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ON THE COVER

Balloons reflect off the Yakima River at the annual Prosser Hot Air Balloon Rally. The event is held every September with three days of sunrise launches and one evening launch called the Night Glow.

HOW WOULD I BE TOLD ABOUT AN EMERGENCY?

- Residents within the Emergency Planning Zone in Benton, Franklin and Grant counties have emergency alert radios. These radios will be turned on automatically by a signal transmitted just before an Emergency Alert System message is broadcast.

- Persons within the Emergency Planning Zone using the Richland Off-Road Vehicle Park, the Horn Rapids Park, the Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility, the Wahluke Hunting Area, or the Ringold Fishing Area will be notified by sirens sounding continuously for three minutes, followed by an audible message. They will be told to evacuate the area and tune their radios to KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM for more information.

- If there is an emergency that threatens public safety on the Hanford Site, persons using the Columbia River will hear sirens sound continuously for three minutes, followed by an audible message. These sirens are a signal to evacuate the river. Tune to the Emergency Alert System Radio station (EAS), KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM for more information. Other radio and TV stations may also broadcast emergency information.

- For any radiological emergency on the Hanford Site, personnel and boats provided by the U.S. Coast Guard, and the counties Sheriffs' departments may also warn people to evacuate the river. If there has been no radiological release, boaters will be advised to return to their launch points. If there has been a radiological release, boaters will be instructed to proceed to a monitoring station. Boaters would then receive further instructions from county officials.

- Additional notification will be made by Coast Guard broadcast of a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine Band Channel 16. The notice and emergency instructions will then be broadcast over Channel 22 every 15 minutes.

WHAT ACTIONS WOULD I BE ASKED TO TAKE?

- You may be asked to shelter (Take Cover) or evacuate, or
- You may be asked to shelter or evacuate immediately, or
- You may be told that no actions are necessary.

Remember: Notification of an emergency at Columbia Generating Station or a Department of Energy nuclear facility does not always mean you should evacuate. Follow your county official's instructions. You may not need to do anything.

For more information now, contact:

Benton County Emergency Management
(509) 628-2600 or 1-800-841-7953
www.bces.wa.gov

Franklin County Emergency Management
(509) 545-3546 or 1-800-258-5873
www.franklinem.org

Grant County Department of Emergency Management
(509) 762-1462
www.co.grant.wa.us/em

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I'M TOLD TO EVACUATE?

- Listen to instructions carefully to be sure you live in the section being evacuated.

- If you live in the section being evacuated, refer to page 13, and leave your home as quickly as possible.

- Keep phones free for emergency use. Talk to your neighbors (by means other than the telephone) to ensure they have also heard and understand the emergency notification instructions.

- Notify your temporary or permanent farm help or neighboring farmers who may be working out-of-doors and may not have received the message. Take with you the emergency supplies listed on page 7 of this calendar. You should plan to be away from home for at least 72 hours.

- When you leave, drive away from the Hanford Site as shown on the map. Once out of the Emergency Planning Zone, go to the nearest open Assistance Center. Your county officials will provide instructions on KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM radio.

- Local officials will give special consideration for the protection of school children. Children attending Franklin County schools within the Emergency Planning Zone will be transported by school officials to a safe location. Listen to KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM to find out where to pick your child up. Your child will be cared for by school staff until you arrive.

- Before leaving, do the following:
  1. Turn off stoves and space heaters and heating and air conditioning.
  2. Leave food and water for pets you are not taking with you. (The Assistance Centers will not be able to accommodate pets, except for service animals.)
  3. Lock all doors and windows.
  4. While driving, keep your windows and vents closed and obey traffic signals. There is no need to rush.

- Register at the Assistance Center when you arrive to help officials make sure everyone has evacuated. This will also help the Red Cross provide information to inquiring relatives.

- After you register, you may go to a friend or relative's home, or the Red Cross will provide your food, lodging, and first aid needs.

- If it is necessary that you visit your home briefly, or if farmers need to care for livestock, check with the Assistance Center office to make proper arrangements. In order to do this, you must fill out a re-entry request that will be reviewed by county officials and arrangements are made as soon as possible.

- You will be told when it is safe to return home.

- Listen to the emergency instructions carefully and keep your radio tuned to the primary Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM.
  Remember, notification of an emergency does not always mean you should evacuate. You may not need to take any actions.

- Alert your neighbors and employees (by means other than telephone) and make sure they understand the emergency instructions.

If told to evacuate, cease taking agricultural protective actions and evacuate immediately.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I'M TOLD TO SHELTER (TAKE COVER)?

- If asked to shelter (Take Cover):
  - Remain in your home if possible and listen to the radio.
  - Listen to the primary Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM for further instruction.
  - Use phone only for personal emergency.
  - Keep pets inside if possible.
  - If you need to go outside ensure you still have access to the information provided on KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM.
  - Start planning for possible evacuation.
  - If you are in a car continue to your destination if it is outside any evacuated areas.

- If you have livestock the following should be done as a precaution.
  - Put dairy cows, goats and other valuable livestock inside barns or enclosed covered sheds.
  - Restrict dairy cows, goats and other valuable livestock to feed that has been in enclosed or in covered storage.
  - Restrict livestock to water sources that are covered or are from enclosed underground storage.
  - Do not drink water from streams, lakes or ponds.
  - Do not let your animals drink water from streams, lakes or ponds.

WHAT SERVICES WOULD 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.

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 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

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 HELP OR TRANSPORTATION?

- Yes. Don't wait for an emergency to ask for help. Telephone your County Emergency 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 help 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

EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

Preparing for an emergency

If an emergency occurs and your family is asked to leave home temporarily you may not have much time to assemble needed items. You and your family will be better prepared if you gather items in advance. Assemble them in a transportable container or bag and keep them in a location the whole family can access. Make sure all family members know where the supplies are.

Your kit should include at least the following items:

MEDICAL ITEMS

- ❑ Medicine(s)
- ❑ Eye glasses or contacts
- ❑ Dentures
- ❑ Special diet foods
- ❑ Medical alert data for members with special concerns
- ❑ _____

BABY SUPPLIES

- ❑ Baby food
- ❑ Baby formula
- ❑ Diapers/baby wipes
- ❑ Favorite toy
- ❑ _____

EXTRA CLOTHING

- ❑ Enough for three days away from home
- ❑ Shoes
- ❑ _____

PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS

- ❑ Shaving items
- ❑ Special soaps
- ❑ Sanitary items
- ❑ Towels
- ❑ Toothpaste and toothbrushes
- ❑ _____

MONEY

- ❑ Cash
- ❑ Checkbook
- ❑ Credit cards
- ❑ _____

IDENTIFICATION AND IMPORTANT PAPERS

- ❑ Driver's license
- ❑ _____

BEDDING

- ❑ Sleeping bags or two blankets per person
- ❑ _____

MISCELLANEOUS

- ❑ Portable radio with spare batteries
- ❑ Tool kit
- ❑ This emergency calendar
- ❑ Flashlight with extra batteries
- ❑ List of relatives with addresses and telephone numbers

FOOD

- ❑ Canned food
- ❑ Can opener
- ❑ Water
- ❑ _____

Other things you can do to help prepare for an emergency include:

- Keep at least one vehicle in good running order.
- Put important papers in a safe place. This includes copies of credit cards, birth certificates, passports, titles and deeds, etc.
- If you have special needs in an emergency, please call your County Emergency Management Office.

Preparation is the key to emergency readiness. Assemble supplies your family will need in advance.

HOW YOUR EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM WORKS

EMERGENCY ALERT RADIO INSTRUCTIONS

- Your emergency radio is your first alert of an emergency at one of the Hanford Site nuclear facilities or CGS
- 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 ALERT RADIO:

- Plug cord into radio and AC wall outlet.
- Fully extend the antenna.
- The alarm light should be lit.
- 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 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 a radio.

In Benton County, call
(509) 628-2600 or 1-800-841-7953

In Franklin County, call
(509) 545-3546 or 1-800-258-5873

In Grant County, call
(509) 762-1462

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, contact your Emergency Management Office right away.

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

COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION & DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY **EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS**

WHAT KIND OF EMERGENCIES COULD HAPPEN?

Few events at nuclear facilities are actual emergencies. If one were to occur, the facility operators, based on predetermined guidelines, would decide how serious it is.

THERE ARE FOUR LEVELS OF EMERGENCIES:

1 Unusual Event

The least serious classification. It means there is a minor problem at the facility being handled by facility workers. Because of strict federal rules, such events are reported to local, state, and federal officials. Unusual events do not involve a release of radiation.

2 Alert

An event that could affect facility safety. County, state, and federal officials will activate emergency centers and monitor the situation.

3 Site Area Emergency

An event that could affect the safety of the public near the facility. Public officials will tell you what actions, if any, you should take.

4 General Emergency

The most serious. Local officials will tell people in affected areas what actions to take for their safety.

AREAS THAT MAY BE EVACUATED

- The Columbia River between Vernita Bridge and Leslie Groves Park
- The Wahluke Hunting Area
- The Ringold Fishing Area
- The Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility
- The Horn Rapids Park in Benton County
- The Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Park in Richland

- **Sirens in these areas will activate, followed by an audible message instructing recreationists on what actions to take.**

NUCLEAR FACILITIES on the HANFORD SITE

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.

COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION

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

FFTF

The Fast Flux Test Facility is a former DOE research reactor that has been closed. All of the reactor fuel has been removed.

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).

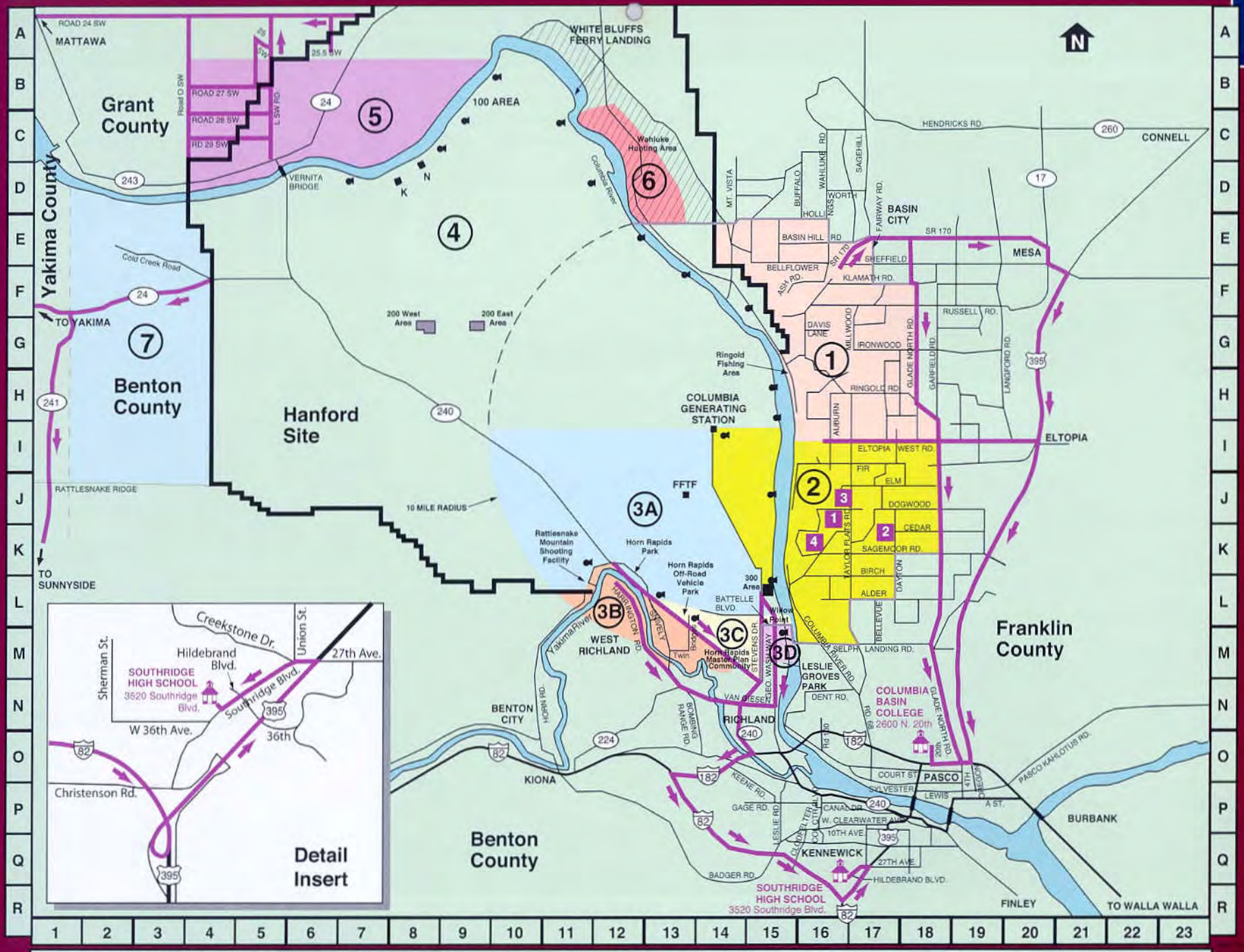
AVERAGE EXPECTED RADIATION DOSES

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.

The below table shows examples of approximate radiation doses from these sources.

Source	Millirem per year
Natural sources:	
Cosmic radiation, terrestrial, in the body, etc.	
U.S. average	100
Radon (U.S. average)	200
Man-made sources:	
Medical X-rays, nuclear medicine, fallout, etc.	
U.S. average	65
2004 Hanford operations (Hanford Operations average per person)	.06



Evacuation Routes and Assistance Centers

- Primary Evacuation Routes
- Assistance Centers
- Sirens

Scale: 0 2 4 miles

Schools within the 10-mile zone:

1. Country Haven Academy
2. Country Christian Center
3. Edwin Markham School
4. Big River Country School

K-16 Big River Country School
J-17 Country Christian Center
J-16 Country Haven Academy
J-16 Edwin Markham School
J-13 FFTF
L-13 Horn Rapids Off-Road Vehicle Park
K-12 Horn Rapids Park
O-18 Columbia Basin College
R-17 Southridge High School
M-15 Leslie Groves Park
H-14 Columbia Generating Station
L-11 Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility
G-15 Ringold Fishing Area
D-5 Vernita Bridge
E-13 Wahluke Hunting Area
B-11 White Bluffs Ferry Landing
C-8 100 Area
G-8 200 West Area
G-9 200 East Area
K-15 300 Area

WHICH ROADS SHOULD I TAKE?

Section 1 Includes the following areas: (1) north of Eltopia West Rd., west of Glade North Rd., south of West Klamath Rd., and east of the Columbia River; (2) north of West Klamath Rd., west of Fair Way Rd., south of Basin Hill Rd., and east of the Columbia River; (3) north of Basin Hill Rd., west of Wahluke Rd., south of Hollingsworth Rd., and east of the Columbia River. A portion of section 1 extends west of the Columbia River to Columbia Generating Station but there are no permanent residents in this area.
Primary Evacuation Route: East on SR 170 through Basin City to SR 17, south to US 395 then south to Pasco.
Alternates:
(1) East to Glade North Road then south to Pasco (2) East to Glade North Road, south to Eltopia West Road, east to Eltopia, then south to Pasco.
Assistance Center: Columbia Basin College, 2600 North 20th, Pasco (509) 547-0511

Section 2 Includes the following areas: (1) north of West Sagemoor Rd., west of Glade North Rd., south of Eltopia West Rd., and east of the Columbia River; (2) north of Alder Rd., west of Dayton Rd., south of West Sagemoor Rd., and east of the Columbia River; (3) north of Selph Landing Rd., west of Taylor Flats Rd., south of Alder Rd., and east of the Columbia River. A portion of section 2 extends west of the Columbia River to Columbia Generating Station but there are no permanent residents in this area.
Primary Evacuation Route: Eltopia West Road, east to US 395, then south to Pasco; or Glade North Road, south to Pasco.
Alternates: Taylor Flats Road, south to Pasco.
Assistance Center: Columbia Basin College, 2600 North 20th, Pasco (509) 547-0511

Section 3A This area is entirely on the Hanford Site and is Southwest of the Columbia Generating Station.
Evacuation Route: 4S to Stevens Drive then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Assistance Center: Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Boulevard, Kennewick, WA (509) 222-7200

Section 3B This area is south of SR 240, west of River Park Street and north of West Richland and east of SR 225. It includes the Horn Rapids Master Planned Community and those homes and businesses that are accessed from Harrington Road, Yakima River Drive, Snively Road, Twin Bridges Road and Weidle Road. It also includes the Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility and the Horn Rapids Park.
Evacuation Route: South on Twin Bridges to Harrington Road, then south on Harrington Road to Grosscup Road, then south on Grosscup Road to Van Giesen (SR224) then east on Van Giesen (SR224) to SR 240, then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Assistance Center: Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Boulevard, Kennewick, WA (509) 222-7200

Section 3C This area is south of the Hanford Site, and north of Battelle Boulevard, between Stevens Drive and the Columbia River. It also includes the area west of Stevens Drive between SR 240 and the Hanford Site. It includes the Horn Rapids Off-road Vehicle Park and the Richland Landfill. It does not include businesses accessed from Logston Boulevard, Sullivan Boulevard and Robertson Drive.
Evacuation Route: Southeast on SR 240, then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Or:
South on Twin Bridges to Harrington Road, then south on Harrington Road to Grosscup Road, then south on Grosscup Road to Van Giesen (SR 224) then east on Van Giesen (SR224) to SR 240, then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Assistance Center: Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Boulevard, Kennewick, WA (509) 222-7200

Section 3D This area is north of First Street and south of Battelle Boulevard, between Stevens Drive and the Columbia River.
Evacuation Route: South on Stevens Drive to SR 240, then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Or:
South on George Washington Way to Van Giesen, then west on Van Giesen to SR 240, then south on SR 240 to I182, west on I182 to I82, south on I82 to Exit 113 (Kennewick 395), north to 27th, left on 27th to Southridge Blvd to Southridge High School.
Assistance Center: Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Boulevard, Kennewick, WA (509) 222-7200

Section 4 This section is on the Hanford Site and under jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. There are no permanent residents in this area. Hanford workers would be notified if any protective actions were necessary.

Section 5 This section is bordered by Grant County Road or section line 25.5 SW on the North. The west border is Road "O" SW. The eastern and southern border is created by the Columbia River. The east portion of this section is set aside for wildlife and there are no permanent residents. (East of State Route 24). The western portion is irrigable ground with farming and orchard operations. Residential and seasonal laborers reside in these areas.
Primary Evacuation Route: North on County Road "O" SW or "L" SW, then west on County Road 24 SW towards Mattawa.

Section 6 This section includes a section of the Wahluke Hunting Area.

Section 7 This section is located between the western Hanford Site boundary and the Yakima/Benton County line. It is bordered on the north by the Columbia River and on the south by the top of Rattlesnake Ridge.
Primary Evacuation Route: West on SR 24 towards Yakima/Moxee Area or west on SR 24 to SR 241 then south to Sunnyside.