

Emergency Planning for the Quad Cities Area



Important Safety Information For Your Community 2013/2014

Please read the entire brochure. Discuss this information with members of your family, and then keep the brochure in a convenient place for future use. The brochures are updated and distributed annually.

How to Prepare for an Emergency

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

Emergency Kit

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

Transportation

Maintain your vehicle in good running order and keep the gas tank at least half full at all times. If you would need transportation in an emergency, use the attached reply card to notify local authorities now.

Pets

State of Illinois – Shelter for evacuated pets will be available. You will receive pet sheltering information when you arrive at the Reception and Congregate Care Center for your area. Service animals are allowed in the Reception and Congregate Care Centers.

State of Iowa – Please make boarding or other arrangements for your pets. Only service animals are allowed in the Reception and Congregate Care Centers.



What to do in an Emergency

Listen for Emergency Instructions

Tune your radio to one of the stations listed in this brochure and follow all emergency instructions.

Keep Phone Lines Open

Please do not make unnecessary phone calls.

Leaving phone lines open for emergency workers will help everyone involved. If you require assistance, call the emergency phone numbers broadcast on the radio.



Shelter-In-Place

Go indoors and stay there. Close all doors and windows and shut off any systems that draw in outside air, such as furnaces, fireplaces and air conditioners. Keep listening to the radio for updates.

If Instructed to Evacuate

In an evacuation, people in the affected area would be asked to go to local reception centers to be monitored and registered — after which they could stay at specified shelters or with friends or relatives outside the evacuation zone.

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

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

Law enforcement agencies will maintain security in evacuated areas and provide traffic control.

If You Have Livestock

When advised to do so, remove all livestock from pasture, shelter if possible, and provide them with stored feed and protected water. If shelter-in-place and/or evacuation is recommended, efforts to care for livestock should be discontinued in the affected areas and the shelter-in-place and/or evacuation recommendation should be followed.

Notes/Comments: _____





Know your location on the map and mark it. Some primary evacuation routes are listed below. In an emergency, follow the directions given on the radio, even if different from those shown below. Broadcasted directions will be based on actual road and weather conditions and wind direction — helping to ensure your safety as you leave the evacuation area.

Evacuation Routes/Reception Communities

Illinois Reception Communities

Rock Island

- Rock Island High School, 1400 25th Avenue
- Illinois 84 south to I-80 east to Illinois 5 west
 - 94th Avenue north to I-88 west to Illinois 5 west

Morrison

- Morrison High School, 643 Genesee Avenue
- Illinois 84 north to U.S. Highway 30 east
 - I-88 east to Illinois 78 north

Iowa Reception Centers

Eldridge

- North Scott Senior High School, 200 South 1st Street
- 257th Street west to 240th Avenue, south to 240th Street, west to Eldridge
 - Bluff Road northwest to 240th Avenue, north to 300th Street, west to Scott Park Road, south to 240th Street, west to Eldridge
 - U.S. Highway 67 south to I-80, west to U.S. Highway 61, north to 240th Street, west to Eldridge
 - U.S. Highway 30 west to U.S. Highway 61 south to Eldridge

Goose Lake

- Northeast Senior High School, 3690 Highway 136
- U.S. Highway 67 north to Iowa 136 west to Goose Lake
 - 380th Avenue north to Iowa 136 west to Goose Lake

Clinton County Evacuation Routes

Sub Area 1

- East of U.S. Highway 67, north of the Wapsipinicon River, west of the Mississippi River, and south of the Camanche City Limits. This includes the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge and Rock Creek Park. This area also includes all of the city of Folletts.
- U.S. Highway 67 north to U.S. Highway 30, west to U.S. Highway 61, south to Eldridge.

Sub Area 3

- East of 350th Avenue, north of the Wapsipinicon River, west of 400th Avenue and U.S. Highway 67 and south of U.S. Highway 30.
- Z-36 (380th Avenue) north to U.S. Highway 30 west to U.S. Highway 61 south to Eldridge.

Sub Area 5

- East of 400th Avenue, west of the Mississippi River and south of U.S. Highway 30. This includes all of the Camanche City Limits. This also includes the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge.
- U.S. Highway 67 north to U.S. Highway 30 west to U.S. Highway 61 south to Eldridge

Sub Area 7

- East of 300th Avenue, north of the Wapsipinicon River, west of 350th Avenue and south of U.S. Highway 30.
- U.S. Highway 30 west to U.S. Highway 61 south to Eldridge

Sub Area 9

- East of 320th Avenue, north of U.S. Highway 30, west of 400th Avenue, and south of 210th Street.
- County Road Z-36 (380th Avenue) north to IA 136 west to Goose Lake

Sub Area 11

- East of 400th Avenue, north of U.S. Highway 30, west of the Mississippi River, south of 210th Street and including all of the city of Clinton including north of Main Avenue. This also includes the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge.
- U.S. Highway 67 north to IA 136 west to Goose Lake or
 - U.S. Highway 67 south to IA 136 west to Goose Lake.

Scott County Evacuation Routes

Sub Area 2

- From 283rd Avenue east to the Mississippi River, and from the north of the Princeton city limits to the Wapsipinicon River. Includes the Princeton State Wildlife Management Area and the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge.
- Bluff Road west to 240th Avenue north to 300th Street west to Scott Park Road south to 240th Street west to Eldridge
 - U.S. Highway 67 south to I-80 west to U.S. Highway 61 north to Eldridge

Sub Area 4

- From 240th Avenue east to 283rd Avenue and from Bluff Road north to the Wapsipinicon River. Includes all of the McCausland city limits.
- Bluff Road west to 240th Avenue north to 300th Street west to Scott Park Road south to 240th Street west to Eldridge
 - U.S. Highway 67 south to I-80 west to U.S. Highway 61 north to Eldridge

Sub Area 6

- From 240th Avenue east to the Mississippi River and from 235th street north to Bluff Road. Includes all of the Princeton city limits.
- Bluff Road west to 240th Avenue north to 300th Street west to Scott Park Road south to 240th Street west to Eldridge
 - 257th Street west to 240th Avenue south to 240th Street west to Eldridge
 - U.S. Highway 67 south to I-80 west to U.S. Highway 61 north to Eldridge

Sub Area 8

- From 200th Avenue east to 240th Avenue and from 250th Street north to the Wapsipinicon River.
- 240th Avenue northwest to 300th Street west to Scott Park Road south to 240th Street west to Eldridge
 - 240th Street west to Eldridge

Sub Area 10

- From 200th Avenue east to 240th Avenue and from 220th Street north to 250th Street. Includes those residents between the northern city limits of Bettendorf and south of 220th Street.
- 240th Street west to Eldridge

Sub Area 12

- From 240th Avenue east to the Mississippi River and from I-80 north to 235th Street. Includes all of the LeClaire city limits.
- U.S. Highway 67 south to I-80 west to U.S. Highway 61 north to Eldridge
 - 240th Street west to Eldridge

What you need to know about Nuclear Power Plants & Radiation

How do Nuclear Plants Work?

Power plants create electricity by running steam turbines, which are powered either by fossil fuels — coal, oil, natural gas — or by nuclear power. Nuclear technology produces energy by splitting uranium atoms in a process called fission.

A Fission generates heat that **B** boils water for the steam that runs the **C** turbines, which produce the **D** electricity that we all use — making, for instance, **E** toast for breakfast.

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

How do we all benefit from Nuclear Power?

Any fuel used to produce energy also produces waste. By-products of coal-burning include smoke, ashes and slag. Even with the latest technologies, it is impossible to prevent some of this waste from reaching the environment outside the power plant. Nuclear power generation, on the other hand, produces waste primarily in the form of spent fuel, which is not released into the environment.

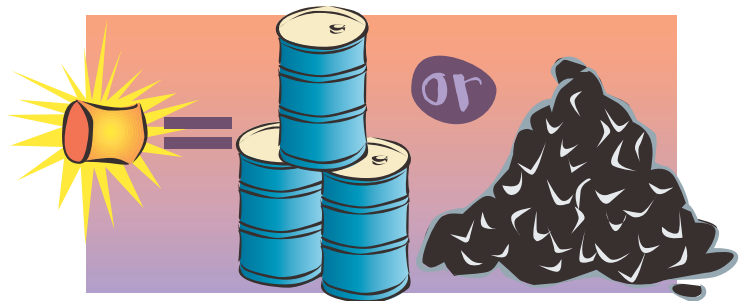
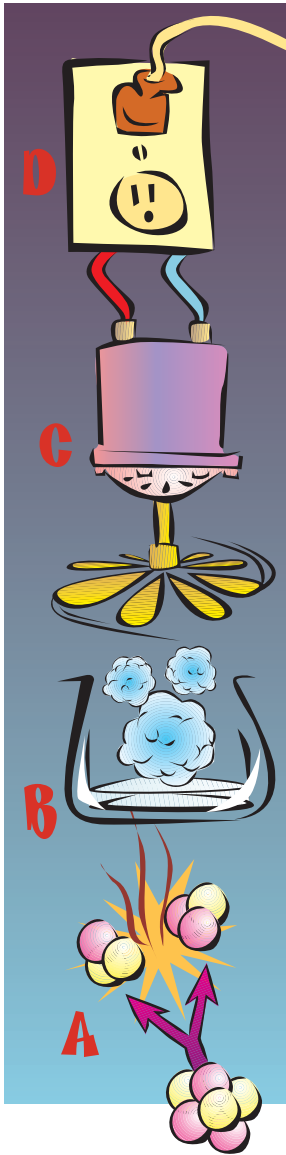
Besides helping to protect the environment, nuclear energy is also highly efficient, producing vastly more energy for its weight than coal or oil. We would have to burn 120+ gallons of oil or up to a ton of coal to produce the same amount of energy as that found in a single pellet of uranium.

What are the Real Risks of Nuclear Power Plants?

Sometimes people are concerned a power plant reactor will “blow up,” but this is virtually impossible. The uranium contains only 3 to 4 percent fissionable material, and the fuel is further diluted to slow down the fission process. This low concentration can generate enough heat to boil water — but not enough to explode. In short, there is no way for a power plant reactor to produce a nuclear explosion.

Some people also think they, or the environment, may be accidentally exposed to nuclear radiation by living or being near a nuclear power plant. Although radioactivity can be dangerous, keep in mind a power plant reactor is designed to contain radiation, protecting the rest of the plant and the surrounding community. To ensure the greatest safety, however, any incident at a power plant that presents the slightest potential for a leak will be addressed with the utmost care.

First, special teams would gather detailed radiation readings at the plant and throughout surrounding areas. Depending on a number of factors, including the amount of radiation released and weather conditions that would affect movement of the radioactive “plume,” state officials will recommend a course of action. A significant incident might require people to stay indoors or to evacuate to temporary reception centers. In any event, you will be instructed in a safe course of action to protect yourself and your loved ones.

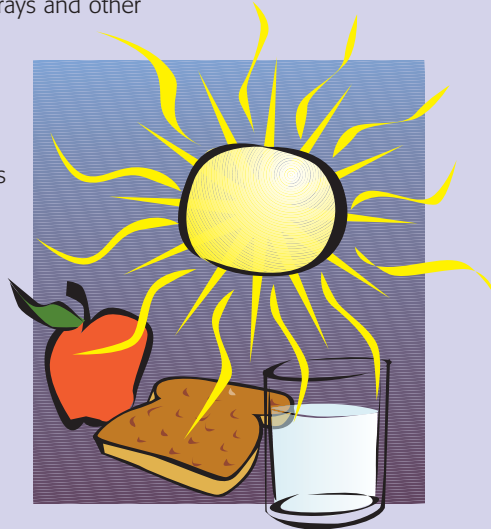


WHAT IS RADIATION ?

Essentially, radiation is a form of energy that can travel through the air, just like light, heat or radio waves. Small amounts of radiation are naturally generated by different elements in the environment. Food, water, air and sunlight all expose us daily to tiny amounts of radiation. Uranium is simply a more powerful source of radiation which, when used properly, can be highly beneficial.

Radiation is measured in rems or in millirems (thousandths of a rem). On average, a person living in the Midwest receives about 300 millirem of radiation annually from natural sources and another 300 millirem or so from X-rays and other medical procedures.

It takes more than 35 times this much – over 20,000 millirem in a single day – to produce identifiable effects in the body. Federal



regulations allow workers to receive up to 5,000 millirem of radiation in the course of a year's work.

FOR MORE INFORMATION,
PLEASE VISIT OR CONTACT:

www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation.html

www.nei.org

www.iema.illinois.gov

www.iowahomelandsecurity.org

www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation

www.hps.org/publicinformation/RadTerms

**Illinois Emergency
Management Agency**

1035 Outer Park Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62704-4462
(217) 782-6594

**Iowa Homeland Security &
Emergency Management**

7105 NW 70th Avenue
Camp Dodge – W4
Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824
(515) 725-3231

For Illinois residents only, information on Illinois' Potassium Iodide (KI) distribution program can be found on their website at www.Ready.Illinois.gov, or send an e-mail to ema.il-ki@illinois.gov.

Exelon is a registered trademark.

Radio Stations

Rock Island County, Illinois

FM 93.9, WYEC

Whiteside County, Illinois

AM 1240, WSDR

FM 94.3, WSSQ

FM 102.7, WZZT

Scott County, Iowa

FM 103.7, WLLR ‡

AM 1420, WOC ‡

Clinton County, Iowa

AM 1340, KROS ‡

‡on-air 24 hours

Classification of Accidents

Should an accident occur at the Quad Cities Generating Station, there are four accident classifications you might hear reported on the radio or TV, or read about in the newspapers.

Unusual Event: Events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

Alert: Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.

Site Area Emergency: Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failure of plant functions needed for protection of the public or security events that result in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) prevents effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

General Emergency: Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or security events that result in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

Packing Checklist

Medical Supplies: Prescribed medications, first aid kit, eyeglasses, hearing aids

Money: Cash, credit and ATM cards

Important Documents: Personal address book or papers you may need in an emergency

Clothing: Including coats, shoes, outerwear

Personal Hygiene Items: Soap, shampoo, shaving kit, dental, eye care and sanitary products

Baby Needs: Bottles, formula, diapers, favorite toy, clothes, blanket, car seat

Foods for Special Diets



Nuclear Power and Public Safety

Benefits and Potential Risks of Nuclear Power

Used properly, nuclear fission (the “splitting” of uranium atoms) is a safe, dependable source of electricity. It is reasonable, though, to be concerned about what might happen in the event of a serious incident at a power plant. Let’s look at the two most common concerns: that the reactor could explode or that neighboring communities could be contaminated with radiation.

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



Emergency Planning for the Quad Cities Area

Special plans have already been developed to protect the public in the event of a nuclear incident in your area. First, control room operators at the power plant would immediately notify local authorities. At the same time, special teams would begin testing radiation levels outside the plant and throughout surrounding areas. If necessary, area officials would declare an emergency and take the following measures to ensure public safety.

Warning Sirens. Communities across the U.S. use outdoor sirens to warn of tornado, severe weather or other threatening events. The sirens generate a loud, continuous pitch for at least three minutes. In Illinois and in Scott and Clinton Counties, Iowa, sirens are tested on the first Tuesday of each month at 10:00 a.m. If you hear sirens and are not sure what they mean, tune to one of the radio stations listed in this brochure.

Emergency Broadcasts. Authorities relay emergency information and instructions to the public over local radio and TV stations, including the radio stations listed in this brochure. In an emergency, these stations are your best source of accurate news.

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

NOTE: If you or someone you know might not respond to warning sirens or radio broadcasts due to impaired hearing or other factors, please use the attached reply card to notify local authorities now.

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



To help ensure your safety, state and local governments have developed plans for responding to emergencies such as fires, chemical spills or severe weather in your area. These plans give specific attention to people who — like you — live, work or visit within ten miles of a nuclear power plant. Procedures are in place to help protect you and other members of the public in the unlikely event of a nuclear emergency.

Exelon Generation, which operates nuclear power plants in Illinois, works in cooperation with area agencies to inform the public about emergency planning. This brochure addresses procedures for the Quad Cities area. Please read and keep this material for future reference. Although it specifically addresses a potential nuclear accident, much of the information is useful in any emergency.

If you require additional brochures or information, now or at anytime during the year, visit the following website and scroll down to the fact sheet and emergency planning. An electronic version of the brochure can be found there. Feel free to print as many as you require.

<http://www.exeloncorp.com/quadcities>



For More Information on Emergency Planning in Your Area, Please Contact:

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

1035 Outer Park Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62704
(217) 782-6594
www.iema.illinois.gov

Whiteside County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

400 North Cherry
Morrison, Illinois 61270
(815) 772-2800
(815) 772-7631 (24-hour number)

Rock Island County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

6120 78th Avenue
Milan, Illinois 61264
(309) 799-5166

Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management

7105 NW 70th Avenue
Camp Dodge – W4
Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824
(515) 725-3231
www.iowahomelandsecurity.org

Clinton County Emergency Management Agency Clinton County Courthouse

612 North 2nd Street
P.O. Box 2957
Clinton, Iowa 52733-2957
(563) 242-5712

Scott County Emergency Management Agency

1100 East 46th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52807
(563) 484-3050