



Emergency Planning for the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Stations



Important Safety Information For Your Community and Annual Needs Survey **2023/2024**

Please read the entire brochure or have someone translate it for you. Discuss this information with members of your family, and then keep the brochure in a convenient place for future use.

ESTA INFORMACIÓN ES IMPORTANTE

Por favor lea este panfleto o busque a alguien que se lo lea. Comparta esta información con su familia y mantenga este panfleto en un lugar conveniente para un uso futuro.

What to Do in an Emergency

Monitor and Prepare

Tune your radio or TV to one of the stations listed in this brochure. Monitor the radio and TV for emergency information and follow emergency instructions. People should prepare for possible evacuation (e.g., reunite with family members, assemble emergency kits, provide for pet needs, keep off of the road as much as possible).

Keep Phone Lines Open

Please do not make unnecessary phone calls. Leaving phone lines open for emergency workers will help everyone involved. If you require assistance, call the emergency phone numbers broadcast on the radio and TV.

If Instructed to Shelter-in-Place

Go indoors and stay there. Close all doors and windows and shut off any systems that draw in outside air, such as furnaces, fireplaces and air conditioners. Keep listening to the radio and TV for updates. Keep pets inside and shelter farm animals. If traveling in a vehicle, close windows and vents.

If Instructed to Evacuate

In an evacuation, people in the affected area will be asked to go to the Reception Center at the NYS Fairgrounds. After this, they can stay at specified mass care centers or with friends or relatives outside the evacuation zone.

Please do not try to pick up children or others at schools, hospitals, nursing homes or overnight campgrounds. These facilities will be following their own special emergency plans, and you would most likely miss connections. If evacuated, students, hospital patients and nursing home residents will be accompanied to relocation centers where their needs will be addressed.

Plan for at least three days away from home, locking up and turning appliances off as you would for a vacation. Pack all necessary items (See "Emergency Supplies"). Evacuate everyone in your home, following directions given on the radio and TV. These routes will have been selected as the safest ways out of the affected area.

Persons should only evacuate when instructed to do so. Evacuation of individuals not within the declared evacuation area could impede evacuation traffic flow. Monitor the radio and TV and prepare to follow instructions.

NOTE: If time permits and if safe to do so, the public is encouraged to alert neighbors, by means other than the telephone, to ensure they heard and understand the warning signals and have transportation to the Reception Center.

Information for Farmers

When advised to do so, remove all livestock from pasture, shelter if possible, and provide them with stored feed and protected water. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets will provide further instructions regarding the protection of livestock and foodstuffs.

School Information

If your child's school is in session at the time evacuation is recommended, children attending schools located within the emergency planning zone will be transported to the designated Reception Center at NYS Fairgrounds in Syracuse. They will remain under supervision until picked up by parents or guardians. Children whose homes are inside the emergency planning zone, but who attend school outside the emergency planning zone, will not be sent home if an evacuation is recommended. They will remain at the school under supervision until picked up by parents or guardians. Contact school officials for more information.

Non-Public School and Day Care Information

Parents and guardians with children attending non-public schools or day care facilities within the emergency planning zone should become familiar with the facilities' emergency plans. Contact the facility operator for more information.

How to Prepare for an Emergency

You never know when you might have to leave your home on short notice. A nuclear incident is only one possibility. Floods, fires, chemical spills or severe illness could occur at any time. Preparing now will help you respond more quickly in any emergency.

Emergency Kit

Keep an emergency kit – portable radio, flashlight, extra batteries, extra car keys, first aid kit and other items – in a special place that the whole family can easily locate. Write a list of the items you would want to take if you had to leave home quickly and post the list in a convenient spot. Be sure to keep a supply of all the items on your list. Gather any important documents that you might need in an emergency and keep them together in a safe place that you can access quickly and easily.

Transportation

Maintain your vehicle in good running order or go to your closest emergency bus pickup point to get to the Reception Center. If you will need transportation in an emergency, contact the Oswego County Emergency Management Office **now** to register at 315.591.9150.

Certified Service Animals & Pets

(including emotional support, comfort, & therapy animals)

Certified service animals as defined under Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) will be permitted to enter all areas of the reception center and congregate care facilities.

For the safety of you, your pet, and other evacuees a dedicated area within the NYS Fairgrounds Reception Center will be available to provide radiological monitoring, decontamination and registration services for evacuees and their pets. It is advised that you have an evacuation/sheltering plan for your pet(s) prior to your arrival as there will be **NO BOARDING ACCOMODATIONS (short or long term)** at the NYS Fairgrounds Reception Center. Additional information can be obtained from your veterinarian and shelters located outside of the Emergency Planning Zone.

For more detailed information and assistance for protection of pets and livestock during an emergency, contact the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at 315-591-9150.

Emergency Reception Center

The Reception Center for your area is the New York State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. The Reception Center will be operated by county and state health and social services personnel.

If you are advised to leave the area, please follow the directions given on the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations. You and your family will be advised to go directly to the Reception Center for registration and/or radiation monitoring. The location of the Reception Center is shown below.

If you don't have a place to stay outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ), you will be assigned to a nearby congregate care center operated by the American Red Cross. Families may use the Reception Center as a meeting point and message center.

Congregate care centers will offer food, medical care and communications facilities. No firearms, alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs will be allowed at either the reception center or congregate care centers.

Emergency Reception Center Location

581 State Fair Blvd; Syracuse, NY 13209

GPS coordinates are: 43.073857,-76.215708

From the 10-mile EPZ:

- From 481: Take 481 South to Exit 9S to I-81 South into Syracuse to Exit 22. Follow Bear Street (Rt. 298) to I-690 West to Exit 7 to NYS Fairgrounds.
- From I-81: Take I-81S into Syracuse to Exit 22. Follow Bear Street (Rt. 298) to I-690 West to Exit 7 to NYS Fairgrounds.
- From NY-48: Take NY-48 South to NY-690 South to NY-690 East to Exit 7 to NYS Fairgrounds.

Nuclear Power and Public Safety

Benefits and Potential Risks of Nuclear Power

Used properly, nuclear fission (the “splitting” of uranium atoms) is a safe, dependable source of electricity. It is reasonable, though, to be concerned about what might happen in the event of a serious incident at a nuclear power plant.

A nuclear power plant reactor cannot produce a nuclear explosion. The uranium fuel contains very little fissionable material. The complex structure of a nuclear power plant is designed to prevent the release of radiation. A serious incident, however, could allow some radiation to escape, most likely as a cloud, or “plume,” of radioactive material that would be carried away from the plant by the wind. The degree of risk to the public would depend on the size of the plume, the direction and speed of the wind, and other factors.

Emergency Planning for the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick Area

Special plans have already been developed to protect the public in the event of a nuclear incident in your area. These plans give specific attention to people who – like you – live, work or visit within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant. Procedures are in place to help protect you and other members of the public in the unlikely event of a nuclear emergency. If necessary, area officials would declare an emergency and take measures to ensure public safety.

This brochure addresses procedures for the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick Emergency Planning Zone. Please read and keep this material for future reference. Although it specifically addresses a potential nuclear emergency, much of the information is useful in any emergency.

Warning Sirens

Communities across the United States may use outdoor warning sirens for many purposes. Sirens are not exclusive to nuclear power facilities. Sirens are designed to warn the public of many hazards, including fires, flooding, and other events that warrant public notifications. The warning sirens for the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick Emergency Planning Zone, when activated, **emit a three-minute steady sound.**

If you hear a siren, you should tune to one of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations listed in this brochure for official information.

Siren Testing

Warning sirens surrounding the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Stations are routinely tested weekly on Tuesdays at 1:00 pm. Full sound testing is conducted on the first Tuesday of June and December.

Siren Malfunction Contact Number

Report siren malfunctions to Oswego County Emergency Management at 315.591.9150 during normal working hours and off-hours by dialing 911.

Public Inquiry Telephone Number (During Emergencies Only)

800.285.6811.

Shelter-in-Place or Evacuation

Officials might recommend that people either take shelter indoors or evacuate an area. It is critically important that you follow the recommended course of action. Staying home when instructed to evacuate or driving around when urged to stay indoors could expose you to danger unnecessarily.

Note: If you or someone you know might not respond to warning sirens or tv or radio broadcasts due to impaired hearing or other factors, please contact your County Emergency Management Agencies to register.

Potassium Iodide (KI)

Potassium iodide (KI) is an additional protective action to sheltering or evacuation. Following an EAS message, State and local officials will announce when the public should take KI in news broadcasts on radio and TV and at www.oswegocounty.com/emo. KI is a nonprescription medication that blocks the uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland. KI does not protect a person or the thyroid from direct exposure to radiation. Taking KI only saturates the thyroid with nonradioactive iodine. For most individuals, taking KI is safe; however, adverse reactions are possible in persons having existing thyroid conditions and those with an allergy to iodine. Consult your physician if you have concerns about the safety of KI for your child or yourself. Follow the directions for storage and use that were provided with the product. *Remember, taking KI is not an alternative to evacuating the area.* **The current allotment of KI expires on 10/31/2029.** Residents living within the 10-mile radius may obtain more information about KI by contacting:

**Oswego County Emergency Management Office
at 315.591.9150**

Classification of Accidents

There are four accident classifications used to describe nuclear emergencies. We contact federal, state and local authorities in each of the following situations:

UNUSUAL EVENT — A situation is in progress or already completed which could potentially degrade the plant's level of safety or indicate a security threat to the facility. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite actions are expected unless safety systems degrade further.

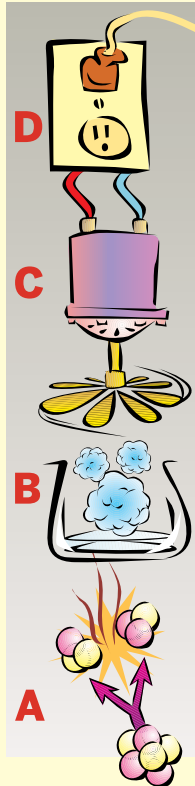
ALERT — Events are in progress or have occurred which have (or could) substantially degrade the plant safety; or, a security event that could threaten site personnel or damage to site equipment is in progress. Any offsite releases of radioactive material that could occur are expected to be minimal and far below limits established by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) protective action guides (PAGs).

SITE AREA EMERGENCY — Events are in progress or have occurred which have caused (or likely will cause) major failures of plant functions that protect the public, or involve security events with intentional damage or malicious acts that could lead to the likely failure of (or prevent effective access to) equipment needed to protect the public. Any offsite releases of radioactive material are expected to remain below EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

GENERAL EMERGENCY — Events are in progress or have occurred which: a) have caused (or shortly will cause) substantial reactor core damage, with the potential for uncontrolled releases of radioactive material; or, b) involve security events that deny plant staff physical control of the facility. Offsite releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the plant site.

What You Need to Know About Nuclear Power Plants and Radiation

How Do Nuclear Plants Work?



Power plants create electricity by running steam turbines, which are powered either by fossil fuels – coal, oil, natural gas – or by nuclear power. Nuclear technology produces energy by splitting uranium atoms in a process called fission. **(A)** Fission generates heat that **(B)** boils water for the steam that runs the **(C)** turbines, which produce the **(D)** electricity that we all use – making, for instance, **(E)** toast for breakfast.

In a nuclear power plant, pea-sized uranium pellets are stacked inside long, thin fuel rods, which are grouped in “assemblies” inside a reactor “core.” The core is encased in a very thick steel capsule, and the entire reactor is further protected by an airtight steel and concrete building called a “containment.” This complex structure is designed to help ensure the safe utilization of nuclear power.

How Do We All Benefit From Nuclear Power?

Any fuel used to produce energy also produces waste. By-products of coal-burning include smoke, ashes and slag. Even with the latest technologies, it is impossible to prevent some of this waste from reaching the environment outside the power plant. Nuclear power generation, on the other hand, produces waste primarily in the form of spent fuel, which is not released into the environment. Besides helping to protect the environment, nuclear energy is also highly efficient, producing vastly more energy for its weight than coal or oil. We would have

to burn more than 120 gallons of oil or up to a ton of coal to produce the same amount of energy as that found in a single pellet of uranium.

What Is Radiation?

Radiation is energy in the form of rays or particles. Some atoms – the ones we call radioactive – are unstable. As they go through a natural process called “decay” in which they change into a stable atom, they emit rays or particles called radiation. Radiation is exactly the same, whether from nature, or medical or industrial activities.

Radiation is measured in millirems. On average, a person receives about 300 millirem of radiation annually from natural sources and another 300 millirem or so from X-rays and other medical procedures. It takes more than 35 times this much – over 25,000 millirem in a single day – to produce identifiable effects in the body. Federal regulations allow workers to receive up to 5,000 millirem of radiation in the course of a year’s work.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The **Emergency Alert System** will provide you with official information in cases of tornadoes, floods, nuclear plant accidents or other emergencies. Turn on your radio or TV to one of the stations below for official information and instructions. Additional information will also be posted at www.oswegocounty.com/emo.

Emergency Alert Stations

PRIMARY broadcast stations

WSYR AM 570
WHEN AM 620
WSYR FM 106.9
WYYY FM 94.5
WWHT FM 107.9
WBBS FM 104.7
WSTM Channel 3
NOAA Weather Radio

May also be broadcast on:

WYNO FM 88.9
WRVO FM 89.9
WTVH Channel 5
WSYR Channel 9
WNYS Channel 43*
WSYT Channel 68*

* Check your local service provider

Keep listening to your EAS stations for the latest information and instructions. Remain calm. Do not rush.

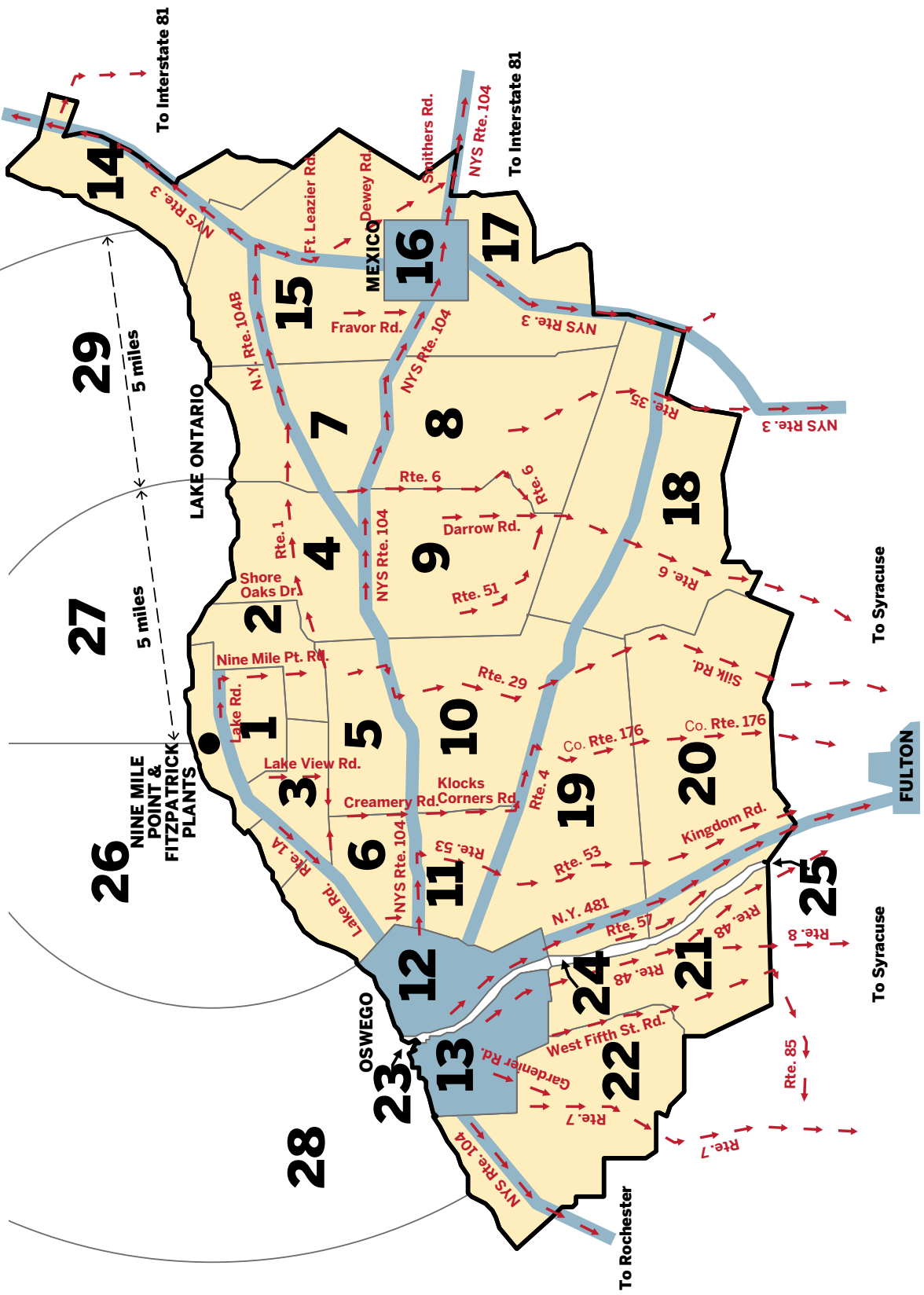
Emergency Supplies

- Personal medications/medical information
- General first aid kit
- Cash, credit, or ATM cards
- Important documents (*personal identification)
- Change of clothing
- Personal health products (toothbrush, eye care, sanitary products, etc.)
- Baby formula, diapers, car seat, toys
- Special dietary foods
- Pet related supplies



Designated Evacuation Routes

This map shows the designated evacuation routes for the entire emergency planning zone. The zone is divided into emergency planning areas (EPAs). Designated evacuation routes are indicated on the map by arrows. These routes have been chosen to minimize traffic congestion and provide the quickest way out of the emergency planning zone. Locate the designated route nearest your home and follow that route out of the emergency planning zone regardless of your final destination. Be sure your route does not take you back into the emergency planning zone.



To Interstate 81

To Interstate 81

To Interstate 81

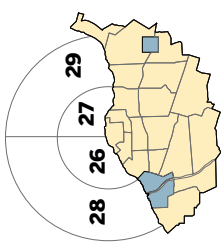
To Syracuse

To Syracuse

To Rochester



Lake ERPA

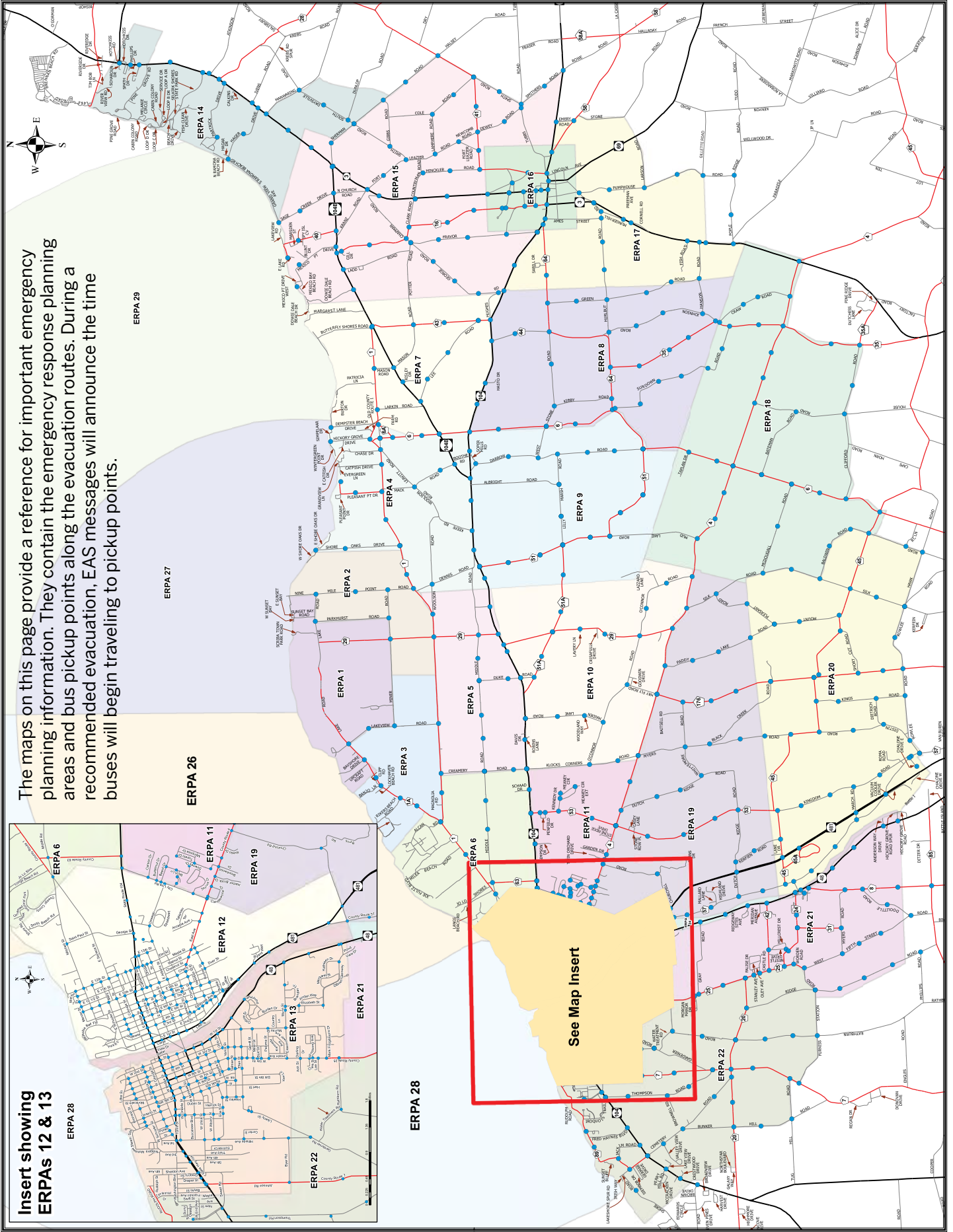
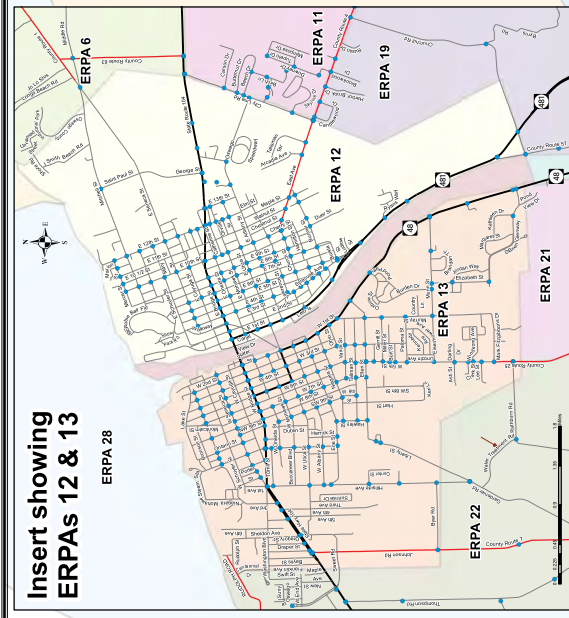


LEGEND

- NY State Rte. 104
- Designated evacuation routes
- Main highways
- Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs)
- Emergency Response Planning Area numbers (ERPA numbers)

Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs) ● Bus Pickup Point

The maps on this page provide a reference for important emergency planning information. They contain the emergency response planning areas and bus pickup points along the evacuation routes. During a recommended evacuation, EAS messages will announce the time buses will begin traveling to pickup points.



Additional Information

During normal business hours:

Oswego County Emergency Management Office

200 North Second Street
Fulton, NY 13069
315.591.9150
www.oswegocounty.com/emo

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

245 Murray Lane SW
Washington, DC 20528-0075
202.282.8000
www.dhs.gov

American Red Cross

www.redcross.org

New York State Department of Health

www.health.ny.gov

New York State Office of Emergency Management

Building No. 22, Suite 101
1220 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12226-2251
518.292.2311
www.dhSES.ny.gov/radiological-emergency-preparedness

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

www.nrc.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

Nuclear Energy Institute

www.nei.org

Constellation Energy Corporation

James A. FitzPatrick
Nuclear Power Plant
P.O. Box 110
Lycoming, NY 13093



Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station
P.O. Box 63
Lycoming, NY 13093



@ConstellationEG

www.constellationenergy.com