



EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT

2018 Emergency Information Calendar

Keep this calendar in your home or a handy place so you will have the information in the event of an emergency.

Copies of the Plant Hatch Emergency Information Calendar are available in Spanish.
To receive a Spanish version, call 1-855-880-2058.

Copias de la Planta de Hatch Información de Emergencia Calendario están
disponibles en Español. Para recibir una versión en Español, llame al 1-855-880-2058.

Dear neighbor,

Plant Hatch is committed to the relentless pursuit of safety. That includes the safety of our employees, facility, and most importantly, the safety and health of our neighbors. U. S. nuclear facilities are the most heavily regulated in the world, and at Southern Nuclear, we don't just meet federal standards, we exceed them.

As a neighbor of Plant Hatch, it's important that you are informed about our facility.

- ▶ Please familiarize yourself with the contents of this calendar, which explains what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency at our plant. The **Special Needs Card** located in the back of this calendar is for you or anyone at your location who has a physical condition that would require special assistance in the event of an evacuation. Please complete and return the card to ensure proper assistance.
- ▶ You also may view the **2018 Hatch Emergency Information Calendar** online at **southernnuclear.com** or by scanning the QR code below.
- ▶ Pole-mounted sirens are installed throughout the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone around Plant Hatch. These sirens alert residents to listen to a local radio or television station (alert stations on page 2) for directions in the unlikely event of an emergency.
- ▶ The CodeRED Emergency Notification System may be utilized to contact residents by phone in the event of an emergency. It is also available as an app on your smart phone. For additional information, contact your local emergency management agency (contact information on page 1).

If you have any questions about information in the calendar or about emergency planning, call Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness at **855-880-2058**.

To learn more about nuclear energy, please call **800-722-7774** to schedule a plant visit.

Thank you for your continued support of Plant Hatch.



Scan to download a
digital version of this
emergency informa-
tion
















Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David N. Vineyard".

David Vineyard
Vice President
Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant



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CodeRED

The CodeRED Emergency Notification System may be utilized to contact residents by phone in the event of an emergency.








Appling County Courthouse

The Appling County Courthouse's domed clock tower has been overlooking downtown Baxley since it was constructed in 1908. The courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

2018 JANUARY

DECEMBER							FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	1	2	3
31	1	2	3	4	5	6							

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	 2	3	4	5	6
	New Year's Day					
7	 8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	 17	18	19	20
	Martin Luther King Jr. Day					
21	22	23	 24	25	26	27
28	29	30	 31			

Emergency Classifications

There are four levels of emergency classification defined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. See page 1 for a list and description of each.






Baxley Mural

This historic Baxley mural on South Main Street was restored in 2012 by local-born artist Lamar Miles. The landmark depicts local resources that have strengthened the community and continue to develop Appling County.

2018 FEBRUARY

JANUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	25	26	27	28	1	2	3
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
					Groundhog Day	
4	5	6		7	8	9
						10
11	12	13	14		15	16
			Ash Wednesday Valentine's Day			17
18	19	20	21	22		23
	Presidents Day					24
25	26	27	28			

How will you be notified of an emergency?

See page 2 for details on emergency notifications.






Vehicle Search

Held to the highest security standards of any American industry, Plant Hatch has been designed with multiple layers of protection including structural strength and a highly-trained security force.

2018 MARCH

FEBRUARY							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	1	2	3	29	30	1	2	3	4	5

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1		2
4	5	6	7	8		9
11	12	13	14	15	16	
Daylight Saving Begins						St. Patrick's Day
18	19	20	21	22	23	
		First Day of Spring				
25	26	27	28	29	30	
					Passover Begins	31

Emergency Alert Stations

See page 2 for a list of radio and television stations that will provide emergency information.



Vidalia Onions

Each year around mid-April, Georgia's official state vegetable starts making its way to market. The Vidalia onion is grown in a defined area that produces the special sweet characteristics that are beloved by fans and chefs throughout the culinary world.

2018 APRIL

MARCH							MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	1	2	3	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<div>Easter</div> <div>April Fools' Day</div> <div></div> <div>8</div>	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	<div></div> <div>16</div>	17	18	19	20	21
<div></div> <div>22</div>	23	<div>Tax Day</div> <div>24</div>	25	26	27	28
<div>Earth Day</div> <div>29</div>	<div></div> <div>30</div>	1	2	3	4	5

Know what to do

Understanding the three emergency actions listed on pages 2–4 will allow you to act promptly during an emergency.




Control Room Simulator

Plant Hatch uses two control rooms to operate each of the two reactor units. From these facilities, licensed reactor operators can monitor and control nearly every aspect of the plant's operation.

2018 MAY

APRIL							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	1	2	3	4	5	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
						Cinco De Mayo
6	7		8	9	10	11
13	14		15	16	17	18
Mother's Day						Armed Forces Day
20	21		22	23	24	25
27	28		29	30	31	1
	Memorial Day					2



Radiation





Information about radiation and common sources of exposure are located on page 7.

Cooling Tower

Freshly cooled water cascades down into the base of one of Plant Hatch's eight mechanical draft cooling towers.

2018 JUNE

MAY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5		6	7	8
						9
10	11	12		13	14	15
				Flag Day		16
17	18	19		20	21	22
Father's Day				First Day of Summer		23
24	25	26	27		28	29
						30

Plan your evacuation route

Directions to reception centers/shelters can be found on page 4. To determine the appropriate location, reference the zone list on Page 5 and map on page 6.



Dosimeters

When accessing certain parts of Plant Hatch, plant employees wear instruments called dosimeters that allow them to safely monitor and track any potential radiation dosage. Federal regulatory agencies carefully set and enforce dose limits to protect the public, the environment and plant employees.

2018 JULY

JUNE							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5		6
			Independence Day			
8	9	10	11	12		13
15	16	17	18		19	20
22	23	24	25	26		27
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Know your evacuation zone

Areas around the facility are divided into zones. Identify the zone(s) in which you live and work using the map on page 6.



Baxley Water Works Park

The scene for several of Baxley's activities throughout the year, Water Works Park features seating, a water fountain and a covered stage.

2018 AUGUST

JULY							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	1	2	3	4	5	6

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	 4
5	6	7	8	9	10	 11
12	13	14	15	16	17	 18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
 26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Who to call during an emergency

Contact numbers for local emergency agencies are listed on page 1.



Hazlehurst Caboose

The landmark Hazlehurst caboose commemorates Southern Railway veteran Clarence Moseley "Ribs" Peel (1897-1955) and his wife Jessie (1907-2001). Peel had been a Southern Railway trainman for 38 years when he died in a railroad accident near Hazlehurst.

2018 SEPTEMBER

AUGUST							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3 	4	5	6	7	8
	Labor Day					
9 	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rosh Hashanah Begins		Patriot Day				
16 	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Yom Kippur Begins				
23 First Day of Autumn	24	25 	26	27	28	29
30						

Information for agriculture

See page 8 to learn special preventive
and emergency protective actions.



Historical Society Museum

The Historical Society Museum is the place to learn about Hazlehurst and Jeff Davis County's history. First organized in 1996, the museum unveils the area's rich history from the Creek and Cherokee Native Americans to the incorporation of Hazlehurst, the coming of the railroad and the transformation into the 21st century.

2018 OCTOBER

SEPTEMBER							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
30	1	2	3	4	5	6							

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	 2	3	4	5	6
7	8	 9	10	11	12	13
	Columbus Day					
14	15	 16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	 24	25	26	27
28	29	30	 31	1	2	3
			Halloween			

Special Needs Card

If someone in your household requires special assistance during an emergency, complete the Special Needs Card on the back of this calendar.







Purple Martins

Each year, purple martins arrive in South Georgia in early February and leave in the fall. Older martins tend to return to their old nesting areas like the ones located at the Hatch Energy Education Center. Since 1994, Plant Hatch has been recognized as a certified member of the Wildlife Habitat Council. The plant maintains management programs for raptors, bats and fox squirrels.

2018 NOVEMBER

OCTOBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31	1	2	3	4	5

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6		7	8	9
		Election Day				10
11	12	13	14		15	16
Veterans Day Daylight Saving Time Ends						17
18	19	20	21	22		23
				Thanksgiving Day		24
25	26	27	28	29		30
						1



About Hatch Nuclear Plant

For more information about Plant Hatch, visit
www.southernnuclear.com

Switchyard/Plant

Hatch Nuclear Plant has the capacity to produce up to 1,848,000 kilowatts of electricity. Since 1975, Plant Hatch has supplied an average of more than 8 percent of Georgia's total electricity needs.

2018 DECEMBER

NOVEMBER							JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	1	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hanukkah Begins					Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					First Day of Winter	
23	24 Christmas Eve	25	26	27	28	29
30	New Year's Eve 31	Christmas				



Who Is Involved in the Emergency Plan?

State and local government agencies have plans to protect you if there is an emergency at Plant Hatch. Some of the agencies involved are:

Appling County Emergency Management Agency
Jeff Davis County Emergency Management Agency
Tattnall County Emergency Management Agency
Toombs County Emergency Management Agency
Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Georgia Governor's Office
Georgia Power
Southern Nuclear

Any serious emergency would generally develop over time. There would normally be plenty of time for you to be notified and for you to take action.



Emergency Information

For more information about emergency plans, call **1-855-880-2058**. A recorded public information line will be activated in the event of an emergency. Please call **1-800-262-5283** for the latest recorded update. You may also visit **georgiapower.com** for the latest update.

To contact the state or your local emergency management agency, use the contact information provided below.

GEMA/HS
gema.ga.gov **800-TRY-GEMA or 800-879-4362**

APPLING COUNTY
applingema.com
Emergency Management Agency **912-367-8170**
Sheriff **912-367-8120**

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY
jeffdavisema.com
Emergency Management Agency **912-375-6628**
Sheriff **912-375-6600**

TATTNALL COUNTY
tattnallema.com
TattnallEma/Facebook
Emergency Management Agency **912-557-6820**
Sheriff **912-557-6777**

TOOMBS COUNTY
Emergency Management Agency **912-526-6424**
Sheriff **912-526-6778**



Emergency Classifications

1. **Notification of Unusual Event** - The least serious of the four NRC classifications. It means there is a minor problem at the plant. Because of strict federal regulations, many situations occur that qualify as unusual events. Unusual events pose no danger to the public. You will not need to take any actions unless directed to by state and local officials.
2. **Alert** - An event has occurred that could reduce the plant's level of safety. There should be no danger to the public. County and state officials will be involved and prepared for any necessary response. You will not need to take any actions unless directed to by state and local officials.
3. **Site Area Emergency** - An event has occurred that could involve major problems with plant systems. Local radio and television stations in the area will provide information and instructions. If you're in an affected area, you will be notified by state and local officials about any actions you need to take.
4. **General Emergency** - The most serious of the four NRC classifications. Radioactive material could be released outside the plant site. State and local authorities will take action to protect the public. Sirens may be sounded and local radio and television stations will provide information and instructions. If you're in an affected area, you will be notified by state and local officials about any actions you need to take.



How Would You Know if There Was an Emergency?

Siren Systems

Sirens have been set up within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Plant Hatch. These sirens alert residents to listen to a local radio or television station in the event of an emergency. The sirens have a sound different than fire trucks, etc.

The sirens are tested frequently, including an annual test that will be heard by residents. The sirens are activated briefly for this annual test. Residents will be notified of any audible testing in advance through local television, radio and print media.

CodeRED Emergency Notification System

The CodeRED Emergency Notification System may be utilized to contact residents by phone in the event of an emergency. It is also available as an app on your smartphone. For additional information, contact your local emergency management agency (see contact information on page 1).



Other Alerts

- ▶ The radio and television stations listed on this page will broadcast a warning.
- ▶ In boating and recreational areas, local emergency officials will sound sirens and/or use loud speakers to warn visitors.



Emergency Alert Stations

Radio


WUFE-AM	1260	Baxley, Ga.
WBYZ-FM	94.5	Baxley, Ga.
WHJD-FM	105.9	Hazlehurst, Ga.
WTCQ-FM	97.7	Vidalia, Ga.
WYUM-FM	101.7	Vidalia, Ga.
WVOP-AM	970	Vidalia, Ga.

Television

WSAV-TV	Channel 3	Savannah, Ga.
WTOG-TV	Channel 11	Savannah, Ga.
WJCL-TV	Channel 22	Savannah, Ga.

Social Media

 facebook.com/GeorgiaPower

 [@georgiapower](https://twitter.com/georgiapower)

False Alarms

A false alarm of the emergency sirens is possible because of lightning or other events. If you hear the emergency sirens and there is NO emergency information on the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) station, then the alarm is probably false.

If this happens, please contact the local emergency management agency office with any questions. (See phone numbers listed on page 1).



Emergency Actions

The three actions you may be asked to take to protect yourself are called "take shelter," "go inside, stay inside" or "evacuate." These three actions are described in the following sections. Be sure you understand them. Officials will tell you what to do based on the type of emergency. You may be told that your area is not affected and no action is needed. Whatever you are told to do, keep calm, follow directions and minimize phone use for emergency purposes only.

If Told to Take Shelter

Taking shelter means protecting yourself by going inside a building and not breathing outside air. The building could be your house, your workplace or another nearby building. Taking shelter will help keep you safe if there is a small amount of radiation in the air.

If you are told to take shelter, follow these steps:

1. Stay indoors until further notice.
2. Close all doors and windows.
3. Turn off fans, heaters and air conditioners that use outside air. Use your heating or cooling system only to protect life or health.
4. Do not use fireplaces. If your fireplace is in use, put out the fire. Close dampers or any other air intakes.
5. Stay tuned to your local radio or television stations listed on this page for more instructions.
6. Shelter your livestock if you can do so easily. Place them on stored feed and protected water.

7. Do not leave your home or shelter. Stay indoors until you receive official notice that it is safe to go out or until you are instructed to evacuate your home.
8. If you must go outside, protect your breathing by placing a damp cloth or towel over your nose and mouth. To provide more protection, fold the cloth over several times before placing it over your nose and mouth.
9. Children who are in school during an emergency will be cared for. **DO NOT** go to the school. If your children are in school and the school is in an affected zone, they will be sheltered or sent to the reception center as needed. You will be told how to pick up your children when you get to the reception center/shelter. It is important that you do not go to a school to pick up children.

If Told to Go Inside, Stay Inside

Go inside, stay inside means protecting yourself by going inside any type of building, home or business. This action will keep you safe if there is a security event occurring at the plant. There is no danger of a radiation release at this time.

If you are told to go inside, stay inside, follow these steps:

1. Go indoors and stay until further notice.
2. Lock all doors and windows.
3. Do not drive unless it is an emergency.
4. Stay tuned to stations listed on page 2 for updates.

If Told to Evacuate Your Home

Evacuation means that you and anyone who is with you should move to a place that is greater than 10 miles away from the facility.

- ▶ Go first to your reception center/shelter. Reception centers/shelters are listed on page 7.
- ▶ Sign in when you get there to help keep track of all persons during an emergency.

Plans have been made to give you housing if needed. You also may need to be checked for contamination. This can be done at your reception center/shelter. Look at the map on page 8, find your reception center and know how to get there.

NOTE: It is important for you to register at your reception center/shelter, even if you do not intend to stay there. This allows officials to verify you are safe and out of the area. Law enforcement officers will make every effort to protect your property while you are away. For the safety and convenience of others, alcoholic beverages, firearms and pets should not be brought to the reception center/shelter. Residents will receive instructions from state and federal agencies on where they can shelter their pets.

If you are told to evacuate, follow these steps:

1. Stay calm. If you already know where to go, how to get there and what to take you will have more time to do what you need to do.
2. Stay tuned to your local radio or television stations listed on page 2 for news about the emergency.
3. Children who are in school during an emergency will be cared for. **DO NOT** go to the school. If your children are in school and the school is in an affected zone, they will be sheltered or sent to the reception

center as needed. You will be told how to pick up your children when you get to the reception center/shelter. It is important that you do not go to a school to pick up children.

4. Gather what you and your family will need. You will likely have to be away from home for a few days. Take these things along if you can:

- ▶ This calendar
- ▶ Some way to identify yourself, such as a driver's license or other important papers with proof of address
- ▶ Cash, checkbook and credit cards
- ▶ Glasses, prescription drugs and other important medicines
- ▶ Personal toiletry items (toothbrush, comb, etc.)
- ▶ Baby supplies

NOTE: Reception centers/shelters provide food, bedding and other emergency services.

5. Remember to do the following before you leave:
 - ▶ Shelter your livestock, especially dairy animals, if you can do so easily. Leave enough water and stored feed for several days. Residents will receive instructions from state and federal agencies on where they can shelter their pets.
 - ▶ Turn off all appliances except your refrigerator and freezer. Turn off lights and water faucets.
 - ▶ Lock all windows and outside doors. Law enforcement will patrol the evacuated area.
 - ▶ Tie a white cloth to the front doorknob of your house or to the mailbox. The white cloth will signal to emergency workers that you have left the area safely.

- ▶ Remind nearby friends and neighbors about the need to evacuate. Do not use the phone for this since the lines will be needed for official calls.

- ▶ Use your own car if you can. If you have room, check to see if any of your neighbors need a ride. If you know someone who is physically or mentally disabled, give them a ride if possible. If you need a ride and have already sent in a special needs card, an emergency worker will pick you up. If you have not sent in the card, the radio or television will give the phone number to call to be picked up. You can also call your county emergency management agency office (listed on page 1).

NOTE: Special needs cards are located on the back of this calendar. If you or someone you know would be unable to evacuate himself or herself, fill out the special needs post card on the back of this calendar and mail it now.

- ▶ Turn on your car radio for more information.
- ▶ Follow the route you have marked on the map on page 8. Traffic control officials will help guide you on your trip.
- ▶ Close car windows and vents. Keep the air conditioner and heater off. It is okay to recirculate air inside the car.

6. Drive carefully. Go straight to the reception center/shelter, even if you plan to stay with friends or at a motel. Your belongings and clothing may be checked for contamination. The reception center/shelter will record your temporary address or location.

While you are away from home, local officers will patrol the area to protect property. Officials will decide when you can go home to check on animals and to pick up other items.

When the emergency has ended, public officials will tell you through the news media when it is safe to go home.



Evacuation Routes and Information

Emergency exit routes will depend on weather conditions and will be announced on radio and television. There will be no need to rush, so obey posted speed limits.

Evacuation Route 1 —Toombs County

(West of U.S. Hwy 1) U.S. Highway 1, north to County Road 115 (Aimwell Road Ext.), west to 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons, north to Toombs County Middle School:

- ▶ County Road 364 (Cedar Crossing-Alston Road), north to County Road 78 (Cedar Crossing-Vidalia Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 97 (South Thompson Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 78 (Cedar Crossing-Vidalia Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ Georgia Highway 56, east to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ Georgia Highway 147, west to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 336 (Old River Road), east to U.S. Highway 1

Evacuation Route 2 —Toombs County

(East of U.S. Highway 1) Georgia Highway 178, north to U.S. Highway 1, south to Parker Avenue, west to 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons, south to Toombs County Middle School:

- ▶ Georgia Highway 147, east to Georgia Highway 178
- ▶ Georgia Highway 56, east to Georgia Highway 178
- ▶ County Road 332 (Marvin Church Road), north to County Road 333 (Johnson Corner Road), north to Georgia Highway 178

Evacuation Route 3 — Tattnall County

Georgia Highway 147, northeast to Reidsville Middle School:

- ▶ Georgia Highway 178, north to Georgia Highway 147
- ▶ County Road 184 (P.E. Davis Road), County Road 185 (Elza District Road), County Road 183 (I.S. Smith Road), northeast to Elza District Road to Highway 147
- ▶ County Road 186 (Edwin Phillips Road), County Road 189, (Peach Tree Road), east to County Road 192, (Cedar Haw Road), north to Highway 147
- ▶ County Road 626 (Maple Drive), County Road 187 (Catherine T. Sanders Road), south to County Road 188 (Old River Road), east to Highway 178, north to Highway 147

Evacuation Route 4 — Appling County

U.S. Highway 1, south to Georgia Highway 15, south to Appling County Comprehensive High School:

- ▶ County Road 3 (West River Road), east to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 538 (Altamaha School Road), south to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 537 (Ten Mile Road), south to Georgia Highway 144, south to U.S. Highway 1
- ▶ County Road 1 (Nails Ferry Extension Road), south to County Road 1, (Nails Ferry Road), south to U.S. Highway 1

Evacuation Route 5 — Jeff Davis County

County Road 203 (Altamaha Road), west to U.S. Highway 341, south to U.S. Highway 23 (Contos Boulevard), south to Jefferson Street (Alma Highway), north to Broxton Highway, west to Jeff Davis High School:

- ▶ County Road 245 (Owl Head Road), east to County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)

Continued on next page

- ▶ County Road 223 (Bullard Creek Road), west to County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- ▶ County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- ▶ County Road 185 (Graham Road), north to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- ▶ County Road 301 (Will Waters Road), west to U.S. Highway 341
- ▶ County Road 182 (Mt. Zion Church Road), south to U.S. Highway 341, east to U.S. Highway 23 (Contos Boulevard)



Emergency Checklist

Be prepared to rapidly respond to a plant event by completing this simple evacuation checklist.

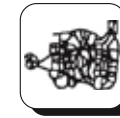
I live in zone _____.

My reception center/shelter is _____.

My evacuation route is _____.

See emergency map on page 8. If you cannot determine your zone, please contact Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness at **912-366-2000** or **912-537-5900, ext. 2847**, or call toll free **1-855-880-2058**.

Other Important Numbers and Information:



How to Determine Your Zone

Notice on the map (on page 8) that the 10-mile area has been divided into zones. The number by the zone letter tells the distance (in miles) between that area and the plant.

Government officials will give instructions on which zones are affected and what actions should be taken. You should know the zone in which you live and work. For example, Altamaha School is located in zone C-5, and Toombs Central School is located in zone J-10.



Words to Know

Chain reaction — a reaction that causes itself to repeat.

Cold shutdown — when the cooling-water temperature in the reactor is below the boiling point and the pressure is reduced to atmospheric pressure.

Coolant — a fluid, usually water, used to cool a nuclear reactor and transfer heat energy.

Containment — the steel and concrete structure, along with the various components, that surround and isolate the reactor.

Contamination — the presence of unsealed sources of radioactive material in a place where it is not desired.

Control rods — movable rods used to slow down or stop a nuclear chain reaction.

Core — the central part of a nuclear reactor that contains the fuel assemblies.

Curie — the basic unit used to describe the strength of radioactivity in a sample of material.

Dosimeter — a device that can be worn and used to measure the radiation a person receives over a period of time.

Emergency Core Cooling System — an emergency system designed to return coolant to the reactor core if coolant is lost.

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) — the 10-mile area around the plant. This area is required to have special emergency plans.

Fission — the splitting or breaking apart of atoms into two or more new atoms. The process releases energy and produces heat.

Fuel assemblies — a group of fuel rods.

Fuel pellets — thimble-sized uranium oxide pellets. A reactor core may contain millions of pellets.

Fuel rods — long, hollow tubes of zirconium metal that contain stacks of fuel pellets.

Half-life — the length of time it takes for a radioactive substance to lose one-half of its radioactivity.

Millirem — a unit used to measure radiation dose.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) — the government agency that regulates the nuclear power industry.

Plume — something such as smoke, steam or water that rises into the air in a tall, thin shape.

Radiation — energy released in the form of tiny particles or electromagnetic waves. Radiation is also emitted when you have a medical x-ray.

Reactor core — the central portion of a nuclear reactor containing nuclear fuel, water and the control mechanism, as well as the supporting structure.

Reactor trip (SCRAM) — refers to the insertion of control rods into the fuel core of the reactor, stopping the fission process.

Reactor vessel — the thick steel vessel that contains the fuel, control rods and coolant.

Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM) — common unit used for measuring human radiation doses, usually in millirem (1,000 millirem = 1 rem).

Shielding — any material, such as lead or concrete, used around a nuclear reactor to protect workers and equipment.

Spent fuel — used nuclear fuel awaiting disposal.

Uranium — a radioactive element found in natural ores. Uranium is the basic fuel of a nuclear reactor.

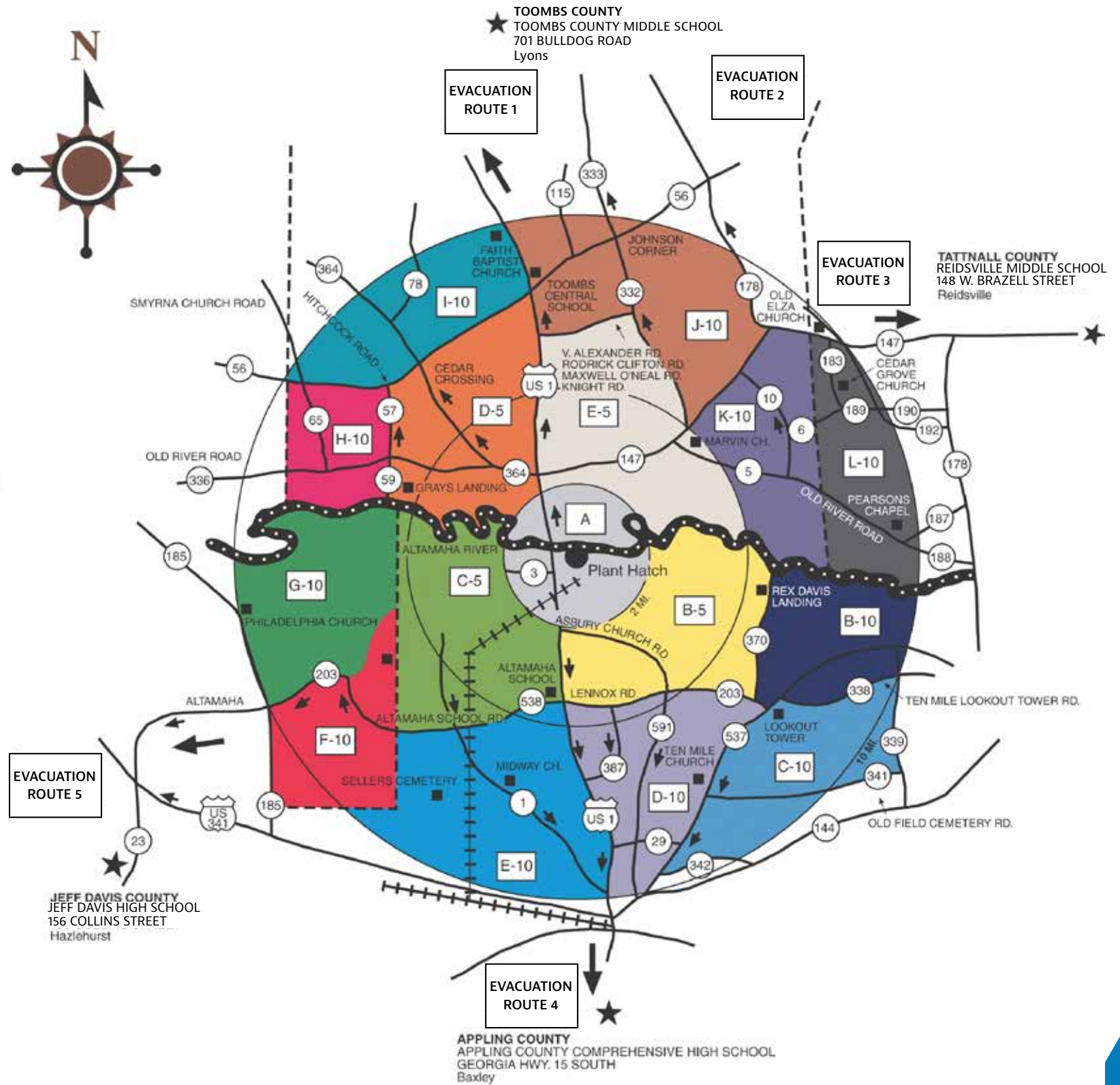
Zones	Evacuation Routes	Reception Center
A	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South, Baxley
B-5	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South, Baxley
C-5	Evacuation Route 4	
D-5	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
E-5	Evacuation Route 1	
B-10	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South, Baxley
C-10	Evacuation Route 4	

Zones	Evacuation Routes	Reception Center
D-10	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South, Baxley
E-10	Evacuation Route 4	
F-10	Evacuation Route 5	Jeff Davis County Jeff Davis High School 156 Collins Street, Hazlehurst
G-10	Evacuation Route 5	
H-10	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
I-10	Evacuation Route 1	
J-10	Evacuation Route 2	
K-10	Evacuation Route 2	Tattnall County Reidsville Middle School 148 West Brazell Street, Reidsville
L-10	Evacuation Route 3	



SYMBOLS

- RIVER
- RAILROAD
- RECEPTION CENTER
- US HIGHWAY
- COUNTY LINE BOUNDARIES
- PAVED ROAD
- EVACUATION ROUTE
- COUNTY/STATE ROADS
- PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE
- LANDMARKS





Radiation

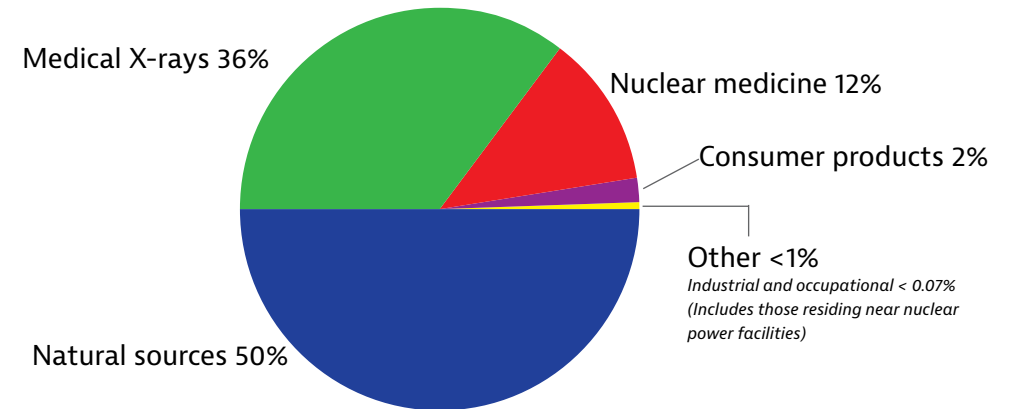
What is Radiation?

Radiation is simply a process where energy travels from one point to another by waves or particles, like the waves on the surface of a pond. Radiation comes in various forms. A great example is the sun: It provides radiation in the form of visible radiation (light) that can be seen, as well as invisible radiation (infrared) that can be felt. Radiation is used every day to improve our quality of life, from medical treatments to warming leftovers.

There are two forms of radiation: non-ionizing – radio waves and visible light, and ionizing – also called atomic or nuclear radiation. Both forms are distinguished by the way they interact with material. Ionizing radiation, which is normally associated with nuclear power plants, is naturally emitted from all material in our world – the ground, the sky and things around us. Even people and the family pet emit atomic radiation. In the United States, radiation or dose is measured in units called REM, an acronym for “Roentgen Equivalent Man.” The unit relates the amount and type of ionizing radiation a person receives to the effect it has on our bodies. On average, a person in the United States will receive 620 millirem per year (1000 millirem = 1 rem).

Current federal laws limit the dose that a member of the public, including people living near a nuclear facility, can receive from a nuclear power plant. That limit is 100 millirem per year and as low as reasonably achievable. Southern Nuclear facilities operate at a very small fraction of the limit. Facilities continuously monitor plant releases for radioactivity.

As with other things encountered in our world, our bodies have excellent processes to handle radiation found in nature and from man-made sources. Sometimes the body will simply absorb the energy and eliminate it as heat, similar to the heat produced by rubbing your hands together. In events in which the cell structure is impaired, the cell may elect to repair the area, or the cell may cease to function. This is the same process used by the cell many times a day to address various conditions, from guarding against a cold to the aging of the cell.



Note: Total slightly exceeds 100% due to rounding of values in each category.

This chart shows that the nuclear power industry is only a small contributor to your average radiation exposure.

Sources and amounts of natural background radiation

(measured in millirem per year)

Cosmic rays	40
Air	120
Soil and rocks	50
Food and water	30

Sources and amounts of man-made radiation

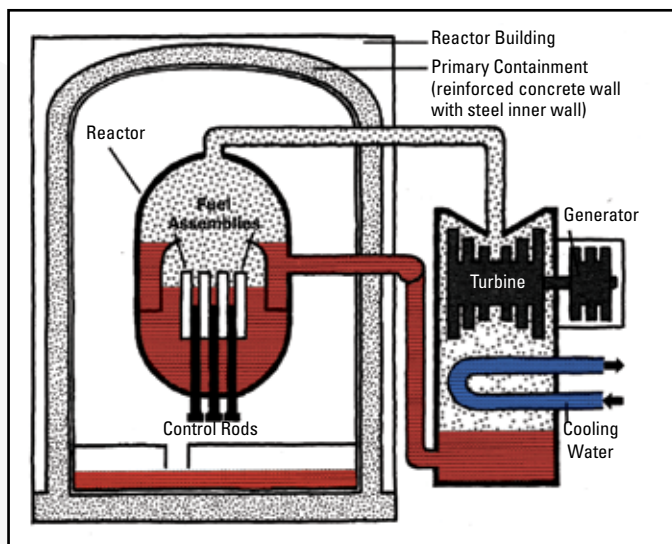
(measured in millirem per year)

Diagnostic X-rays	30
Coast-to-coast airline flight	3
Living next to a nuclear plant	Less than 0.1

Source: National Council on Radiation Protection and Federal Aviation Administration



How Plant Hatch Works



At a nuclear facility such as Plant Hatch, fuel rods in the reactor core contain uranium oxide pellets. In a neutron chain reaction inside the reactor vessel, the uranium atoms split by fission, creating heat. When water is pumped from the bottom of the reactor up to the hot fuel rods, it is vaporized into steam. The steam turns the turbine generator, producing electricity, and then is funneled into a condenser to be cooled. The water is then sent back through the reactor to make more steam.



Information for Farmers, Food Processors and Distributors

State and local emergency response officials could issue special preventive and emergency protective actions for farmers, food processors and distributors. Those instructions may include:

- ▶ Cover outside feed supplies with a tarpaulin or other appropriate material.
- ▶ Cover open water sources such as wells, rain barrels, tanks, cisterns, etc.
- ▶ Remove dairy animals, poultry and other livestock from pasture. Shelter them if possible and provide them with protected feed and water.
- ▶ Do not use fresh milk from your dairy animals, vegetables from your garden or eggs from your poultry.
- ▶ Cover harvested crops or store them indoors.
- ▶ Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled by appropriate government officials and found to be free of contamination.
- ▶ Do not engage in dust-producing activities such as cultivating, disking, baling or harvesting.
- ▶ Wash, scrub, peel or shell fresh fruits and vegetables before eating them.
- ▶ Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- ▶ If ordered to evacuate, provide plenty of food and water for your animals. Make sure shelters are well ventilated during hot weather. Farmers will have opportunities to return to their farms to care for their livestock, under supervision of emergency workers.

Emergency officials will advise you what to do based on the type of emergency and other factors such as the distance of your farm or facility from the plant and the prevailing wind conditions. Follow their instructions to prevent or minimize contamination of food products.



Benefits of Nuclear Energy

Serving our plant neighbors is a top priority in everything we do – we strive to be one of the greatest assets in the community. Our goal is to be an economic engine powered by quality jobs and community service. Simply put – we want life to be better because we are here.

Our employees demonstrate their commitment to community service through their participation in diverse projects including educational outreach programs, local elementary school mentoring groups, quarterly American Red Cross blood drives and United Way of Appling and Toombs/Montgomery County. The Hatch Santa Bag Fund purchased toys for nearly 250 children in the community.

Although our main focus is on our local community, it's also important that we recognize the benefits of nuclear energy to our entire country as we work to safely provide affordable, reliable energy and improve our environment.

We support local and state economies.

Did you know that the average nuclear plant spends approximately \$40 million annually in wages? In Georgia alone, more than \$908 million of materials, services and fuel are purchased annually from more than 1,000 local companies. Also, nuclear plants pay approximately \$16 million in state and local taxes.

We protect the environment.

Nuclear energy produces more clean-air energy than any other energy source. It provides 91 percent of Georgia's emission-free electricity and 62 percent of all U.S.

emission-free electricity. More than 23 million metric tons of carbon dioxide are prevented by Georgia's nuclear facilities. This is equal to what would be released by more than 4.4 million passenger cars. That's more than all the cars registered in the state of Georgia!

We care about your safety.

Nuclear facilities are held to the highest of standards by the federal government and its inspectors. There are comprehensive plans in place – in partnership with local, state and federal agencies – that prepare for the unexpected and provide layer upon layer of redundant safety features.

We are the most reliable.

Nearly 100 nuclear facilities in the U.S. provide about 20 percent of all electricity in the country. These facilities generate electricity 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Efficiency is the core!

One uranium fuel pellet is about the size of a fingertip and creates as much energy as one ton of coal or 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas. A typical large nuclear energy facility produces enough electricity for nearly 723,000 homes while using only 20 metric tons of uranium fuel each year.


Notes


FOR MORE INFORMATION ON PLANT HATCH:

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant
11028 Hatch Parkway N.
Baxley, GA 31513

912-366-2000

southernnuclear.com

 facebook.com/southernnuclear

 [@southernnuclear](https://twitter.com/southernnuclear)

Special Needs Card — Please complete and return if needed

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at Plant Hatch.

Please fill out and mail the Special Needs Card if you or someone you know:

- needs help to travel.
- has a physical or mental condition which requires assistance.

Fill out a separate card for each person who needs special help in an emergency. Please type or print as clearly as you can. If you want more of these cards, check that space and tell how many you need and where they should be sent.

Southern Nuclear keeps all information confidential.

FOLD AND TEAR HERE

Name of person who needs help:

Home address (street or rural route):

City:

State:

Zip Code:

Phone #: (Home)

(Work)

(Cell)

Please check the reason or reasons that special help would be needed in an emergency. This person:

___ has no way to travel.

___uses a wheelchair.

___ is deaf or hard of hearing.

___must stay in bed.

___ is blind or does not see well.

___uses a kidney machine or other support machine.

___ does not read well.

___needs help for another reason. Please say why below.

Please send me:

___ more of these cards

___ # needed

___ more calendars

___ # needed

My name is:

Address (street or rural route):

City:

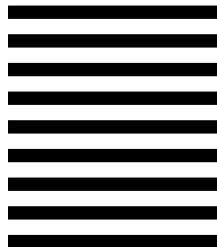
State:

Zip code:

Phone #:



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 7 BAXLEY, GA.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Hatch Nuclear Plant
Emergency Preparedness Supervisor
11028 Hatch Parkway North
Baxley, GA 31513

