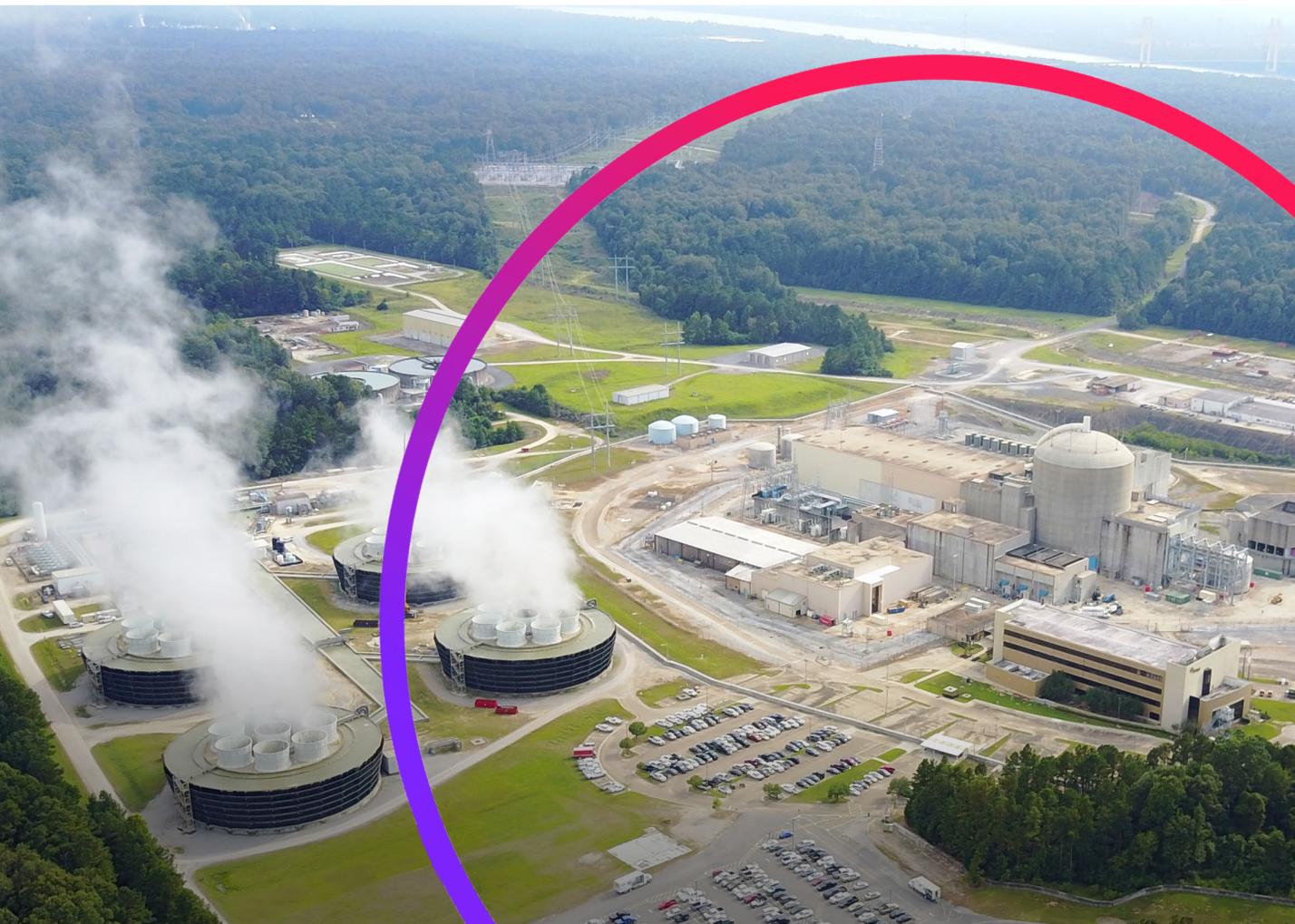




Entergy's River Bend Station

Emergency Public Information

*This document contains important emergency information.
Please keep and read.*



What to do in the case of a nuclear power plant emergency

Listen for 3-to-5-minute siren signal

People who live, work, visit and go to school within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be notified by sirens, tone-alert receivers and/or information broadcasts on radio or television. The Coast Guard and state officials will alert boaters and traffic on waterways.

Remember, hearing a siren or tone-alert does not mean evacuate. It simply means turn on your radio and listen for instructions. The radio stations listed on this page or your NOAA weather radio will give the most up-to-date information on what to do.

If ordered to shelter in place

Remain in your home. Close all doors and windows. Turn off all outside sources of air (attic or window fans). Turn heating or air condition unit to “recirc” or “vent closed.” Close fireplaces. Use the phone only during a personal emergency. Stay tuned to local radio stations.

If ordered to evacuate

Bring these items with you if needed: Clothing. Medicines. Baby Supplies. Blankets. Pillows. Sanitary Supplies. Portable Radio. Flashlight. First Aid Kit. Batteries. Check these: 1) Turn off appliances (except refrigerators and freezers) and faucets. 2) Close all blinds, curtains. 3) Check your home for security. 4) Lock the doors. 5) Tie a white cloth on or near the front door to show that you have left. 6) Check with your neighbor to see if they are able to leave. 7) Print and place this document on your dashboard so you can be identified by emergency workers.

Additional information

Handicapped - Call your local civil defense/emergency preparedness office for help.

Students - If school is in session, children will be taken to a safe area and cared for until the parent/guardian arrives. Their safety is first and foremost. Please do not go to schools to pick up children.

Some children must spend time by themselves. Their parents must work or tend to other duties. If you are one of these parents, please speak with your children about the proper emergency response in the event of an incident at the nuclear station. Then, if you are away, your children will know what to do until you return.

Stay Tuned to Your Radio. Remain Calm. Follow Instructions!

Tune your radio to **WJBO-AM 1150** or **WFMF-FM 102.5** which will carry all the official news. The officials in charge will tell you what to do.

Monitor and prepare

A type of precautionary action intended to advise the public within the EPZ that a serious emergency at the nuclear power plant exists. Persons directed to monitor and prepare should monitor their media information source and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, sheltering in place, or other protective actions. If an evacuation is underway, individuals who are not involved in the evacuation should remain off evacuation path roadways to allow for those who are instructed to evacuate to do so.

Expectations for those under a “monitor and prepare” instruction include:

- Reunite with family members
- Monitor information channels
- Prepare for the possibility of evacuation
- Keep off the evacuation path roadways, until instructed to evacuate

Emergency Contact Numbers

If you or anyone you know needs help, please call:
East Baton Rouge Parish..... 225-389-2100
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Post Office Box 1471, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
East Feliciana Parish..... 225-683-8030
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
12486 Feliciana Drive, Clinton, LA 70722
Pointe Coupee Parish..... 225-694-3737
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Post Office Box 248, New Roads, Louisiana 70760
West Baton Rouge Parish..... 225-346-1577
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
2413 Ernest Wilson Drive, Port Allen, Louisiana 70767
West Feliciana Parish... 225-635-6428 or 225-784-3136
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Post Office Box 796, St. Francisville, Louisiana 70775

Radiation is energy

Radiation is a form of energy. It comes from radioactive elements, natural and man-made, whose atoms are unstable. Radiation has been around since the beginning of time.

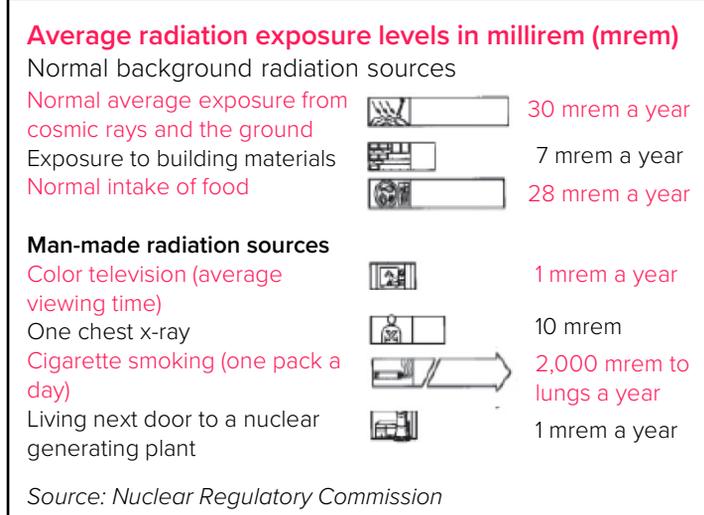
Radiation is all around us. It is in the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink. It is in our homes and even in our bodies. This is called natural or background radiation.

In addition to background radiation, there is also man-made radiation. It comes from such things as medical and dental x-rays, color televisions, smoke detectors and some watches with dials that glow in the dark. Very small amounts of radiation come from nuclear power plants.

Radiation is measured in units called millirems. A millirem is a unit used to measure radiation dose to humans. The drawing to the right shows how much radiation we get from different things.

For radiation to cause any measurable biological effect in human beings, most scientists agree that the exposure must reach about 25,000 millirems – in a single, short-time exposure.

Federal standards drawn up and enforced by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) require that workers at nuclear power plants receive no more than 5,000 millirems of radiation a year.



Word defined

- Contamination – is the presence of radioactive material in unwanted places (on the skin, in water or on food). It usually can be removed by washing.
- Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) – is the area for which planning is done to assure that prompt and effective action is taken to protect the public in an emergency. (Please refer to the map.)
- Exposure – is receiving radiation. Being in contact with or close to radioactive material will result in exposure.
- Half-life – is the time required for a radioactive substance to lose one-half its radioactivity. Half-life can vary from minutes to years, depending on the source.
- Millirem – a unit used to measure radiation dose to humans.
- Radioactivity – is the property possessed by some elements that give off energy in the form of waves or particles. Radiation may be alpha, beta or gamma.
 - Alpha particles are the least penetrating. They can be stopped by a sheet of paper.
 - Beta particles can be stopped by thick cardboard.
 - Gamma rays are the most penetrating. They are almost the same as x-rays. They can be stopped by heavy shielding such as lead or concrete.
- Reception Center – is a facility, located well beyond any danger, at which evacuated people will be registered, checked for contamination and sent to a shelter (if needed).

Monthly siren test

Emergency sirens in your area are tested on the first Wednesday of each month.

Emergencies are classified in four ways

Terms you need to know (Emergency Classification Levels)

- An **Unusual Event** is the least serious of the four emergency classifications. It means there is a problem that is being handled by plant workers. Strict federal rules require that a number of problems are reported as Unusual Events even though they pose no danger to the public. They are reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to the local and state officials.
- An **Alert** is an event that could affect plant safety. Even though there is still no danger to the public, local and state officials may set up emergency operation centers in case the situation at the plant gets worse.
- A **Site Area Emergency** is a n event that could possibly affect the public. The sirens may be sounded to alert the public to listen to their radios for information and instructions.
- A **General Emergency** is the most serious of the four emergency classifications. Local, state and federal authorities would take action to protect the public. Designated radio stations and the Emergency Alert System would continue to give information and instructions. If necessary, some areas would be sheltered or evacuated.

Protective action

Protective Action Guidelines (PAGs) are guides used in planning for protective actions to safeguard public health. The actions are taken to limit the radiation dose from ingestion by avoiding or reducing the contamination in or on human food and animal feeds following the release of radionuclides. In order to ensure public safety, Derived Intervention Levels (DILs) have been recommended by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to protect food, milk, and water from radioactive contamination. Each DIL is a set point where protective measures should be considered. For example, if levels of radioactive cesium in milk approach the preventive “response level,” surveillance and protective actions for dairy animals may be recommended (e.g., placing dairy animals on uncontaminated feed and water).

Emergency protective actions

The following are examples of protective actions that may be recommended if a release of radioactive materials occurs and contamination of agricultural products is verified or suspected.

- When you go outside, wear clothing that covers all portions of the body. Remove outer clothing before going indoors.
- Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or consuming food.
- Do not engage in any dust producing activities such as cultivating, disking, baling, or harvesting. Wear a dust mask or a folded, dampened cloth over your nose and mouth to reduce the quantity of radioactive materials inhaled when such activities cannot be avoided.
- Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled and found to be free of contamination.
- Do not destroy, slaughter or market animals.

Several of the response actions, which may be taken to protect agriculture products, animals, and other agriculture commodities, include:

- Temporary holding of food crops from market.
- Quarantine of food, animals, and other agriculture commodities.
- Placing animals on stored feed in place of grazing or forage.

Giving animals protected feed

You may be advised to place animals on protected feed and water. This will help prevent contamination from harming your animals, and from entering the human food supply. Types of protected feed include:

- Grain stored in covered bins;
- Hay stored in a barn or covered shed.

Sheltering animals

One way of protecting your animals is to provide them with shelter. Dairy cows and other milk-producing animals should be given priority as these animals can pass contamination on to humans through their milk. Secondary consideration should be given to egg-producing fowl, breeding stock, other livestock and poultry. Barns, milking parlors, machine sheds, garages, corn cribs, and swine or poultry buildings are all possible livestock shelters. Generally, masonry or concrete buildings offer the best protection. Although a ventilation system is needed to keep sheltered livestock healthy, it allows radioactive material to enter the building. Therefore, it is important to limit outside air entering the building to the minimum amount necessary for the animals' safety. Do not use fans for ventilation unless necessary. If you must use fans, set them on low speed to reduce air intake.

Protection from packaged food products

Food in packaging prepared before the release of radioactive material will not be harmful to eat as long as the outer wrappings are carefully removed and discarded.

Food, milk processors, warehouses and commodity terminals

Windows and vents to the outdoors should be closed. Any system that draws air from the outdoors to the inside should be shut down, such as vacuum systems, air conditioners and compressed air systems.

Preventative protective actions

Preventative Protective Actions are measures taken to prevent or minimize contamination of food products.

- Milk: Remove all dairy animals from pasture, shelter them if possible, and provide them with protected feed and water.
- Fruit and Vegetables: Wash, scrub, peel or shell fruits and vegetables, including roots and tubers to remove surface contamination.
- Meat and Meat Products: Place animals on uncontaminated feed and water.
- Poultry and Poultry Products: Monitor poultry if they are raised outdoors, especially if they are used for egg production. Poultry raised indoors and given protected feed and water are not likely to be contaminated.
- Soils: If officials find that the soil is contaminated, proper soil management procedures can be implemented to reduce contamination to safe levels.
 1. Idling, the nonuse of the land for a specific period of time may be necessary in some cases. However, in a worst-case situation, removal and proper disposal of soil may be more appropriate.
 2. Alternating types of crops may be beneficial.
 3. Deep-plowing the soil may keep radioactive substances below the plant root zone, preventing plants from taking up contaminated nutrients, and allow the level of radioactivity to decrease with the passage of time.
- Grains: Permit grains to grow to maturity. Additional milling and polishing will remove most of the radioactive contamination.
- Water: Cover open wells, rain barrels, and tanks to prevent contamination. Filler pipes should be disconnected from storage containers that are supplied by runoff from roofs or other surface drain fields.
- Food Processors and Distributors: Radioactive contamination of milk or food products in an affected area can occur during processing or transportation. These products should not be released for consumption until they are deemed safe or a decision is made to dispose of them.

Effects of contamination of human food and water supplies

The amount of radioactive material released into the atmosphere, the duration of the release, and weather conditions, all can affect the accident's impact on people, animals, crops, land, and water near the site of the emergency. An initial concern would be the condition of fresh milk from dairy animals grazing on pasture and drinking open sources of water. Testing may be performed at the farm, the transfer station, or the processing plant. If fresh milk and processed milk products are shown to be contaminated, state officials will decide whether to dispose of them or hold them until safe for consumption.

Another concern would be the possible contamination of vegetables, grains, fruits, and nuts. The severity would depend on the time of year the emergency occurred. The time just before or during harvest is the most critical period. Crops may be sampled and analyzed by state officials to determine if they are safe to eat.

An additional concern would be the possible impact of the contamination on livestock and poultry. Pasture, feed, and water sources, as well as meat and poultry products, may be sampled and analyzed to determine if the meat and poultry products are safe to eat. Contamination of drinking water supplies is not likely to be a problem. If it occurs, it probably will affect only surface water supplies and not ground wells or underground water sources.

If land becomes contaminated, proper soil management techniques can reduce contamination of crops grown on the land. The procedures to be used would depend on the severity of contamination and specific crops to be grown.

Additional information is available from:

- Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness.....225-925-7500, www.gohsep.la.gov
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality225-765-0160, www.deq.louisiana.gov
- Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry855-452-5323, www.ldaf.state.la.us
- Mississippi Emergency Management Agency800-222-6362, www.msema.org
- Mississippi State Department of Health601-987-6893, www.msdh.state.ms.us
- Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce601-359-1100, www.mdac.state.ms.us
- Your local County or Parish Extension Office

Plans made for school children

Special care has been taken to protect school children. If an evacuation is ordered, there is an emergency plan for school children within the EPZ.

- School officials will be contacted by local civil defense/emergency preparedness officials in the event of an emergency.
- The children will be assembled, accounted for and taken by bus to a Reception Center, All Reception Centers are more than 10 miles from the nuclear station. To find out which Reception Center your children will be taken to during an emergency, refer to the Protective Action Sections map, check the “Evacuation of Schools” tab on the website or mobile app, and information on the following pages or contact your local emergency preparedness office listed in this brochure.
- Once school buses reach their assigned Reception Center, the children will be accounted and cared for until their parents pick them up.
- It is important that you do not try to pick up your children at their school. Go to the Reception Center where your children are located using your evacuation route. (See map in next sections.)

Whatever the situation, children in school during an emergency will be given top priority. They will be moved under close adult supervision.

Residents with special needs

Your local emergency preparedness offices maintain records of people with special needs and will help during an emergency. They can notify and evacuate people with special needs during an emergency.

Contact information for local emergency preparedness offices is listed on page 2.

If you or someone you know is hearing impaired, blind, has a physical handicap or is in need of transportation, please complete the special needs form on the website or mobile application.

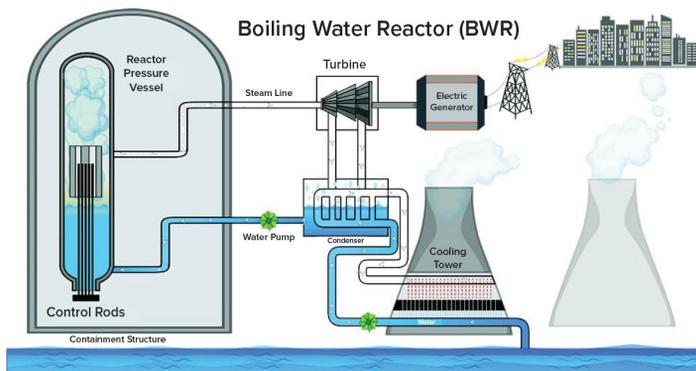
If you move, notify your local preparedness office.

How you can help those with special needs: If you know of someone who is hearing impaired, blind, has a physical handicap or is in need of transportation, you can help with carpools or by contacting your local emergency preparedness office to make sure they are on the list of people with special needs.

River Bend Station produces electricity

A nuclear power plant uses steam to generate electricity. Steam, created by heating water through energy produced by a nuclear reaction, drive turbine blades to spin. This rotational energy is then converted to electrical energy by a generator.

A nuclear power plant uses uranium as its fuel. Uranium atoms can be more readily split apart than other types of atoms. This process is called nuclear fission. When the atoms split, energy is released in the form of heat and radiation with fission products left behind. This is the heat source used to create steam in a nuclear power plant. The plant is designed to keep any radiation safely inside.



Once the steam has been used to spin the turbine, it is sent to a condenser. A condenser is a large vessel with thousands of small tubes. Cool water is channeled through these tubes while the exhausted steam from the turbine passes over the outside of the tubes. This process allows the heat of the exhausted steam to be transferred to the cooler water inside that tubes. This allows the steam to condense back into water, which is then recirculated through the system, starting the process over again. The water inside the tubes – now heated up after passing through the condense tuber – is circulated through a separate cooling system, allowing it to safely release the heat it has absorbed, be cooled back down, and then circulated back through the condenser tubes.

Since the steam passing through the turbine and the water from the cooling tower system are in two separate systems, physically isolated from each other, the cooling tower water contains no radioactive contaminants. This water never intermingles with the water passing through the reactor.

PROTECTIVE ACTION SECTIONS AND EVACUATION ROUTES

PROTECTIVE ACTION SECTION	SECTION INCLUDES	EVACUATION ROUTES	RECEPTION CENTERS
West Feliciana	1	River Bend Station Area, Starhill and Audubon State Historic Site	South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	2	St. Francisville, Hardwood, Elm Park, Bains Rd., Mahoney Rd. and Airport Rd	East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	3	Carney and Freeland	East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	4	Paper mill and Riddle Area	South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	5	Tunica Swamp and Cat Island	North on Cat Island Road, South on Hwy. 66, North on Hwy. 61, East on Hwy. 421, East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	6	Solitude, Wakefield, Whitman, Beechwood and Bains	North on Hwy. 61, East on Hwy. 421, East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	7	Jones Vaughn Creek Rd., Freeland Rd. and Hwy. 10 between Carney and Jackson	East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
East Feliciana	8	Williams Gas Pipeline/Transco and sparsely populated area North of Hwy. 964 and West of Hwy. 68	South on Hwy. 964, South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	9	Delombre and Port Hudson State Historic Site	South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	10	Jackson and Centenary State Historic Site	East on Hwy. 10, South on Hwy. 19 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	11	Asphodel, Green Briar Rd., Hwy. 68 South of Jackson city limits to Hwy. 964, Hwy. 955 between Green Briar Rd. and Hwy. 412	South on Hwy. 68, South on Hwy. 61, South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	12	Lindsay, Hwy. 68 South of Hwy. 964 to Hwy. 61, Hwy. 412 from Hwy. 955 to Thompson Rd.	South on Hwy. 964 or Hwy. 68, South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
East Baton Rouge	13	Plains and Flanacher Road	South on Hwy. 964, South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit
	14	Port Hudson, Bonn, Mount Pleasant and Port Hickey	South on Hwy. 61 and then South on I-110 to Government St. Exit

Baton Rouge River Center
275 South River Road
Baton Rouge, LA

PROTECTIVE ACTION SECTIONS AND EVACUATION ROUTES

PROTECTIVE ACTION SECTION		SECTION INCLUDES	EVACUATION ROUTES	RECEPTION CENTERS
West Baton Rouge	15	Arbroth	South on Hwy. 415, then East on I-10 to Nicolson Dr. Exit, then south to Aster Street.	LSU Tiger Band Hall Louisiana State University Aster Street, Baton Rouge, LA
Pointe Coupee	16	Waterloo and Big Cajun No. 2	South on Hwy. 981, South on Hwy. 415, then East on I-10 to Nicholson Dr. Exit, then south to Aster St.	
	17	Rougon, Chenal, Glynn, Hermitage, Island, Wickliffe, Anchor and Big Cajun No. 1	West on Hwy. 414, South on Hwy. 413, East on Hwy. 190, South on Hwy. 415 and then East on I-10 to Nicholson Dr. Exit, then south to Aster St.	
	18	New Roads, Ventress, Patins, Leavel, Ploup, Brooks, Schexnayder and Beaud	South on Hwy. 1, East on Hwy. 190, South on Hwy. 415, then East on I-10 to Nicholson Dr. Exit, then south to Aster St.	

PROTECTIVE ACTION SECTIONS AND EVACUATION ROUTES

East Baton Rouge		Reception Centers
Schools		Baton Rouge River Center 275 South River Road Baton Rouge, LA
13	Zachary Career and Technical Center	
East Feliciana		
Schools		Baton Rouge River Center 275 South River Road Baton Rouge, LA
10	Jackson School Complex	
10	Quad Area Jackson Head Start	
Pointe Coupee		Baton Rouge General Medical Center 3600 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA
Hospitals/Nursing Homes		
18	Pointe Coupee General Hospital	
18	Lakeview Manor Nursing Home	
18	Pointe Coupee Parish Nursing Home	LSU Tiger Band Hall Louisiana State University Aster Street, Baton Rouge, LA
Schools		
17	Happy Hearts Learning Center	
18	Catholic Elementary, Catholic Middle and Catholic High School	
18	False River Academy	
18	Rosenwald Elementary	
18	Mae Mae's Playhouse and Preschool	
18	Rougon Elementary School	
18	Wonderland Day Care and Learning Center	
18	Christian Women Caring for Children Day Care	
West Feliciana		Baton Rouge General Medical Center 3600 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA
Hospitals/Nursing Homes		
2	West Feliciana Parish Hospital	
3	St. Francisville Country Manor	Baton Rouge River Center 275 South River Road Baton Rouge, LA
Schools		
2	Bains Lower Elementary School	
2	Bains Elementary School	
2	West Feliciana Middle & High School	
2	First Steps Child Care Learning Center	
2	In The Beginning Child Development Center at First Baptist Church	
2	Chase Ministries at United Methodist Church	
2	Grace Preschool at Grace Episcopal Church	