Emergency Planning

For Millstone Station

SPANISH TRANSLATED GUIDEBOOKS AND SPECIAL NEEDS CARDS ARE AVAILABLE BY CALLING (860) 566-4586, or by contacting your Community's Emergency Management or Civil Preparedness Office.

PARA OBTENER LA VERSION ESPANOLA DE ESTA GUIA O LA ADJUNTA ENCUESTA PARA NECESIDADES ESPECIALES, llame (860) 566-4586, o contacte su Oficina de Manejo de Emergencias local.

A Message from the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS)

The information contained in this booklet applies to residents and visitors within approximately 10 miles of the Millstone Station. This would include all, or part, of the communities of East Lyme, Groton (City & Town), Ledyard, Lyme, Montville, New London, Old Lyme, Waterford and Fishers Island, N.Y. It contains general information on power plants and preparedness information should there ever be an emergency at Millstone requiring public protective actions (e.g., sheltering or evacuation).

DEMHS works closely with Millstone to assure that the public is aware of the plans that are in place regarding Millstone Station. We get this information out in a variety of ways. We publish a two-page insert located on pages 2 and 3 of the yellow pages telephone directories for the communities listed above. Each year, we distribute and post information at locations within the approximate 10 mile area around Millstone. These locations include state parks, beaches and forests, campgrounds, lodging, marinas, museums and other popular attractions. We also provide brochures regarding preparedness for special interest areas such as nursing homes, and the agricultural community. Most recently we were tasked with assisting in the distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI) and have included information on KI in this booklet.

DEMHS maintains an Internet homepage with information regarding our radiological emergency preparedness program. Our web site and other references on where to obtain information can be found on page 23 of this guidebook. We encourage you to place this and other disaster planning information in a handy location, such as with your local telephone book.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or want any of the publications we have mentioned. Our radiological preparedness department can be reached by calling 1-800-397-8876.

James M. Thomas, Commissioner
CT Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
2006/2007

Readiness Preparation Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare in advance for any emergency situations:

- ❑ If you have special needs, complete and return the confidential Annual Emergency Assistance Survey card mailed to you or contact your community's Emergency Management/Civil Preparedness Director's office.
- ❑ Review this booklet carefully and keep it handy.
- ❑ Make sure everyone in your household knows what to do in an emergency, especially children.
- ❑ Keep important papers in a safe and handy place.
- ❑ Make sure your vehicle is ready to use, have an extra set of car keys and keep emergency supplies in your vehicle:
  - Flashlight and batteries
  - First aid kit
  - Safety flares
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Road maps
- ❑ Develop an emergency supply kit, include:
  - A three day supply of water (1 gallon/person per day).
  - Battery powered radio, cell phone, extra batteries.
  - Food for at least 3 days – canned/sealed packaged foods and juices that do not require refrigeration or cooking. Foods for infants or the elderly.
  - Non-electric can opener, cooking tools and fuel, paper plates and plastic utensils.
  - Toiletries.
  - Blanket/sleeping bag, pillows for each member of the family, a change of clothing.
  - Prescription and non-prescription medications your family needs.
  - Baby and children's items (diapers, toys and books).
- ❑ Develop a plan for your pets before there is an emergency. Include medications, records, a sturdy leash and carriers.

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What Is A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?

A serious nuclear power plant emergency could result in the release of radioactive material. Normally, this radioactive material is contained within the plant by a number of protective barriers and systems. In the unlikely event that protective barriers or systems fail to work properly, radioactive material in the form of gases or small particles could escape from the plant into the air. This could result in people being exposed to radioactivity and receiving a radiation dose.

How Will You Know That An Emergency Exists?

Sirens are located throughout the approximate 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone. These are designed to alert the public of a nuclear power plant emergency, natural disaster, or other major emergency. When necessary, these sirens will be activated by your community officials.

The sirens are maintained and routinely tested by Millstone Station. Some communities routinely test their sirens and may use them as part of their fire and disaster warning systems.

The sirens have the ability to emit several different tones. Each tone serves a different emergency function:

- A steady tone for three minutes (that may be repeated) signals a natural or commercial disaster such as severe weather, chemical spills, floods, or a nuclear plant emergency.
- A long wavering tone signals an enemy attack.
- A short wavering tone signals a fire.
- A public address loudspeaker can transmit announcements over a limited distance from the community's emergency operations center.

Remember, if you hear a steady siren tone for three minutes or more, tune in to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on radio or television.

What Should You Do In A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?

If you hear a steady siren tone for 3 minutes or more, turn on your radio or television and tune in to a local Emergency Alert System (EAS) station for information. Stay calm, and remember that a nuclear power plant emergency would most likely take hours to develop into a situation that could affect public health and safety. State and local officials are required to notify the public within approximately 15 minutes of an event that may require taking public protective actions. You will be kept informed by local and State officials as long as the emergency is in effect.

The sirens are not signals to evacuate; they are intended to alert you to tune in to an EAS station for more information or instructions. Follow all instructions given by the EAS messages. You may be instructed to:

- Just remain alert and ready to respond, if necessary (your area may not be directly affected by the emergency).
- Stay indoors and take shelter.
- Evacuate to a host community reception center (see Page 9).

Check with your neighbors to ensure they are aware of the emergency. Do not use the telephone unless it is absolutely necessary. Telephone lines are needed by local officials to respond to the emergency. Please do not call local authorities unless you need special assistance.

What Is The Emergency Alert System (EAS)?

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) has been established in cooperation with the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) and broadcasters in this state. The EAS allows local and State officials to interrupt radio and television programming with emergency information. Refer to the following EAS radio and TV stations:

Primary EAS Radio Stations

WTIC – 1080 AM

WDRC – 1360 AM

WCTY – 97.7 FM (Norwich)

96.5 FM (Hartford)

102.9 FM (Hartford)

Other EAS Radio Stations

WQGN – 105.5 FM

WNLC – 98.7 FM

WBMW – 106.5 FM

WNPR – 89.1 FM

WPKT – 90.5 FM

WIHS – 104.9 FM

WHJM –107.7 FM

WSUB – 980 AM

WICH – 1310 AM

WXLM – 102.3 FM

WKNL – 100.9 FM

WLIS – 1420 AM

WMRD – 1150 AM

EAS TV Stations

WFSB – Channel 3

WTNH – Channel 8

WHPX – Channel 26

WVIT – Channel 30

WTIC – Channel 61

In the event of an emergency, you should tune in to your local EAS radio or TV station. State or local officials will provide specific instructions through the EAS.

If You Are Directed To Evacuate To A Host Community

Use this checklist:

- ❑ Gather together those household members who are present.
- ❑ Pack the following items, as necessary (see page 1 for a complete list of items to have in an emergency kit):
  - Clothing, money, credit cards, checkbook
  - Prescription medicine or special medical equipment
  - Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets
  - Blankets, pillows, soap, towels, toiletries
  - Diapers, bottles, milk/baby formula
  - Identification and important personal papers
  - Portable radio, flashlight, batteries
- ❑ Close and lock all windows and doors.
- ❑ Turn off devices that draw outside air.
- ❑ Turn off lights and electrical appliances (except refrigerator and freezer).
- ❑ Continue to listen to a local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station in your vehicle (see previous page).
- ❑ Leave food and water for pets, or have alternative plans for their care. Except for assistance animals, pets cannot be brought into Red Cross shelters.
- ❑ See if your neighbors need a ride and carpool with them, if possible.
- ❑ Do not use your telephone. Keep phone lines open for emergency personnel.
- ❑ Go to your assigned host community reception center (see page 9). Follow evacuation routes described on pages 14-15 of this book or refer to pages 2-3 of your local telephone book's Yellow Pages or as directed by news advisories.

If You Are Directed To Take Shelter

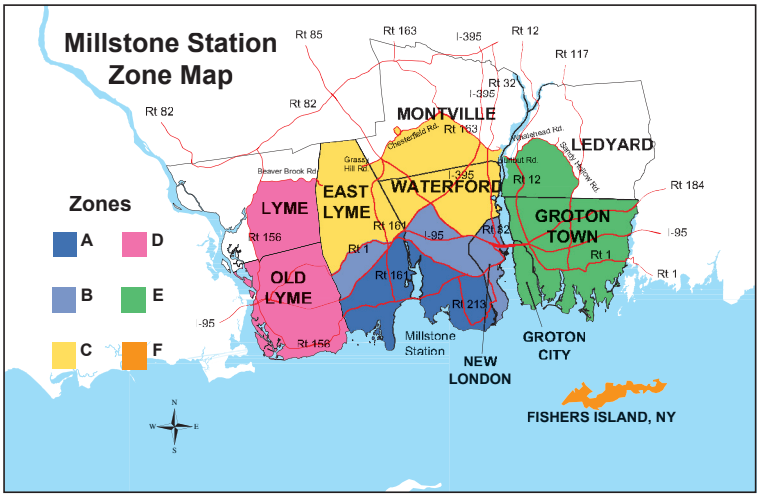
Use this checklist:

- ❑ If driving, close windows/vents and turn off air conditioner or heater.
- ❑ Go home or to a public building.
- ❑ Go inside and close all windows and doors.
- ❑ Turn off all devices that draw outside air.
- ❑ Extinguish stove/fireplace fires and close flues when possible.
- ❑ Keep pets indoors.
- ❑ Do not use the telephone. Keep phone lines open for emergency personnel.
- ❑ Continue to monitor your local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio/TV station.

If you must go outside, cover your mouth and nose with a moist cloth to help prevent breathing in radioactive particles. Food already in your home is safe to eat, although food grown locally may have to be tested by State monitors before it is consumed.

Emergency Planning Zones

Approximately 10 Miles – Larger Map On Centerfold



EPZ Town And Host Communities

For Communities Located Within 10 Miles of Millstone Station

Town	Host Community	Reception Center
East Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Field House
Fishers Island, NY	Windham	Windham High School
Groton City	Norwich	Kelly Middle School
Groton Town	Norwich	Kelly Middle School
Ledyard	UCONN/Mansfield	UCONN Field House
Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Field House
Montville	East Hartford	East Hartford High School
New London	Windham	Windham High School
Old Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Field House
Waterford	East Hartford	East Hartford High School

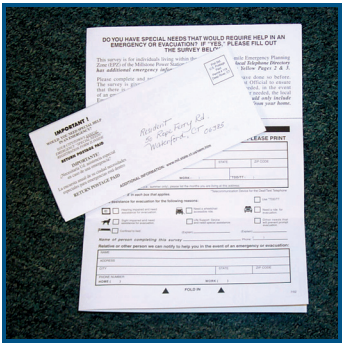
Why Go To A Host Community?

Each community in the Millstone Emergency Planning Zone has been assigned a host community that is at least 15 miles from the nuclear plant site. To find your host community, refer to page 9. The route you would follow is on pages 14-15 of this book, in the Yellow Pages of your local telephone directory, and will also be described through news advisories.

Arrangements will be made at the host community reception centers to account for individuals and reunite family members that have been separated. Red Cross registration, temporary shelter, food, and medical attention will be available at assigned locations. Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets are available at all host community reception centers.

When evacuating to a host community reception center, you should plan on bringing three days of supplies with you.

What If You Have Special Needs?



Anyone who has special needs, such as vision or hearing impairment, or special transportation needs, may require notification or assistance from local officials in an emergency. If you, or someone you know, has special needs, please register promptly with your community's Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security or Civil Preparedness Office. Each year a confidential Emergency Assistance Survey form is mailed to each household within a 10 mile radius of Millstone. When completed and mailed back, this information is given to your community's Emergency Management Office. You can also register locally with your Visiting Nurses Service.

What If Your Children Are In School Or Day Care?

Communities within 10 miles of Millstone Power Station have plans in place to provide for the safety of school populations, should a serious incident occur while schools are in session. The Superintendent of each school system and each school principal follow specific procedures for the safety of all school children.

Early in the incident the Superintendent of Schools will make preparations for a precautionary transfer of students to the town's designated host community or another pre-determined school transfer site within the community. This will ensure the availability of transportation assets and move the children quickly and efficiently out of potential harm. Moving students early also reduces the likelihood that Potassium Iodide (KI) will need to be given.

Families will be notified of the precautionary transfer of students. Parents may pick up their children at the designated transfer location. Parents are asked not to pick up their children at the school prior to the transfer in order to avoid delays. Children will be accounted for and supervised at all times. School authorities are prepared to manage the issue of those students who have an explicitly authorized parent/guardian, to assure that the student is released only to an authorized person. School nurses bring all medicines prescribed for students and health alert information. Classes that are away from school on field trips are contacted and directed to go to the host community. Signs will be posted at the school to indicate where the students have gone.

Depending upon the time of day the Superintendent may decide to conduct an early dismissal. Schools calling for early dismissal will follow the same procedures as they do for snow days.

What About Pets?

Due to public health and safety only animals that assist people with disabilities (e.g., guide dogs) will be allowed in reception centers and Red Cross shelters.

Long before an emergency occurs individuals with pets should consider what they would do with their pets if they need to evacuate. People should contact friends, family, veterinarians or boarding kennels outside the affected area to arrange for care.

Whether you take your pets with you or leave them at home make sure all cats and dogs are wearing collars and securely fastened up-to-date identification tags.

What Is KI?

Potassium Iodide, also known by its chemical name KI, has been distributed to residents and workers in the approximate 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone around Millstone Power Station in Waterford, CT to enhance Connecticut's Radiological Emergency Response Plan. KI alone does not protect you from radiation exposure. KI is meant to supplement evacuation or sheltering.

Potassium Iodide (KI) is a stable form of iodine. KI is an over-the-counter drug that protects the human thyroid gland from possible radiation injury caused by radioactive iodine (radioiodine). Radioiodine is one possible radioactive element that may be released during an operating nuclear power plant emergency.

Taking KI saturates the human thyroid gland with stable non-radioactive iodine. It is used to provide enough beneficial iodine to the thyroid to prevent or reduce the amount of radioiodine that can be

absorbed by the thyroid in the event the individual is exposed to the radioactive form of iodine. KI provides protection to the thyroid for 24 hours. Evacuation from the affected area no longer puts you at risk of exposure to the radioactive iodine, therefore another dose of KI is not necessary.

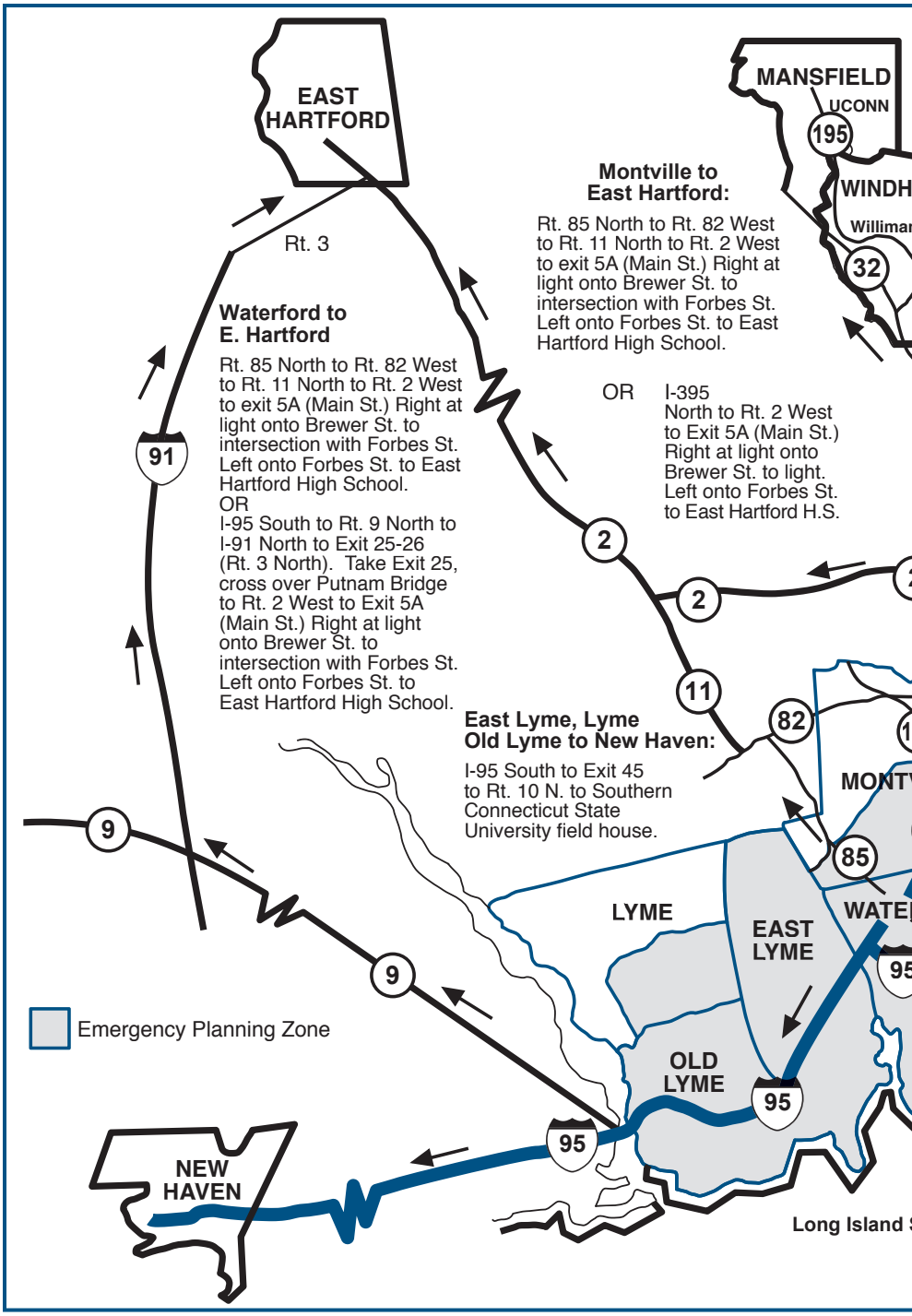
KI should only be taken as directed by State officials. If a release of radioactive iodine has occurred or is expected to occur, the public will be advised to take a KI tablet through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio and TV stations (see page 6). The use of KI is only advised in emergencies where the public is likely to be exposed to radioiodine from a nuclear power plant release. Not every radiation emergency will result in the release of radioactive iodine. Emergency dosage guidance adopted by the State of Connecticut will be provided when KI is distributed.

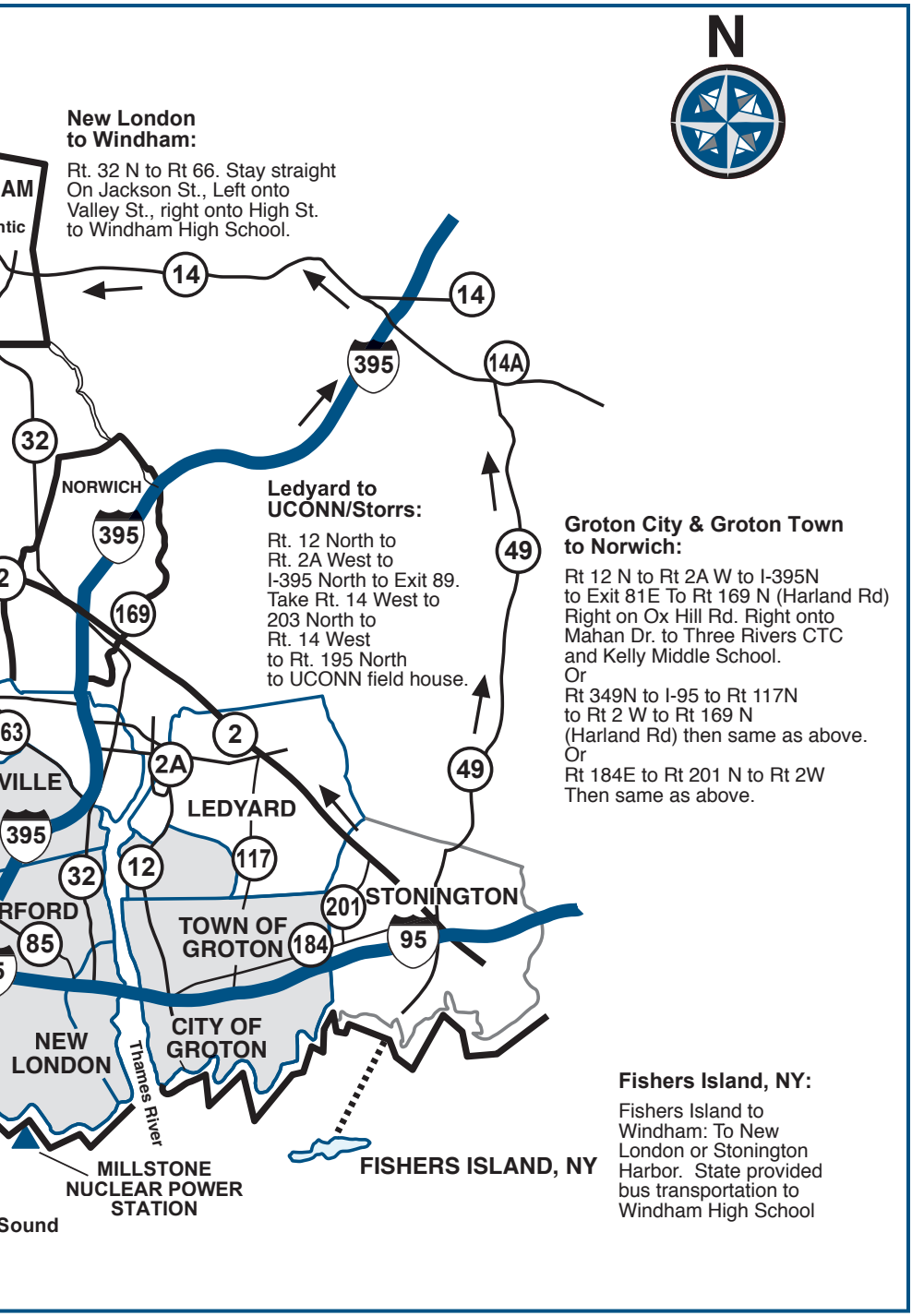
KI should not be ingested if an individual has a known allergy to iodine. As with any medication individuals should consult their doctors if they have any concerns.

KI will not be distributed within the EPZ during any type of nuclear incident or emergency. Host communities have been provided a separate KI stockpile to be able to provide KI to evacuees that did not have access to their own tablets before they left home.

How Will You Know The Emergency Has Ended?

Federal and State officials and Millstone Station will monitor radiation levels. When these radiation levels are determined to be safe, public officials will inform you over the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or through the news media.

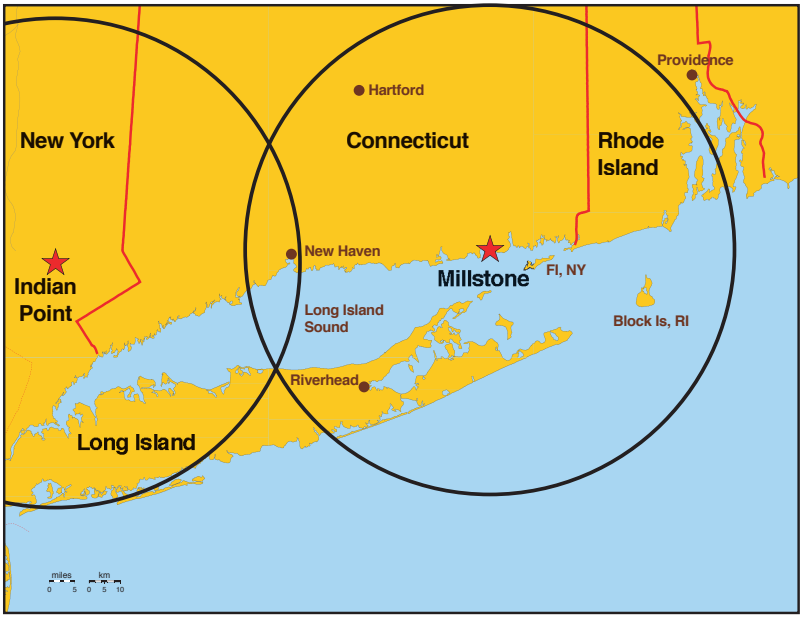

EAST HARTFORD
MANSFIELD
UCONN
195
WINDH
Williman
32
Montville to East Hartford:
Rt. 85 North to Rt. 82 West to Rt. 11 North to Rt. 2 West to exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
OR
I-395 North to Rt. 2 West to Exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to light. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford H.S.
Rt. 3
Waterford to E. Hartford
Rt. 85 North to Rt. 82 West to Rt. 11 North to Rt. 2 West to exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
OR
I-95 South to Rt. 9 North to I-91 North to Exit 25-26 (Rt. 3 North). Take Exit 25, cross over Putnam Bridge to Rt. 2 West to Exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
91
2
2
11
82
East Lyme, Lyme Old Lyme to New Haven:
I-95 South to Exit 45 to Rt. 10 N. to Southern Connecticut State University field house.
MONTV
85
WATE
9
9
LYME
EAST LYME
95
Emergency Planning Zone
OLD LYME
95
95
NEW HAVEN
Long Island


N
New London to Windham:
Rt. 32 N to Rt 66. Stay straight On Jackson St., Left onto Valley St., right onto High St. to Windham High School.
Ledyard to UCONN/Storrs:
Rt. 12 North to Rt. 2A West to I-395 North to Exit 89. Take Rt. 14 West to 203 North to Rt. 14 West to Rt. 195 North to UCONN field house.
Groton City & Groton Town to Norwich:
Rt 12 N to Rt 2A W to I-395N to Exit 81E To Rt 169 N (Harland Rd) Right on Ox Hill Rd. Right onto Mahan Dr. to Three Rivers CTC and Kelly Middle School.
Or
Rt 349N to I-95 to Rt 117N to Rt 2 W to Rt 169 N (Harland Rd) then same as above.
Or
Rt 184E to Rt 201 N to Rt 2W Then same as above.
Fishers Island, NY:
Fishers Island to Windham: To New London or Stonington Harbor. State provided bus transportation to Windham High School
NORWICH
LEDYARD
TOWN OF GROTON
CITY OF GROTON
NEW LONDON
STONINGTON
Thames River
MILLSTONE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
FISHERS ISLAND, NY
14
14A
395
32
169
2
2A
12
117
201
184
95
49
85

Planning Beyond 10 Miles Of Millstone Station

A 50-mile emergency Ingestion Planning Zone is identified in the state's Radiological Emergency Plan to include land areas beyond the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone of Millstone. This extended area is identified for all nuclear plants in the event that a nuclear plant emergency release is carried beyond 10 miles. Food and drinking water in this area would be assessed for contamination and additional public protective actions taken. This area includes most of Connecticut, parts of Rhode Island and a small portion of New York State.

50 Mile Zones

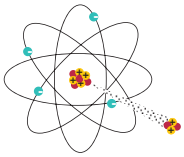


What Is Radiation?

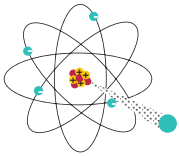
Radiation is energy given off in the form of waves and particles. The term "radiation" is broad and includes ordinary sunlight and radio waves, but more often it is used to mean "ionizing" radiation. Ionizing radiation can produce charged particles in materials that it strikes, including living matter.

The most common types of ionizing radiation are alpha, beta and gamma.

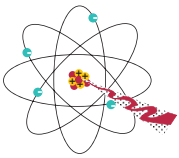
- Alpha Radiation is the least penetrating type. It can be stopped with a sheet of paper.



- Beta Radiation is emitted from the nucleus of an atom during fission. Beta radiation consists of electrons that can be stopped by thin cardboard.



- Gamma Radiation is electro-magnetic waves emitted from the nucleus of an atom and is essentially the same as an X-ray. It can be stopped by heavy shielding such as concrete or lead.



Where Does Radiation Come From?

On average, residents of Connecticut receive about 360 millirem of radiation exposure each year. A millirem is 1/1000 of one rem, a standard measure of radiation dose. As shown on the following table, approximately 284 millirem of that dose is from natural sources, and approximately 60 millirem is from commercial (or man-made) sources.

Millstone contributes an average dose of 1 to 3 millirem to a person staying at the site boundary of the plant for an entire year. This is an average dose of less than 0.1 millirem per year to persons living within 50 miles of a plant. To put these numbers in perspective, the average chest X-ray results in a dose of about 6 millirem, while a cross-country plane trip results in a dose of about 2-3 millirem. This

means that the average person receives far more radiation exposure in one year from natural sources and everyday activities than from a lifetime of exposure to normal nuclear power plant operations.

If a serious nuclear power plant emergency were to occur, high levels of radioactivity may be released to the environment. However, in all but the most severe emergencies, any release of radioactivity would result in radiation exposures of a few hundred millirem or less. People who lived within 10 miles of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania received an average dose of 8 millirem from the 1979 emergency. This was the most serious emergency in the history of U.S. commercial nuclear power operations. The reactor containment building, one of a nuclear power plant's design protective barriers, contained almost 100% of the radioactivity from the damaged reactor.

Sources Of Radiation

(in millirem/year)

Natural Radiation Sources

- A. Cosmic (from outer space) 28
- B. Terrestrial (from the earth) 16
- C. Food Consumed/ Human Body Itself 40
- D. Inhaled Indoors (radon) 200

Exposure to Natural Sources from Technology

- A. Building Materials (wood, stone) 7
- B. Air Travel (round-trip, cross country) 5
- C. Natural Gas (exposure to lungs)
  - Cooking 5
  - Heating 22
- D. Smoking (30 cigarettes/day)
  - Certain areas of the lung 16,000

Commercial (man-made) Sources

- A. Medical Diagnosis. 53
- B. Consumer Products (television). 1
- C. Nuclear Power Plant
  - Living within 50 miles 0.1
  - Living at site boundary 1-3

Average Total Dose from All Exposures (approximately) 360

References: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Reports Nos. 92 (12/87), 93 (9/87), 94 (12/87), 95 (12/87).

What Are The Effects Of Radiation?

The harm that can come from radiation depends on several things, some of which you can control.

Radiation risk depends on:

- The kind of rays and particles that strike you
- The length of time you are exposed
- The parts of your body exposed
- The amount of radioactive material that enters your body through eating or breathing

Radiation does more harm to young children because the cells in their bodies are growing much faster than the cells of older children and adults.

How Quickly Would A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Develop?

Contrary to some popular beliefs, a severe nuclear power plant emergency would most likely not be a sudden event. It would probably take hours or days to develop. This would enable State and local officials to take necessary public protective actions in a timely manner.

To assure safety at a nuclear power plant, the concept of “defense in depth” is employed. This means there are several levels of protection, or barriers, each of which is independent of the others. Thus, if one should fail, others would continue to protect the plant, its workers, and the general public. Even if some systems failed, the remaining ones would dramatically slow down the rate of a radioactive release.

A nuclear power plant cannot explode like an atomic bomb. The fuel in a nuclear power plant is too low in concentration to create the rapid release of energy necessary for a bomb.

Incidents like the one in Chernobyl cannot occur in the United States. The plant did not have containment barriers as are required in the U.S. The April 1986 disaster was the product of a severely flawed reactor design and serious mistakes were made by the plant operators who violated procedures intended to ensure safe operation of the plant.

How Are Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies Prevented?

When a nuclear power plant is operating, water circulates through the nuclear reactor fuel, called the core. This water, known as reactor coolant, transfers heat away from the core. The heat is used to produce steam that drives a turbine-generator to produce electricity. Under normal operating conditions, the reactor coolant continually re-circulates, never entering the outside environment.

The reactor coolant system would have to develop a large leak uncovering its nuclear fuel for an emergency to result in a large radioactive release. Many safety systems ensure public safety. Some are active systems involving pumps and other special components; others are passive and provide protection by their construction and design. These backup safety systems can supply additional water to keep the nuclear core cool and covered.

Millstone Station has comprehensive safety, construction, maintenance and inspection programs to prevent emergencies from occurring.

As with the reactor coolant system, the backup safety systems are frequently tested, inspected and maintained to prevent failure. However, if they fail, backup barriers in the plant would prevent, or at least significantly postpone, the release of radioactivity to the environment.

Millstone is designed with three primary physical barriers:

- Fuel rod cladding
- Reactor vessel and coolant system
- Containment structure

The first barrier is the **fuel rods** that contain the uranium fuel pellets. The fuel rods are metal cylinders, known as cladding, and are made of a high quality metal alloy with an extremely high melting point. Under normal conditions, the cladding keeps almost all of the radioactivity produced within the fuel pellets.

The reactor **coolant system** acts as a second barrier. The system includes the reactor vessel, made of high quality steel that is 3-9 inches thick, as well as all piping and equipment through which the reactor coolant travels.

If both of these barriers fail, a **containment** structure surrounds the entire reactor coolant system. This building is made of a 1/4 inch steel liner surrounded by reinforced concrete that is 2.5 to 4.5 feet thick. The containment is designed to withstand the internal forces that could be generated by a severe emergency. It is also built to withstand external forces such as those caused by a tornado, a hurricane, an earthquake, or even the impact of a commercial jet.

Additional safety features include a quality assurance program, trained licensed operators, monitoring systems, redundant safety systems, Federal and industry inspections, and an on-site and off-site emergency response program.

Who Could Be Affected In A Nuclear Emergency?

It is very unlikely that everyone in Millstone's Emergency Planning Zone would be affected in a nuclear emergency. The precautions to take would depend on where you live, the amount of radioactivity being released from the plant, and wind speed and direction.

For example, if a relatively large amount of radioactive material were released into a slow wind, people located immediately downwind from the plant might be directed to evacuate, if road and weather conditions permit. On the other hand, rapidly shifting winds could quickly disperse radioactive material that would affect a larger area, but in less concentrated amounts.

People located in this larger area might be directed to take shelter. State authorities would consider levels of radiation exposure, wind patterns, and overall weather conditions when directing the public whether to take shelter or evacuate. Many lower types of nuclear incidents would not require the public to take any actions.

The booklet entitled "Radiological Emergency Information for Connecticut's Agricultural Community" explains what protective actions should be taken by farmers, livestock owners, food processors and fruit and vegetable growers if a serious nuclear emergency were

to occur. The booklet has been distributed to individual Connecticut suppliers listed above within a 50 mile radius of Millstone.

For copies of the booklet or related additional information, contact the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, (765 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105) or the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (360 Broad Street, Hartford, CT 06105).

Nuclear Emergency Classifications

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the Federal agency responsible for the regulation and inspection of nuclear power stations to assure safety. The U.S. NRC classifies nuclear power plant emergencies into four categories of increasing severity based on plant conditions. Millstone Station operators are responsible for classifying an event and notifying State and local authorities within 15 minutes. State and local governments decide on public protective actions and notify the public to initiate these actions within approximately 15 minutes of the decision.

Notification of Unusual Event

This category is the lowest classification level and is used for a minor event where something out of the ordinary has occurred. There is no danger to the public. No radioactive release of any significance is expected and no protective actions are required.

Alert

This category is the next higher classification level and is used for an event which may involve a small radioactive release or the potential for one. Emergency personnel are alerted to be ready to respond if the situation becomes more serious.

State and local emergency operation centers may be activated at this level and the State Emergency Alert System (EAS) is placed on standby. There is no danger to the public and no protective actions are required. Any radioactive releases and food pathways (agricultural and livestock) would be monitored, as necessary.

Site Area Emergency

This category is the second highest classification level and is used for an emergency involving an actual or potential failure of plant safety systems. A moderate radioactive release out to the site boundary is possible. State and local emergency operations centers will be activated and the sirens within the approximately 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone will be sounded as a warning to tune in to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio or television station for information. Public protective actions are not required unless emergency officials determined that the emergency could become more serious. Any radioactive releases and food pathways would be monitored as necessary.

General Emergency

This category is the highest classification level and is used for a serious emergency involving the failure of plant safety systems, the possibility of reactor core damage or a loss of the integrity of the containment structure. A large radioactive release is possible.

The public will be notified through the EAS and instructed by government officials as to what protective actions to take. Actions could include sheltering in place and control of access to certain areas of the Emergency Planning Zone or immediate evacuation and possibly a directive by the State officials to take KI. The specific protective actions to take and the areas affected would be determined by the size of the radioactive release (if any), the wind direction, and the weather conditions.

In Conclusion

The State of Connecticut and Millstone Station's number one priority is the safe operation of Connecticut's nuclear power station. Nuclear power is a safe and reliable way to generate electricity. The State and local governments and Millstone are committed to providing communities surrounding the nuclear facility with the most accurate, timely, and detailed information possible concerning plant safety and emergency preparedness.

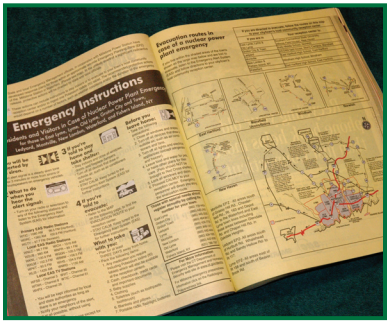
The emergency plans for nuclear plants are tested and evaluated every year by the NRC for on-site actions, and every other year by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for off-site actions. Both the NRC and FEMA have approved the emergency plans.

For More Information

For additional information on local emergency preparedness, contact your community emergency management or civil preparedness officials:

East Lyme	(860) 739-4434	**Montville**	(860) 848-1417
Groton City	(860) 445-2451	**New London**	(860) 447-5269
Groton Town	(860) 445-2000	**Old Lyme**	(860) 434-1605, X212
Ledyard	(860) 464-8417	**Waterford**	(860) 442-9585
Lyme	(860) 434-7733	**Fishers Island, NY**	(631) 765-2600

These phone numbers are also located in the yellow pages of your telephone directory.



Important Numbers and Web Sites

If you have access to a computer, the following web sites are provided for more emergency planning information:

Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
www.ct.gov/demhs

CT Department of Public Health
www.state.ct.us/dph

Dominion Resources
www.dom.com

Disaster Preparedness for People with Disabilities
www.redcross.org

Pets and Disasters:
www.fema.gov
www.hsus.org

OR CONTACT:

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY
360 Broad Street, Hartford, CT 06106
1-860-566-4586

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CT Dept. of Emergency Management and
Homeland Security
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Hartford, CT 06105

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