

WHAT SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE ASSISTANCE CENTER?

- In an emergency where there may be a risk of radioactive contamination, evacuees will be checked for contamination at the assistance centers and, if necessary, a means of decontamination will be provided.
- The American Red Cross will maintain a registration file on families who report to the center so information can be provided to concerned relatives and friends.
- Lodging will be made available.
- Beverages and snacks or sandwiches will be provided as soon as possible, once evacuees start arriving at the center. A special effort will be made to provide for the dietary needs of infants, diabetics, etc.
- First aid care will be available.
- Social services and organized activities for children and adults will be provided.

WHAT EMERGENCY PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR MY CHILDREN AT SCHOOL?

- In some cases, schools may be evacuated before it is necessary for the general public to evacuate.
- Children at Edwin Markham Elementary School, Country Haven Academy, Country Christian Center or Big River Country School will be bused to a safe location by school officials. Listen to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM) to find out where you can go to pick up your child. The children will be cared for until their parents pick them up.
- Children who live in an emergency zone but go to school outside of that zone will stay at their school. Parents may pick them up at the school.
- Local officials will take special care to protect school children. If you have questions, please contact your child's school today.
- Schools and daycare centers near an area affected by an emergency may choose to evacuate in an emergency. Parents should talk to their school officials about the schools' emergency plans.

HOW WILL MY HOME BE PROTECTED WHILE I'M GONE?

- Law officers will not allow unauthorized persons past roadblocks to enter the evacuated area.

WHAT IF I NEED TRANSPORTATION?

- Call a neighbor for help.
- If you cannot reach your neighbor, contact your county emergency management officials to request assistance.
- Stay indoors while you wait for help and follow sheltering instructions on page 5.

CAN I CALL NOW TO ASK FOR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR TRANSPORTATION?

- Yes. Don't wait for an emergency to ask for assistance. Telephone your county emergency management office today if you are elderly, handicapped or without a car. Your county emergency management director will put you on a list that shows who needs special assistance during an evacuation.
- Benton County residents, call (509) 628-2600 or 1-800-841-7953
- Franklin County residents, call (509) 545-3546 or 1-800-258-5873
- Grant County residents, call (509) 762-1462

IMPORTANT!

Children who are attending Edwin Markham Elementary, Country Haven Academy, Big River Country School or Country Christian Center will be taken care of by school officials. Do not go to these schools to pick up children. That action could delay their move to a safer place.

HOW YOUR EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM WORKS

EMERGENCY TONE ALERT RADIO (TAR) INSTRUCTIONS

- ❑ Your emergency radio is your first alert of an emergency at one of the Hanford Site nuclear facilities or Columbia Generating Station.
- ❑ Put the radio in an adult's bedroom, close to the bed and out in the open. Do not put it under furniture or inside a cabinet.
- ❑ Keep the radio plugged in. Its battery is meant only as a backup during a short power outage.
- ❑ KONA Radio tests the Emergency Alert System monthly during daylight hours.

TO SET UP YOUR EMERGENCY TONE ALERT RADIO:

- ❑ Plug cord into radio and AC wall outlet.
- ❑ Fully extend the antenna.
- ❑ The alarm light should be solid green or blinking green.
- ❑ The mute button switches radio between "on" and "standby."
- ❑ With the radio in "standby," you will hear a tone that will precede broadcast of an emergency message. The signal will automatically activate your radio.
- ❑ If you are listening to your radio when an emergency message is broadcast, you will hear the tone and message interrupting regular programming.
- ❑ When the tone comes on, listen to the message and then press and release the mute button to reset the radio.

CALL YOUR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE TODAY:

- ❑ If your radio does not turn on each month.
- ❑ If it turns on at night for no reason.
- ❑ If the battery appears to be dead.
- ❑ If you don't have an emergency radio.

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Keep the radio in an adult's bedroom, close to the bed and out in the open.



New Model

IMPORTANT!

Test the battery in your radio every six months. To do this, unplug it from the wall outlet and ensure the radio still functions when unplugged. Keep it unplugged for at least two minutes. When done, plug the radio back into the wall outlet. If your radio does not work when unplugged, or has a red alarm light, contact your emergency management office right away.

NUCLEAR FACILITIES *on the* HANFORD SITE

COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION

Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station is a commercial nuclear power plant that has produced electricity since May 1984.



100 AREA

The primary activities in the 100 Area are the removal of facilities, cleanup of waste sites and the treatment of groundwater.

200 AREA

Radioactive waste and chemicals used in the processing of reactor fuel for defense production are stored at several locations on the Hanford Site, mostly in the 200 Area. Treatment facilities will transform high-level and low-level waste into a stable form for long-term storage and ultimate disposal.



300 AREA

The primary activities in the 300 Area are research and development, and the removal of facilities and waste sites.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES FOR A NUCLEAR FACILITY ACCIDENT

In the event of an accident on the Hanford Site, radioactivity might be released to the environment. This radioactivity may be in the form of chemically inert gases, gaseous radioactive iodine or small particles of other radioactive elements. The principle means by which the public may be exposed to radiation following an accident are:

- Externally, from radioactive materials that are released into the air.
- Internally, from breathing airborne radioactive particles or eating food contaminated by radioactive elements.

The federal government has set protective action guidelines for radiation exposure to the public from nuclear facility accidents. These guidelines recommend actions to be taken to protect the public when (1) the total projected dose to the whole body from external radiation exceeds 1,000 millirem or (2) the total projected dose to the thyroid from internal radiation exceeds 5,000 millirem. In addition, precautionary protective actions may be recommended at radiation levels below the above limits or based on facility conditions before any radioactivity is released from a facility.

RADIATION

UNDERSTANDING RADIATION AND RADIOACTIVITY

Radiation is energy in the form of small particles or rays that are emitted from a source. The source may be a machine that produces radiation, such as a dental X-ray machine, or it may be an unstable atom that, because of its instability, emits radiation. Unstable atoms that emit radiation are referred to as being radioactive.

RADIATION IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

Radioactive materials and radiation occur naturally and have always been part of the environment. For example, the earth's crust contains uranium, radium, thorium and other radioactive materials. Cosmic radiation from outer space and from the sun penetrates the earth's atmosphere and continuously bombards our planet. The elements hydrogen, potassium and carbon are examples of materials that contain both radioactive and nonradioactive atoms. These naturally occurring radioactive elements are in the air we breathe, the food we eat and the water we drink. As a result, every person has radioactive materials in his or her body.

Fallout from atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons is a source of additional radioactive materials in our environment.

Low levels of these materials, which include plutonium, radioactive cesium and strontium, are found in the air, soil and water.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF RADIATION EXPOSURE

As radiation travels through matter, it gives up some or all of its energy. Food heated by microwaves is an example of that process. In the human body, radiation can cause chemical changes that may damage or kill cells if the amount of energy absorbed is large enough. This is the principle behind radiation therapy to treat cancer.

The amount of radiation energy absorbed in a person's body is measured in terms of radiation dose. One unit used to measure this dose is called a millirem. Many dose standards are stated in terms of rem, which is equal to 1,000 millirem.

Exposure to radiation may cause biological effects that may be harmful. Whether effects occur depends on two factors: How much radiation dose is received and whether the dose was received over a short or long time period. For example, radiation doses of about 25,000 millirem to the whole body received in a few hours may cause slight temporary changes in a person's blood. However, the same radiation doses received over a long period of time, such as years, may cause no measurable changes. Exposure to radiation may also increase a person's risk of developing cancer. The normal risk of dying from cancer in a person's lifetime is about 16 percent (or about one in six). The National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation stated in 1980 that a single dose of 1,000 millirem may increase the risk of dying from cancer by 0.02 percent (from a total of 16 to 16.02 percent).

AVERAGE EXPECTED RADIATION DOSES

All members of the public are routinely exposed to sources of ionizing radiation. These sources are of two general types: those of natural origin and man-made sources.

Natural sources include cosmic radiation, natural radioactive materials in the ground, radiation from radionuclides naturally present in the human body and radon exposure due to living indoors. Man-made sources include medical X-rays, smoke detectors and fallout from atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.