

2017 Edition Published Annually

Emergency Plan Information for New Jersey and Delaware

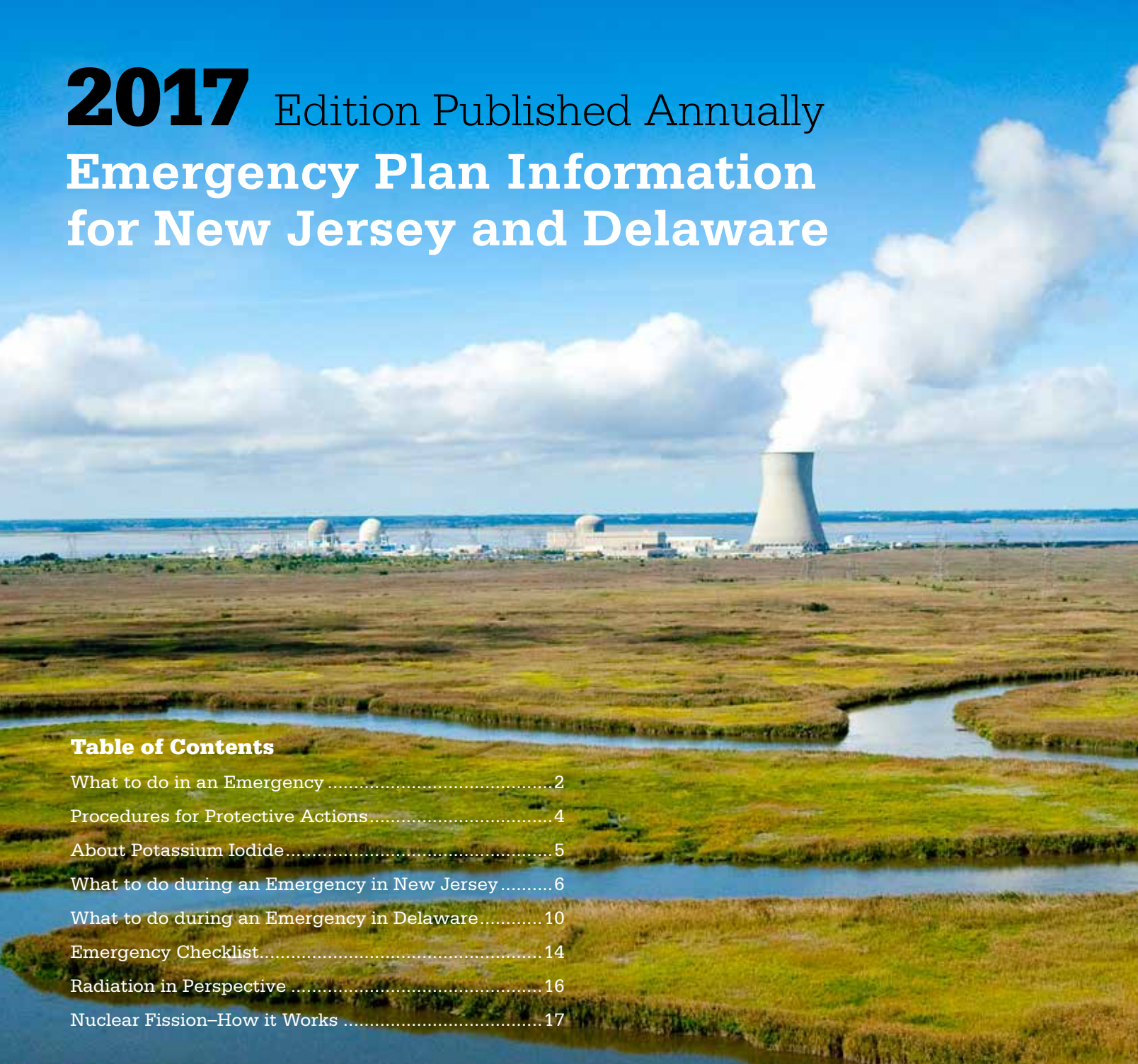


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**DO NOT DISCARD
IMPORTANT EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS**

Keep this information in a handy place for ready reference.

Salem and Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations



Looking for this year's Art Contest Winners?

Visit pseg.com/nuclear/artcontest, readysalem.org
or dema.delaware.gov

What to do during an **Emergency**

- 1 Listen for 3 to 5 minute siren**
- Tune your radio to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station for information.
 - Do not evacuate unless notified.

- 2 Turn on your radio**
The following radio stations are a part of the Emergency Alert System:

New Jersey

WENJ-FM 97.3

Marine Channel 16

Delaware

WKNZ-FM 88.7 WDEL-AM 1150

WDDE-FM 91.1 WSUX-AM 1280

WDSD-FM 94.7 WWTX-AM 1290

WSTW-FM 93.7 WDOV-AM 1410

WRDX-FM 92.9 WILM-AM 1450

WJBR-FM 99.5 Marine Channel 16

- 3 If children are in school**
- Do not go to schools to pick up children.
 - Children will be moved to a host school and cared for until you arrive.
 - Listen to your radio and follow instructions for picking up your children.

- 4 People with special needs**
If you will need help in responding to an evacuation order, do the following:
- Fill out the card stapled in the center of this brochure and mail it today.
 - Call your Emergency Management Office. See information on page 7 of this brochure.

- 5 If you are asked to Monitor and Prepare**
You should monitor the media for emergency information and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, shelter-in-place, or other protective actions. The EAS radio stations are listed on the left. People should prepare for possible evacuation by alerting your neighbors, reuniting with family members and providing for pet needs.

- 6 If asked to shelter in-place**
- Stay in your home.
 - Close all doors and windows. Turn off fans and air conditioners.
 - Use the telephone only for an emergency.

- 7 If asked to evacuate**
- You will have plenty of time to act in an emergency. **DO NOT HURRY!** You may get hurt by rushing.
 - Show emergency workers that you have left the premises by taping the **NOTIFIED** sign (located on the inside back cover of this brochure) in an easily-seen front window or door.
 - Bring the items suggested in the back of this brochure.

- 8 Public inquiries**
For information about **STATE ACTIVITIES**, call

New Jersey 1-800-792-8314
www.ready.nj.gov

Delaware 1-877-SAY-DEMA
(1-877-729-3362 – **IN STATE**)
www.dema.delaware.gov

For information about **PLANT STATUS**, call

New Jersey 1-800-443-7392
Delaware 1-800-443-7392

For Additional Emergency Information:



PSEG EERC
pseg.com/family/power/eerc/index.jsp



Do you know what to do in an emergency? Find out here!
sesamestreet.org/ready



Salem County
readysalem.org



New Jersey State Police OEM
ready.nj.gov/plan/hurricanes.html

Siren Test Schedule:

- **2016** – Tuesday, October 11, 2016 AM Activation
- **2017** – Tuesday, January 10, 2017 AM Activation, Tuesday, April 11, 2017, PM Activation, Tuesday, July 11, 2017, PM Activation

Public Meetings:

- **Cumberland County** – Wednesday, July 12, 2017 Woodland Country Day School
- **Salem County** – Wednesday, July 19, 2017 Salem 9-1-1 Center

Emergency Classifications

- Unusual Event** ➤ A minor problem has taken place. No release of radioactive matter is expected. Federal, state and county officials will be notified. You will not have to do anything.
- Alert** ➤ This is also a minor problem. Small amounts of radioactive matter could be released inside the plant. Officials will be notified and asked to stand by. Probably, you will not have to do anything.
- Site Area Emergency** ➤ This is a more serious problem. Small amounts of radioactive matter could be released into the area near the plant. Sirens may be sounded, which means state officials have important emergency information available for you. Tune your radio to one of the EAS radio stations listed on page 2.
- General Emergency** ➤ This is the most serious kind of problem. Radioactive matter could be released outside the plant. You may have to take protective actions. Sirens will be sounded. Tune your radio to one of the EAS radio stations on page 2 to receive information from state officials.

Contact Information New Jersey

Salem County

Office of Emergency Management
1-856-769-2900
www.readysalem.org

New Jersey Office of Emergency Management

1-609-963-6900, ext. 6738
During normal working hours
1-800-792-8314 – During Emergency

Web Page

www.ready.nj.gov

Police, fire and ambulance

Salem County 9-1-1
Cumberland County 9-1-1

Cumberland County

Office of Emergency Management
1-856-455-8770

New Jersey DEP

Bureau of Nuclear Engineering
P.O. Box 415
Trenton, NJ 08625-0415
or call 1-609-984-7700

Contact Information Delaware

New Castle County

Office of Emergency Management
1-302-395-2700

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

165 Brick Store Landing Road
Smyrna, DE 19977

Web Page

www.dema.delaware.gov

Police, fire and ambulance

New Castle County 9-1-1
Kent County 9-1-1

Kent County

Kent County Emergency Management
1-302-735-3465

or call 1-302-659-DEMA (1-302-659-3362)
or 1-877-SAY DEMA (1-877-729-3362 – IN STATE)

Procedures for **PROTECTIVE ACTIONS**

Monitor and Prepare—Precautionary Actions

If you are asked to Monitor and Prepare you should monitor the media for emergency information and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, shelter-in-place, or other protective actions. The Emergency Alert System radio stations are listed in this emergency brochure. People should prepare for possible evacuation by alerting your neighbors, reuniting with family members and providing for pet needs.

Please note, the instructions to Monitor and Prepare are intended to engage the population within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone, inform them of the emergency and advise them that they should monitor the situation and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, Shelter In-Place (SIP), or other protective actions.

If asked to Shelter In-Place (SIP)

- Close outside doors and windows.
- Turn off fans and air conditioners. This helps keep out radioactive material.
- Keep pets inside and shelter farm animals, if possible.
- Keep your radio turned on and listen for emergency instructions.
- Keep telephone lines open for emergency use.

If you are traveling in a motor vehicle

- Close windows and air vents.

If you are not at home

- Find the best available shelter.
- Instructions will be given on the radio.
- Stay inside until you are told it is safe to go out.

If asked to evacuate

- Close and lock all doors and windows.
- Shut off appliances and faucets.
- Show emergency workers you have left the premises by taping the NOTIFIED sign (located on the inside back cover of this brochure) in an easily-seen front window or door.

- Bring the suggested items with you (listed below).
- Be sure your neighbors know what to do.
- Close car windows and vents.
- Tune to an EAS radio station and follow instructions from officials.
- Go to the Reception Centers identified on the radio (see map).
- Check in with your neighbors.

Need a ride?

In NJ see page 8, In DE See Page 12.

Try to go with a neighbor. If that's not possible, buses will be available along major routes and will travel those routes during an evacuation. If you have special transport needs, now is the time to fill out and mail the Special Needs card.

Items to take

If you are asked to evacuate in an emergency, you should plan to be away for at least three days. Listed below are some items you may want to take:

- Cash/checkbook, identification/license, credit cards, keys, flashlight, portable radio, batteries and folding chairs.
- Extra clothing and footwear.
- Two blankets per person or sleeping bags and pillows.
- Prescriptions/medications, glasses, dentures and diet needs.
- Towels, toiletries and sanitary supplies.
- Baby formula, diapers and favorite toys.

Radiological information for farmers

To get your copy of special instructions, please call the Emergency Management phone number and ask for your "Radiological Information for Farmers" brochure.

New Jersey Office of Emergency Management

1-609-963-6900, ext. 6738

During normal working hours

1-800-792-8314 – During Emergency

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

1-877-SAY DEMA (1-877-729-3362 – IN STATE) or
1-302-659-DEMA (1-302-659-3362)

About

POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)

The States of New Jersey and Delaware, after careful consideration, have made Potassium Iodide (KI) available to people within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for the Salem/ Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Station (see maps for New Jersey and Delaware). In New Jersey, if you were unable to attend the public distribution, KI may be obtained from the Salem or Cumberland County Department of Health. For KI distribution dates in Delaware, call the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (1-877-729-3362 – IN STATE) or Delaware Division of Public Health (1-302-744-4546) or check the DEMA website at www.dema.delaware.gov

KI offers a degree of cancer protection only to the thyroid gland and only in cases when the release contains radioactive iodine. If taken before or shortly after radiological exposure, potassium iodide blocks the thyroid gland's ability to absorb radioactive iodine. Remember that KI offers protection only to the thyroid gland and its use would be in addition to evacuation and shelter in-place. Evacuation and shelter in-place are the primary modes of protection in a radiological emergency. The use of KI by persons in the EPZ is entirely voluntary.

Caution: Potassium Iodide should not be used by people allergic to iodine. In the event of an allergic reaction, contact a physician immediately.

You may be instructed to take KI in addition to other Protective Actions via the Emergency Alert System. The area within the 10-mile EPZ in both states is divided into smaller portions known as Emergency Response Planning Areas or ERPAs.

The ERPAs have easily recognizable boundaries for identification when used with the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

When necessary, KI tablets will also be available for distribution to people evacuated to reception centers in New Jersey and Delaware. See maps for New Jersey and Delaware.

In New Jersey, you may obtain KI from:

Salem Health Department
98 Market Street
Salem, NJ 08079-1912
1-856-935-7510

Cumberland Health Department
309 Buck Street
Millville, NJ 08332
1-856-327-7602

For information and distribution dates regarding KI in Delaware, contact:

Delaware Emergency Management Agency
1-877-729-3362 (IN STATE) or 1-302-659-3362, or check DEMA Website at www.dema.delaware.gov

OR

For use of KI in Delaware, contact:

Delaware Division of Public Health
Office of Radiation Control
1-302-744-4546

Request the Office of Radiation Control

What to do during an **EMERGENCY** in New Jersey

Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs)

In an emergency, residents of some ERPAs may need to take action. Others may not.

- Know the locations of the Reception Centers (see below).
- People who are told to evacuate will use the Reception Centers.
- EAS messages from state officials will direct you to your Reception Center.

ERPA	1	Portions of Lower Alloways Creek	ERPA	5	Portions of Pennsville
ERPA	2	Portions of Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek	ERPA	6	Stow Creek
ERPA	3	Elsinboro, Salem City	ERPA	7	Greenwich
ERPA	4	Portions of Mannington	ERPA	8	Delaware Bay

See map to determine if you live in the affected ERPA.

Reception Centers

Reception Centers are located outside the 10-mile planning zone.

- EAS radio announcements will inform you which Reception Center to go to if evacuation is necessary.
- Locate the Reception Centers listed below on the map. Please become familiar with these locations.



Salem County Vo-tech School
880 Route 45, Woodstown



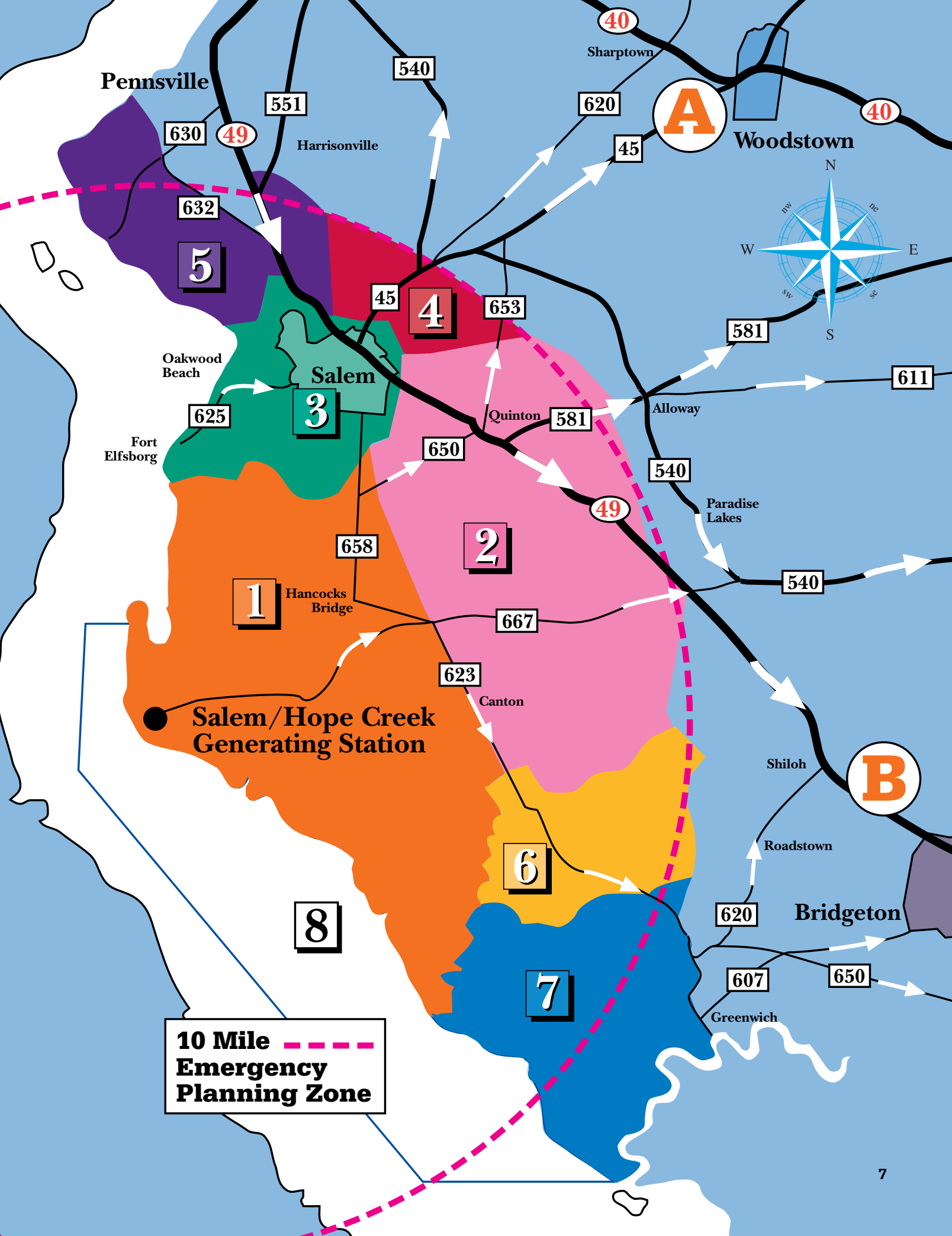
Bridgeton High School
West Avenue, Bridgeton



NJ ALERT...Be Aware, Be Prepared

NJ Alert is a free, voluntary and confidential emergency alerting system that allows State Emergency Management officials to send email or text messages to cell phones and other electronic devices during any emergency event.

Sign up for NJ Alert by logging on to: www.njalert.gov



**10 Mile
Emergency
Planning
Zone**

What to do during an **EMERGENCY** in New Jersey

Salem and Cumberland Evacuation Bus Routes

Bus Route 1

Route begins at Salem Hancocks Bridge Road, CR 658, and the bridge over Alloway Creek and covers Front Street, Silver Lake Road, Frog Ocean Road, Stow Neck Road and Long Bridge Road. Route ends at Grieves Parkway.

Bus Route 2 A

Route begins at Hammersville Canton Road, CR 623 and Maskells Mill Road, CR 658 and covers Church Road, Smick Road, Cross Road, Friendship Road, Buckhorn Road, Hell Neck Road, Jericho Road, Hogate Road and Burden Hill Road. Route ends at SR 49 and Burden Hill Road.

Bus Route 2 B

Route begins at SR 49 and Burden Hill Road and covers Jericho Road, Hogate Road, Cross Road, Robinson Road, Salem New Bridge Road, Beasley Neck Road, Sickler Road to Quinton Hancock Bridge Road. Route ends at Grieves Parkway.

Bus Route 3 A

Route begins at Amwellbury Road, CR 633 and Walnut Street, CR 665 and covers Tilbury Road, Sinnickson Landing Road, Country Club Road, Locust Road and Fort Elfsborg Road. Route ends at Grieves Parkway.

Bus Route 3 B

Route begins at SR 45 and Fenwick Creek and covers SR 49, Grieves Parkway, Oak Street, Front Street and Griffith Street. Route ends at the bridge over the Salem River.

Bus Route 4

Route begins at SR 45 and CR 653 Quinton Action Station Road and covers Clancy Road, Quaker Neck Road, Grant Street and Market Street. Route ends at Salem Hospital.

Bus Route 5

Route begins at SR 49 and Lenape Drive and covers Chestnut Lane to Old Toll Road, Plow Point Road, Supwana Road, SR 49, Lighthouse Road and Fort Mott Road. Route ends at the Lighthouse Park.

Bus Route 6

Route begins at the intersection of Roadstown Road, CR 620 and Jericho Road CR 626 and covers Buckhorn Road, Marlboro Road, Jericho Road, Macanippuck Road, Stow Creek Road, Sand Wash Road, Canton Road, Chestnut Road, Davis Mill Road, Pony Road and Willis Road. Route ends at the intersection of CR 626 and CR 620.

Bus Route 7

Route begins at the intersection of Upper Roadstown Road, CR 703 and CR 620 and covers Stathems Neck Road, White Clay Road, Tindall Island Road, Weatherill Road, Bayside Road, Gum Tree Corner Road, Bacons Neck Road, Old Mill Road and Ye Greate Street. Route ends at the intersection of CR 703 and CR 620.

Schools outside the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

Schools located outside the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), who have students living in the EPZ, will host their students until parental pick-up or other arrangements can be made.

New Jersey School Information

Host Schools — Unless otherwise indicated by EAS messages, your children will be relocated to the following host schools in an emergency:

Mary Shoemaker School is the host school for

- Elsinboro Township Elementary School

Schalick High School is the host school for

- Lower Alloways Creek Township Elementary School
- Quinton Township Elementary School

Penns Grove Middle School is the host school for

- John Fenwick School

Penns Grove High School is the host school for

- Salem City Middle School
- Salem City High School

Cumberland Regional High School is the host school for

- Morris Goodwin School
- Stow Creek Township School
- Woodland Country Day School

Non-Public School and Day Care Information — Parents and guardians with children attending non-public schools or at day care facilities within the emergency planning zone should become familiar with the facilities emergency plans. Contact the facility operator for more information.

NJ Special Needs Registry

The *NJ Special Needs Registry* is designed to help emergency responders locate and safely evacuate people who could find it difficult to help themselves in the event of a major disaster, such as a hurricane. **Register today to be ready for tomorrow!**



What to do during an **EMERGENCY** in Delaware







Reception Centers

Reception Centers are listed below. State officials will be along evacuation routes to assist traffic.

1 **South**
Smyrna Readiness Center
103 Artesian Drive
Smyrna, DE 19977

2 **North**
Sterns Readiness Center
1401 Newport Gap Pike
Wilmington, DE 19804

Bus Routes

 Blue Route  Green Route  Red Route
 Pink Route  Purple Route  Brown Route

Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs)

In an emergency, residents of some ERPAs may need to take action. Others may not.

- Know the locations of the Reception Centers.
- People who are told to evacuate will use the Reception Centers.
- EAS messages from state officials will direct you to your Reception Center.

ERPA A - Port Penn, Odessa, East of Townsend, North Smyrna and South St. Georges Areas

The area bounded to the west by Routes 13, 299 and 9; to the east by the Delaware River; to the north by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; to the south by Route 6.

ERPA B - Middletown, East of Townsend and North Smyrna Areas

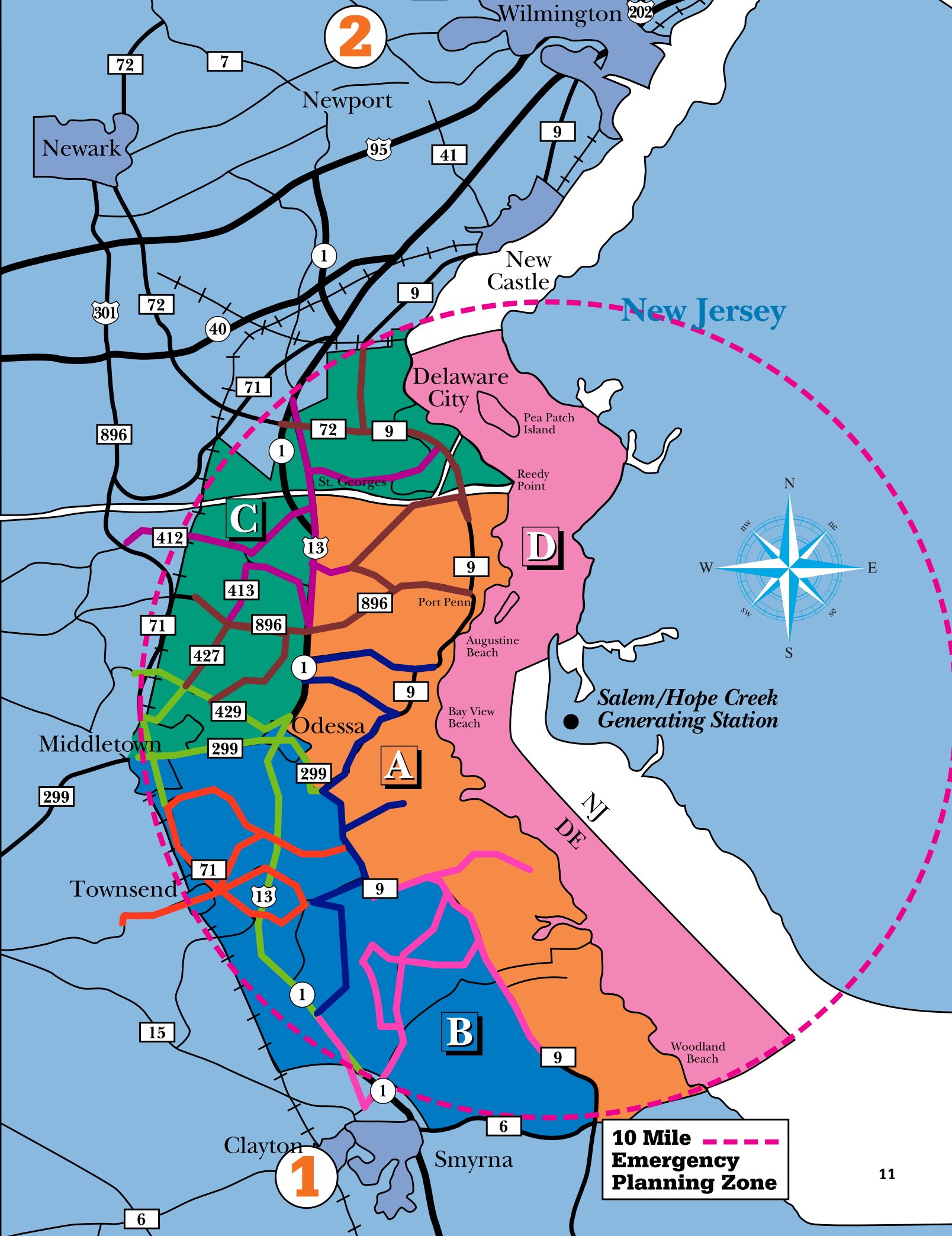
The area bounded to the west by the Norfolk Southern Railroad; to the east by Route 9; to the north by Route 299; to the south by Route 6 and Smyrna Landing Road.

ERPA C - Delaware City, North Middletown, St. Georges and Reybold Areas

The area bounded to the north of Route 299 by Kirkwood St. /Georges Road; to the east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad to Route 13; to the south of the Red Lion Creek and east of Route 9; to the south of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and east of Route 13 to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; to the south of Route 72 and east of McCoy Road to Route 13.

ERPA D - Delaware River and Bay

The area just north of Pea Patch Island, near Delaware City, south to Woodland Beach.



2

Wilmington

Newport

Newark

New Castle

New Jersey

Delaware City

Pea Patch Island

Reedy Point

C

D

Port Penn

Augustine Beach

Bay View Beach

Salem/Hope Creek
Generating Station

A

Odessa

Middletown

NJ
DE

Townsend

B

Woodland Beach

Clayton

Smyrna

1

10 Mile
Emergency
Planning Zone

What to do during an **EMERGENCY** in Delaware

Delaware Evacuation Bus Routes

Buses will drive slowly along the following roads if transportation is needed.

BLUE ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Bayview Road between US 13 and DEL 9 (St. Augustine Road)
- Vance Neck Road between Bayview Road and DEL 9 (Silver Run Road)
- DEL 9 between Vance Neck Road and Union Church Road
- Staves Landing Road east of DEL 9 (Taylors Bridge Road)
- Union Church Road between DEL 9 (Taylors Bridge Road) and Blackbird Landing Road
- Blackbird Landing Road between Union Church Road and Gum Bush Road
- Gum Bush Road between Blackbird Landing Road and Anchor Inn Road
- Anchor Inn Road between Gum Bush Road and US 13
- US 13 between Anchor Inn Road and Southern Staging Area (Blackbird Truck Weigh Station)

GREEN ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Marl Pit Road between US 13 and US 301/DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road)
- Cedar Lane Road between Marl Pit Road and DEL 71 (Broad St)
- DEL 71 (Broad St) between Cedar Lane Road and Noxontown Road
- DEL 299 between DEL 71 (Broad St) and DEL 9 (Thomas Landing Road)
- US 13 between Marl Pit Road and Southern Staging Area (Blackbird Truck Weigh Station)

RED ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Noxontown Road between US 13 and DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road)
- Fieldsboro Road between US 13 and DEL 9 (Taylors Bridge Road)
- Money Road between Noxontown Road and DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road)
- DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road) between Noxontown Road and US 13
- Caldwell Corner Road between DEL 15 (Dogtown Road) and DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road)
- Pine Tree Road between DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road) and US 13
- Blackbird Landing Road between US 13 and Union Church Road
- Union Church Road between Blackbird Landing Road and US 13
- New Discovery Road between US 13 and DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road)
- US 13 between DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road) and Southern Staging Area (Blackbird Truck Weigh Station)

PINK ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Cedar Swamp Road east of DEL 9 (Flemings Landing Road)
- DEL 9 between Union Church Road and Shorts Landing Road
- Walker School Road between DEL 9 (Flemings Landing Road) and Paddock Road
- Saw Mill Branch Road between Walker School Road and DEL 9 (Flemings Landing Road)
- Gum Bush Road between Walker School Road and Deer Run Road
- Deer Run Road between Gum Bush Road and Eagles Nest Landing Road
- Eagles Nest Landing Road between Deer Run Road and Walker School Road
- Paddock Road between Walker School Road and US 13
- US 13 between Paddock Road and Southern Staging Area (Blackbird Truck Weigh Station)

PURPLE ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Hyetts Corner Road between US 13 and Jamison Corner Road
- Jamison Corner Road between Hyetts Corner Road and DEL 896 (Boyds Corner Road)
- Port Penn Road between US 13 and Dutch Neck Road
- Lorewood Grove Road between US 13 and Old Summit Bridge Road
- Old Summit Bridge Road between Lorewood Grove Road and Bethel Church Road
- Bethel Church Road between Old Summit Bridge Road and US 301/DEL 71/DEL 896 (Summit Bridge Road)
- Cox Neck Road between US 13 and DEL 9 (5th St)
- US 13 between Hyetts Corner Road and Northern Staging Area (DART Wrangle Hill Road Facility)

BROWN ROUTE

Roads Covered

- Cedar Lane Road between DEL 896 (Boyds Corner Road) and Marl Pit Road
- Shallcross Lake Road between DEL 896 (Boyds Corner Road) and Marl Pit Road
- DEL 896 (Boyds Corner Road) between US 301/DEL 71 (Summit Bridge Road) and US 13
- Pole Bridge Road between US 13 and Port Penn Road
- Port Penn Road between Dutch Neck Road and DEL 9 (St. Augustine Road)
- Dutch Neck Road between Port Penn Road and DEL 9 (S. Reedy Point Road)
- DEL 9 between Dutch Neck Road and Upper Twin Lane Road
- DEL 72 (Wrangle Hill Road) between DEL 9 (River Road) and Northern Staging Area (DART Wrangle Hill Road Facility)

Schools outside the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

Schools located outside the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), who have students living in the EPZ, will host their students until parental pick-up or other arrangements can be made.

Delaware School Information

Student Relocation Centers

Unless otherwise indicated by EAS messages, your children will be relocated to the following schools in an emergency:

Dickinson High School is the Relocation Center for:

- AdvoServ School
- St. Georges Technical High School

Mount Pleasant High School is the Relocation Center for:

- Gunning Bedford Middle School
- Kathleen H. Wilbur Elementary School
- Southern Elementary School

Dover High School is the Relocation Center for:

- Cedar Lane Elementary School
- MOT Charter High School
- Silver Lake Elementary School
- Townsend Elementary School
- Alfred G. Waters Middle School
- Groves Adult School
- Brick Mill Elementary School
- Cedar Lane Early Childhood Center
- Townsend Early Childhood Center

Caesar Rodney High School is the Relocation Center for:

- Spring Meadow Early Childhood Center
- Old State Elementary School
- Middletown High School
- Everett Meredith Middle School
- Redding Middle School
- St. Andrew's School
- St. Andrew's PreSchool and Child Development Center
- Appoquinimink Preschool Center
- St. Anne's Episcopal School

Licensed Daycares/Preschools/Before & After School Programs should follow the above emergency information for schools.

Delaware Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Special Needs Registry

The Delaware EPZ Special Needs Registry is designed to help emergency responders locate and safely evacuate EPZ residents with special needs who would need transportation in the event of an incident at the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Power Plant.

For registration, please refer to the registration card provided.

Call Emergency Management

- Learn your community's evacuation routes.
- Ask about assistance for elderly or special needs persons.
- Ask your workplace about emergency plans.
- Learn about emergency plans for your children's school or day care center.
- Ask about animal care after disaster. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.

Create an Emergency Plan

- Meet with household members to discuss the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes and other emergencies. Explain how to respond to each.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.
- Discuss what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. Mark two escape routes from each room.
- Show family members how to turn off the water, gas and electricity main switches when necessary.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones.
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police and fire.
- Instruct household members to turn on the radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated during a disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Teach children your out-of-state contact's phone numbers.
- Pick two emergency meeting places.
 - 1) A place near your home in case of a fire.
 - 2) A place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.

Notes

Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit

Assemble supplies you might need in an evacuation. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffle bag.

Include:

- A supply of water (one gallon per person per day). Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers. Identify the storage date and replace every six months.
- A supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food and a non-electric can opener.
- A change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- A first aid kit and prescription medications.
- An extra pair of glasses.
- A battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.
- Credit cards and cash.
- An extra set of car keys.
- A list of family physicians.
- A list of important family information; the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers.
- Special items for infants, elderly or special needs family members.

If You Need to Evacuate, Remember to...

- Protect your pets.
- Call your family contact – do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or special needs persons.
- Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
- Stay away from downed power lines.

Notes

Radiation In **PERSPECTIVE**

Ionizing radiation:

Energy particles given off by unstable atoms as they undergo radioactive decay to stabilize.

- **The radiation given off by the radioactive materials in commercial nuclear power plants is called ionizing radiation.**

That means that it causes ion pairs (positively and negatively charged particles) to form in the cells that the radiation encounters.

It is important to understand that ionizing radiation from nuclear power plants is the same as ionizing radiation from other possible sources, such as cosmic radiation, medical treatments and the naturally occurring background radiation from the soil and building materials around us.

- **Low-level ionizing radiation is measured in units called millirem (1/1000 of a REM).**

Most people in the U.S. receive about 250-300 millirem per year from natural background radiation.

- **The sun and stars give off radiation called cosmic radiation and most of us receive about 27 millirem a year from this source.**

We get another 28 millirem from the naturally occurring radioactive materials in building materials (usually bricks, stone and mortar) and the soil. There is an additional 200 millirem from the air we breathe, largely from radon.

- **Medical treatments and examinations are another source of radiation exposure for many people.**

A chest X-ray is generally about 10 millirem, while a dental X-ray is usually about 9 millirem.

Most scientists do not think that these levels have a significant impact on a person's health.

- **The average person living within 50 miles of a commercial nuclear power plant will receive about .001 millirem of additional radiation exposure on an annual basis.**

Even people living within a few miles of a plant rarely get as much as 1 millirem per year.

Siren Test Schedule:

2016 – Tuesday, October 11, 2016
AM Activation

2017 – Tuesday, January 10, 2017
AM Activation,
Tuesday, April 11, 2017
PM Activation,
Tuesday, July 11, 2017
PM Activation

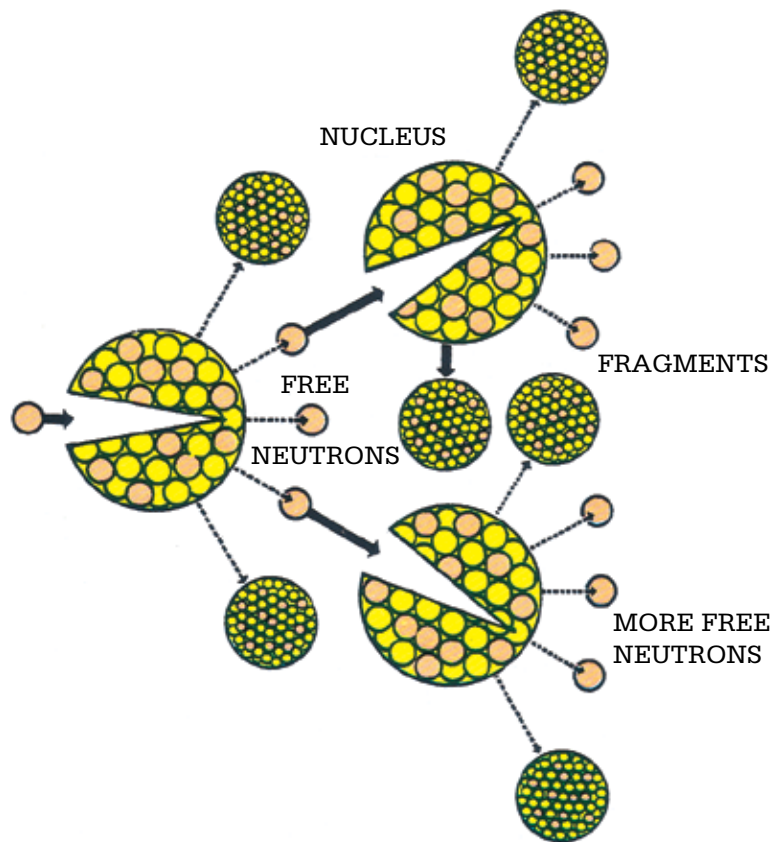
Nuclear Fission:

How it works in the generation of electricity

Nuclear fission (splitting) occurs when the nucleus of an atom of **U235 Uranium** is bombarded with neutrons from another source. The nucleus splits into two smaller fragments and at the same time releases additional neutrons. Some of these additional neutrons will split other **U235** nuclei which in turn will release still more neutrons. This continuous splitting is a **chain reaction**. One product of a chain reaction is **heat** produced by the fragments being scattered at high speed.

The chain reaction takes place inside a containment vessel called a **reactor**. **Control rods**, made of a material that absorbs neutrons like a blotter, can stop the chain reaction instantly when inserted into the reactor fuel core.

In the generation of electricity, the only function of the nuclear reactor is to supply the **heat** necessary to convert water into **steam**. Once the steam is produced, the balance of the generating process is exactly the same as that in a fossil fueled generating plant.

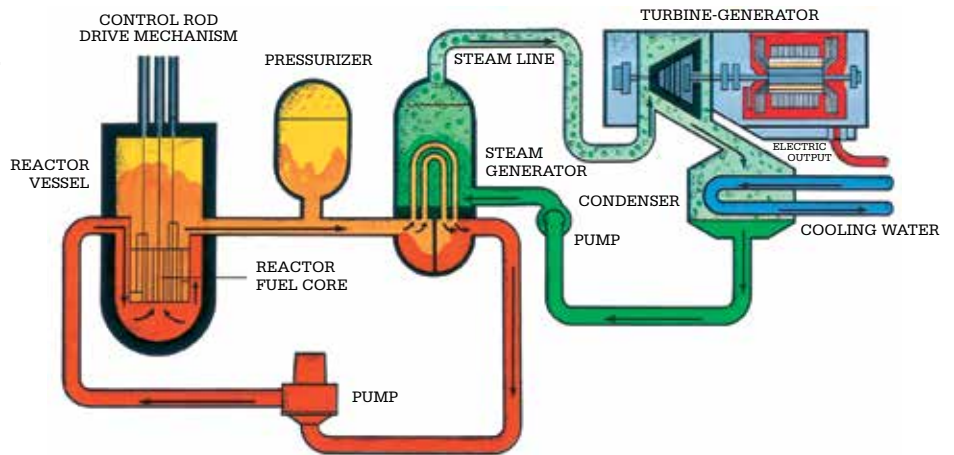


Nuclear Fission:

How it works in the generation of electricity

THE PRESSURIZED WATER NUCLEAR REACTOR

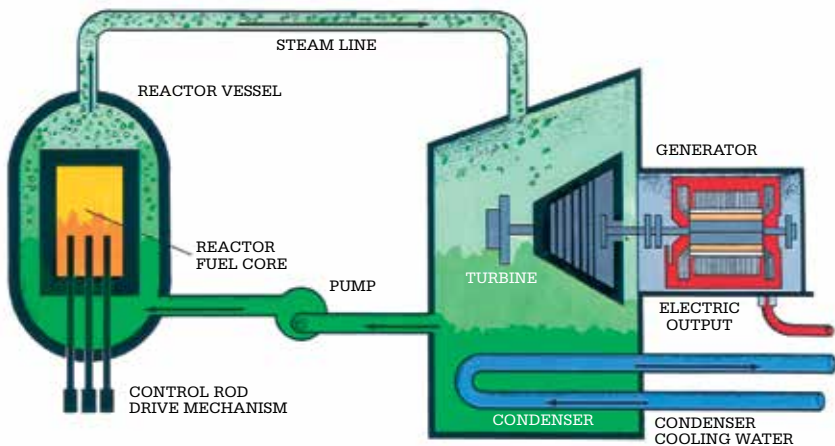
Salem



In a **pressurized water** nuclear reactor, there are **three** separate and enclosed **water loops**. Within the **first** loop, water, under **pressure** to prevent boiling, flows through the **reactor fuel core** and is heated by **nuclear fission**. The heated water passes through the **steam generator** where it transfers its heat to the water in the **second loop** and is then pumped back into the reactor to be reheated. The water in the second loop boils into **steam** and rushes with great force into the **turbine** where it strikes blades causing an attached shaft to spin. The other end of the shaft spins inside a **generator**, producing electricity. Within the **third loop**, **cooling water**, drawn from an outside source, condenses the steam after its energy is spent. The cooling water is returned to its source while the reconverted water is pumped back to the steam generator.

THE BOILING WATER NUCLEAR REACTOR

Hope Creek



In a **boiling water** nuclear reactor, there are **two** separate and enclosed **water loops**. Within the **first** loop, water flows through the **reactor fuel core** and heat generated by **nuclear fission** causes it to boil into steam. The steam rushes with great force through the steam line into a **turbine**. Once in the turbine, the steam strikes blades attached to a shaft causing it to spin. The other end of the shaft spins inside a **generator**, producing electricity. A **second** water loop, carrying cooling water drawn from an outside source, condenses the steam when its energy is spent in the turbine. After condensation, the reconverted water is pumped back into the **reactor vessel** to start the heating cycle again while the cooling water is returned to its source.

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