EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT

2019 Emergency Information Calendar

Keep this calendar in a handy place for quick access in the unlikely event of a plant emergency. You can also access our Emergency Preparedness website located at http://snc.news/EPinfo from your mobile device and save it to your home screen.
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.

▸ A Family Emergency Plan in the back of the calendar will help you plan your evacuation and be prepared to respond quickly.

▸ 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 2019 Hatch Emergency Information Calendar online at snc.news/EPinfo 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. This emergency notification system is used by public safety officials. 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.

Sincerely,

Tom Vehec
Vice President
Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant

Scan to download a digital version of this emergency information.
Our 2019 calendar provides an opportunity for you and your family to learn how we produce clean, safe and reliable nuclear energy! Each month, take a tour of our plant and learn a fun fact.

If you want to learn more about our plant and schedule a tour, contact our Energy Education Center by calling 800-722-7774.
A nuclear reactor uses energy to heat water and create steam. The steam turns a turbine, which is connected to a generator that makes electricity.
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Atoms split as they absorb neutrons and create heat. The result is a chain reaction producing nuclear energy.
Uranium – the key element in nuclear fuel – is mined, made into pellets and loaded into fuel assembly rods. When atoms split inside the pellets, nuclear energy is produced.
Used fuel assemblies are stored in steel and concrete canisters called dry casks. These canisters are designed and tested to prevent a release of radiation even under the most extreme conditions.
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Securing Our Facility

Nuclear power facilities have multiple layers of protection: structural strength, trained operators, security forces and emergency plans.
Innovating for the Future

CONTINUOUS INNOVATION

We are committed to leading the industry in research and development of advanced technologies to continue generating clean, safe, reliable and affordable nuclear energy for future generations.
We give back to our local communities by supporting organizations that make a positive impact on the health, educational, environmental and cultural needs of our neighbors.
Each of our plants has multiple layers of protection, highly trained employees and strict work practices to ensure the safety and health of the public.
Safety is our number one priority. We have comprehensive safety information, plans and systems in place for the unlikely event of a plant emergency.
September 2019

1 Labor Day
8
15 First Day of Fall
22 Rosh Hashanah
29
Preserving the Environment

Nuclear energy is a 24/7 clean air solution with zero emissions. We protect water quality, preserve wildlife habitats and conserve native plants.
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We operate our plants with equipment and systems that meet rigorous federal safety and design regulations.
Our Energy Education Centers are learning centers for surrounding communities. We offer exciting exhibits, hands-on activities and plant tours for visitors of all ages to learn more about nuclear energy and technology.
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 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 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.

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 take action.

Emergency Information

During an emergency at Plant Hatch, a recorded public information line will be activated. Please call 800-262-5283. GeorgiaPower.com will be updated with the latest information about the emergency. To report rumors during an emergency, residents are asked to call 888-823-0406.

State and county 24-hour contact numbers:

- **Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency**
  800-879-4362 or 800-TRY-GEMA
- **Appling County Sheriff**
  912-367-8120
- **Jeff Davis County Sheriff**
  912-375-6600
- **Tattnall County Sheriff**
  912-557-6777
- **Toombs County Sheriff**
  912-526-6778

For more information about the Plant Hatch Emergency Plan, call 855-880-2058. For questions about state and local emergency plans contact:

- **Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency**
  gema.ga.gov • 800-879-4362 or 800-TRY-GEMA
- **Appling County Emergency Management Agency**
  applingema.com • 912-367-8170
- **Jeff Davis County Emergency Management Agency**
  jeffdavisema.com • 912-375-6628
- **Tattnall County Emergency Management Agency**
  tattnallcountyga.com/emergency-management-agency.cfm
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- **Toombs County Emergency Management Agency**
  912-526-6424

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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. For additional information, contact your local emergency management agency (see contact information on page 1).

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.
- WTOC-TV Channel 11 Savannah, Ga.
- WJCL-TV Channel 22 Savannah, Ga.

Social Media
- facebook.com/GeorgiaPower
- @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 an emergency alert station, then the alarm is probably false.

If this happens, please contact the local emergency management agency office with any questions (see phone numbers 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. For updated information, stay tuned to local radio and television stations. 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.

Continued on next page
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 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. Look at the map on page 8, find your reception center and know how to get there.
- You may need to be checked for contamination. This can be done at your reception center/shelter.
- Sign in when you get there to help keep track of all persons during an emergency.

**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 county agencies on where they can shelter their pets.

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

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 county 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.

**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. If you observe suspicious activity, call local law enforcement immediately.
4. Do not drive unless it is an emergency.
5. Stay tuned to stations listed on page 2 for updates.
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 has a physical or mental disability, 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: A special needs card for a Plant Hatch emergency is 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 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.

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

Evacuation 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 North Tattnall 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 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)

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<td>State and local emergency response officials may issue special preventive and emergency protective actions for farmers, food processors and distributors. Those instructions may include:</td>
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<td>- Cover outside feed supplies with a tarpaulin or other appropriate material.</td>
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<td>- Cover open water sources such as wells, rain barrels, tanks, cisterns, etc.</td>
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<td>- Remove dairy animals, poultry and other livestock from pasture. Shelter them if possible and provide them with protected feed and water.</td>
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<td>- Do not use fresh milk from your dairy animals, vegetables from your garden or eggs from your poultry.</td>
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<td>- Cover harvested crops or store them indoors.</td>
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<td>- Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled by appropriate government officials and found to be free of contamination.</td>
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<td>- Do not engage in dust-producing activities such as cultivating, disking, bailing or harvesting.</td>
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<td>- Wash, scrub, peel or shell fresh fruits and vegetables before eating them.</td>
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<td>- Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food.</td>
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- 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.
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 — pencil eraser-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.
How to Determine Your Zone

Notice on the map (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Evacuation Routes</th>
<th>Reception Center</th>
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<tr>
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<td>148 West Brazell Street, Reidsville</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Planning Zone Map

Symbols

- River
- Railroad
- Reception Center
- U.S. Highway
- County Line Boundaries
- Paved Road
- Evacuation Route
- County/State Roads
- Protective Action Zone
- Landmarks

TOOMBS COUNTY
TOOMBS COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL
701 Bulldog Road
Lyons

JEFF DAVIS HIGH SCHOOL
156 Collins Street
Hazelhurst

EVACUATION ROUTE 1

EVACUATION ROUTE 2

EVACUATION ROUTE 3

TATTNALL COUNTY
NORTH TATTNALL MIDDLE SCHOOL
148 W. Brazell Street
Redsville

APPLING COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
482 Blackshear Highway
Baxley

EVACUATION ROUTE 4

EVACUATION ROUTE 5
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount (millirem per year)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cosmic rays</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil and rocks</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and water</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources and amounts of man-made radiation
(measured in millirem per year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount (millirem per year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic X-rays</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-to-coast airline flight</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living next to a nuclear plant</td>
<td>Less than 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Council on Radiation Protection and Federal Aviation Administration
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.
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 pencil eraser 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.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ON PLANT HATCH:

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant
11028 Hatch Parkway N., Baxley, GA 31513
southernuclear.com
912-366-2000

@southernuclear
**Family Emergency Plan**

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

We live in zone _____________________________. Our reception center/shelter is ____________________________. Our evacuation route is _____________________________.
(See emergency map on page 8.) If you cannot determine your zone, please contact Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness toll free at 855-880-2058.

Other Important Numbers and Information:

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**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.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of person who needs help:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home address (street or rural route):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>State:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone #: (Home)</td>
<td>(Work)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City:</th>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Zip code:</th>
<th>Phone #:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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