only in government plants but also in those operated by private industries. In some instances, cupidity or mismanagement or a combination of both was responsible. In a greater number of cases the cause was due to other factors, the most important being the extremely rapid expansion of the industrial facilities of the country as a result of the demand for matériel in the first year of the war. Contracts were let out to corporations or individuals who never had had experience in manufacturing the particular items called for in the contract. They had to learn by trial and error. Among other things, these manufacturers were totally unacquainted with the best methods of employing manpower in their plants, a technique they had to learn as time went on. Older government plants had a certain amount of experience, of course, in producing their particular products, but the tremendous increase in the demand for more and more of all types of items led them to place secondary emphasis on the conservation of manpower. The newer government plants, like the industries which converted to wartime manufacture, were in a more serious predicament.

The Chemical Warfare Service, like the other technical services, was faced with the problem of conserving manpower. As early as July 1942 the Commanding General, ASF, called attention to the need for better use of personnel. He informed the Chief, CWS, that many of the War Department offices were not using their employees to best advantage and urged a survey to ascertain the number and function of clerical workers by grade.<sup>78</sup> This was the beginning of a drive by General Somervell to conserve manpower, a drive which was to continue throughout the wartime period. Time and again he reiterated, either through personal statements or through official administrative action, the necessity for efficient utilization of personnel, both military and civilian.<sup>79</sup> In conformity with this policy great emphasis was placed on work simplification and work measurement programs throughout the ASF.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>78</sup> Memo, CG SOS for C CWS, 21 Jul 42.

<sup>79</sup> (1) ASF Adm Memo S-1, 10 Oct 42. (2) Ltr, CofS ASF to C CWS, 18 Jan 43, CWS 200. (3) Memo, CofS ASF for C CWS, 27 Jul 43, sub: Reduction in Operating Pers. CWS 223. (4) Address of CG ASF to Conf of Pers Contl Units of Tech Servs, Washington, D.C., 18 Jan 44, CWS 337.

<sup>80</sup> Work measurement consisted of comparing the amount of work performed by the same organization at different periods of time, or comparable organizations at the same period of time, by indicating a ratio of personnel to workload.

TABLE 9—CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE UNITS ACTIVE DURING WORLD WAR II\*  
(AS OF DATES INDICATED)

Units	31 Dec 41 <sup>b</sup>	30 Jun 42	31 Dec 42	30 Jun 43	31 Dec 43	30 Jun 44	31 Dec 44	30 Jun 45	15 Aug 45 (V- Day)	2 Sep 45 <sup>c</sup>
Total.....	14	98	197	289	264	263	269	283	294	298
Chemical Mortar Battalions.....	2	6	6	10	11	21	25	25	32	32
Chemical Mortar Companies.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	7	11
Chemical Smoke Generator Battalions.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	5	5
Chemical Smoke Generator Companies.....	0	11	28	40	40	33	25	24	22	22
Chemical Companies Air Operations.....	0	45	66	99	57	47	49	50	50	50
Chemical Depot Companies (Aviation).....	0	7	12	14	20	20	20	20	20	20
Chemical Maintenance Companies (Aviation).....	0	0	12	14	6	6	3	3	3	3
Chemical Depot Companies.....	2	5	8	16	25	23	17	18	18	18
Chemical Base Depot Companies.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	11	11	11
Chemical Maintenance Companies.....	2	5	9	14	15	16	17	18	18	18
Chemical Decontamination Companies.....	2	7	19	26	29	17	13	12	12	12
Chemical Processing Companies.....	1	4	22	36	36	36	39	36	36	36
Chemical Service Battalions.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Chemical Composite Service and General Service Companies.....	0	2	6	10	16	15	19	20	20	20
Chemical Composite Service Platoons and Detachments.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	27	29	29
Chemical Laboratory Companies.....	2	3	6	8	7	7	7	8	8	8
Chemical Composite Battalions.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

\* Data on individual units may be found in Appendix H.

<sup>b</sup> All units shown in this column activated prior to 7 December 1941.

<sup>c</sup> Japanese signed surrender terms.

Source: Historical Data Cards, AGO.

units were authorized for ground forces and recommended a ratio of seven chemical service companies per field army.<sup>3</sup> Arrangements then projected for constituting air chemical service units under the current 84-group AAF program were considered satisfactory.

On the combat side the picture was gloomy. Only two chemical mortar battalions had been authorized—and they were a considerable distance from activation. Yet it was clear that if an adequate complement of service troops was needed in connection with defense against enemy gas attack, weapons troops in substantial numbers were just as necessary for retaliation. The two went hand in hand in any balanced gas warfare program.

<sup>3</sup> Memo, C CWS for ACofS G-4, 13 Dec 41, sub: Adequacies of Service Troops. CWS 381/258 (12-13-41).

In comparison to most other arms and services, as already noted, CWS mobilization at the beginning of 1942 was definitely retarded. This situation had been chronic throughout the period of limited emergency. But, with the development of a full and in fact desperate emergency, the War Department began to view more gravely the manifest shortcomings in the chemical troop program. From January 1942 the military strength of the CWS was to follow a rapidly ascending curve. Yet the handicap of a late start upon an eventually ambitious training program was never entirely overcome.

The strength of the CWS at the end of April 1942 was 1,832 officers and 12,068 enlisted men. Four chemical mortar battalions were in training and by the end of June two more were to be mobilized. The air and ground chemical troop basis as of 25 May 1942 called for 4,970 officers and 47,192 enlisted men. It contemplated the mobilization of 105 ground service units and 105 air chemical units. The Army Supply Program called for the activation of twenty-two more chemical mortar battalions in 1943 and 1944.<sup>4</sup> The sharp increases necessitated an immediate step-up of training activities.

The policy on chemical mortar battalions as worked out in the spring of 1942 made Army Ground Forces responsible for the activation and unit training of these organizations; the officers, unit cadres, and filler and loss replacements were to be trained and supplied by the CWS. Officer requirements for these battalions and for the chemical units in prospect for ground and air forces necessitated immediate enlargement of the modest CWS Officer Candidate School that began operations in January 1942. Troop requirements for nearly thirty-five thousand filler and loss replacements during the remainder of the calendar year forced radical changes in the approach to both individual and unit training. A new and vitalized chemical training program for the Army at large coupled with War Department insistence on more realistic chemical situations in ground force maneuvers combined to give the CWS greatly enlarged training responsibilities.

#### *The Upswing in RTC Requirements*

Entry of the United States into World War II as an active belligerent presented an immediate challenge to the system of prewar replacement training. If the preparatory training of all individual soldiers under the training center system were to be continued, considerable increase in the number of centers would be necessary. After careful study, the War Department re-

<sup>4</sup> See above, Chapter III.

of interior installations. These companies each manned long lines of stationary oil generators, an adaptation of the California orange grove smudge pot. On-the-job training in the operation of these early smoke devices was undertaken as a special CWS project in conjunction with chemical staff personnel of the defense commands involved. In the spring and summer of 1942, the Chief's Office sent Lt. Col. James N. Hinyard to the west coast and to Sault Ste. Marie to demonstrate the use of M1 mechanical smoke generators recently procured by the Chemical Warfare Service.<sup>27</sup>

It was not until the development of the mechanical smoke generator, M1, that the organization of mobile smoke generator units became feasible. Companies activated independently after the mechanical generator was included in a revised T/O&E (as contrasted with those new companies formed amoeba-like from existing units undergoing reorganization) received all or part of their training at the CWS Unit Training Center. In all, forty smoke generator companies were activated during World War II.<sup>28</sup>

#### *Experimental Company, Jungle Warfare*

In September 1943 the Chief, CWS, directed that a special company be organized at Camp Sibert to conduct experiments on methods of reducing Japanese-type pill boxes. This company, consisting of 17 officers and 277 enlisted men, was under rigid training from October 1943 until January 1944. It made use of a number of weapons in its experiments, including the 4.2-inch mortar, portable flame throwers, Thompson submachine guns, carbines, pistols, grenades, and Browning automatic rifles. Early in 1944 the company was deactivated by order of the War Department and its personnel used to furnish cadres to chemical mortar battalions about to be activated.<sup>29</sup>

#### *Ground Service Units*

Chemical ground service units were those intended to perform technical or service functions of noncombatant nature with the field forces, under either theater, army, or communications zone control. They included chem-

<sup>27</sup> Interv, CmlHO with Lt Col James N. Hinyard, 20 Jun 55.

<sup>28</sup> For employment of smoke units in the zone of interior and overseas see Pritchard, Kleber, and Birdsell, *Chemicals in Combat*.

<sup>29</sup> Ltr, CG Camp Sibert to C CWS, 22 Jan 44, sub: Final Report on the Operations of the Experimental Company, *Jungle Warfare*. ASF SPTR 370.2 (22 Jan 44).



FLAME THROWER DEMONSTRATION, Camp Sibert, Alabama, 1944.

ical laboratory, maintenance, depot, decontamination, processing, and composite companies.<sup>30</sup> With the single exception of the 412th Chemical Depot Company they were altogether new organizations with no background of technical experience or military tradition. A considerable number of service type units were Negro units.<sup>31</sup>

Unit training of these organizations was in the main handled by the Chemical Warfare Service. This training was facilitated by the fact that activation of the principal block of units, begun in March 1942, was spread evenly over the next twelve months, during which period eighty-nine service companies were mobilized.

The timing of the mobilization of these chemical service companies viewed against the full background of the war was excellent. Their primary mission was to limit the effectiveness of hostile gas attack; such secondary functions as they undertook were quite incidental to this principal purpose. By the time the War Department General Staff activated them, it had be-

<sup>30</sup> Eleven chemical battalion staffs were organized during the war, seven for smoke generator and four for chemical service battalions. These organizations were not involved in chemical unit training, which was essentially company training.

<sup>31</sup> App. H lists Negro and white units.

aviation depot and three aviation maintenance companies were trained by the CWS.

#### *Unit Training at Camp Sibert*

Chemical Warfare units were well represented in each component of the Army, yet less than half of these organizations received their unit training directly under CWS auspices. The chemical mortar battalions, as indicated, were all trained by the AGF. Two-thirds of the 1942-1943 AAF units were made up from chemical platoons that had been unit-trained at air installations. CWS unit training was thus narrowed to those technical service organizations which were trained at Edgewood Arsenal and Camp Sibert. (Table 11)

TABLE 11—WARTIME TRAINING OF CWS SERVICE UNITS

Type of unit	Trained at Edgewood *	Trained at Camp Sibert	Trained elsewhere	Trained units activated
Total.....	30	163	164	337
Smoke generator.....	8	34	5	40
Air operations.....	0	28	72	100
Depot, aviation.....	1	4	15	20
Maintenance, aviation.....	0	3	11	14
Depot.....	2	26	10	37
Maintenance.....	1	5	14	20
Decontamination.....	2	10	18	30
Processing.....	12	36	2	39
Composite-service.....	1	13	15	28
Laboratory.....	3	4	2	9

\* Seven smoke generator, 1 depot, 11 processing, and 1 composite-service companies were trained at Camp Sibert and Edgewood and are included in both columns.

Source: App. H.

Although replacement training began at Camp Sibert in July 1942, it was not until August that the CWS formally recommended establishment of its Unit Training Center at that station. By the time the center was officially activated on 5 October 1942, the program for mobilization of chemical service units already was well under way; many of the ground service companies and the majority of the air service companies had been mobilized. Many of the organizations mobilized before October 1942 could not be sent to the new UTC to complete their training, but after 1942 chemical service units

activated in the zone of interior normally trained at Camp Sibert. By January 1943, UTC trainees numbered 9,067 as against 5,300 men receiving replacement training. The rapid growth of unit training is indicated in the following figures:

Month	Number of Units
October 1942.....	4
November 1942.....	13
December 1942.....	38
January 1943.....	54
February 1943.....	68

Internal organization of the UTC differed from that of the RTC in that the replacement training unit was an artificial structure provided merely to facilitate the training of individuals, while the UTC training unit was a tactical organization as prescribed by an official T/O. The training cadre of the RTC unit remained at the center to train succeeding groups of replacements; but the cadre of the UTC organization was "organic"; it was the heart of the unit.

Although unit training was essentially self-training, that is, training of the company by the company, the instruction of the unit by its officers and noncommissioned officers was furthered in many ways by facilities available at the center. It was possible for an organization to work out its own salvation in the matter of unit training; in fact most of the chemical units mobilized before the UTC was activated were obliged to do so. This was a painful process even when, as at Edgewood Arsenal, it was accomplished in a climate of experience and under the shadow of veteran organizations. For a rapid, production-line operation of unit building such as that which confronted the CWS in 1943 there was no substitute for the training center, even though the true role of the center was merely to assist the unit in its effort to train itself.

In devising the organization of a Unit Training Center there were at the start no more than three tangibles from which to work. The approximate number of new units to begin training at stated intervals was known. The mission of each type of organization was understood. And a governing mobilization training program was available. The aggregate number of units to be trained dictated the battalion-regimental echelonment which provided eventually for four regimental groups. It was therefore necessary to develop a type of training center organization which would permit the commanding

Specialist training was limited to the first two categories. The first category of jobs required training for duties which had no equivalents in American industry, and the second the adaptation training of men who entered the Army with occupational experience paralleling jobs listed in CWS tables of organization. The first of these requirements was the most exacting, although the number of such jobs in CWS was well below the average for the Army at large. The second requirement, which involved training for military assignment of cooks, clerks, truck drivers, laboratory technicians, and so forth, was slightly above the general Army experience.

In the mobilization training of units it was essential that the initial requirements of the organization for enlisted specialists be fully satisfied, although once the unit had passed to operational status it could be expected to develop many of its own specialist replacements by on-the-job training. For this reason UTC training of specialists was much heavier in volume than was specialist training at the Replacement Training Center. The extent of CWS requirements for specialist training is indicated in Table 13.

Two-thirds of the strength of most chemical service units included men requiring types of training that were beyond the resources of the newly organized company. In many cases the soldier brought with him enough civilian experience to qualify him occupationally under a given specification serial number, the only training required being in the adaption of his trade specialty to military duty. It was the partially qualified or the unqualified, yet likely, trainee who presented the most serious problems to the specialist schooling system.

Specialist training was concentrated in the weeks devoted to technical training and was normally completed in time to permit graduates to participate in their units' final training phase of field operations. Some of this training occupied eight weeks, specifically, the training of clerks, cooks, and automotive specialists.<sup>53</sup> Programs for these courses were prescribed by the ASF and were uniform for all technical branches.

Specialist training of chemical technicians was left to the discretion of the CWS and followed programs prepared by the Training Division, OC CWS. These latter courses of shorter duration were attended during the final weeks of technical training of the unit. (Table 14) The aim in specialist training of chemical technicians was primarily to teach the soldier the military application of skills which he already possessed. In most cases it

<sup>53</sup> The automobile mechanic course of six weeks was normally accompanied by the chauffeur course of two weeks.

TABLE 13—ENLISTED SPECIALISTS IN EACH CHEMICAL SERVICE TYPE COMPANY, WORLD WAR II

Trade Specialty	SSN	Maintenance	Depot	Processing	Laboratory	Decontamination	Smoke Generator	Composite	Air operations	Total for 8 type companies
Total specialists.....		61	100	99	30	126	65	77	114	672
Total enlisted strength.....		(90)	(150)	(141)	(50)	(165)	(131)	(210)	(130)	(1067)
Ammunition handler.....	901	0	18	0	0	0	0	24	0	42
Carpenter.....	050	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Chemist.....	292	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Chemical laboratory assistant.....	411	0	0	8	5	0	0	7	0	20
Chauffeur, truck driver.....	345	4	10	3	1	16	28	12	15	89
Clerks.....	405	4	19	12	3	2	1	9	1	51
Cooks.....	060	2	3	4	2	3	2	5	3	24
Decontamination equipment operator.....	809	0	0	0	0	88	0	2	0	90
Electrician.....	078	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Engineman, stationary steam.....	082	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Gas mask repairing.....	609	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Machinist.....	114	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mechanic, automobile.....	014	2	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	12
Mechanic, general.....	164	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	6
Munitions worker (handlers).....	505	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Operator, smoke generator.....	731	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24
Pipefitter.....	162	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
Pumpman.....	220	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Radio Operator.....	767	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sewing machine operator.....	200	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
Technician physical laboratory.....	160	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Toxic gas handler.....	786	0	24	0	2	0	0	6	85	117
Tumblerman.....	103	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
Utility repairman.....	121	5	0	0	1	0	3	0	9	18
Warehouseman.....	188	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Welder, acetylene.....	257	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Tables of Organization, World War II.

was neither possible nor necessary to teach a student a new trade.

In conducting enlisted specialist training, little use was made of the Chemical Warfare School. Two reasons for this may be adduced. One was the distance separating Edgewood Arsenal and Camp Sibert. Another and more compelling reason was the fact that when the Unit Training Center needed such help most, the Chemical Warfare School had little assistance

at the Chemical Warfare School was relatively small, the school training of CWS enlisted men was on a still more modest scale. A total of twenty enlisted courses were presented during the war, yet only one was designed for the general training of chemical noncommissioned officers.<sup>12</sup> Early in 1942 a four-week CWS Enlisted Men's Course was approved. This course intended for instruction of senior NCO's who were assigned to staff sections of major tactical units and who needed a broader knowledge of CWS procedures than could be obtained in local training. The course program included chemical matériel, tactics, and technique; training; military administration; and clerical subjects. Seven classes were conducted, each averaging seventy students, the last class terminating 28 November 1942. Since students were drawn from a wide cross section of military organizations, the influence of this training was greater than is suggested by the relatively small numbers involved.

Of the specialist courses for enlisted men, only two were integrated with chemical unit training. The seven-week Laboratory Course was highly technical; officers as well as enlisted men were trained for duty with chemical laboratory companies. The Special Mortar Operations Course trained small groups of enlisted specialists for assignment to the chemical battalions mobilized in 1943 and 1944. The remainder of the enlisted courses conducted at the Chemical Warfare School were primarily for the instruction of those outside the Chemical Warfare Service.

#### *Training of Other Arms and Services*

At least one out of every three commissioned officers trained at the Chemical Warfare School came from another arm or service. The number of students from naval components was greater than the total sent by either the Army Ground Forces or the Army Air Forces. In the enlisted classes, outside students definitely outnumbered those from the Chemical Warfare Service.

Training of students from other branches was essentially specialist training—instruction in some technical phase of protection against gas attack, in the handling of chemical agents in bulk, in the operation of flame throwers, or in the duties of unit gas personnel. Some of the specialist training and the training of unit gas officers and noncommissioned officers was, by prewar concepts, a local training responsibility and not one to be

<sup>12</sup> Ten of these courses were given to three classes or less.

undertaken at the special service school level. But this training developed during World War II into a major activity of the Chemical Warfare School. School administrators regarded the Chemical Warfare Center as the best place for this training for two reasons. The first was the authoritative instruction available at the Chemical Warfare School. The second was psychological in nature. Since gas had not been used, field interest in gas defense training had declined; nevertheless both the War and Navy Departments, in the light of their information on the possibility of gas warfare, insisted upon maintenance of high standards of gas discipline. Unit gas defense training was therefore given added prestige by the elevation of instructor training to the specialist school level. And the more thorough training available at that level imbued potential unit instructors with an attitude of realism toward poison gas which was favorably reflected in gas discipline.

Despite the advantages which the Chemical Warfare School offered, outside agencies depended less and less on the school as the war period lengthened. Indications of this development are the action of Army Air Forces in setting up an air chemical school at Barksdale Field, La. (later transferred to Buckley Field, Colo.), and the establishment of the naval chemical warfare school at Dugway Proving Ground. These schools were closer to the technical viewpoints of their arms than was the Chemical Warfare School.<sup>13</sup>

The Unit Gas Officers (UGO) Course was the most active wartime officers course at the Chemical Warfare School, both in number of classes and in students graduated. This course had been developed and improved over a long period of time. Originally one class was conducted each year. The biweekly scheduling of the class, which began early in 1941, was the first tangible step taken at the Chemical Warfare School in the transition from peace to war. Thereafter and until the end of hostilities, UGO classes were conducted almost continuously at the school. The course thus provided a direct link between the school's prewar and its wartime training operations. Although it improved with successive presentations, there was little change in the content of the course.

In the fall of 1942, a sixty-hour course of instruction was outlined for training unit gas officers in unit or local schools.<sup>14</sup> This course was generally followed in training at division or corps levels. The 60 hours of instruction

<sup>13</sup>(1) Craven and Cate, *Men and Planes* pp. 650-59. (2) Bernard Baum, Dugway Proving Ground, pp. 100-102. MS.

<sup>14</sup> FM 21-40, Basic Field Manual: Defense Against Chemical Attack, 7 Sep 42.

plans as well as the actual methods of instruction were constantly subject to review and appraisal by the various Army inspectors. The library of lesson plans developed by the school faculty to supply this policy was a major factor in enabling the school to expand its training operations rapidly after the declaration of war.

A criticism repeatedly directed at the school by officers conducting formal inspections of training was against excessive use of the lecture method in the explanation phase of instruction. This practice was gradually discontinued until instructors, probably to too great an extent, were avoiding the use of this useful teaching method. The officially approved conference method of explanation, involving active student participation, was difficult to apply in large classes and was scarcely effective for some types of school instruction. The trend of training procedure was definitely away from the academic and toward more out-of-door work involving demonstrations and group performance of practical problems, even though individual preparation for such exercises was not always perfect. Toward the end of the war an average of 60 percent of a normal fifty-hour training week consisted of outdoor instruction.

Inspectors noted a lack of uniform supervisory control in all academic divisions during the period of transition of the school into a three dimensional institution. This situation was probably a consequence of the fact that the rapid expansion of school capacity, though inevitable, was late. In the rush to develop instructors, the creation of an appropriate supervisory staff was neglected; yet, such a staff was necessary to insure the extension to other divisions of the excellent instructional methods which the Officers Division of the school had developed. The condition improved with time although the instructional standards of the Enlisted Division never seemed to equal those of the other two divisions.

The building block of each course of instruction was the lesson. A group of lessons composed a subcourse. A group of subcourses in turn constituted a course.

Lesson planning required, first, a decision as to the scope of the single lesson within the pattern of the subcourse. The next step was to determine the method best suited to that particular unit of the instructional process—lecture, conference, demonstration, or field problem. In the lesson plan such miscellaneous notes as text references, location of exercise, training aids required, and other data useful to succeeding instructors could then be included.

Course planning involved a synthesis of subcourses, each modified to

conform to the objective and scope of the particular course. The subcourses included in the curriculum of the Chemical Warfare School were essentially seven: Agents, Protection, Matériel, Field Operations, Training, Weather, and General Subjects. These subcourses had been taught at the school for many years. Occasionally it was necessary to stretch the meaning of words to accommodate all wartime schooling within this pattern of subcourses although on the whole it served well enough.

The examination step of the instructional procedure was informal when applied to the separate lesson but formal when applied to the subcourse. The questioning of individual students from the platform was principally an interest-sustaining device. Informal quizzes were useful in evaluating instructional procedures as well as the student's progress. Graded problems were also considered in rating the individual. The formal written examination was generally used to determine how well the student had assimilated the instruction pertaining to each subcourse—it was the criterion for graduation.

The Faculty Board met before the graduation of each class to consider the work of individual students. The board included the commandant or assistant commandant, director of the appropriate academic division, the course director,<sup>17</sup> the instructors principally concerned, and the school secretary. Frequently the board was expected to assay the qualifications of CWS officers for particular types of duty or for more extended military training, in addition to determining their eligibility for graduation. When records indicated an average of seventy or above on written work, if the student was otherwise qualified, he was voted a certificate of satisfactory completion of the course. If work in any one subcourse fell below the required standard and the work could not be made up, this subcourse was red-lined from the certificate. When there was a failure in more than one subcourse, the Faculty Board determined whether under Army Regulations the student should be graduated or not.<sup>17</sup> This procedure applied both to the Officers Division, where failures were 3.5 percent of all enrollees, and to the Enlisted Division, where failures averaged 3 percent.<sup>18</sup>

#### *Western Chemical Warfare School*

The West Coast Chemical Warfare School, as indicated, was established at Camp Beale, Calif., in December 1943 and was transferred to Rocky

<sup>17</sup> AR 350 110, 1 Sep 42.

<sup>18</sup> The procedure followed in the Officer Candidate Division for determining eligibility for graduation is described below, Chapter XV.



Mountain Arsenal in May 1944.<sup>19</sup> Before the school opened, instructors were chosen from among former members of the faculty of the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood and the recently deactivated War Department Civilian Protection Schools at Seattle, Palo Alto, and Los Angeles.<sup>20</sup> It was fortunate that the CWS had access to competent instructors, for the press of administrative duties accompanying the opening of the new school left little time for close supervision of teachers.<sup>21</sup> The authorized courses were:

*Unit Gas Officers* (4 weeks): Identical with the course standardized at Edgewood Arsenal.

*Gas Noncommissioned Officers* (4 weeks): Same course as given at Edgewood Arsenal.

*Navy Gas Course (Officers)* (6 days): Defense of naval forces and shore stations against gas attack; offensive use of chemicals by naval forces.

*Navy Gas Course (Enlisted)* (3 days): Special duties involved in protection of naval units and stations against gas attack.<sup>22</sup>

*CWS Refresher* (10 days): To provide a knowledge of recent developments in chemical warfare and to review the principles of defense against gas attack; intended primarily for instruction of CW-trained company grade officers.

*CWS Familiarization* (10 days): To demonstrate to field and general officers other than CWS the potentialities of chemical warfare in the Pacific Ocean areas.

*Air Raid Protection* (6 days): Air raid protection measures applicable to military installations and co-ordinated with civilian protection agencies.<sup>23</sup>

The last three courses were obviously of a precautionary nature to be given only under circumstances which fortunately failed to materialize. The remaining courses, two for Army and two for Navy personnel, represented the real working activities of the school. The orientation of this instruction was definitely toward the war against Japan.

Academic procedures at the western school were identical with those developed and practiced at the Chemical Warfare School. The original corps of instructors were all products of the older school, and relieving officers

<sup>19</sup> See above, Chapter VI.

<sup>20</sup> See above, Chapter X.

<sup>21</sup> Memo, C Flt Tng Br OC CWS for CG ASF, 11 Feb 44, sub: *Inspection of West Coast Chemical School, Camp Beale, Calif. CWS 333.*

<sup>22</sup> The length of this course was later extended to six days.

<sup>23</sup> (1) ASF Cir 138, 2 Dec 43. (2) Courses at Rocky Mountain Arsenal were a continuation of those given at Camp Beale.

were generally veterans of the Pacific theaters. Eventually, much of the training was in the hands of instructors with combat experience. The total number of graduates at Camp Beale and Rocky Mountain was as follows:<sup>24</sup>

	Officers	Enlisted students
Total.....	1,101	1,571
Army.....	375	854
Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard.....	725	712
WAC.....	1	5

Careful plans were made at the Western Chemical Warfare School in connection with the redeployment training projected for the final struggle with Japan. Fortunately, it was possible to discard these plans when the enemy capitulated in August 1945, and the school was inactivated in September 1945.<sup>25</sup>

The Western Chemical Warfare School was an experiment in preparedness which would have paid appreciable dividends had operations in the final stages of World War II taken a different turn. As it was, experience in the conduct of this school demonstrated that, given a nice combination of facilities, training know-how, and proper direction, a gratifying satisfactory end product of instruction will result. The school was small and its immediate training objectives were modest; yet the success with which it accomplished its mission indicated that, if necessary, it could easily have undertaken a more ambitious program.

#### *Other Schools*

As the war progressed, the CWS gained fresh knowledge on the performance of gas agents under a variety of climatic conditions and means of dispersion, based on scientific data accumulated in tests at chemical warfare experiment stations in Florida, Panama, and Utah. This development and testing work necessitated some review of logistical data and, equally important, some retraining of personnel. The empirical nature of some of the data was such that the CWS cautiously considered the radical revision of its whole training position in the field of offensive gas warfare. Nevertheless, the War Department was convinced that the new information must be passed on to officers assigned to drawing up gas warfare plans.

In September 1943, a group of four Navy officers was sent to Dugway

<sup>24</sup> Tabulation of Graduates, Western CW School, 31 Aug 45.

<sup>25</sup> ASF Cir 331, 1 Sep 45.

## APPENDIX H-15—CHEMICAL LABORATORY COMPANIES

Unit designation (1)	Date activated (2)	TRAINING			OVERSEAS SERVICE			INACTIVATION OR DISBANDMENT		CONVERSION OR REDESIGNATION	
		From (3)	To (4)	Place (5)	From (6)	To (7)	Theater (8)	Date (9)	Place (10)	Date (11)	Comments (12)
1	1 Aug 40	1 Aug 40	12 Mar 42	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.						R12 Mar 42	41 Cml Lab Co
3*	15 May 41	15 May 41	13 Nov 41	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	21 Nov 41 7 Jan 46	7 Jan 46 23 Sep 46	SWPA MIDPAC			R12 Mar 42	42 Cml Lab Co
40	3 May 42	3 May 42 18 Feb 43 13 Oct 43 30 Jul 45	18 Feb 43 13 Oct 43 9 Dec 43 4 Nov 46	Cp. S.L. Obispo, Calif. Sunnyvale, Calif. Ft. Ord, Calif. Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	29 Dec 43	30 Jul 45	ETO	4 Nov 46	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.		
41	R12 Mar 42	12 Mar 42	20 Apr 43	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	28 Apr 43 14 Jul 44 27 Aug 45	12 Jul 44 22 Jul 45 30 Nov 45	NATO MTO SWPA	30 Nov 45	Philippines	1 Aug 40	Activated as 1st Cml Lab Co
42	R12 Mar 42	12 Mar 42	8 Jun 45	Australia	21 Nov 41 7 Jan 46	7 Jan 46 23 Sep 46	SWPA MIDPAC	23 Sep 46	Hawaii	15 May 41	Activated as 3d Cml Fld Lab Co
43	26 Aug 42	26 Aug 42	9 Dec 43	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	16 Dec 43	15 Mar 46	MIDPAC	15 Mar 46	Hawaii		
44	15 Nov 42	15 Nov 42 ca. Jun 45	10 Sep 43 20 Oct 45	Cp. Sibert, Ala. Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	20 Sep 43	20 Jun 45	ETO	20 Oct 45	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.		
45	26 Dec 42	26 Dec 42	31 Oct 43	Cp. Sibert, Ala.	23 Oct 43 10 Feb 45	15 Nov 44 12 Nov 45	NATO I-B	12 Nov 45	Cp. Kilmer, N. J.		
46	1 Feb 43	1 Feb 43	14 Jan 44	Cp. Sibert, Ala.	22 Jan 44	17 Jan 46	ETO	17 Jun 46	France		
47	25 Jun 43	25 Jun 43	20 Dec 43	Cp. Sibert, Ala.				D20 Dec 43	Cp. Sibert, Ala.		
256	C25 Apr 45	25 Apr 45	6 Jun 45	New Guinea	30 Nov 44	1946	SWPA	Existing in 1946	In the Philippines	30 Nov 44	Activated as 256 Cml Svc Det

\* Overseas service dates for the 3d, 42, and 256 units include the entire period overseas regardless of conversions or redesignations.

## APPENDIX H-16—CHEMICAL COMPOSITE BATTALIONS

Unit designation (1)	Date activated (2)	TRAINING			OVERSEAS SERVICE			INACTIVATION OR DISBANDMENT		CONVERSION OR REDESIGNATION	
		From (3)	To (4)	Place (5)	From (6)	To (7)	Theater (8)	Date (9)	Place (10)	Date (11)	Comments (12)
13*	15 Mar 44	15 Mar 44	6 Mar 45	Ft. Richardson, Alaska	15 Mar 44	20 Apr 45	AD			R 6 Mar 45	13 Cml Svc Bn
14*	20 May 44	20 May 44 9 Aug 44	6 Aug 44 19 Aug 44	Cp. Sibert, Ala. Ft. Lawton, Wash.	19 Aug 44	1946	MIDPAC			R25 Apr 45	14 Cml Svc Bn

\* Both units were hq and hq detachments only.

\* Overseas service dates for both units include the entire period overseas regardless of redesignations.

**APPENDIX C-3**

**Response to letters sent to veterans of the 40th Chemical Laboratory  
stationed in Sunnyvale, California**

10TH CHEMICAL COMPANY (LABORATORY)  
CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA.

July 29, 1942.

REPORT: Data from Authenticated Statements of Service.

TO: Commanding General, VII Army Corps, APO 907, San Jose, Calif.  
Attention: Classification Officer.

1. Following information extracted from authenticated statements of service, in addition to that already furnished on General Classification Cards, is provided for inclusion on the cards as required by Section 11, Article 11, etc.

A. Captain Horace E. Lunte, O-368659.

Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., CW-Res, ORG, on Jan. 10, 1935 and is now a Captain, CW-Res.

Following periods of active duty:

FROM	TO
7/22/34	8/1/34
8/1/35	8/27/35
8/8/36	8/22/38
1/1/42	Date.

B. 1st Lieutenant Edgar W. Clarke, O-352679.

Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., CW-Res, ORG, on June 14, 1937 and is now a 1st Lt., CW-Res.

Following periods of active duty:

FROM	TO
7/16/39	7/29/39
7/14/40	7/27/40
5/18/42	Date.

C. 2d Lieutenant Louis J. Arent, O-930594.

Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., CA, ORG, on June 17, 1935 and is now a 2d Lt., CA, on active duty in the GWS.

Following periods of active duty:

FROM	TO
7/1/35	7/14/35
11/22/41	Date.

D. 2d Lieutenant Keith V. Kelly, O-370496.

Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., PA-Res, ORG, on July 17, 1938 and is now a 2d Lt., PA-Res, ORG, on active duty in the GWS.

Following periods of active duty:

FROM	TO
7/3/39	8/12/39
1/7/42	Date.

1. 2d Lieutenant Howard W. Kindsvater, O-317724.  
 Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., Inf, USG, on May 31, 1944  
 and is now a 2d Lt., CW-Res.

Following period of active duty:

FROM	TO
5/29/42	Date.

2. 2d Lieutenant Richard D. Kleson, O-309001.  
 Commissioned 2d Lt., AUS, on May 30, 1942.

Following period of active duty:

FROM	TO
5/30/42	Date.

3. 2d Lieutenant Harry J. Snyder, O-309296.  
 Accepted appointment as 2d Lt., Inf, USG, on June 3, 1940  
 and is now a 2d Lt., USAR.

Following periods of active duty:

FROM	TO
5/15/40	5/29/40
5/19/42	Date.

BRUCE E. HUNTZ  
 Capt, 10th Col Co (Inf)  
 Commanding

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SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT		PARENT UNIT		SPECIAL	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE			STATUS		
					NO.	TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE			DAY	MO.	YR.	CODE	DAY	MO.
RESTRICTED																
MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER NOV 30 1942																
40 CML LAB CO																
SAN LUIS OBISPO																
3070275	STEIN GEORGE P	M SC	539	CWS			411		6	539	03	11	112			
8128871	HODGES ROY D	LS SC	821	CWS			411		6	821	03	11	112			
3030192	REBHOLZ VINCENT J	S SC	824	CWS			245		7	824	08	31	082			
095140	COHEN OSCAR P	L TEC3	411	CWS			292		7	292	03	11	112			
2198249	PANARIELLO VINCENT A	TEC3	411	CWS			292		7	292	03	31	102			
5032943	REMER ROBERT K	TEC4	060	CWS			411		6	060	07	18	062			
9451422	WASHKUH JACK W	TEC4	411	CWS			411		7	411	03	11	112			
3085506	CLUTTER RALPH J	L TEC5	786	CWS			411		6	521	03	31	1102			
9154931	ROBERTS GERALD D	TEC5	060	CWS			030		7	060	20	31	112			
9242018	RUNIONS WILLIAMS E	TEC5	505	CWS			411		7	521	03	11	112			
9179647	SMITH ROY M	TEC5	014	CWS			244		7	521	03	31	1102			
9843058	BASSANI JOE	L PFC	521	CWS		30	999		7	521	03	31	1102			
2052604	CORCORAN LEONARD R	PFC	521	CWS			292		6	521	03	31	1102			
4081718	HAMM ERIC	PFC	055	CWS			267		7	521	02	21	1112			
7220562	HUNTOON WILLIAM J	PFC	521	CWS			301		7	521	03	31	1102			
5455818	MURPHY ALAN P	L PFC	521	CWS			411		7	521	03	31	1102			
078243	SAUNDERS EDWARD B	PFC	521	CWS			293		7	521	03	31	1102			
9391143	WELLS GORDON	PFC	521	CWS			244		7	521	03	41	112			
9607661	WULFEKUHLE LEO G	PFC	521	CWS			244		7	521	03	51	102			
7307041	ANDERSON ALBIN C	PVT	521	CWS			411		7	521	20	30	092			
7456369	ANDERSON VERNON G	PVT	521	CWS		30	957		7	521	20	28	092			
5405720	ASBECK FRANCIS X JR	PVT	521	CWS		30	803		7	521	20	30	092			
7260988	BAUERS EARL C	PVT	521	CWS			345		7	521	20	19	092			
9844473	BARTLETT JOHN A	PVT	521	CWS			050		7	521	20	29	092			
7220584	BERQUIST ARDON R	PVT	521	CWS			055		7	521	20	19	092			
7170170	BRAUER GERHARD M	PVT	521	CWS			292		7	521	26	50	092			
3269885	BUDKA JOSEPH A	PVT	056	CWS			344		7	521	02	21	1112			
7432399	CARROTHERS RAYMOND E	PVT	521	CWS			060		7	521	20	30	092			
6189309	CERTALIC JOSEPH M	PVT	521	CWS			014		7	521	08	31	1082			
7334402	CLAPHAM DONALD H	PVT	521	CWS			316		7	521	20	28	092			
2244102	CLIVER BARON K	L PVT	521	CWS			345		7	521	08	31	1082			
7306783	CORNELISEN HOWARD R	PVT	521	CWS			050		7	521	20	30	092			

XXX  
 CIVILIAN  
 OCCUPATION

XXX  
 CIVILIAN  
 OCCUPATION

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	AGE OR SERVICE & OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT		PARENT UNIT		SERV. COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE			STATUS			
					NO.	TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE		DAY	MO.	YR.	CODE	DAY	NO.	YR.
37260935	DOHERTY DONALD J	PVT	521 CWS				30	316	7	521			20	19	09	2
37456313	DUKES ALVIN M	PVT	521 CWS					352	7	521			20	28	09	2
34268995	FARROW IRVIN	PVT	521 CWS				30	312	7	521			08	31	10	2
37456331	FISHER CLAYTON L	PVT	521 CWS				30	316	7	521			20	28	09	2
37486366	FINE MOSE J	PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			20	28	09	2
37454856	FRISBEE EMMETT L	PVT	521 CWS				30	316	7	521			20	28	09	2
37456339	FULTON WAYNE G	PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			20	28	09	2
37352648	GALLEGOS JOE C	PVT	521 CWS				30	999	7	521			20	28	09	2
37307195	GBURZYNSKI JOSEPH F	PVT	521 CWS				30	112	7	521			20	30	09	2
37220766	GIVENS REROY W	PVT	521 CWS					014	7	521			20	19	09	2
36512812	GLICKER BENJAMIN C	L PVT	521 CWS					296	7	521			04	19	11	2
36189216	GRONLUND CARL C	PVT	521 CWS					325	7	521			08	31	10	2
37026467	GREEN CHESTER A	L PVT	521 CWS					327	7	521			20	6	09	2
37352906	GUSTIN OSCAR	PVT	521 CWS					201	7	521			20	28	09	2
37260784	HANSEN ELMER W	PVT	055 CWS					055	7	521			02	21	11	2
38135194	HARRIS ROBERT T	PVT	521 CWS				30	317	7	521			20	29	09	2
32289334	HERRICK EDWIN	PVT	521 CWS				30	731	7	521			20	30	09	2
37456075	HEITMAN PAUL E	PVT	521 CWS					244	7	521			20	28	09	2
37456875	HECKERT BURDETTE E	PVT	521 CWS					201	7	521			20	28	09	2
37351840	HIBBARD THOMAS M	L PVT	521 CWS					201	7	521			20	28	09	2
37352617	HOLLY RALPH J	PVT	521 CWS					327	7	521			20	28	09	2
37456329	HUMPHREY CLIFFORD S	PVT	521 CWS				30	091	7	521			20	28	09	2
37261049	KELLEM VEREL H	PVT	521 CWS					345	7	521			20	19	09	2
16109011	KIMM GERHARDT W	PVT	521 CWS					431	6	521			04	9	11	2
36515821	KITLAS FRANK L	PVT	055 CWS				30	992	7	521			02	21	11	2
36189397	KNAUS JOHN	PVT	521 CWS				30	999	7	521			08	31	10	2
36185396	KRELLWITZ RALPH E	PVT	521 CWS					221	7	521			08	31	10	2
34333282	KUMPE JAMES E	PVT	521 CWS					162	7	521			26	19	10	2
37334227	KUXHAUSEN JOHNNY C	PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			20	28	09	2
3614505	LAKE LLOYD L JR	PVT (CWS)	055 CWS					055	7	521	055		02	21	11	2
36514654	LANCASTER JOHN H	PVT	521 CWS					355	7	521			08	31	10	2
37456336	LACKEY GLENN D	PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			20	28	09	2
39676199	LARSON FLOYD R	PVT	521 CWS					411	3	521			20	11	09	2
37261142	LE COCQ PHILIP M	PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			20	19	09	2
36512173	LONCAR MICHAEL	PVT	521 CWS				30	391	7	521			20	31	10	2
31122091	MARTIN HAROLD J	L PVT	521 CWS					373	7	521			08	31	10	2
36185615	MACKELA ANTI A	PVT	521 CWS					327	7	521			02	31	10	2
37352653	MALDONADO FILBERT	PVT	521 CWS				30	999	7	521			20	28	09	2
37220342	METCALF IVAN R	PVT	521 CWS					050	7	521			20	19	09	2
37260923	MELLEGAARD VERLYN E	PVT	521 CWS				30	306	7	521			20	19	09	2
37220248	MILLER JACK L	PVT	521 CWS					055	7	521			20	19	09	2
37334327	MOSHER MILAN D	PVT	521 CWS					345	7	521			20	28	09	2
37452833	MOORE WILBUR I	L PVT	521 CWS					070	7	521			20	28	09	2

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	MRE OR SERVICE NO. OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT		PARENT UNIT		SPECIAL COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE			STATUS			
					NO.	TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE		DAY	MO.	YR.	CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.
37332702	CONNOR WILLIAM J JR	LPVT	521 CWS					392		7	5	21	20	28	09	2
33269840	OSTAPKOWICZ JOSEPH J	PVT	521 CWS					227	30	7	5	21	20	30	09	2
36222949	PARKS LA VERNE G	LPVT	521 CWS					316		7	5	21	02	31	10	82
33233866	PETEL ALBERT	PVT	521 CWS					325		7	5	21	20	30	09	2
37260911	PEDIGO LAVERNE W	PVT	521 CWS					316	30	7	5	21	20	19	09	2
36515303	POTTHOFF EDWARD H JR	PVT	521 CWS					221		7	5	21	08	31	10	82
37334358	POTTER WAYNE M	PVT	521 CWS					201		7	5	21	20	28	09	2
39178560	RICHARDSON CALVIN N	PVT	521 CWS					050		7	5	21	20	29	09	2
39246327	RILEY PERRY M	PVT	521 CWS					229	30	7	5	21	20	29	09	2
37244890	ROSS THURMAN G	PVT	521 CWS					999	30	7	5	21	20	30	09	2
37261816	SINDT VERDEEN H	PVT	521 CWS					316	30	7	5	21	20	19	09	2
36515395	SMITH CARL N	PVT	521 CWS					327		7	5	21	07	4	11	82
38172841	SMITH LAWRENCE L JR	PVT	521 CWS					356		7	5	21	26	9	09	2
35364236	STEWART JOHN D	PVT	521 CWS					411		7	5	21	70	29	11	82
37306368	TARASAR JOHN	PVT	521 CWS					999	30	7	5	21	20	30	09	2
6292324	TEAGUE MORGAN M	PVT	521 CWS					152		7	5	21	20	19	09	2
37220544	TOBENER EDWARD F	PVT	521 CWS					201		7	5	21	02	31	10	82
39451103	TURNER CLARENCE W	PVT	521 CWS					411		7	5	21	20	31	10	82
36189261	VOLLMER HUBERT J	PVT	521 CWS					992	30	7	5	21	20	19	09	2
37260927	VOLL CLYDE W	PVT	521 CWS					055		7	5	21	26	10	09	2
36515491	WHEATLEY SEAGAL V	PVT	521 CWS					317	30	7	5	21	20	28	09	2
37456307	WINGFIELD JOSEPH A	PVT	521 CWS					267		7	5	21	02	31	10	82
39526434	WONG EDWARD	PVT	521 CWS													

This roster of 3 sheets, contains the names of all personal, including those attached, of the above organization.

*William J. Kuttner*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Authenticating Officer

2d Lt William J. Kuttner, Pers. O.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name, Grade & Title





DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Records Processing Center  
P. O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

February 24, 1994

In Reply Refer To: 376/232

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
CELMS-PM-M  
Attn: Bob Tenholder  
1222 Spruce St.  
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

Dear Sir:

Your recent inquiry requesting a name and location search for 98 veterans has been received in this office.

We have forwarded your letters to the last known addresses of the veterans on the attached page one. We can offer no assurance that the veterans will receive or respond to your correspondence.

If the letters are returned from the Post Office as being "UNDELIVERABLE", you would be notified.

We have been unable to identify VA records for the veterans on the attached page two. It is possible that we would be unable to identify records for these veterans if they never applied for Veterans Administration benefits.

VA records for the veterans on the attached page three have been identified and the date of death is given.

Your VA request for LaVerne W. Pedigo, C 7 220 060; should be sent to the Director, at VA Regional Office, P.O. Box 5046, 2510 W. 22nd. St., Sioux Falls, SD 57117. Please be sure to include the VA file number.

We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alice I. Hunter".

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division

<u>VETERANS NAME</u>	<u>FILE NUMBER</u>
STEIN, GEROGE P.	08 233 062
COHEN, OSCAR P.	09 335 975
PANARIELLO, VINCENT A.	14 033 740
WASHKUHN, JACK W.	06 571 034
RUNIONS, WILLIAM S.	10 243 756
CORCORAN, LEONARD R.	09 339 600
WELLS, GORDON	16 047 647
ANDERSON, ALBIN C.	08 635 773
BAUERS, EARL C.	06 986 291
BERQUIST, ARDON	08 464 193
CARROTHERS, RAYMOND E.	483127503
CLIVER, BARON K.	12 807 384
CORNELISEN, HOWARD R.	12 389 456
DOHERTY, DONALD J.	07 700 230
FISHER, CLAYTON L.	04 741 920
FRISBEE, EMMETT L.	07 503 472
GALLEGOS, JOE C.	11 266 759
GBURZYNSKI, JOSEPH F.	03 542 705
GLICKER, BENJAMIN C.	11 332 176
GREEN, CHESTER A.	07 060 680
HANSEN, ELMER W.	15 888 241
HEITMAN, PAUL E.	06 620 802
KIMM, GERHARDT W.	21 842 242
KRELLWITZ, RALPH E.	06 945 913
KUXHAUSEN, JOHNNY C.	08 499 394
LAKE, LLOYD L., JR.	10 112 922
LAKCEY, GLENN D.	06 986 780
LONCAR, MICHAEL	06 950 568
MACKELA, AHTI A.	13 639 060
METCALF, IVAN R.	10 626 584
MILLER, JACK L.	07 887 510
MOSHER, MILAN D.	16 826 618
O'CONNOR, WILLIAM J., JR.	07 855 153
POTTER, WAYNE M.	13 300 994
RILEY, PERRY M.	06 668 921
STEWART, JOHN D.	03 333 283
VOLLMER, HUBERT J.	11 353 335
VOLL, CLYDE W.	13 740 969

NO RECORDS

VETERANS NAME

OBISPO, LUIS  
CLUTTER, RALPH J.  
ROBERTS, GERALD D.  
SMITH, ROY  
BASSANI, JOE  
HAMM, ERIC  
HUNTOON, WILLIAM J.  
MURPHY, ALAN P.  
SAUNDERS, EDWARD B.  
WULFEKUHLE, LEO G.  
BARTLETT, JOHN A.  
FULTON, WAYNE C.  
HUMPHREY, CLIFFORD S.  
KITLAS, FRANK L.  
LARSON, FLOYD R.  
MARTIN, HAROLD J.  
SINDT, VERDEEN H.  
SMITH, LAWRENCE L., JR.

<u>VETERANS NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
HODGES, ROY D.	05-08-70
REBHOLZ, VINCENT J.	09-16-86
REMER, ROBERT K.	04-11-80
ANDERSON, VERNON C.	12-08-75
ASBECK, FRANCIS X., JR.	11-11-91
BRAUER, GERHARD M.	09-04-89
BUDKA, JOSEPH A.	06-05-81
CERTALIC, JOSEPH M.	11-07-82
CLAPHAM, DONALD H.	UNKNOWN
DUKES, ALVIN M.	11-26-77
FARROW, IRVIN	10-08-73
FINE, MOSE J.	12-14-67
GIVENS, PERCY W.	07-30-69
GRONLUND, CARL C.	01-12-73
GUSTIN, OSCAR	11-22-92
HARRIS, ROBERT	UNKNOWN
HERRICK, EDWIN	10-27-76
HECKERT, BURDETTE E.	06-05-91
HIBBARD, THOMAS M.	09-24-78
HOLLY, RALPH J.	03-03-68
KELLEM, VEREL H.	06-26-63
KNAUS, JOHN	10-20-84
KUMPE, JAMES E.	UNKNOWN
LANCASTER, JOH H.	11-02-79
LECOCO, PHILIP M.	07-21-85
MALDONADO, FILBERT	11-21-72
MELLEGAARD, VERLYN E.	09-22-88
MOORE, WILBUR I.	11-24-91
OSTAPKOWICZ, JOSEPH J.	07-23-76
PARKS, LAVERNE G.	11-28-86
PETEL, ALBERT	02-02-92
POTTHOFF, EDWARD H., JR.	08-03-92
RICHARDSON, CALVIN N.	07-14-81
ROSS, THURMAN G.	02-24-60
SMITH, CARL N.	07-12-72
TARASAR, JOHN	07-01-69
TEAGUE, MORGAN M.	08-27-65
TOBENER, EDWARD F.	01-29-83
TURNER, CLARENCE W.	03-09-74
WHEATLEY, SEAGAL V.	05-03-69
WINGFIELD, JOSEPH A.	10-03-76
WONG, EDWARD	UNKNOWN



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
1222 SPRUCE STREET  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103-2833

February 2, 1994

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Project Management Branch

Veteran of the U.S. Army,  
40th Chemical Laboratory Company

Dear Sir:

The St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been assigned the task of completing Archive Search Reports (ASR's) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) where the possibility of Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) exists. One of the sites presently being investigated is Sunnyvale, California where the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company was stationed from 18 February 1943 to 13 October 1943.

As part of its archival research this district found documents which list you as being a member of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company in November 1942. To assist us in our investigation it is requested that you please answer the following questions:

1. Where was the 40th bivouacked while in Sunnyvale, CA.
2. What was the unit doing in Sunnyvale, CA and if possible describe the building or street where the work was done.
3. Did your work in Sunnyvale, CA involve working with any chemical warfare agents. (mustard, phosgene, lewisite, etc.)
4. To the best of your knowledge was any chemical agents ever disposed of in Sunnyvale, CA. If so please give approximate location.

Please transmit this information to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CELMS-PM-M, Attn: Mr. Bob Tenholder, 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri, 63103-2833. If you should have any questions, or wish to respond by telephone instead, Mr. Tenholder can be contacted at 314-331-8786. Your immediate response would be appreciated as this investigation must be completed by 15 March 1994.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael E. Dace".

MICHAEL E. DACE  
Chief, Project Management  
Branch

U. S. Corps of Engineers, CELMS-PM-M  
Mr. Bob Tenholder  
1222 Spruce Steet  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2833

Dear Sir:

In answer to the letter enclosed I submit the following information.

1. The 40th CML Lab CO was bivouacked while in Sunnyvale, CA, in a government compound on a street within a residential area the name of which I can not recall. This location also housed staff and command vehicles of the II Armoured Corps, headquarters of which was located in San Jose. We were housed in wooden barracks that existed before we moved in.


2. I believe that the 40th CML was located in Sunnyvale to be in close proximity to Stanford University. The 40th had a chemical laboratory at the University where any and all chemical work was done. We were transported daily to Palo Alto to the lab where I was a chemical technician.

3. Our work while in Sunnvale was a training period to prepare the company for the function of identification and analysis of toxic chemical agents while in the field.

4. To the best of my knowledge no chemical agents were present on site or disposed of in Sunnyvale, CA.

If you desire further specific information, you will have my complete cooperation.

Sincerely,



Leonard R. Corcoran



2-14-94  
Ref. Dept. of the Army  
St. Louis District, Corp of Eng  
122 Spruce St.  
St. Louis, Mo. 63103-2833  
2/2/94  
Project Management Branch

To: Mr. Bob Tenholder

Your letter referenced above has reached my temporary address in California\*. The answers to your questions are as follows:

- #1. The 40<sup>th</sup> was billeted in small barracks buildings in or near the center of Sunnyside, in the middle of an apricot orchard.
- #2. We were stationed there for rest, supplies and quarters; (reporting to the 2nd Armored Corps) chemical work was conducted in a laboratory at Stanford University, Palo Alto.
- #3. See answer #2
- #4. No.

An additional comment: The 40<sup>th</sup> had gas mask training in a phosgene atmosphere, probably at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Lantern Lane  
Boston, Mass. 02173  
1-117 512-5535

Yours truly,  
Cassius P. Cohen

... Tiverton + 02111

Febr 11. 94.

To Project Management Branch

Gentlemen - In reply to your letter of 2-2-94 requesting info - on 40<sup>th</sup> Chemical Lab Co. at Sunnyvale, Cal.

During our stay at Sunnyvale - we were in barracks, as I recall, referred to as the "City Park" (a couple of other small military units were there <sup>also</sup>).

We were there so some of our technical personnel could get specialized ~~training~~ training at Stanford U. I do not remember of our "lab" actually being assembled while there - Some of the rest of us were allowed to help in a canning plant in San Jose & various activities such as ~~the~~ practice for a special survival course in ocean crossing emergency, etc..

I do not know of any Chemical warfare agents being used or disposed of in Sunnyvale.

Yours Truly -  
GLENN D. LACKEY



CLYDE W. VOLL



Dept. of the Army  
St. Louis District, Corps  
of Engineers  
1222 Spruce Street  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2833  
Atten.: Mr. Bob Tenholder

February 11, 1994

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter of Feb. 2, 1994  
"Project Management Branch"

1.) The 40th Chemical Lab Company was bivouacked on the edge of Sunnyvale, Ca. in what were old huts probably belonging to the CIC - Civilian Conservation Corp.

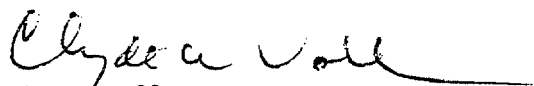
2.) The unit was doing basic training and waiting for a Mobile Laboratory that never materialized. I was the company clerk. The rest of the company consisted of PHD's and Masters in Chemistry. They made regular trips to Stanford University to work in the laboratory.

As part of our basic training we all had to march thru tents and be exposed to various gases. We wore protective clothing. Mustard gas, a pinhead drop, was placed on the arm of each soldier to show how effective it is. It left 2 tiny scars on my arm.

I doubt whether any chemical agents were disposed of in Sunnyvale, since laboratory experiments were carried out in Stanford University.

My knowledge of chemistry was very limited, so I was fortunate to be transferred to the University of Idaho to take part in the Army's specialized training - German Language for 9 months.

Sincerely,

  
Clyde W. Voll

[REDACTED]  
February 14, 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
CELMS-PM-M

Attn: Mr. Bob Tenholder

1222 Spruce St.

St. Louis, MO. 63103-2833.

Dear Mr. Tenholder,

In response to your letter of inquiry dated February 2, 1994.

I will respond to each of your four questions in order.

1. We were bivouacked in temporary buildings in the City Park, not far from the "downtown" area in Sunnyvale, CA.

2. Our unit was in training while in Sunnyvale, in preparation for our overseas assignment. This involved classroom work, drilling, and

physical conditioning.


3. No.

4. No.

If I can furnish additional information to you, please contact me.

Sincerely,

George P. Stein

  
15 February 1994

Michael E. Dace  
Chief, Project Management Br.  
Department of the Army  
St. Louis District Corps of Engineers  
1222 Spruce St.  
St. Louis , Missouri 63103-2833

Dear Sir:

This letter is in respnse to your inquiry about the 40th Chemical Laboratory in Sunnyvale, CA in 1943.

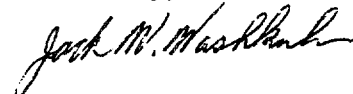
The 40th was billeted in one-story, temporary, frame buildings in a small encampment at the corner of Pastoria and Evelyn Streets in Sunnyvale, CA. A number of two-day overnight bivouacks were made to area rural parks. No chemical agents were involved.

The unit was in Sunnyvale for billeting and unit administrative purposes and its proximety to Stanford University in Palo Alto. No chemical agents were present at Sunnyvale and no disposal.

Technical personnel trained in the chemistry building at Stanford. My work at Stanford involved library research on toxicology subjects.

During this period, the technical personnel also trained at Edgewood Arsenal, MD for a one-month period.

Sincerely,



Jack W. Washkuhn

February 21, 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CELMS-PM-M  
Attention: Mr. Bob Tenholder  
1222 Spruce Street  
St. Louis, Mo. 63103-2833

Dear Sir:

1. We were housed in temporary barracks in the city park in the west part of Sunnyvale. These barracks were originally built as an internment center for Japanese Americans which were rounded up as high risks during World War II. In time, they were moved to inland camps which made these barracks available to the army.
2. We were a technical unit which was a part of Chemical Warfare Service. Our duty was to tap enemy chemical shells and report what agents were used. Our chemical department used the laboratory facilities at Stanford University, Palo Alto, to do all their training and research work. Sunnyvale is very close to Palo Alto and the chemists were trucked over to Stanford University each working day.
3. If my memory serves me correctly, all the research on chemical agents mentioned was done at the Stanford University laboratories. We did have a shell tapping unit but to my knowledge, they didn't tap any shells in Sunnyvale.
4. As stated above, no shells were tapped in Sunnyvale so there were no agents to dispose of.

I was in administration with the 40th but was very aware of company functions. Since we were a very close unit, I still exchange Christmas greetings with a number of the chemists. In the event you want further information, I am listing below the addresses of three of the top chemists who could answer any information which I am unaware of or overlooked. Oscar P. Cohen was the chief of the chemical department - - - he was a Harvard graduate with a PHD in organic chemistry.

Oscar P. Cohen

[REDACTED]

George P. Stein

[REDACTED]

Chester Green

[REDACTED]

Sincerely,

*Ardon R. Berquist*

Ardon R. Berquist

[REDACTED]

Feb 28 - 94

Michael E. Duce  
Chief, Project Management  
Branch.

I was with Hoth Chemical Saf Co  
at Sunnyvale, Calif.

1. H689 was in a small can.
2. They were Barcodes, I think we were  
part of Coastal Defense.
3. I don't know off any Chemical Warfare  
agents.
4. To best of my knowledge there was  
no chemical agents ever disposed of in  
Sunnyvale, Ca.

Sincerely  
Donald J. Doherty  
former member of  
Hoth Chem Saf Co.  
Sunnyvale, Ca.

Donald J. Doherty



Feb. 28, 1994

U.S. Corps of Engineers  
CELMS - PM - M  
1222 Spruce ST.  
St Louis, MO 63103  
ATTN: MA Bob Tenholder

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Feb. 2 was received. In response to the questions posed, with somewhat diminished recollection after 50 years, I offer the following responses.

I was a member of the 40<sup>th</sup> Chemical Laboratory Company, during the months of Feb through Oct. 1943. The Company was bivouacked in a rather small post in a city park not far from downtown Sunnyvale, CA. It was a temporary station prior to our overseas assignment. We carried out basic army training and preparation for overseas movement, while there in Sunnyvale, CA. Our specialty training was done at nearby Stanford University, Palo Alto. At no time did we store, handle or train with Chemical Warfare agents of any kind, nor did we dispose of any chemical warfare agent while in Sunnyvale, CA.

Respectfully Yours,  
Warrant Officer USA



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
1222 SPRUCE STREET  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103-2833

February 2, 1994

Tenholder

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Project Management Branch

Veteran of the U.S. Army,  
40th Chemical Laboratory Company

Dear Sir:

The St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been assigned the task of completing Archive Search Reports (ASR's) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) where the possibility of Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) exists. One of the sites presently being investigated is Sunnyvale, California where the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company was stationed from 18 February 1943 to 13 October 1943.

As part of its archival research this district found documents which list you as being a member of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company in November 1942. To assist us in our investigation it is requested that you please answer the following questions:

1. Where was the 40th bivouacked while in Sunnyvale, CA.  
*In San Luis Obispo, Camp in California*
2. What was the unit doing in Sunnyvale, CA and if possible describe the building or street where the work was done.  
*Basic training on how to protect ourselves from chemical warfare.*
3. Did your work in Sunnyvale, CA involve working with any chemical warfare agents. (mustard, phosgene, lewisite, etc.)  
*To my knowledge, No. During training*
4. To the best of your knowledge was any chemical agents ever disposed of in Sunnyvale, CA. If so please give approximate location.  
*Not to my knowledge*

Please transmit this information to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CELMS-PM-M, Attn: Mr. Bob Tenholder, 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri, 63103-2833. If you should have any questions, or wish to respond by telephone instead, Mr. Tenholder can be contacted at 314-331-8786. Your immediate response would be appreciated as this investigation must be completed by 15 March 1994.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. DACE  
Chief, Project Management  
Branch





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
1222 SPRUCE STREET  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103-2833

February 2, 1994

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Project Management Branch

Veteran of the U.S. Army,  
40th Chemical Laboratory Company

Dear Sir:

The St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been assigned the task of completing Army Archive Search Reports (ASR's) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) where the possibility of Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) exists. One of the sites presently being investigated is Sunnyvale, California where the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company was stationed from 18 February 1943 to 13 October 1943.

As part of its archival research this district found documents which list you as being a member of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company in November 1942. To assist us in our investigation it is requested that you please answer the following questions:

1. Where was the 40th bivouacked while in Sunnyvale, CA.  
*CITY PARK*
2. What was the unit doing in Sunnyvale, CA and if possible describe the building or street where the work was done.  
*PART OF UNIT ATTENDING STANFORD UNIVERSITY LABORATORY*
3. Did your work in Sunnyvale, CA involve working with any chemical warfare agents. (mustard, phosgene, lewisite, etc.)  
*NO*
4. To the best of your knowledge was any chemical agents ever disposed of in Sunnyvale, CA. If so please give approximate location.  
*NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE*

Please transmit this information to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CELMS-PM-M, Attn: Mr. Bob Tenholder, 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri, 63103-2833. If you should have any questions, or wish to respond by telephone instead, Mr. Tenholder can be contacted at 314-331-8786. Your immediate response would be appreciated as this investigation must be completed by 15 March 1994.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. DACE  
Chief, Project Management  
Branch

FROM RAYMOND CARROTHERS  
4833127503

Michael Loncar

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
CELMS-PM-M: ATTN. Mr. Bob Tenholder  
1222 Spruce St.  
St. Louis, MO. 63103-2833

Dear Sir:


The 40th Chemical Lab Co. left San-Luis Obispo, CA after completing our basic training with the 7th INF.DIV. Proceeded to Sunnyvale CA. which was a small military installation of a temporary nature. Our company manpower consisted of 100 EM. and 10 officers, and the area of installation was about 5 acres.

During our stay at Sunnyvale, the majority of personnel including officers and NCO's trained in a lab furnished by Stanford University in Palo Alto, CA. We also sent a 15 man contingent of officers and NCO's to Edgewood, Arsenal, MD for advanced training. We also continued our military training.

Questions :

1. The only thing I remember about the location is that it was in a rural area and surrounded by apricot orchards.
2. The installation furnished housing, mess hall, supply Bldg. and a day room which doubled as a class room. During the weekdays, we utilized the facilities at Stanford and there was no CWS activities at Sunnyvale.
3. There were no chemical agents stored at the Sunnyvale, CA location as far as I know.
4. To the best of my knowledge, no chemical agents were ever disposed of in Sunnyvale. We never actually received our lab until we went over to the E.T.O. The lab was of a portable nature and geared to micro-analysis and there was never any need to have large quantities of material on hand.

Yours Truly,  
Michael Loncar



TEU HOLDERS



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
Records Processing Center  
P.O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

07 MAR 1994

Army Corp of Engineers  
ATTN: Michael L. Call  
1222 Spruce St  
St. Louis, MO 63103

In Reply Refer To:

376/232

C 7060680

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to Chester A. Green  
has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".  
We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alice I. Hunter".

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division

TENHOLDER



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
Records Processing Center  
P.O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

04 MAR 1984

Army Corp of Engineers  
ATTN: Michael Dale  
1222 Spruce St.  
St. Louis, MO. 63103

In Reply Refer To:

376/232

C 863 5773

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to Albin C. Anderson  
has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".  
We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

*Alice I. Hunter*  
ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Records Processing Center  
P.O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

4 MARCH 1994

In Reply Refer To:

376/232

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
CELM 5-PM-M  
ATTN: MR. BOB TENHOLDER  
1222 SPRUCE ST  
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63103-2833

C 354 2705

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to GBURZYNSKI, JOSEPH, F.  
has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".  
We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
Records Processing Center  
P.O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

*Tenholder*

*Army Corp. ENGINEERS  
MICHAEL DANU  
222 SPRUCE ST.  
ST. LOUIS MO. 63103*

In Reply Refer To: **376/232**

*2-28-94  
C# 12 389 456*

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to

*Howard R. Cornelisen*

has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".

We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

*Alice I. Hunter*

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
Records Processing Center  
P.O. Box 5020  
St. Louis, MO 63115

Bob Senholder  
1222 Spruce St  
St. Louis MO  
03103-2833

In Reply Refer To:

376/232

C#7563472

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to FRISBEE, Emmett L  
has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".

We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

*Alice I. Hunter*

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Records Processing Center

P.O. Box 5020

St. Louis, MO 63115

3-7-94

In Reply Refer To:

376/232

US Army Corps of Engineers  
CELMS - PM - M / BOB TEN Holder  
1222 SPRUCE St.  
St Louis, MO 63103-2833

C# 6945913

Dear Sir:

Mail that had been forwarded to

RALPH E. KRELLWITZ

has been returned by the Post Office as "UNDELIVERABLE".

We look forward to being of assistance to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

*Alice I. Hunter*

ALICE I. HUNTER  
Chief, Field Servicing Division



#### **APPENDIX C-4**

**Archive Record Search Log, National Personnel Record Center, St. Louis, MO, National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, CA, Federal Records Center, San Bruno, CA, National Archives Record Administration, Military Reference Branch, Washington, DC, National Archives Record Administration, Suitland, MD, and National Archives Downtown Facility, Washington, DC**

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NPRC - ST. LOUIS

DATE: 4 JAN 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
TRANSFER COMMAND INSTALLATION FILES	338	1	65-B-4013		PROJECT FILES	CAC
TRANSFER COMMAND MASON	338	1	62-C-6164		PASSENGER MOVEMENT FILES	CAC
FORT MASON	338	1	65-C-4056		OVERSEAS SUPPLY DIVISION	CAC
SFPE	338	2 of 2	56-F-3045		OUT GOING CARGO LISTS	CAC
SFPE	338	2 of 4	56-C-3045		ORGANIZATION FILES	CAC
SFBE	338	1	64-B-6136		PORT OPERATIONAL FILES	CAC
OAKLAND AB	338	1	65-B-4056		ORG. PLNG FILE	CAC
SFPE	338	1 of 2	56-F-3045		CARGO INVOICES	CAC
SFPE	338	1 of 4	56-C-3045		SUB INSTALLATION ORG. PLNG.	CAC
SFPE	338	2 of 2	76-D-699		SUB INSTALLATION ORG. PLNG	CAC
SFPE	338	1 of 2	64-B-6136		TRANS TERM COMMAND	CAC
SFPE	338	1	58-D-3040		MOVEMENT DATA	CAC
SFPE	338	1	56-E-3045		HISTORICAL SUMMARIES	CAC
SFPE	338	1	56-B-3045		TRANSPORTATION CORPS FILES	CAC
SF ORDNANCE DISTRICT	338	1	56-B-3126		SPECIAL ORDERS	CAC
SF. O DISTRICT	338	1	56-A-3126		SPECIAL ORDERS	
SFPE	338	1	76-D-699			

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NPRC  
 ST. Louis, MO

DATE: 94 01 04

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
Ft. Mason	338	2	76F699		Transportation Records FOR SFPE (1950's)	DLB
Ft. MASON	338	1	58B3040		CP Stoneman inact. copy	DLB
Ft. Mason	338	3	58A6136		STAFFING Requirements & PATTERNS	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	58C3040		Organizational planning	D2B
Ft. Mason	338	3	56C3045		organizational planning	D2B
Ft. Mason	338	4	56C3045		Org. planning	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	2	56A3045		TDY ORDERS	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	56A3045		Hist. of Transportation CORPS	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	56A5000		SPECIAL ORDERS promotion orders	DLB
Ft. MASON	338	1	76B669		minutes of STAFF conferences	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	56C5000		org. planning	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	76C699		Budget, Fiscal in re on SFPE	D2B
Ft. MASON	338	1	76-F-699			

SFPE ⇒ SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION





ARCHIVE LOCATION: NATIONAL ARCHIVES —  
 PACIFIC-SIERRA REGION  
 SAN BRUNO, CA

DATE: 12 JANUARY 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
CAMP STONEMAN	291	1	32200		APPLICATIONS FOR PURCHASE	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	121	3	90-005		LEASE AGREEMENTS	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	121	4	90-005		LEASE AGREEMENTS	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	121	5	90-005		LEASE AGREEMENTS, BIDS	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	121	1	3218J		DISPOSAL RECORDS	CAC
S.F. POINT OF EMB.	336	UNLABELED	3275E-6		STONEMAN, MASON, Mc DOWELL, EMERYVILLE CWS-ACTIVITIES	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		STONEMAN, MASON EXPLOSIVES	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		PRESIDIO MONTHLY REPORTS	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		QUERSERS SHIPPING RECORDS	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		CARGO LIFT REPORTS SHIPPING MANIFESTS	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		OAKLAND ARMY BASE/ SHIPPING MANIFESTS	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	338	2	897576		GENERAL ORDERS FORT MASON	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	338	1	897576		FORT MASON ORG. PLAN FILES	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	UNLABELED	3275 E-6		ADMINISTRATIVE MEMOS	CAC
S.F. PORT OF EMBARKATION	336	P51218	813566		SIGTOT COMMUNICATIONS	CAC

ARCHIVE LOCATION: Pacific Sierra Reg ARC  
SAN BRUNO, CA

DATE: 94 01 12

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
SUNNYVALE / ALL	77	160	2158G		Admin Files Civil Works	D2B
HANFORD / ALL	77	79A	2158B		PHOTOS showing projectile TESTING in SF AREA	D2B
CAMP STONEMAN / ALL	77	79	2158B		OAKLAND HARBOR + pier - photos	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	269	6	3264J		Lease Agreement w/ Coast Guard for Angel Island	D2B
Ft. MASON / ALL	336		3275E-6		Stoneman Trng facilities SF Gen Depot - cws on hand	D2B
EMERYVILLE / ALL	336		3275E-6		Hist Report SFPE Camp Stoneman Stats.	D2B
CAMP STONEMAN	336		3275E-6		Anti-Aircraft at Camp Stoneman	D2B
Ft. MASON	336		3275E-6		Bldgs on Ft. MASON bas Music Trng AT Ft. MASON	D2B
EMERYVILLE / ALL	336		3275E-6		OPEN Storage at Emeryville	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	336		3275E-6		PIERS AT Ft. MASON	D2B
CAMP STONEMAN	336		3275E-6		CAMP STONEMAN plans for Army DAY PARADE	D2B
Ft. MASON	336	P51217	3275E-6		Records of conferences	D2B
Ft. MASON	392	1	324A		HARBOR DEFENSE Files 1902-08	D2B
Ft. MASON	392	1	324B		HARBOR DEFENSE Files	CAC
Ft. MASON	392	1-3	NM-88 324		HARBOR DEFENSE FILES	CAC

ARCHIVE LOCATION: FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER  
SAN BRUNO, CA

DATE: 13 JANUARY 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
ALL	77	1	75U-1061		FIELD SURVEY BOOKS	LAC
ALL	77	2	75U-1061		FIELD SURVEY BOOKS	LAC
ALL	77	3	75U-1061		FIELD SURVEY BOOKS	LAC
ALL	77	133	77-76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	129	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	130	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	127	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
EMERYVILLE	77	140	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	137	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	136	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	134	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	148	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	144	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	141	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
ALL	77	139	76A 1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC





ARCHIVE LOCATION: FEDERAL RECORDS Center  
SAN BRUNO, CA

DATE: 13 JAN 94

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
Ft. MASON	77	1	67A1079		Diaries - handwritten	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	121	24	74B1336		INFO on military bases in Nevada	D2B
Emerysville	121	25	74B1336		Reserve Centers	D2B
Sunnyvale	121	26	74B1336		Ft. Miley Coast Guard Stations	P2B
* CAMP STONEMAN HANFORD	77	1	77-0008		Bldg Records - CAMP STONE MAN	D2B
Ft. MASON	77	1	69-1323		HARBOR Projects Dredging projects	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	121	1	77A0005		OAKLAND ARMY BASE	D2B
Sunnyvale	121	2	77A0005		MARLT AFB	D2B
Camp Stoneman	121	3	77A0005		LA Air Reserve Trng Center	D2B
Ft. Mason	121	8	77A0003		Ft. MASON Alcatraz Island	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	121	10	77A0003		CAMP ELLIOTT	D2B
Ft. Mason	121	11	77A0003		CAMP ELLIOTT	D2B

ARCHIVE LOCATION: FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER  
 SAN BRUNO, CA

DATE: 14 JANUARY 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
EMERVILLG	121	3A	77-A-0003		REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL FILES	LAC
SF POE	121	4A	77-A-0003		REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL FILES	LAC
SF POE	121	16	77-A-0003		REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL FILES	LAC
SF POE	121	5A	77-A-0003		REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL FILES	LAC
SF POE.	77	147	76-A-1483		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE.	121	17	77-0003		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE	121	1A	77-A-0003		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE	121	1	77-0003		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE	121	2	77-0003		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE	121	3	77-0003		REALTY HISTORY	LAC
SF POE	121	4	77-0003		REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL	LAC



ARCHIVE LOCATION: NARA, WASH D.C.

DATE: 26 JAN 94

MILITARY REFERENCE BRANCH

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
HANFORD	18	1512	16W3	800	LEMOORE AAF	D2B
HANFORD	18	1528	16W3	633	LEMOORE AAF	D2B
HANFORD	18	1513	16W3	600	LEMOORE AAF	D2B
HANFORD	153	80	04	LEMOORE AAF	LEMOORE ARMY AIR-FIELD	CAC
HANFORD	18	890	12W3		LEMOORE AAF	D2B
SF POE	407	4522	AG 1940-45	537.5	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORTS	D2B
SF POE	407	4523	AG 1940-45		TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORTS	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	407	4475	AG 1940-45		ARMY-AG PROJECT DECIMAL FILE	CAC
CAL DIST.	407	4533	AG 1940-45		MISC. CORRESPONDENCE - LEASE ARRANGEMENTS	LAC
SF POE	407	4351	AG 1940-45	121.62 / 1612.	SF POE. Transfer of CWM to Utah Dept	D2B
Ft. M'Dowell	407	4452	AG 1940-45	000.76 / 8251	Ft. M'Dowell - MISC INFO	D2B

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NARA

DATE: 27 JAN 94

SUITLAND, MD

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
(HANFORD) S.F. PROCUREMENT	338	570710			411 Chem. Co. Unit Hist	CAC
S.F. CHEMICAL PROCUREMENT DIST.	338	21			SITKA ISLAND & FORT MCDOWELL	CAC
S.F. CHEMICAL PROCUREMENT DIST	338	11005/105				CAC
S.F. CHEMICAL PROCUREMENT DIST	338	570729				CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	77	256	393	CAMP STONY POINT REFL RANGE	MAP & BUILDINGS LIST	CAC
FORT MASON	77	135	393		BUILDING DESCRIPT. & PHOTOGRAPHS	CAC
FORT MASON	77	299	51 A 277		GENERAL CORRES.	CAC
S.F. DIST. ENGINEER	77	300	51 A 277		GENERAL CORRES.	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	407	18535	427		15 <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL MAINTENANCE CO. UNIT HISTORY	CAC
ALL	77	301	51 A 277		GENERAL CORRES	CAC
HANFORD WAREHOUSE	407	18559			501 <sup>ST</sup> CHEMICAL STORAGE COMPANY UNIT HISTORY	CAC
ALL	77	302 <del>302</del>	51A277		Gen. Corres.	028

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NARA  
 SUITLAND, MD

DATE: 27 JAN 94

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
Ft. MASON	77	197	391		Pier recon. - Ft. MASON repairs TO Piers	D2B
Ft. MASON	77	198	391		construction of barracks storehouses - Ft. MASON	D2B
Ft. McDowell	77	188	391		repairs TO Bldgs, roads (1938) - Ft. M'Dowell	D2B
Ft. McDowell	77	189	391		Bldg Improvements at Ft. McDowell	D2B
ALL	77	A-L (1)	391		Index CARDS For Const. Comp. Reports	D2B
ALL	77	M-2 (2)	391		Index CARDS FOR CCR	D2B
Emergyville	77	65	393		Eglin Field Camp Ellis	D2B
Ft. McDowell	77	142	393		Bldgs on Ft. McDowell	D2B
Ft. McDowell	77	143	393		Records of bldgs. BARRACKS, etc...	D2B
Ft. McDowell	77	144	393		Bldgs at Ft. McDowell & Ft. M'INTOSH	D2B
Sunnyvale	407	18538	427		Gen. Orders for 40th chem LAB CO. - NO locations	D2B
Sunnyvale	407	18538	427		Unit Hist. 40th CmbCo no locations	D2B
ALL	77	305	51A277		COE projects in S.F. BAY area	D2B
ALL	77	303	51A277		Req. orders & misc. correspondence	D2B
ALL	77	301	51A277		gen. corres. COE	D2B

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NARA  
SUITLAND, MD

DATE: 28 JAN 94

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
Ft. McDowell	338	2	7/15/3/4		HISTORY OF Hospital AT Ft. McDowell	DLB
Ft. McDowell	338	1	7/15/3/4		BKqd Hist Rifle Range Gas mask ESSUC	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	65	7/31/12/5		Station Lists	D2B
Sunnyvale	407	66	Statlists		40th Cal Co at Sunnyvale NO add. info.	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	80	Statlists		STATION LISTS	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	82	STATLISTS		STATION LISTS	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	83	STATLISTS		STATION LISTS	DLB
ALL	338	23	9th Service Cmd.		Gen. Corres.	DLB
ALL	338	26	9th Service Cmd		Gen. Corres.	DLB
Sunnyvale	112	974	31		Location of 40th in Sunnyvale	DLB



ARCHIVE LOCATION: NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 SUITLAND BRANCH  
 SUITLAND, MD

DATE: 28 JANUARY 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
SUNNYVALE	407	81	STATION LISTS		40TH CHEM. LAB. COMPANY	CAC
HANFORD WAREHOUSE	175	256	#2		INDEX 1918- BRIEFS 1942	CAC
SUNNYVALE	175	483	#2		NOT LISTED	CAC
CAMP STONEMAN	175	66	#2		INDEX BRIEFS	CAC
EMERYVILLE	175	176	#2		NOT LISTED	CAC
MARSON & McDOWELL	175	242	#2		INDEX BRIEFS	CAC
ALL	175	589	3		CHEM WAREHOUSE SERVICE 1918-1940	CAC
ALL	175	591	3		CWS PROCUREMENT DIST.	CAC
ALL	175	592	3		CWS PROCUREMENT DIST.	CAC
ALL	175	588	3		CWS 9TH CORP <del>AREA</del> AREA	CAC
ALL	175	590	3		CWS PROCUREMENT DIST	D-2B
HANFORD	175	39	1		CWS CORRESPONDENCE	CAC

ARCHIVE LOCATION: NARA  
SUITLAND, MD

DATE: 29 JAN 94

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
Ft Mason	156	1	44		ordnance reports No copies	DLB
Ft McDowell	156	2	44		Gen corres	DLB
Emeryville	156	3	44		Gen corres	DLB
* Sunnyvale	407	3226	427		G-4 Files II CORPS	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3223	427		G-4 Files I CORPS	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3166	427		II CORPS Files	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3285	427		II CORPS Orders	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3224	427		II CORPS Files	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3222	427		II CORPS Files	DLB
Sunnyvale	407	3234	427		II CORPS orders	DLB

\* Records of II CORPS were searched due to 40th CmlbCo attachment





ARCHIVE LOCATION: *NARA*  
*SUITLAND, MD*

DATE: *31 JAN 94*

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
<i>Camp Stoneman</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>Hospital Records at Camp Stoneman</i>	<i>DLB</i>
					<i>units of II CORPS</i>	
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>3113</i>	<i>427</i>			<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>3292</i>	<i>427-</i>		<i>AG Records</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>3167</i>	<i>427</i>		<i>Gen. Corres.</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>3127</i>	<i>427</i>		<i>Gen. Corres.</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>3128</i>	<i>427</i>		<i>Gen. Corres.</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>med. reports of 40th CmlB Co</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>med reports</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>med reports</i>	<i>DLB</i>
<i>Sunnyvale</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>med reports</i>	<i>DLB</i>



ARCHIVE LOCATION: WASHINGTON NATIONAL  
RECORDS CENTER  
SUITLAND, MD

DATE: 1 FEBRUARY 1994

Subject Site	RG	Box	Entry #	Folder #	Descrip	Init
S.F. POE	26	1	68 A 3704		COAST GUARD CORRESP. ON HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	CAC
S.F. POE	26	2	68 A 3704		COAST GUARD CORRESP. ON HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	CAC
FORT MASON	77	4	1502-31		GENERAL CORRESP.	CAC
FORT MASON	77	6	1502-21		GENERAL CORRESP.	CAC
S.F. POE	77	13	1502-31		GENERAL CORRESP.	CAC
S.F. POE	77	15	1502-21		GENERAL CORRESP.	CAC
S.F. POE	77	1	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
S.F. POE	77	2	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
S.F. POE	77	3	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
S.F. POE	77	4	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
ALL	77	5	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
ALL	77	6	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC
ALL	77	7	A-53-325		GENERAL CORRESP	CAC

**APPENDIX C-5**

**Site Survey Team Briefing Sheet**



Site Survey Team Safety Briefing Sheet for Sunnyvale, CA

I. IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS:

- A. Local Fire Department 911 or
- B. Local Police Department 911 or (408) 730-7160
- C. Huntsville Safety Division 205-955-4968
- D. St. Louis District PM-M (Mike Dace) 314-331-8036

The nearest phone to the site is located at (This will be briefed at each location prior to the investigation beginning).

II. LOCATION OF NEAREST HOSPITAL: El Camino Hospital,  
2500 Grant Road, Mountain View 415-940-7000

III. MISSION STATEMENT: During this site survey you will be reconnoitering an area at the former Sunnyvale for the presence of ordnance and explosive waste (OEW) from conventional munitions and/or chemical warfare material (CWM). From the information already gathered by the St. Louis District Corps of Engineers certain areas at Sunnyvale have been identified as having a probability of OEW/CWM being found. These are the areas that will be surveyed today. Attachment 1 is a map that indicates the locations of these areas. The suspected OEW that may be encountered at these areas are:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. SAFETY STATEMENT:

**\*\*\*\*\* NOTICE \*\*\*\*\***

**Any team member who notices an unsafe act should immediately stop that individual from his/her action. Then report the action to the designated team safety officer. Any individual observed violating safety precautions may be directed to depart the site.**

A. Site Survey: The reason for this site survey is for OEW/CWM Reconnaissance. Only personnel essential for the site survey will be allowed on site during the survey. There will be no smoking, eating, or drinking during the survey. Site survey members should always remain in sight of the other team members. The buddy system will be utilized during the survey. If during

this survey you encounter any known or suspected OEW/CWM you will immediately take the following actions:

1. Advise the other members of the site survey team.
2. Note the size and shape of the suspected ordnance and whether there are any marking on the OEW/CWM.
3. Move to a safe distance and determine whether the OEW/CWM has the potential to be an immediate threat.
4. If the OEW/CWM is deemed an immediate threat mark the area with the survey tape and proceed with the site survey. Upon completion of the site survey one site survey member will contact the Huntsville Safety Division and the local police. Advise these offices of the findings of the site survey. Huntsville will contact the nearest EOD unit and have them respond to your location. The remaining site survey members will stay at the site to warn civilians of the possible danger until relieved by EOD personnel or local fire/police personnel. Consolidate the survey notes from all site survey members and give to the Project Manager.
5. If the OEW/CWM is deemed not an immediate threat make note of the location and proceed with the site survey. Upon completion of the site survey consolidate the survey notes from all site survey members and give to the Project Manager.

Attachment 2 is a chart of the characteristics of chemical agents. If during this site survey or within the next 48 hours exhibit any symptoms of exposure to chemical agents you should seek immediate medical attention.

B. Site Hazards: At this site you may find various types of hazardous waste, wildlife, vegetation, as well as terrain. You should be aware of the potential for injury from these items. **CAUTION** is the key word. Do not put your hand or foot where you have not visually inspected the area first. Be aware of the weather conditions and their effect on the terrain. Rain or dew increases the chance for slips and falls. In this area be particularly alert for:

---

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C. Personnel Protective Clothing: Safety shoes, safety glasses, gloves, and appropriate work clothing will be worn on site during the survey. Work clothing should be layered to allow for the changes in temperature throughout the day.

D. Site Communications: The primary means of signaling other team members will be by voice. Universal hand signals can be used over distances to great for voice communication.

Hand gripping throat ..... Out of air; Can't breathe.  
Both hands around waist .. Leave area immediately  
Hands on top of head ..... Help; I Need assistance  
Thumbs up ..... I'm all right; I understand  
Thumbs down ..... No; negative

E. Weather Precautions: In the event of severe weather (lightning, thunderstorms, high winds, hail, etc.) the site survey will be canceled until such weather subsides. If conducting the site survey during extreme temperatures frequent breaks should be scheduled to allow team members to refresh themselves.

F. Survey Team Members Physical Conditions: Individuals performing this site survey are cautioned that certain conditions may affect their ability to perform at remote locations and could have adverse health effects. Some examples of such illnesses, conditions, injuries, or medications which are significant are: high blood pressure, allergies such as to bee stings, fear of heights, diabetes, epilepsy, bad knees or other joints, color blindness, or HIV positive. Prior to the beginning of any site survey individuals should be aware of their condition and inform the safety briefer if they believe their condition would endanger themselves or others on the team.

IV. Safety Briefing Attendance:

Print Name and Organization

Signature

Dan Bradley, CELMS-PD-AC

D. Bradley

Charles Camillo, CELMS-PD-AC

Charles A Camillo

CHARLENE BOECKLEN, CELMS-PM-M

Charlene Boecklen

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Safety briefing conducted by:

Robert J. Tenholder  
Robert J. Tenholder  
Project Manager, CELMS-PM-M

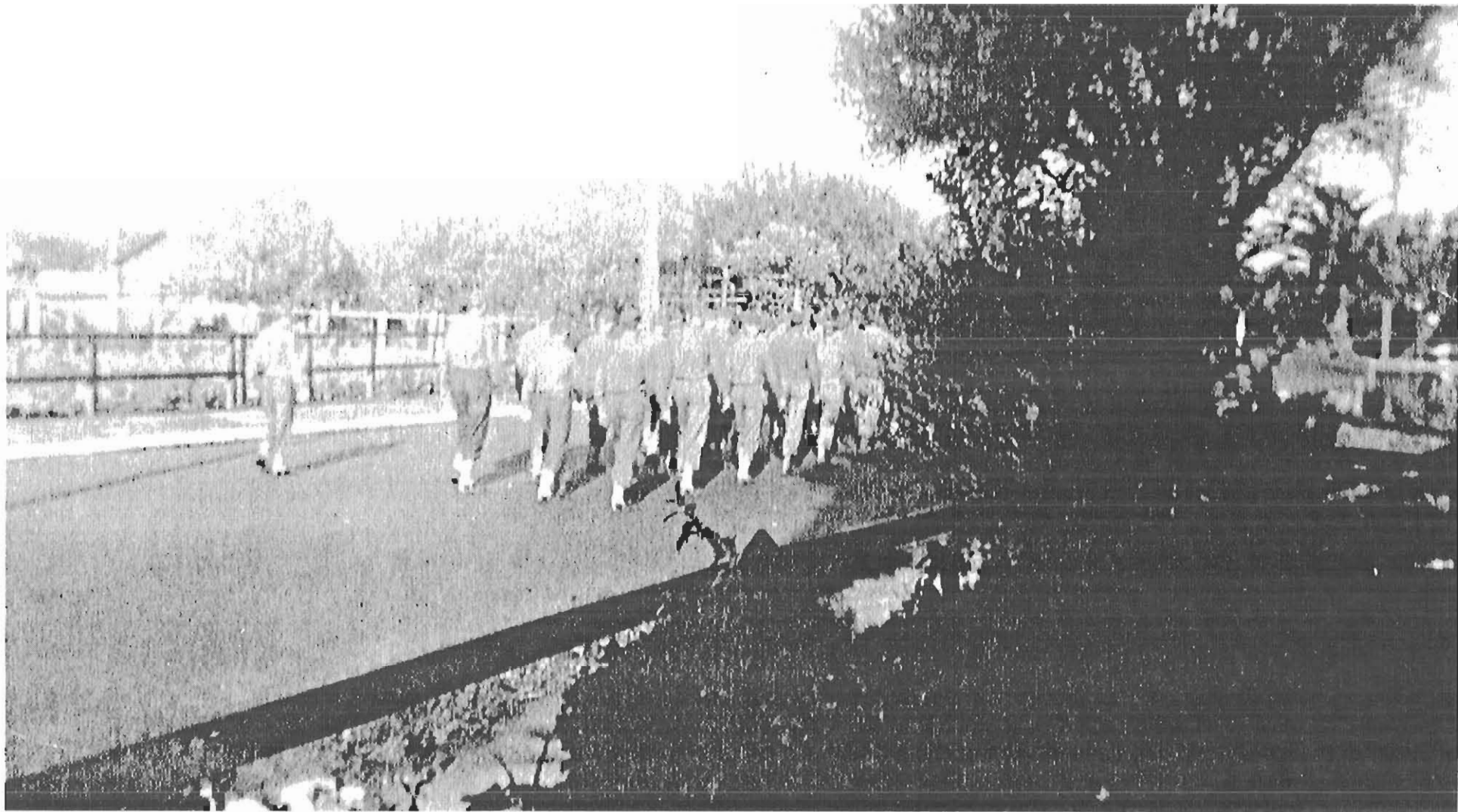
Date: 16 Feb 94

Site Survey Team Checklist

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check if Available</u>
1. First aid kit	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Survey tape	2 rolls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Flashlight w/batteries	1/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Camera, 35 mm w/telephoto lens	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. 35 mm film, 24 exp. 200 spd.	2 rolls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Binoculars	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. General purpose knife	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Baseball hat	1/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Insect repellent	1/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. M-8 Chemical detection paper	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. M-9 Chemical detection paper	1/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Safety boots	1 pr/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. Safety glasses	1 pr/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. Work gloves	1 pr/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. Rain suit	1 pr/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16. Hearing protection	1 pr/member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17. Clipboard w/pens	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18. ASR information files	As Needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19. Maps of area/aerial photograph	As Needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20. Safety briefing sheet	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21. Home and Office phone numbers sheet	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22. Cellular telephone	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22. Portable computer	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23. FM 9-16, Explosive Ordnance Recognition	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24. Backpack	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25. Carrying case w/luggage cart	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26. Machete with sheath	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
27. GPS indicator	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\*\* Team members should bring appropriate clothing for the climate to which they are travelling. The site visit may involve all day walking through brush or wooded areas.

**APPENDIX D**  
**HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



LA 410

1940, Soldiers marching near Washington Park in Sunnyvale, California  
Original photograph located at the Sunnyvale Public Library

**APPENDIX E**  
**INTERVIEWS**

Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
 Chemical Warfare Material  
 Archives Search Report  
 for the former  
 Sunnyvale  
 Santa Clara County, California  
 Site Number - J09CAT98300

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWS

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>	<u>Date Interviewed</u>
Ms. Pam Klein	California Historical Society San Francisco, CA	22 Dec 93
Ms. Linda Long	University Archives Stanford University, Stanford, CA	22 Dec 93
Ms. Susan Haley	Presidio Army Museum San Francisco, CA	22 Dec 93
Ms. Judy Carrasco- Vallejo	Records Control Officer US Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District	22 Dec 93
Ms. Joane McKenna	Archivist, U.S. Army Center of Military History	29 Dec 93
Ms. Pam Lampe	Records Control Officer ACOE, Sacramento District	29 Dec 93
Ms. Rosemary Warner	Records Control Officer General Services Administration, San Francisco, CA	3 Jan 94
Mr. Dennis Vetok	Tech Info Specialist, U.S. Military Institute	5 Jan 94
Ms. Ann Hines	Historian Sunnyvale Historical Society	6 Jan 94
Ms. Linda Jones	San Jose Chamber of Commerce	7 Jan 94
Ms. Sharon Kane	Real Estate Office, COE Sacramento District	14 Jan 94
Cmdr. Ralph Hearnes	Sunnyvale Police Dept.	18 Jan 94
Ms. Janice Tong	Public Information Coordinator, Ft. Mason	19 Jan 94



Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
 Chemical Warfare Material  
 Archives Search Report  
 for the former  
 Sunnyvale  
 Santa Clara County, California  
 Site Number - J09CAT98300

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWS

<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Position/ Organization</u>	<u>Date Interviewed</u>
Sgt. Marks	87th EOD, Presidio of San Francisco	20 Jan 94
Sgt Rivera	87th EOD, Presidio of San Francisco	24 Jan 94
Cmdr. Ralph Hearnnes	Sunnyvale Police Dept. Sunnyvale, CA	24 Jan 94
Mr. Kainan Lee	Facility Engineer, Oakland Army Base	31 Jan 94
Mr. Edwin Kartman	Sunnyvale Public Library	2 Feb 94
Ms. Bev Walz	Sunnyvale Public Library	2 Feb 94
Ms. Anne Zarko	Long time resident Sunnyvale, CA	3 Feb 94
Ms. Jenny Thoen	Long time resident of Sunnyvale, CA	3 Feb 94
Jim and George	Maintenance men, Sunnyvale Park Department	16 Feb 94
Mr. Mike Moore	US Dept. of Interior, Geological Survey, Aerial Photography	16 Feb 94
Mrs. John D. Stewart	wife of veteran of 40th Chemical Laboratory	21 Feb 94

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 22 December 1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Camp Stoneman Fort Mason Fort McDowell Emeryville Ordnance Depot Hanford Warehouse Sunnyvale		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Pam Klein	<b>OFFICE</b> California Historical Society San Francisco, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (415) 567-1848

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Inquired about the facility's holdings. Ms. Klein informed me that she did have information on our sites and would mail a findings aid as soon as possible. She suggested that our research team stop by and review material held at the facility. The facility is open on Wednesdays, and an appointment is necessary.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 22 December 1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Camp Stoneman Fort Mason Fort McDowell Emeryville Ordnance Depot Hanford Warehouse Sunnyvale
---

<b>INCOMING CALL</b>
----------------------

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>
----------------------

<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Linda Long	<b>OFFICE</b> University Archives Stanford University Stanford, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (415) 725-1026

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Inquired about the facility's holdings. Ms. Long informed me that the archive has virtually no information on our sites, however, she stated that the university library contains books that may be of use to the research team.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 22 December 1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<p><b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b>                  Camp Stoneman                  Fort Mason                  Fort McDowell                  Emeryville Ordnance Depot                  Hanford Warehouse                  Sunnyvale</p>
--

**INCOMING CALL**

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

**OUTGOING CALL**

<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Susan Haley	<b>OFFICE</b> Presidio Army Museum San Francisco, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (415) 566-0845

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Inquired about the facility's holdings. Ms. Haley informed me that the museum had some information on the sites and would Fax the information to me. She suggested that the research team visit the Presidio Army Museum and the Fort Mason Museum.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 22 December 1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<p><b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Access to Corp records</p>
--

**INCOMING CALL**

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

**OUTGOING CALL**

<p><b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo</p>	<p><b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795</p>
<p><b>PERSON CALLED</b> Judy Carrasco-Vallejo</p>	<p><b>OFFICE</b> Records Control Officer US Army Corps of Engineers San Francisco District</p>	<p><b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (415) 744-3282</p>

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Called to gain access to Corps records. Ms. Carrasco-Vallejo obliged.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 29-Dec-1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Camp Stoneman Sunnyvale		

INCOMING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Dan Bradley	CELMS-PD-AC	314-331-8789
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Joanne McKenna	Archivist Center Army Military History	202-504-5413

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mrs. McKenna is the Archivist at the U. S. Army Center of Military History. I called in an attempt to determine the exact site at which the 40th Chem Lab. Co. was located. She stated that the only location in their files was listed as Sunnyvale. She could not be more specific. In reference to Camp Stoneman, she stated that the 15th Chem. Main. Co. passed through Camp Stoneman (as it was a staging area) on its way overseas.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 29-Dec-1993

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Fort Mason Fort McDowell Camp Stoneman Emeryville Ordnance Depot Hanford Warehouse Sunnyvale
---

**INCOMING CALL**

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

**OUTGOING CALL**

<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-A	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Pam Lampe	<b>OFFICE</b> Records Control Officer ACOE Sacramento District	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (916) 557-7079

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Called to request permission to review and copy Corps records stored at the San Bruno Records Center. Ms. Lampe obliged. She also suggested that a trip be made to the Sacramento Office because many real estate and historical records are stored there by the Real Estate Office.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 3 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Access to GSA records
---

## INCOMING CALL

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

## OUTGOING CALL

<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Rosemary Warner	<b>OFFICE</b> Records Control Officer General Services Administration San Francisco, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (415) 744-5038

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Called to gain access to GSA records. Ms. Warner obliged.



**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 5-Jan-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Sunnyvale
--------------------------------------

INCOMING CALL
---------------

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL
---------------

PERSON CALLING Dan Bradley	ADDRESS CELMS- <del>PD</del> -AC	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8789
PERSON CALLED Dennis Vetok	OFFICE Tech Info Specialist U. S. Military Inst,	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 717-245-3611

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Dennis Vetok is employed by the U. S. Military History Inst. at Carlisle Barracks, PA. I requested information on any institutions that may have been located at Sunnyvale and any information on the 40th Chem. Lab. Co. He searched a listing of U. S. Army installations during WWII and found nothing listed at Sunnyvale. He searched for installations near the Sunnyvale area and again found nothing. He suggested that I contact the U. S. Army Center of Military History in Washington D. C.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 6-Jan-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Sunnyvale
--

INCOMING CALL
---------------

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL
---------------

PERSON CALLING Dan Bradley	ADDRESS CELMS-PD-AC	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8789
PERSON CALLED Ann Hines	OFFICE Historian	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 408-736-4971

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mrs. Hines is a local Historian and is a member of the Sunnyvale Historical Society. She recalled that during the World War II, the Army had a camp in what is now Washington Park in Sunnyvale. She stated that Washington Park was located at the intersection of Sunnyvale Ave. and Evelyn Ave. She emphasized that it was a small camp not large enough to be considered a base. In addition, she stated that a Bowser Gas Mask Company used to be located in Sunnyvale during the World War II era. She suggested I contact the Historical Society office for additional information.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 7-Jan-1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Sunnyvale		

INCOMING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

OUTGOING CALL		
---------------	--	--

PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Dan Bradley	CELMS-PD-AC	314-331-8789
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Linda Jones	San Jose Chamber of Commerce	408-291-5250

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

The San Jose Chamber of Commerce was contacted due to its position as the County Seat for Santa Clara County where Sunnyvale is located. I requested numbers for any local veteran's associations in Santa Clara County. The following numbers constitute those institutions registered with the Chamber of Commerce:

American Legion  
 Santa Clara, CA  
 (408) 727-7400

G I Forum  
 San Jose, CA  
 (408) 923-1646

Veteran's Administration  
 Palo Alto, CA  
 (415) 493-5000

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 14 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Ft. Mason Ft. McDowell Camp Stoneman Emeryville Ordnance Depot Hanford Warehouse Sunnyvale		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Sharron Kane	<b>OFFICE</b> Real Estate Office US Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District Sacramento, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (916) 557-6805

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION: Informed her of our mission. She stated that real estate records on our sites were available at her office. An appointment was made to review the records on Thursday, 20 January 1994.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 18 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Bob Tenholder	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Cmdr. Ralph Hearnes	OFFICE  Sunnyvale Police Dept.	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  408-730-7160

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Cmdr. Hearnes was contacted while trying to gather information about the activities of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company while stationed in Sunnyvale, CA during WWII. He has been with the Sunnyvale PD for 28 years. Cmdr Hearnes has never heard of any old military munitions being dug up or discovered around Sunnyvale. His department has had some more current baseball type grenades brought in by civilians, but he felt that these had been war souvenirs brought back by veterans.

I asked Cmdr Hearnes about the history of Sunnyvale. He stated the city was incorporated in 1950. That there are two chemical companies in town now. The Mohawk Labs were not around in the 1940s. The other company, Stouffer Chemicals, might have been around in the 1940s but he was not sure. When asked about military activities in the area during WWII, he said that most military training occurred at Moffet Field NAS or at Camp Parks. Moffet is still active, but Camp Parks has been closed and the property is in private hands now. Camp Parks was adjacent to Moffet Field NAS.

Cmdr Hearnes said he would do some more checking around town and see what he could find, and would get back to me.

# TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE 19 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b> Fort Mason Fort McDowell Camp Stoneman Emeryville Ordnance Plant Hanford Warehouse Sunnyvale
---

<b>INCOMING CALL</b>
----------------------

<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>
----------------------

<b>PERSON CALLING</b> Charles Camillo	<b>ADDRESS</b> PD-AC	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b> (314) 331-8795
<b>PERSON CALLED</b> Janice Tong	<b>OFFICE</b> Public Information Coordinator Fort Mason Center San Francisco, CA	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** Met with Janice Tong at the Fort Mason Center Main Office. Informed her of our mission and she responded by presenting the research team with a structural history report. She suggested that the team contact Mr. Armando Quinterro of the National Parks Service at Fort Mason.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 20 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Ft. Mason, CA Ft. McDowell, CA Camp Stoneman, CA Emeryville Ordnance Depot, CA Hanford Warehouse, CA Sunnyvale, CA		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		
PERSON CALLING  Bob Tenholder	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  SGT. Marks	OFFICE  87th EOD, Presidio of San Francisco	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  AV 586-2437 415-561-2437

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

The 87th EOD was contacted to determine if their unit had ever responded to any of the sites listed above. SGT Marks stated he had only been assigned to the Presidio for about 1½ years. His NCOIC, 1SG Rivera, has been there for three tours, but is not in today. SGT Marks would relay the message to 1SG Rivera and have him call me.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 24 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b>		
Ft. Mason, CA Ft. McDowell, CA Camp Stoneman, CA Emeryville Ordnance Depot, CA Hanford Warehouse, CA Sunnyvale, CA		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
1SG Rivera	87th EOD, Presidio of San Francisco	AV 586-2437 415-561-2437

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

1SG Rivera, has been assigned to the Bay area for two tours. The first was from 1976 to 1983 and the second was from 1991 to the present. The sergeant could only remember one incident where his unit responded to any of the above mentioned sites. He thinks that in the mid- to late-1970s they responded to a call about a cannon ball being found at Ft. Mason.



**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 24 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Cmdr. Ralph Hearnnes	Sunnyvale Police Dept.	430-730-7160
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Cmdr. Hearnnes telephoned the St. Louis District office to advise that he had checked around town with several sources and no one could remember soldiers being stationed in town during WWII.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 31 January 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

<b>SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION</b>		
Ft. Mason, CA Ft. McDowell, CA Camp Stoneman, CA Emeryville Ordnance Depot, CA Hanford Warehouse, CA Sunnyvale, CA		
<b>INCOMING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
<b>OUTGOING CALL</b>		
<b>PERSON CALLING</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
<b>PERSON CALLED</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION</b>
Mr. Kainan Lee	Facility Engineer Oakland Army Base	AV 859-3893 510-466-3893

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Mr. Lee was contacted to determine if his office had historical drawings for any of the sites listed above. Mr. Lee checked in his files and found no information concerning any of the sites. He said he did have information for Moffett Field if we were interested.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 2 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mr. Edwin Kartman	Sunnyvale Public Library	408-730-7300

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mr. Kartman was contacted while trying to gather information about the activities of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company while stationed in Sunnyvale, CA during WWII. He stated the library does have local history books and articles, but he is not personally familiar with their contents. He recommended that I call back later and ask for Bev, the woman responsible for the Sunnyvale historical section. Bev is also an active member of the local historical society.

Mr. Kartman also suggested that I contact the San Jose Public Library, 408-277-4846, and review their collection of newspapers. The newspapers may contain an article about the arrival or departure of the unit from town, if that information wasn't classified.

The Sunnyvale Library is open Monday-Thursday from 10am to 9pm. Friday and Saturday from 10am to 6pm.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 2 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:**

Ms. Walz was contacted while trying to gather information about the activities of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company while stationed in Sunnyvale, CA during WWII. She said she remembered talking to The St. Louis District archivists when they were in town doing research. She had sent them to talk to Mr. Howard Winters, Sunnyvale Historical Society.

Ms. Walz wasn't sure if she had also told them about Ms. Anne Zarko, 408-736-5315, an elderly resident of the town, who knew much about the history of the town. Ms. Zarko was born in 1910. Ms. Walz also said that the Sunnyvale Library has copies of the *Sunnyvale Standard* on microfilm for the war years. Since the St. Louis District knows the dates the 40th Chemical Laboratory was in town these newspapers might talk about the unit's activities.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 3 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION  Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING  Bob Tenholder	ADDRESS  CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED  Ms. Anne Zarko	OFFICE  Long time resident of Sunnyvale, CA	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION  408-736-5315

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Ms. Zarko remembers the soldiers living in Washington Park. She did not know where or how they trained. She assumed that they trained in the park. Ms. Zarko said that a woman she knew of married one of the Washington Park soldiers. She knew this woman's sister better and recommended that I contact her, Mrs. Jenny Thoen, 408-736-3344. Mrs. Zarko said she would put on her thinking cap and try to remember more about the soldiers in the park, particularly the 40th Chemical Company. I advised her that I would contact her when I was in the area.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 3 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Bob Tenholder	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED Ms. Jenny Thoen	OFFICE Long time resident of Sunnyvale, CA	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 408-736-3344

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Ms. Thoen remembers the soldiers living in Washington Park. She did not know where or how they trained. She remembers that there were a lot of them living in the park, more than 200. There was also a Japanese POW camp in the park, but away from the soldiers somewhere. She remembers the soldiers marching down the street on Saturdays and marching to church on Sunday. There were also soldiers who lived at the Fremont High School. Her sister did marry a man who was stationed at Washington Park, his name was Chappel. A review of the 40th Chemical Company manning roster shows that this man was not part of the 40th. Ms. Thoen said the name of another man she knew who lived in the park, but he too was not part of the unit. Ms. Thoen will try to remember more about the soldiers who lived in the park. I will contact her again when I'm in the area for the site survey.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 16 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING Bob Tenholder	ADDRESS CELMS-PM-M	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION 314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED Jim and George	OFFICE Maintenance men, Sunnyvale, CA Park Department	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

During the site survey the two maintenance men for the park were interviewed. Neither man has ever noticed any type of military debris while maintaining the park. They were unaware of where the old wooden barracks might have been. The only knew that the large BBQ pit in the park had a sign which indicated that the pit was built in 1948.

**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 16 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mr. Mike Moore	US Dept of Interior, Geological Survey, Aerial Photography	415-329-4309

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mr. Moore works in the archival section of the aerial photography department. He also grew up in Sunnyvale, California. Mr. Moore checked the APSRS system of aerial photograph listings available. This system is on CD-ROM. His records showed that the earliest photograph available of Sunnyvale where Washington Park is located was a 1947 photo. The photo was taken by the USGS and was used in the development of the topography map for the area. This photo was not located at his office and would have to be ordered from Salt Lake City. It would take 4-6 weeks for delivery.

Mr. Moore then went to his office files to see what was available of the area. There he found a 31 July 1939 and a 1960 aerial photograph. These photos were located in the departments Palo Alto files, Mountain View and Cupertino folders. Mr. Moore said that there was a high resolution copier available near his office and copies could be made quite easily.

Mr. Moore's office is located in San Mateo, CA. To get to the office take Highway 101 south to the Willow exit. Go through three lights and make a right on Middlefield. Then go one block to the All State Insurance building. Turn left on Linfield and go one block to Homewood. the office is on the corner.

Mr. Moore also recommended that I contact Whittier College as they had a large collection of aerial photographs of the area from the WWII time period.



**TELEPHONE OR VERBAL CONVERSATION RECORD**

DATE 21 February 1994

For use of this form, see AR340-15; the proponent agency is the Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION		
Sunnyvale, CA		
INCOMING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Mrs. John D. Stewart		407-268-1592
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
Bob Tenholder	CELMS-PM-M	314-331-8786
OUTGOING CALL		
PERSON CALLING	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION
PERSON CALLED	OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER AND EXTENSION

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:

Mrs. Stewart contacted the St. Louis District office as a result of the letter she received for her husband, a veteran of the 40th Chemical Laboratory Company. Mrs. Stewart stated her husband had died in March 1992. Before he died he had told her about how while stationed at Sunnyvale he had been scratched with Mustard agent on his arm as part of his training. She was not aware of any other training that her husband had done at Sunnyvale.

Mrs. Stewart stated that her husband had been a chemist with the Eli Lilly Company in Indianapolis, Indiana before the war.

**APPENDIX F**  
**NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS**

Most of us are interested in the organized sports whether it be baseball, football, bowling, racing or bridge. Just now the nation is debating the future of baseball, football and horse racing. Baseball is the national sport of the common man, football that of colleges and high schools while horse racing is something more than the sport of kings.

Amid the confusion of reasoning this and that is it possible that the "do-gooders" have overlooked the effect on national morale and the morale of the men doing the fighting if our favorite sports are removed from the national scene?

We are one of those glad to see horse racing making a bid to stay on, gasoline and tires to the contrary. We were glad to read of the Navy's decision to permit football to continue in the colleges where naval cadets are enrolled, as long as it does not interfere with the Navy's schedules.

But most of all we believe it would be a tragic mistake to close down baseball in the major and principal minor leagues. Many of the smaller minor leagues have been forced to throw in the sponge for sheer lack of men, but those in authority should do everything possible to assure the American public and those fighting for us something to live with in the form of the great national sport.

And by the way, we haven't heard of the British calling a halt to their racing, soccer and cricket and they are directly under the guns and planes of the enemy. The same goes for Australia.

**STANFORD OFFERS FREE CHEM. COURSE**

With the War Manpower Commission urging more women to get into war industries and directing men in non-essential jobs to plan for war work, Stanford University will open this month a free course to train persons as chemical technicians for essential war plants.

The full-time course, called chemical laboratory technician retraining, is to start on Monday, February 15, and will meet five days a week for 15 weeks on the

**Stanford campus**

The need for trained chemical technicians is indicated by the demand for graduates of the first class at Stanford. Before the group had completed its training, more than 90 per cent of the students were employed.

**YLI KIDS PARTY**

The "Kid's Party" held by the YLI last week was a very gay affair of the season. Games and refreshments were in keeping with theme of the party, and "a good time was had by all."

**DENTON'S**  
**Sunnyvale LAUNDRY Service**  
 115 Carroll Street Phone Sunnyvale 3792

*Attractive, reasonable—Complete line of*  
**DISPLAY CARDS**  
 Now available at STANDARD office.

House For Sale	Lots For Sale
Room For Rent	Pay Cash
No Tresspassing	House For Rent
House For Rent—Unfurnished	
Apartment For Rent—Unfurnished	
House For Rent—Furnished	
Property For Sale	

EXTRACT FROM SUNNYVALE STANDARD NEWSPAPER, SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA JULY 1943

**APPENDIX G**

**PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Looking northwest at the ballfields in Washington Park. This park was *where* the 40th Chemical Company bivouacked.



Looking west across Washington Park.



Looking east at the tennis courts at  
Washington Park.



Looking north at the Youth Facility in  
Washington Park.



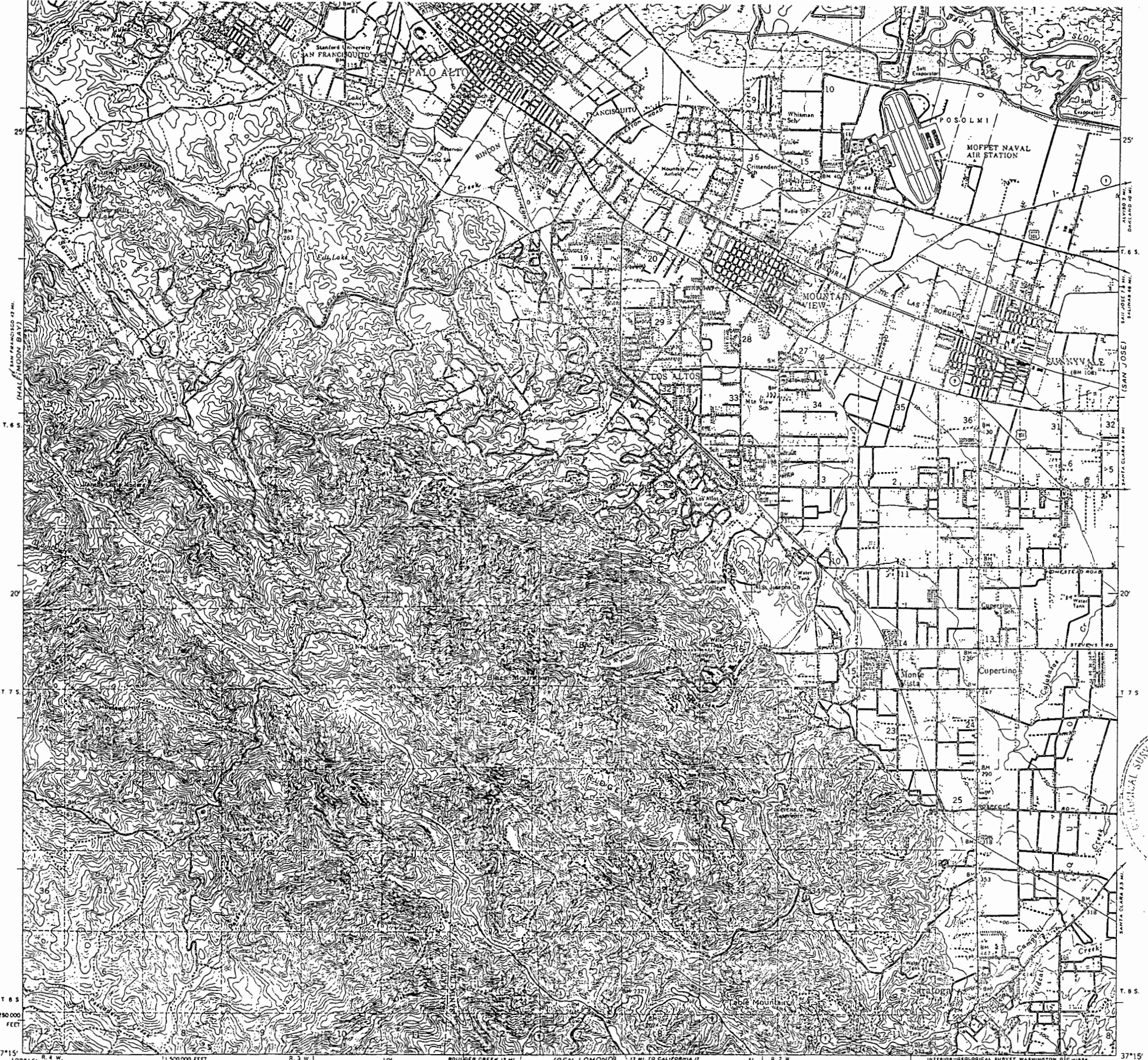
Looking north across McKinley Avenue into Washington Park.



Looking northwest from the intersection of Washington Avenue and Pastoria Avenue. These homes were built where the barracks stood.

**APPENDIX H**  
**HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS**





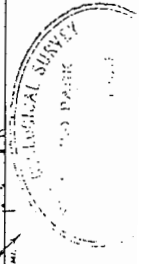
Mapped by the Army Map Service  
 Published for civil use by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USC&GS and USCE  
 Topography from aerial photographs taken 1937-1940,  
 and by reference to earlier plane-table surveys. Planimetric  
 detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1947-1948.  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.  
 10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 3  
 Red tint indicates area in which only  
 landmark buildings are shown  
 1:125,000 scale map between pairs, 208 ft  
 commercial and industrial buildings

SCALE 1:62,500  
 0 1 2 3 4 MILES  
 0 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000 30000 FEET  
 0 5 10 KILOMETERS  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER  
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
 THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION 1950  
 Heavy-duty ——— LEAF-SLANK Light-duty ———  
 Medium-duty ——— LEAF-SLANK Unimproved dirt .....  
 U.S. Route      State Route  
 This area is also covered by 1:24,000 scale maps of  
 Palo Alto 1953, Mountain View 1953, Cupertino 1953,  
 and Menlo Park 1955. 7.5 minute quadrangles  
 PALO ALTO, CALIF.  
 N3715-W12200/15  
 1948

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

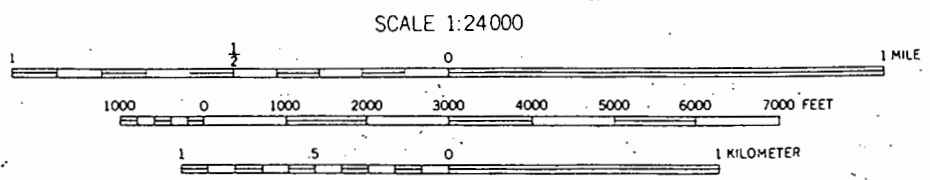
TANO NUEVO  
 11/27/54  
 2.31





30° 122°07'30" 1530000 FEET LA HONDA 20 MI. PESCADERO 31 MI. 5' MONTA VISTA 2.7 MI. CUPERTINO 3.2 MI. (CUPERTINO) SANTA CLARA 6.7 MI. SAN JOSE 12 MI. 2'30" SARATOGA 7.7 MI. LOS GATOS 12 MI. R. 2 W. R. 1 W. 37°22'30" 122°00" (SAN JOSE)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USC&GS  
 Culture and drainage compiled from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
 Topography by plane-table surveys 1953. Aerial photographs taken 1948  
 Hydrography compiled from USC&GS Chart 5531  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 3  
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 Portions of this map lie within a probable subsidence area. Contouring based on latest available adjustment of vertical control.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
 DEPTH CURVES IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER  
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
 THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET  
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route      State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

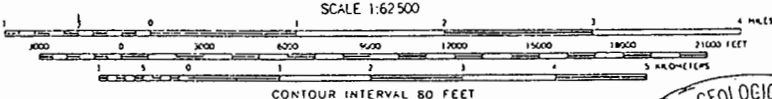
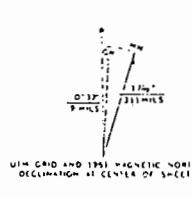
**MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.**  
 NE/4 PALO ALTO 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N3722.5—W12200/7.5

U. S. Geological Survey  
 Topographic map

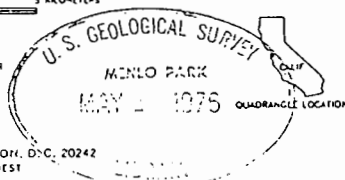
1953



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with California Department of Water Resources. Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE. Compiled in 1962 from 1:24,000-scale maps dated 1961. Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 5531 (1959). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum, 10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 3 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10, shown in blue. Red lines indicate areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Where omitted, land lines have not been established. 1:62,500 scale map, 10 x 10 inch sheets.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET  
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER  
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**  
 Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
 U.S. Route ——— State Route ———  
 This area was covered by 7 1/2-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Mountain View, 1961; Palo Alto, 1961; Hurdley Hill, 1961; and Cupertino, 1961.  
**PALO ALTO, CALIF.**  
 H3715-W12200/15  
 1961  
 AMS 1:62,500 1-SERIES W15

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

**APPENDIX I**

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

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR  
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name:	<u>Sunnyvale</u>	Rater's Name:	<u>Daniel Linehan</u>
Property Location:	<u>Sunnyvale, CA</u>	Phone Number:	<u>918-420-8867</u>
FUDS Property/Project #:	<u>J09CA705500</u>	District:	<u>DAC</u>
Property Type:	<u>Bivouac Area</u>	Office Symbol:	<u>SJMAC-ESM</u>
Score:	<u>5</u>	Date Completed:	<u>3 Nov 2004</u>

**RISK ASSESSMENT:**

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

**Part I - Hazard Severity.** Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

**TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)**

A. Conventional ordnance and ammunition:	VALUE
Projectiles, explosive (20 millimeter and larger)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Bombs, explosive	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Landmine, explosive	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Explosive item not previously stated	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Bomb, practice (w/spotting charge)	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Detonators, blasting caps, fuses, boosters, bursters	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Practice ordnance (w/ spotting charges, other than bombs)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Small arms, complete round (.50 cal or less)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Small arms, expended (.50 cal or less)	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Conventional ordnance and ammunition (enter largest single value checked)</b>	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? Historical documentation indicates that no MEC related activities occurred at this site.

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:

**B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):**

	VALUE
Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None.

**C. Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-containerized):**

	VALUE
Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Teteryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Bulk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? None

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:

**D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized )**

	VALUE
Solid or liquid propellants	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)</b>	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? None

**E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:**

	VALUE
Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25 <input type="checkbox"/>
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20 <input type="checkbox"/>
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW-CX at 402-697-2555)	15 <input type="checkbox"/>
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Chemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? None

---

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61) 0  
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category

---

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:

TABLE 1  
HAZARD SEVERITY\*

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE</u>
CATASTROPHIC	I <input type="checkbox"/>	21 and/or greater
CRITICAL	II <input type="checkbox"/>	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III <input type="checkbox"/>	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV <input type="checkbox"/>	1 to 4
**NONE	V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0

\*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form.

\*\*If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

**PART II - Hazard Probability.** The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

**A. Locations of MMRP hazards:**

	VALUE
On the surface	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Subsurface	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Location (enter the single largest value checked)** 2

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? Any MEC related items would have to be subsurface.

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:



**B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).**

	VALUE
Less than 1,250 feet	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Over 2 miles	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

**Distance (enter the single largest value checked)** 5

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? Residences, school, city park.

**C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.**

	VALUE
26 and over	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16 to 25	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
11 to 16	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 to 10	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 to 5	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
0	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

**Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)** 5

Narrative: Self-explanatory.

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:

**D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)**

	VALUE
Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Detention, correctional	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
No buildings	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<b><u>5</u></b>

Describe the types of buildings: Self-explanatory.

**E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:**

	VALUE
No barrier nor security system	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Security Guard, but no barrier	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Accessibility (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<b><u>5</u></b>

Describe the site accessibility: The area is completely accessible to the public.

Property Name:  
Project Number:  
Property Type:

**F. Site Dynamics.** This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Not anticipated	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)</b>	<u>5</u>

Describe the site dynamics: The potential for futher development does exist.

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE 27  
 (Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

**TABLE 2  
HAZARD PROBABILITY\***

<u>DESCRIPTION VALUE</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>HAZARD PROBABILITY</u>
FREQUENT	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B <input type="checkbox"/>	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C <input type="checkbox"/>	15 to 20
REMOTE	D <input type="checkbox"/>	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E <input type="checkbox"/>	less than 8

\*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Property Name:  
 Project Number:  
 Property Type:

**Part III - Risk Assessment.** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

TABLE 3

PROBABILITY LEVEL	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
<b>SEVERITY CATEGORY:</b>					
CATASTROPHIC I	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
CRITICAL II	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
MARGINAL III	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
NEGLIGIBLE IV	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
None (V) = RAC 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**PART IV - Narrative.** Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

There is no evidence of confirmed or potential MEC presence resulting from activities during DOD ownership. There was no indication that personnel participated in any ordnance related activities on this site and all laboratory work was executed at nearby Stanford University.

Property Name:  
 Project Number:  
 Property Type:

**APPENDIX J**

**REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST**

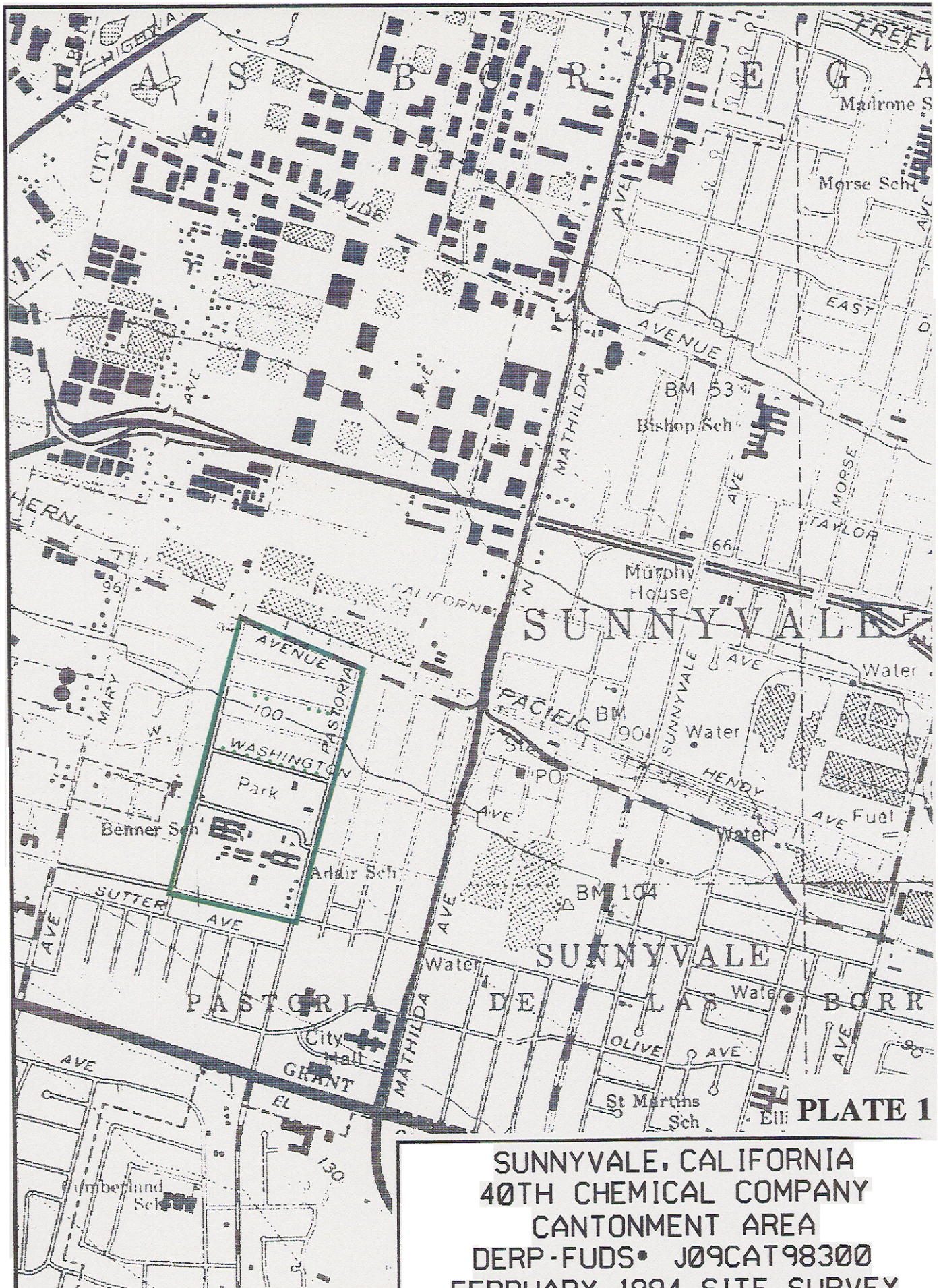
Ordnance and Explosive Waste  
Chemical Warfare Material  
Archives Search Report  
for the former  
Sunnyvale  
Santa Clara County, California  
Site Number - J09CAT98300

APPENDIX J

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>
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Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District	1
CELMS-ED-G	1
-ED-H	1
-PD	1
-PM-M	1

**PLATES**



**PLATE 1**

**SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
 40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY  
 CANTONMENT AREA  
 DERP-FUDS • J09CAT98300  
 FEBRUARY 1994 SITE SURVEY**

NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: X	DATE OF QUAD: 1981
14-MAR-1994 08:51	0EW94BT/SITET38/SUNNYV.DGN & SUNNYV.CIT





## PLATE 2

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY  
CANTONMENT AREA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CAT98300  
SITE PHOTO: 1939

NOT TO SCALE

PROJECT DATE: MAR. 1994

DATE OF PHOTO: JULY 1939

04-MAR-1994 08:46

/SITET38/PHOTO/SUVA3901.DGN - /SITET38/SUVA3901.EXT



### PLATE 3

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY  
CONTOINMENT AREA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CAT98300  
SITE PHOTO: 1948

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MAR. 1994

DATE OF PHOTO: SEPT. 1948

04-MAR-1994 10:07

/S1TET38/SUVA4801.DGN -/S1TET38/SUVA4801.EXT



PROJECT AREA

**PLATE 4**

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA  
40TH CHEMICAL COMPANY  
CANTONMENT AREA  
DERP-FUDS# J09CAT98300  
SITE PHOTO: 1963

NOT TO SCALE

PROJ. DATE: MAR. 1994	DATE OF QUAD: 1980
08-MAR-1994 13:35	/SITET38/PHOTO/SUV:6301.DGN - /PHOTO/SUVA6301.WRP