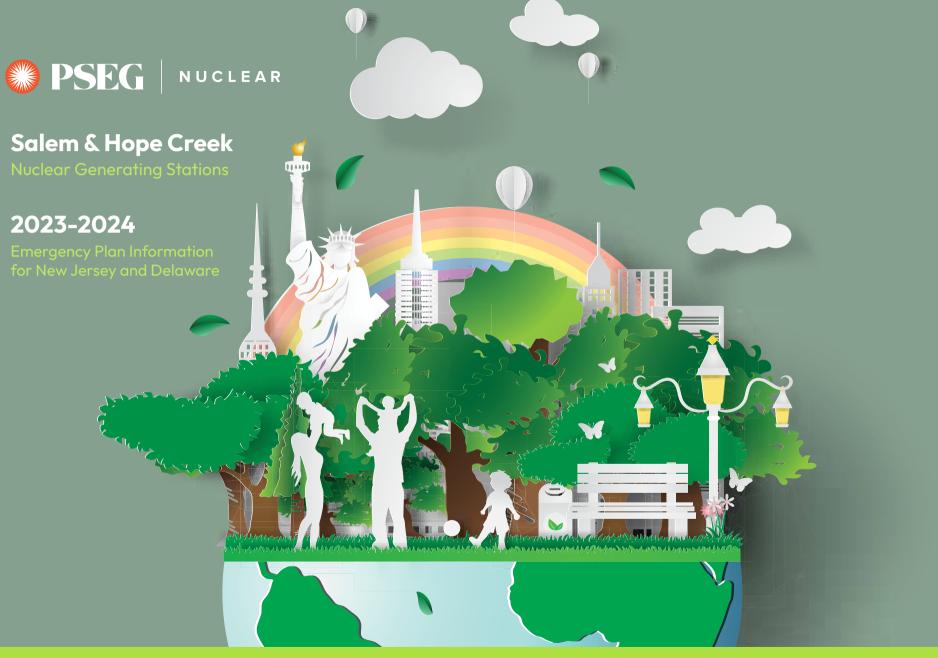
Our Environment, Our World: Protecting Planet Earth



PLEASE RETAIN

This calendar contains important emergency planning information for people who live within 10 miles of our nuclear power plants. The information was developed by PSEG Nuclear with support from state and local officials to help you know what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency at one of our nuclear power plants.

What to do during an Emergency

If you hear a siren

Do not evacuate unless notified. Tune your radio to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station and monitor media sources for information.

The following radio stations are a part of the **Emergency Alert System:**

New Jersey

WENJ-FM	97.3	Marine Channel	10
Delaware			
WDDE-FM	91.1	WDEL-AM	1150
WRDX	92.9	WWTX-AM	1290
WSTW-FM	93.7	WDOV-AM	1410
WDSD-FM	94.7	WILM-AM	1450
WJBR-FM	99.5	Marine Channel	16
WCHK FM	101.3	For Spanish Spe	eaking Populations

If children are in school

Do not go to schools to pick up children.

Children will be moved to a host school/student relocation center and cared for until you arrive. See page 32 for NJ and Page 36 for DE.

Follow instructions provided by your school for picking up your children.

To register prior to an emergency

If you will need help in responding to an evacuation order, do the following:

- Call your Emergency Management Office. See information on pages 3 and 29 in this calendar.
- In New Jersey go to www.registerready.nj.gov or call 211.
- For Delaware Emergency Alert Services go to https://DEMA.delaware.gov/onlineServices/.

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.

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.

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 calendar) in a front window or door.
- Bring the items suggested on page 31 of this calendar.

For additional information on steps 4, 5, 6, see page 31.

Public Inquiries

For information about **STATE ACTIVITIES**, call or go to:

New Jersey 609-963-6900. Option 2

NJSP@NJSP.gov or https://nj.gov/njoem/

Delaware 1-877-SAY-DEMA (1-877-729-3362 – IN STATE) https://DEMA.delaware.gov/

New Jersey >>

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

Cumberland County Office of Emergency Management 1-856-455-8770 https://www.cumberlandcountynj.gov/OEM New Jersey Office of

Delaware

New Castle County

Office of Emergency Management 1-302-395-2700

Kent County Kent County Emergency Management 1-302-735-3465 **Emergency Management**

1-609-963-6900, Option 2 Email: <u>NJSP@NJSP.gov</u> <u>ready.nj.gov</u>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/readynewjersey

Instagram & Twitter: @readynj

New Jersey DEP

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

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

Web Page www.DEMA.Delaware.gov

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/DelawareEMA Bureau of Nuclear Engineering 1-609-984-7700 https://www.state.nj.us/dep/rpp/bne/

Police, fire and ambulance Salem County 9-1-1 Cumberland County 9-1-1

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/delawareema/

Twitter: https://twitter.com/DelawareEMA_

Police, fire and ambulance

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

Important Dates

Siren Test Schedule:

- **2023** Tuesday, October 3, 2023 AM Activation
- 2024 Tuesday, January 2, 2024 AM Activation Tuesday, April 2, 2024, PM Activation Wednesday, July 2, 2024, PM Activation

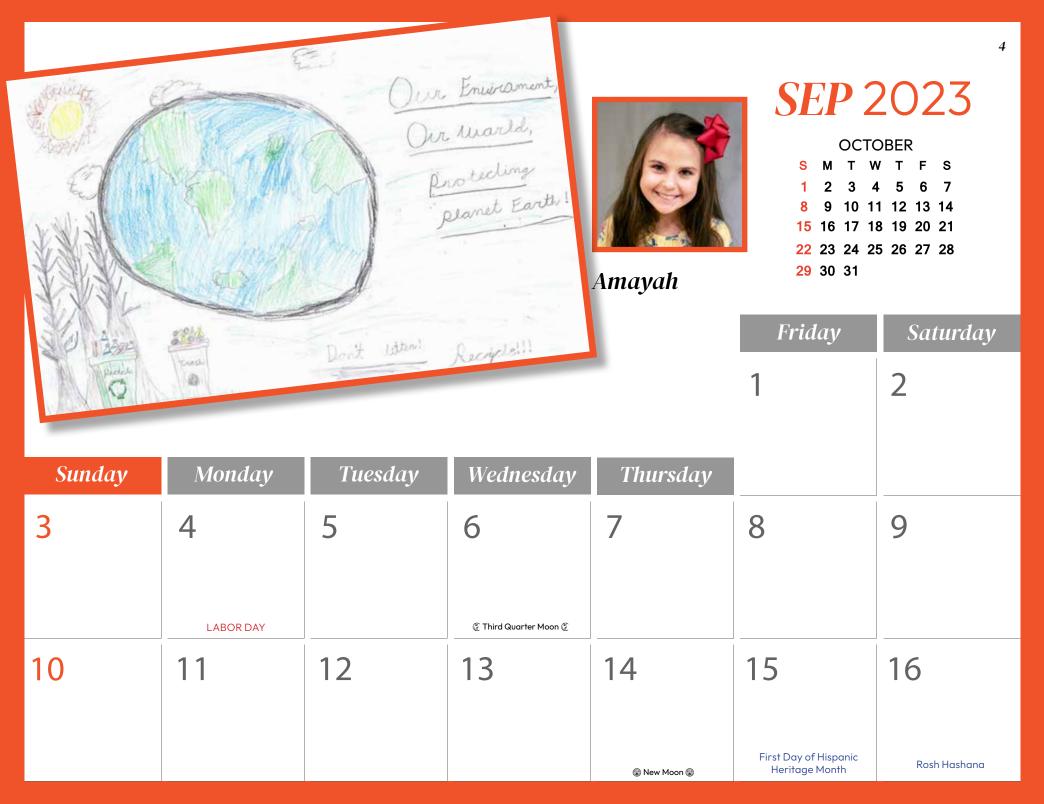
Full Activation 3-5 minute steady sound.

Public Meetings:

- Salem County Wednesday, July 10, 2024 Salem County Office of Emergency Management
- Cumberland County Thursday, July 11, 2024 Woodland Country Day School

Siren Maintenance To continue and maintain a high level of siren system performance, periodic maintenance and testing may occur. The testing may result in a growl or short, ten (10) second burst (sound) of the siren.

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31

NEW YEARS EVE

DEC 2023



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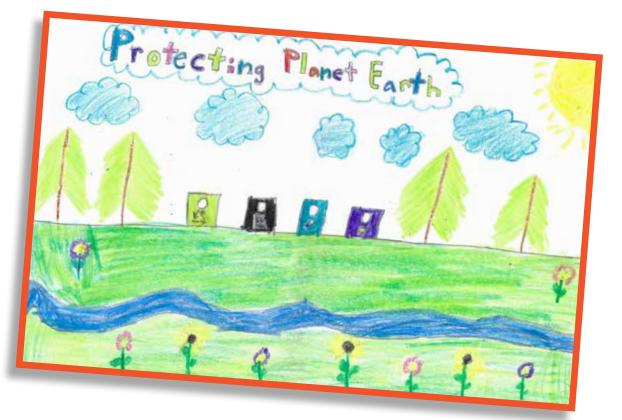
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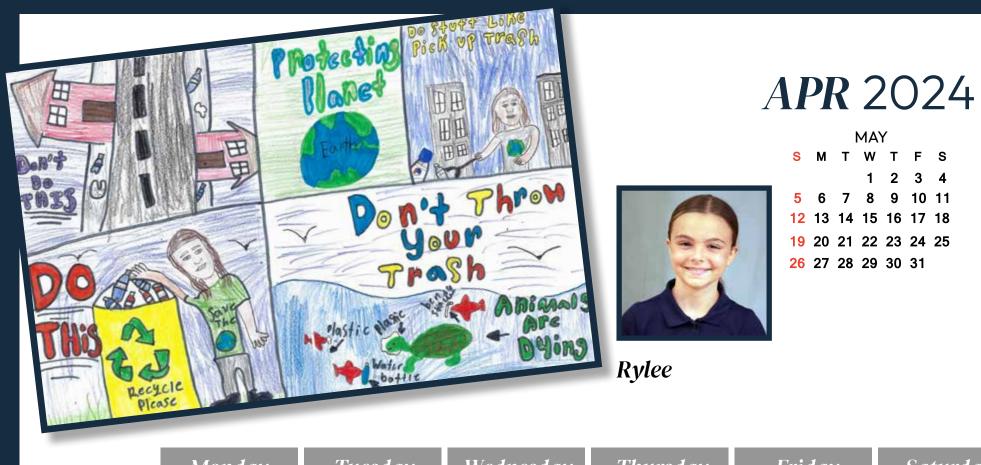
MAR 2024



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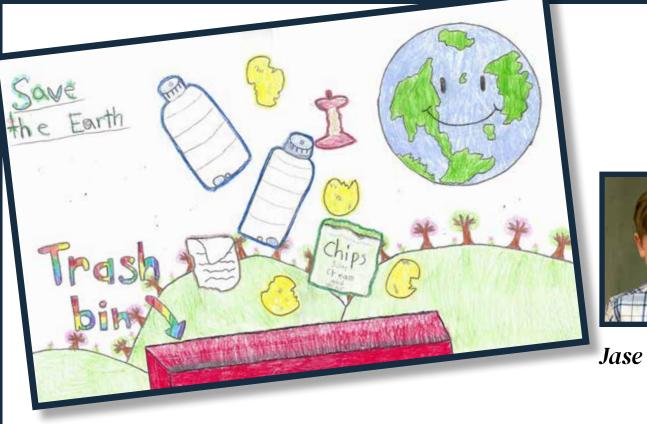
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			NJ PUBLIC MEETING Salem County Office of Emergency Management	DE PUBLIC MEETING Woodland Country Day School		🕃 First Quarter Moon 🕃

JUL 2024

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Kaelyn



What to do during an *EMERGENCY*

Emergency Classifications

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission defines four emergency classifications that could occur at a nuclear power plant. PSEG Nuclear would contact federal, state and local authorities in each of the following situations.

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 >

Unusual Event 🕨

Site Area Emergency >

General Emergency >

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.**

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 or refer to other media sources to receive information from state officials.**

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 listed on page 2 or refer to other media sources to receive information from state officials.**

Procedures for *PROTECTIVE ACTIONS*

If asked to Monitor and Prepare

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 (EAS) radio stations are listed on page 2 in this emergency calendar.

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, or other protective actions.

If asked to Shelter-In-Place

- Close outside doors and windows.
- Turn off fans and air conditioners. This helps keep out radioactive material.
- Keep pets inside 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 calendar) in a 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 as directed (see page 32 for NJ and page 36 for DE).
- Service animals and pets are permitted at Reception Centers.

Need a ride?

For NJ bus routes see page 34, for DE bus routes see page 38

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 in New Jersey go to <u>www.registerready.nj.gov</u> If in Delaware go to <u>www.DEMA.Delaware.gov</u>

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.
- Visit <u>https://www.ready.gov/pet-preparedness</u> to make a plan for your pets and service animals.

Radiological information for farmers

Information is available at the following Websites: <u>https://nj.gov/njoem/</u> plan-prepare/radiological-info-farmers.shtml.or <u>https://preparede.org</u>

New Jersey Office of Emergency Management

1-609-963-6900, Option 2 Email: <u>rerp@njsp.gov</u> Website: <u>ready.nj.gov</u>

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

1-877-SAY DEMA (1-877-729-3362) or 1-302-659-DEMA (1-302-659-3362) www.DEMA.Delaware.gov

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

About POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)

The States of New Jersey and Delaware, after careful consideration, have made Potassium lodide (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).

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

Authorities may recommend that you take KI in addition to other Protective Actions via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other media sources. 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 official instructions. 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 County Department of Health and Social Services 110 Fifth Street Salem, NJ 08079-1912 1-856-935-7510 https://health.salemcountynj.gov

The Cumberland County Department of Health 309 Buck Street Millville, NJ 08332 1-856-327-7602 https://www.ccdoh.org

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

Delaware Emergency Management Agency 1-877-729-3362 or 1-302-659-3362, or check DEMA Website at 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

About POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)

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Delaware Emergency Management Agency 1-877-729-3362 or 1-302-659-3362, or check DEMA Website at 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 your Reception Centers (Listed at right).
- People who are told to evacuate will use the Reception Centers.



See map to determine if you live in the affected ERPA or refer to a detailed description of the ERPA's at <u>https://nj.gov/njoem/</u> plan-prepare/salem-hope-creek-stations.shtml

Reception Centers

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

Locate the Reception Centers listed below on the map.
 Please become familiar with these locations.



Salem County Vo-tech School 880 Route 45 Woodstown

School Information

Host Schools — Unless otherwise instructed by officials, 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

Arthur P. Schalick High School

is the host school for

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



Bridgeton High School 111 N. West Avenue,

Bridgeton

Penns Grove Middle School is the host school for

is the nost school for

John Fenwick School

Penns Grove High School

is the host school for

Salem City Middle SchoolSalem City High School

Cumberland Regional High School is the host school for

SCHOOL is the host school to

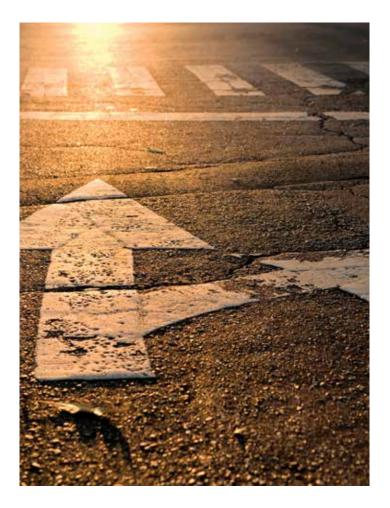
- Morris Goodwin School
- Stow Creek Township School
- Woodland Country Day School

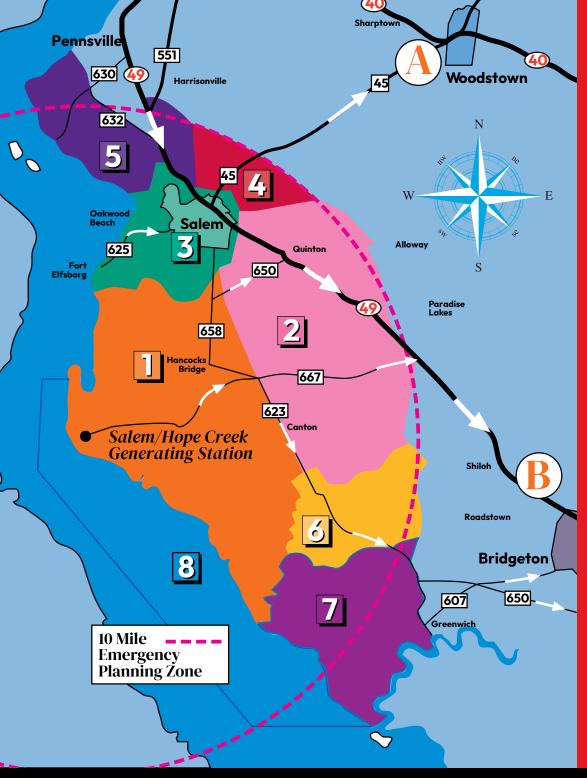
Schools outside the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

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.

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.





EMERGENCY INFORMATION

What to do during an EMERGENCY in New Jersey

Salem and Cumberland Evacuation Bus Routes

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

Route #1 (Hancocks Bridge)

Route begins at intersection of Salem Hancocks Bridge Road and Front Street and includes Front Street, Poplar Street, Main Street, Powell Street, Alloway Creek Neck Road, Grosscup Road, Alloway Creek Neck Road, Cuff Road, Harmersville-Canton Road, Silver Lake Road, Fogg Road, Frog Ocean Road, Stow Neck Road, Long Bridge Road, Harmersville-Canton Road and Hancocks Bridge-Quinton Road.

Route #2 (Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek)

Route begins at intersection of Route 581 and Burden Hill Road and includesRoute 581, Greenwich – Telegraph Road, Waterworks Road, Burden Hill Road, Jericho Road, Hogate Boulevard, Cross Road, Robinson Road, Salem New Bridge Canton Road, Cuff Road, Hancocks Bridge Harmersville Road, Salem New Bridge Canton Road, Beasley Neck Road, Sickler Street, New Street, Cottage Avenue, Route 49, Burden Hill Road and Tattletown Road.

Route #2A (Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek)

Route begins at intersection of Maskells Mill Road and Salem New Bridge Canton Road and includes Salem-New Bridge Road (aka: Harmersville - Canton Road), Church Road, Smick Road, Maskells Mill Road, Harmersville – Peck's Corner – Cohansey Road, Cross Road, Maskells Mill Road which becomes Friendship Road, Buckhorn, Friendship Road, Friendship – Maskells Road, Hell Neck Road, Quinton Jericho Road, Harrnersville-Peck's Corner Road, Cross Road, Hogate Boulevard, Jericho Road, Burden Hill Road and Route 49.

Route #3 (Elsinboro)

Route begins at intersection of East Amwellbury Road and Tilbury Road and includes East Amwellbury Road, Tilbury Road, Fort Elfsborg Salem Road, South Tilbury Road, Country Club Drive, Locust Avenue, Riverview Drive, South Locust Avenue, Tilbury Road/ Amwellbury Road, Hancocks Bridge Fort Elfsborg Road/ Money Island Road, Haggersville Road, South Walnut Street, Amwellbury Road Salem- Hancock's Bridge Road/ Yorke Street and Grieves Parkway.

Route #3A (Salem)

Route begins at intersection of Griffith Street and Route 45 and includes Griffith Street, Fifth Street, West Broadway, South Front Street, Thompson Street, South Third Street, Carpenter Street, Oak Street, Wesley Street, Chestnut Street and West Broadway.

Route #3B (Salem)

Route begins at intersection of Grant Street and Route 45 and includes Grant Street, Eighth Street, Seventh Street, Johnson Street and East Broadway (Including Broadway Towers).



Salem and Cumberland Evacuation Bus Routes

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

Route #3C (Salem)

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 Route begins on West Broadway and includes West Broadway, Chestnut Street (including Chestnut Terrace Apartments), Delaware Drive, Morningside Drive, Pine Avenue, Spruce Avenue, Plasket Avenue and Crossland Avenue.

Route #3D (Salem)

Route begins at intersection of Grant Street and Route 45 and includes Grant Street, Keasbey Street, East Broadway, Grieves Parkway (including Harvest Point Apartments), Yorke Street including Salem Manor Apartments and Market Street.

Route #3E (Salem)

Route begins on East Broadway and includes East Broadway, Yorke Street, Magnolia Street, Olive Street, Smith Street and Walnut Street.

Route #4 (Mannington)

Route begins at Quinton-Acton Station Road and includes Quinton-Acton Station Road, Clancy Road, Sandy Ridge Road, Quaker Neck Road, Grant Street, Market Street, DuBois Road, Griscomb Road, Whitney Street and Salem-Woodstown Road.

Route #5 (Pennsville)

Route begins at intersection of Lenape Drive and Route 49 and includes Lenape Drive, Chestnut Drive, Suppawna Road, Plow Point Road, Old Toll Road, South Broadway, West Suppawna Road, Freas Road, Harrisonville-Lighthouse Road and Fort Mott Road.

Route #6 (Stow Creek)

Route begins at Quinton-Jericho Road and includes Quinton-Jericho Road, Buckhorn Road, Marlboro Road, Jericho Road, Macanippuck Road, Stow Creek Road, Sandwash Road, Canton Road, Chestnut Road, Davis Mill Road, Willis Road, Gum Tree Road and Pony Road.

Route #7 (Salem)

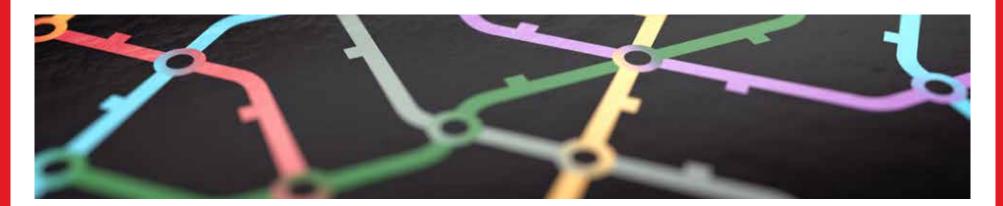
Route begins at intersection of Upper Roadstown Road and Roadstown Road and includes Upper Roadstown Road (Hospital Road), Stathems Neck Road, Stathems White Clay Road, Neck Road (Wheaton Island Road), Tindall Island Road, Wethrill Road, Bayside Road (Tappen Lane), Bacons Neck Road, Ye Greate Street, Mill Road and Gum Tree Road.



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! <u>www.registerready.nj.gov</u> or call 211.



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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.



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

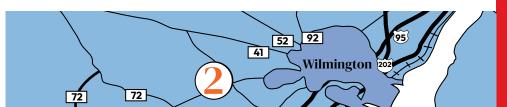
The area bounded to the west by the Norfolk Southern Railroad; to the east by Route 9; to the north by Route 299; to the south by Route 6 and Smyrna Landing Road.

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.



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:

- Odessa High School
- Lorewood Grove Elementary School
- St. Georges Technical High School
- Cantwell Ridge Middle School

Mount Pleasant High School is the Relocation Center for:

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

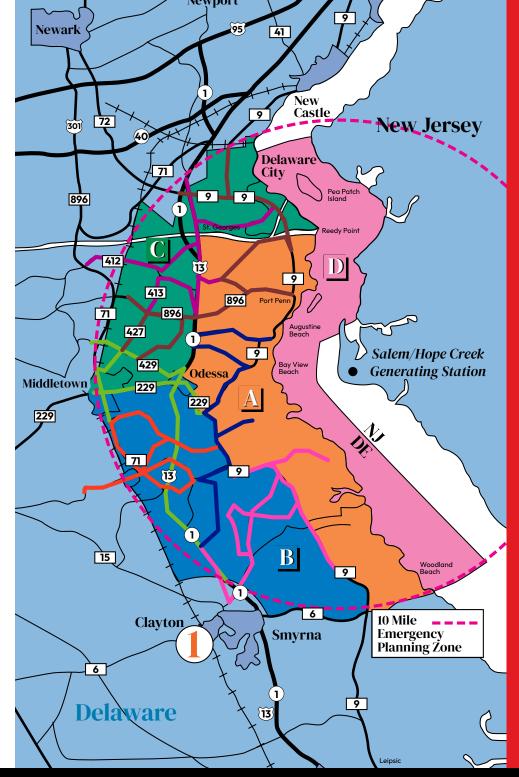
Dover High School is the Relocation Center for:

- 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 Early Childhood Center
- 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 Early Childhood Center
- St. Anne's Episcopal School

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



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

What to do during an EMERGENCY Delaware

Delaware Evacuation Bus Routes

Buses will drive slowly along the following roads if transportation in 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)

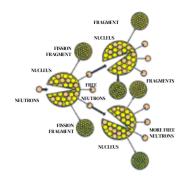
BROWN ROUTE Roads Covered

- 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)

Delaware Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Disability Smart 911 Registration.

The Delaware EPZ Disability Smart 911 Registration is designed to help emergency responders locate and safely evacuate EPZ residents with disabilities who would need transportation in the event of an incident at the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Power Plant. **Register for Smart 911 here:** <u>https://dema.delaware.gov/onlineServices/index.shtml</u>

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.

Radiation in Perspective

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

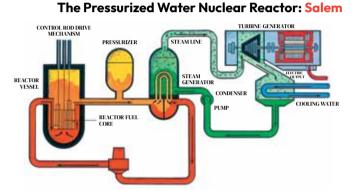
The radiation given off by the radioactive materials in commercial nuclear power plants is called ionizing radiation. That means that it causes ion pairs (positively and negatively charged particles) to form in the cells that the radiation encounters. It is important to understand that ionizing radiation 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.

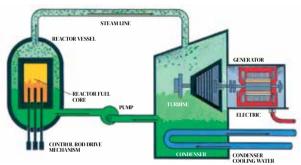
Medical treatments and examinations are another source of radiation exposure for many people. A chest X-ray is generally about 10 millirem, while a dental X-ray is usually about 9 millirem. Most scientists do not think that these levels have a significant impact on a person's health.

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.



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.

NOTIFIED