

Safety Planning Information for Neighbors of Millstone Power Station



PARA OBTENER LA VERSION ESPANOLA DE ESTA
GUIA O LA ADJUNTA ENCUESTA PARA NECESIDADES
ESPECIALES, llame (800) 397-8876, o contacte su Oficina de
Manejo de Emergencias local.

This is the last time this booklet is being mailed to all households.
See inside for details.

Message from the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security (DEMHS)

This booklet is Connecticut's nuclear power plant emergency preparedness guide for the general public. It contains information about nuclear power plants and specific emergency planning information for Millstone Power Station owned by Dominion Energy Nuclear Connecticut, Inc., located in Waterford. This guide is produced in coordination with DESPP/DEMHS's Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit and Dominion Energy.

DEMHS works closely with Dominion Energy to ensure that the public is aware of what they should do in the unlikely event of an emergency at Millstone Power Station. This information is available to the public in a variety of areas:

- This booklet is updated annually and mailed to all households and businesses in the communities located within the 10 mile area around Millstone Power Station.
- For residents of Fishers Island, New York, the Fishers Island Utility Company provides emergency guidance at www.fiuc.net/emergency/. Pages 1 through 3 of the Fishers Island phone book also contain emergency information.
- Emergency information is posted annually at public venues such as: state parks, boat launches, beaches, forests, campgrounds, hotels, motels, inns, marinas, museums, and other attractions.
- Specialized emergency planning guidance is available for the agricultural community.

This is the last mailing of the complete booklet to all EPZ households.

Beginning in 2025, the mailing of this booklet will be replaced by a postcard providing a link to the information in an on-line version. A printed version will be available by request. The critical needs survey will be included as part of this postcard.

Please visit <https://portal.ct.gov/DEMHS/Emergency-Management/Resources-For-Officials/Radiological-Emergency-Preparedness/Radiological-Emergency-Preparedness> for additional information regarding our radiological emergency preparedness program. Other useful references can be found on page 32 of this booklet. We encourage you to place this and other disaster planning information in a convenient location.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or would like to request any of our publications. Connecticut's Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit can be reached by calling 1-860-706-5636.

Readiness Preparation Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare for an emergency situation:

- ☐ Individuals with functional needs that affect your ability to evacuate should complete and return the enclosed confidential registration form (centerfold). You may also contact your community's Emergency Management office to let them know of your needs (see page 31 for local offices).
- ☐ 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, including:
 - A three-day supply of water (1 gallon/person per day).
 - Battery-powered radio, extra batteries, cell phone, charging cords.
 - Food for at least 3 days – canned/sealed packaged foods and juices that do not require refrigeration or cooking. Foods for infants and 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 season-appropriate 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. See page 14 for a sample pet emergency supply kit.

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What Happens During A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?

A 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 the public being exposed to radioactive contamination and receiving a dose of radiation.

How Will You Know That An Emergency Exists?

Local or state officials will alert the public if an emergency exists at Millstone Power Station. They may use several methods to alert and notify people including: CT Alert (automated telephone calls or texts), social media, news media, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on radio and televisions, and emergency sirens.

As of the printing of this book, a project is underway to replace the sirens with IPAWS, the Integrated Public Alert Warning System. IPAWS will send out messages with instructions to every phone in the designated area. Persons arriving in the area will receive the notification even after the initial message has been delivered.

Emergency sirens are an outdoor warning system that are located throughout the approximate 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). See the map on page 7.

Sirens are not a signal to evacuate. They are a signal to turn on your radio or television and tune into an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station near you. (See “The Emergency Alert System (EAS)” on page 5 for a listing of EAS stations.)

A steady tone for three minutes (that may be repeated) signals a nuclear plant emergency.

The US Coast Guard will broadcast waterway advisories for the EPZ via VHF marine radio. For waterway questions, contact USCG Sector Long Island Sound by phone 800-774-8724/203-468-4401 or via VHF radio channel 16.

What Should You Do In a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?

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. You will be kept informed by local and state officials throughout the emergency.

You may be instructed to:

- MONITOR AND PREPARE to follow instructions from public officials.
- Ingest your potassium iodide (KI) tablets.
- Stay indoors and take shelter.
- Evacuate to a reception center (see page 11).

Other things you should do in any emergency:

Monitor the news and social media for updates and guidance.

Check with your neighbors to make sure 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. (Consider a short text message instead of a call.)

Please do not call local authorities unless you need special assistance.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The EAS allows local and state officials to interrupt radio and television programming with emergency information and instructions. In the event of an emergency, you should tune in to your local EAS radio or TV station.

Primary EAS Radio Stations

WTIC – 1080 AM & 96.5 FM (Hartford)

WDRG – 1360 AM & 102.9 FM (Hartford)

WCTY – 97.7 FM (Norwich)

Other EAS Radio Stations

WXLN-980 AM
WLIS-1420 AM
WNLC-98.7 FM
WIHS-104.9 FM

WMRD-1150 AM
WNPR- 90.5 FM
WKNL-100.9 FM
WQGN-105.5 FM

WICH-1310 AM
WPKT-89.1 FM
WMOS-102.3 FM
WBMW-106.5 FM

EAS TV Stations

WFSB – Channel 3
WVIT – Channel 30

WTNH – Channel 8
WTIC – Channel 61

WHPX – Channel 26

Additional Sources of Emergency Information



CT Alert is used by local and state public safety officials to notify the public of emergencies. The system uses the 911 database of land line phone numbers to send an automated message. If you want the system to send alerts to other communication devices that you use, go to www.ct.gov/ctalert. You can add mobile phones, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) land lines, e-mail, and text messaging.

Register today!

2-1-1 Infoline - During times of emergency or disaster the United Way of Connecticut's 2-1-1 informational service serves as the State information hot line. The hot line is accessed toll-free from anywhere in Connecticut by simply dialing 2-1-1. It operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Multilingual call specialists and TDD access are available.

Individuals with Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) services can access 2-1-1 by dialing 1-800-203-1234. Rotary phone users should dial 1-800-505-2000 for assistance. Hearing impaired users dial 1-800-671-0737. Our website link is <https://www.211ct.org>



Connecticut Network

Your State. Your Government. Your Network.

Connecticut Network (CT-N) -

During times of emergency or disaster Connecticut Network (CT-N) will provide emergency public information directly from the State Emergency Operations Center.

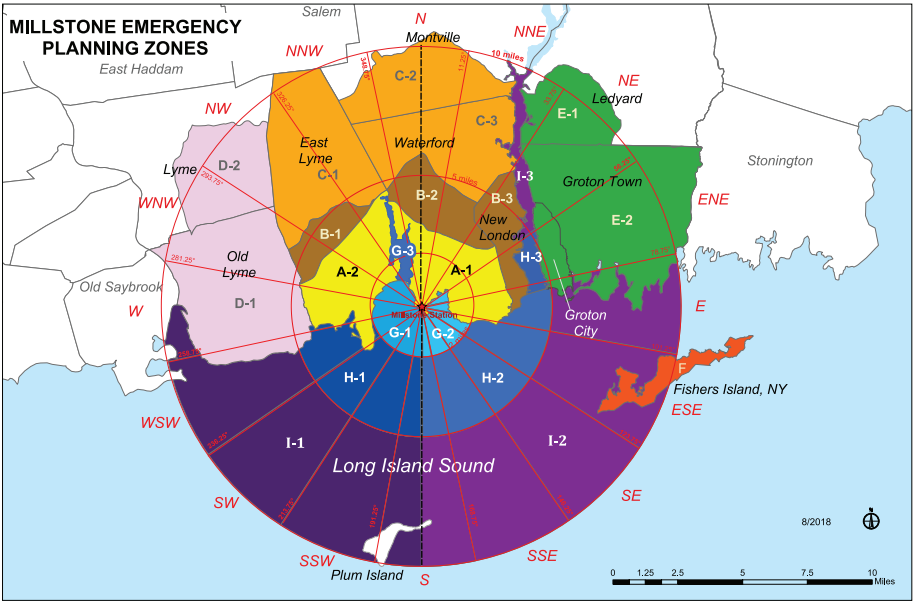
Emergency information can be broadcast over CT-N 24 hours a day, seven days per week without interruption.

Most cable systems offer CT-N on their expanded basic lineups. To find out your community's CT-N channel, go to:

www.ctn.state.ct.us/ctn_tv.asp
or call 860-240-1400 or 860-240-0365.

Millstone Station Emergency Planning Zones

Approximately 10 Miles (See pages 16-17 for larger map.)



Shelter in Place

Shelter in place may be recommended during a nuclear power station event. Shelter in place means going indoors and remaining indoors until the emergency is over. Such action will reduce an individual's exposure to radiation resulting from a radioactive release of short duration.

Use this checklist if you are directed to shelter in place:

- ☐ If driving, close windows/vents and turn off air conditioner or heater.
- ☐ Go home or to a public building.
- ☐ Keep family and pets indoors.
- ☐ Close all windows and doors.
- ☐ If possible, turn off all devices that draw outside air.
- ☐ Extinguish stove/fireplace fires and close flues when possible.
- ☐ Avoid using telephones, including cell phones, to prevent overloading the system and interfering with emergency use.
- ☐ Remain indoors until officially notified that the emergency is over.
- ☐ Do not evacuate unless told to do so.
- ☐ Continue to monitor your local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio/TV station (see "The Emergency Alert System" on page 5).

If you must go outside, covering your mouth and nose with a cloth (e.g., folded handkerchief or towel) may help prevent breathing in radioactive particles. Move quickly and limit outdoor exposure time to as little as possible.

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.

Children in schools will be cared for through the school's emergency procedures. Become familiar with these procedures and follow them.

When you go inside, remove the outer layer of your clothing. If radioactive material is on your clothes, getting it away from you will reduce the external contamination and decrease the risk of internal contamination. It will also reduce the length of time that you are exposed to radiation. If possible, place the clothing in a plastic bag or leave it in an out-of-the-way area, such as the corner of a room. Keep people away from it to reduce their exposure to radiation. Wash all of the exposed parts of your body using lots of soap and lukewarm water to remove contamination. This process is called decontamination. Try to avoid spreading contamination to parts of the body that may not be contaminated, such as areas that were clothed. If you can, you should also cover your mouth with a mask, cloth, or towel when you are decontaminating other people (such as children) or pets. You may use scissors to carefully cut away clothing so that you avoid contaminating other parts of your body (as with pulling a t-shirt over your head).

Evacuation

Use this checklist to prepare to evacuate if/when directed:

- ☐ Gather together those household members who are present.
- ☐ Pack the following items, as necessary:
 - 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, toys
 - 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.
- ☐ Leave food and water for pets, or have alternate plans for their care. Reception Centers and some shelters may have provisions for your pets, but the best thing to do is plan ahead for their care. See page 13 for more information on planning for your pets.
- ☐ Check with your neighbors to see if they need a ride and carpool with them, if possible.
- ☐ Go to your assigned evacuation reception center (see page 11). Follow evacuation routes described in page 17 of this book or as directed by news advisories.
- ☐ If you are on the waterways, you may not be allowed to return to your original point of departure. Follow the guidance of the US Coast Guard, harbor master and local Emergency Management officials. You may be directed to another port where transportation can be made available to reception centers.

Evacuation Reception Centers

For Communities Located Within 10 Miles of Millstone Power Station

Town	Host Community	Reception Center
East Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House, 125 Wintergreen Ave. New Haven, CT 06515
Groton City & Groton Town	Norwich	Norwich Technical High School 7 Mahan Drive Norwich, CT 06360
Ledyard	UCONN/Storrs	UCONN Commuter Lot "C" Storrs, CT 06269
Lyme & Old Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House 125 Wintergreen Ave. New Haven, CT 06515
Montville & Waterford	West Hartford	Conard High School 110 Beechwood Road West Hartford, CT 06107
New London	Windham	Windham High School 355 High Street Willimantic, CT 06226
Fishers Island, NY	Windham	Windham High School 355 High Street Willimantic, CT 06226

Only a portion of Ledyard, Lyme and Montville are located in the 10-mile emergency planning zone. The areas within the EPZ are:

- (1) Ledyard EPZ – All areas south of Hurlbutt Road, Whalehead Road and Sandy Hollow Road to Route 117.
- (2) Lyme EPZ – All areas east of Route 156 and south of Beaver Brook Road.
- (3) Montville EPZ – All areas south of Grassy Hill Road, Chesterfield Road, Route 163 and Depot Road to Waterford and East Lyme town lines including those areas between Glendale Road and Chapel Hill Road in Oakdale Heights.

Why Go To A Reception Center?

Each community in the Millstone Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) has been assigned a Reception Center that is at least 15 miles from the nuclear plant site (see page 11).

Reception Centers are staffed with first responders and other individuals trained and prepared to provide evacuees with the following services:

- Registration and family reunification
- Radiological monitoring and decontamination for people, pets and vehicles
- Functional needs support and crisis counseling
- Basic emergency medical services
- Potassium iodide (KI) tablets
- American Red Cross services (connection to shelters)

A map of evacuation routes to reception centers is found on page 17 of this guide, online at www.ct.gov/demhs and will be provided to the media in the case of an emergency.

What If You Have Critical Needs?




THIS INFORMATION MUST BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

FOR INFORMATION ON RELEVANT CONFIDENTIAL

You must fill out and submit this form in the event of an emergency or suspicious activity (P. 12 of 12)

1. What police station is the nearest to the location of the incident?

Name of police station	District/area
Nearest address (street name)	
City	City
Nearest telephone number	City

2. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

3. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

4. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

5. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

6. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

7. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

8. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

9. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

10. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

11. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

12. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

13. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

14. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

15. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

16. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

17. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

18. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

19. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

20. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

21. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

22. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

23. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

24. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

25. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

26. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

27. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

28. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

29. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

30. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

31. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

32. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	City

33. What is the location of the incident?

Location	City
Nearest telephone number	

If you have critical needs, such as vision or hearing impairments, and would need assistance sheltering in place or evacuating, you should register annually with your community's emergency management office. Please use the enclosed centerfold page to self identify as needing evacuation assistance. When completed and mailed back, this information is given to your community's emergency management office. The information is confidential and is not shared beyond public safety officials. It is important to

keep this information updated, so please fill it out every year.

What If Your Children Are In School Or Child Care?



Each school and licensed child care facility within the 10 mile emergency planning zone around Millstone Power Station is required to have plans in place to provide for the safety of the children in their care. These plans are developed in conjunction with local emergency management officials and are reviewed by state and federal officials.

Depending on the circumstances of the emergency, schools may enact their early dismissal procedures, shelter in place, or conduct precautionary transfers to another school or a reception center. Each school year, parents and children should become familiar with the school's emergency plans and procedures.

If your child has special needs, make sure they have a go-kit with them at all times with medications, or other things they may need in an emergency.

Before an emergency occurs become familiar with your school or child care provider's emergency plans. Make sure you provide them with your up-to-date emergency contact information and make a family plan.

What About Pets?



Long before an emergency occurs, individuals should consider what they would do with their pets should they need to evacuate. You should never hesitate to evacuate your home if directed because you have to leave your pets. Identify places that would accept pets in an emergency, such as boarding kennels, or with friends or family outside the affected area.

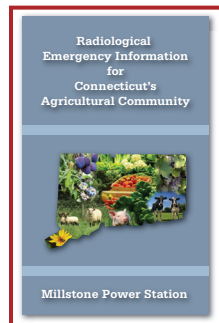
There are plans in place for receiving pets at reception centers. Pets will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. Many local community shelters are now pet friendly in Connecticut. Consider having your pet micro-chipped for easier identification in the event that you become separated.

Have a pet disaster/evacuation kit ready. The kit should include: food, water and medicine for three days, pet carrier, litter box and litter, ID tags attached to your pet, leashes. Also think about including medical and veterinary records, toys, blanket or bed, and current photos.

Do NOT give your KI to your pets. The KI supplied is not labeled for use in pets. Using KI for your pets should only be done under the guidance of your veterinarian. KI can harm your pet if not dosed correctly.

For more information on disaster preparedness for your pets or livestock, visit FEMA's web site <http://www.ready.gov/animals>, also see the Connecticut State Animal Response Team web site http://ctsart.org/who_we_help/

Information For The Agricultural Community



If you have livestock or agricultural products, please call 1-800-397-8876 for a copy of the brochure "Radiological Emergency Information for Connecticut's Agricultural Community."

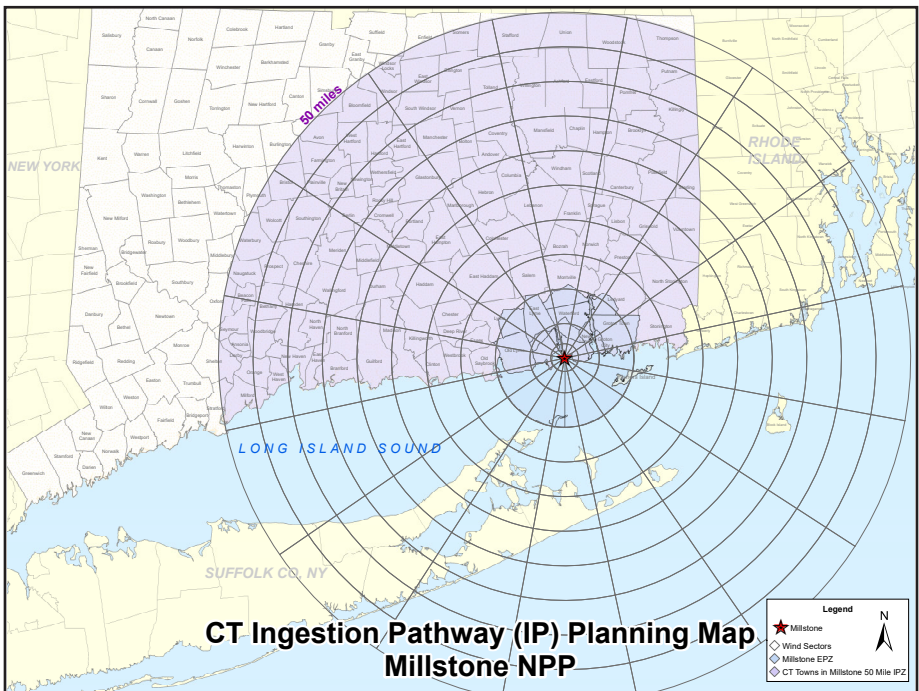
How Will You Know The Emergency Has Ended?

Federal, state, local and Millstone Power Station officials will work closely together for the duration of the event. If radiation is released, state and federal officials will use monitored radiation levels to determine when it is safe to return home. Public officials will inform you of this information.

Planning Beyond 10 Miles of Millstone Power Station

If an accident were to occur at Millstone, the area within 50 miles of the station would be assessed to determine if there has been any impact on the environment. If there is any impact, the public in the affected area would be notified. If any actions are necessary, the public would be informed of the actions to be taken. Actions include assessing food and drinking water for contamination and determining the need for additional public protective actions.

50-Mile Zones





**The Connecticut Department of
Emergency Services and
Public Protection
Division of Emergency Management
and Homeland Security**



Emergency Planning Zone Evacuation Routes



Montville to West Hartford:

Southeast on CT-163
Left to merge onto I-395 N towards Nor
Take exit 13B to CT-2 W/CT-32 N towa
Take exit 2W to merge onto I-84 W tow
Take exit 41 to S Main St
At traffic light, turn right on S Main St
Left on Beechwood Rd to Conard HS.



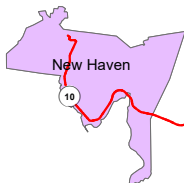
Transportation
Staging Area

Waterford to West Hartford:

West on Boston Post Rd (US-1) to
Take exit 69 on the right to CT-9 N
Take exit 40B (old exit 31) to I-84
Take exit 40 to CT-71
Left on Berkshire Rd
Right on Beechwood Rd. to Cona

East Lyme, Lyme & Old Lyme to New Haven:

I-95 South to Exit 44 to RTE 10N
(Ella Grasso Blvd.) Continue on
Ella Grasso Blvd. to left on Crescent
Right on Fitch, left on Wintergreen to
Connecticut State U Moore Field House.



Montville EPZ

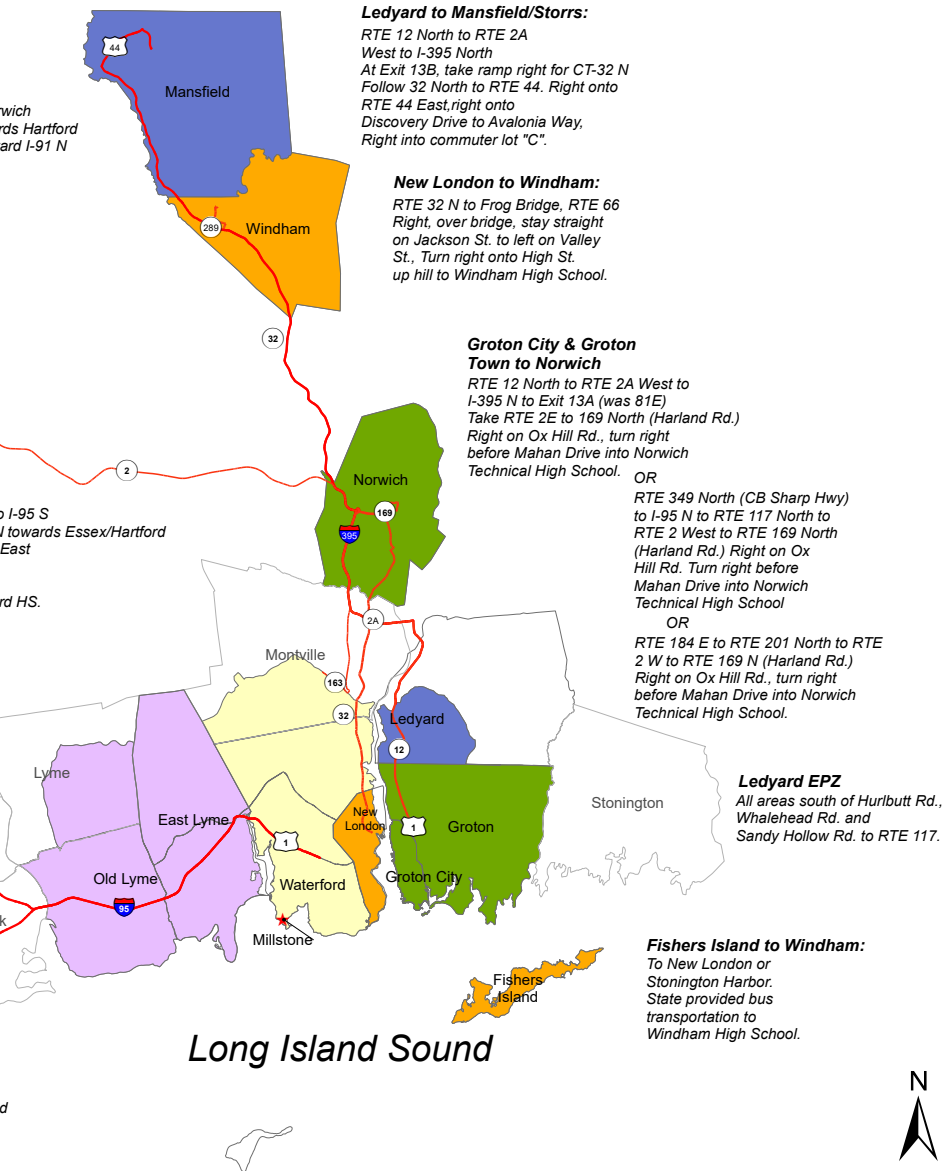
All areas south of Grassy Hill Rd., Chesterfield Rd.,
RTE 163 and Depot Rd. to the Waterford
and East Lyme town lines including those
areas between Glendale Rd. and
Chapel Hill Rd. in Oakdale Heights.

Lyme EPZ

All areas East of RTE. 156 and
south of Beaver Brook Rd.

0 5 10 20 Miles

Author: GFabris



2023

Emergency Planning Zone Evacuation Route Directions:

Please follow evacuation routes unless otherwise directed.

Montville to West Hartford

Southeast on CT-163. Left to merge onto I-395 N towards Norwich. Take Exit 13B to CT-2 W/CT-32 N towards Hartford. Take Exit 2@ to merge onto I-84 W toward I-91 N. Take Exit 41 to S. Main St. At traffic light, turn right on S. Main St. Left on Beechwood Rd. to Conard HS.

Waterford to West Hartford

West on Boston Post Road (US-1) to I-95 S. Take Exit 69 on the right to CT-9 N towards Essex/Hartford. Take Exit 40B (old Exit 31) to I-84 East. Take Exit 40 to CT-71. Left on Berkshire Rd. Right on Beechwood to Conard HS.

East Lyme, Lyme & Old Lyme to New Haven

Interstate 95 South to Exit 44 to Route 10 North (Ella Grasso Blvd.). Continue on Ella Grasso Blvd. to left on Crescent, Right on Fitch, and Left on Wintergreen to Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House.

New London to Windham

Route 32 N to Frog Bridge, Route 66. Right, over bridge, stay straight on Jackson St. to left on Valley St. Turn right onto High St. uphill to Windham High School.

Ledyard to Storrs

Route 12 North to RTE 2A West to I-395 North. At Exit 13B, take ramp right for CT-32 N. Follow 32 North to RTE 44. Right onto RTE 44 East, right onto Discovery Drive to Avalonia Way, Right into commuter lot "C".

Groton City & Groton Town to Norwich

Route 12 North to Route 2A West to Interstate 395 N to Exit 13A (was 81E). Take Route 2E to 169 North (Harland Rd.) Right on Ox Hill Rd., turn right before Mahan Drive into Norwich Technical High School.

OR

Route 349 North (Clarence B. Sharp Highway) to I-95 N to Route 117 North to Route 2 West to Route 169 North (Harland Rd.). Right on Ox Hill Rd. Turn right before Mahan Drive into Norwich Technical High School.

OR

Route 184 East to Route 201 North to Route 2 West to Route 169 North (Harland Rd.). Right on Ox Hill Rd., turn right before Mahan Drive into Norwich Technical High School.

Please Note:

Lyme EPZ

All areas East of Route 156 and South of Beaver Brook Rd.

Montville EPZ

All areas south of Grassy Hill Rd., Chesterfield Rd., Route 163 and Depot Rd. to the Waterford and East Lyme town lines including those areas between Glendale Rd. and Chapel Hill Rd. in Oakdale Heights.

Ledyard EPZ

All areas South of Hurlbutt Rd., Whalehead Rd. and Sandy Hollow Rd. to Route 117.

Fishers Island to Windham

To New London or Stonington Harbor. State provided bus transportation to Windham High School.

What Is KI?



New KI Available Locally

Potassium Iodide, also known as KI, is an over-the-counter salt tablet that can protect your thyroid gland when there is a chance you might be exposed to a harmful amount of radioactive iodine. Taking KI saturates the thyroid with non-radioactive iodine and prevents

radioactive iodine from being absorbed. Radioactive iodine can harm your thyroid gland and can increase your risk of developing thyroid cancer years after exposure. For most individuals, taking KI is safe; however, adverse reactions are possible in persons having existing thyroid conditions and those with an allergy to iodine. Consult your physician if you have concerns about the safety of KI.

Not every radiation emergency will result in the release of radioactive iodine. KI is a supplement to the primary protective actions of evacuation and/or sheltering and should only be taken upon direction of state health officials. KI does NOT protect against other radioactive materials that might be released during a nuclear power station emergency.

Dosing instructions are available in the ThyroSafe package.

RECOMMENDED DOSAGE FOR POTASSIUM IODIDE			
Age Group	KI Dosage	Number of 65 mg Tablets	
Adults and Adolescents* (Over 150 lbs.)	130 mg	2 Tablets	● ●
Children 3-18 yrs.** (Under 150 lbs.)	65 mg	1 Tablet	●
Infants to Toddlers 1 month – 3 years**	32 mg	1/2 Tablet	◐
Infants Birth – 1 month**	16 mg	1/4 Tablet	◑

A dose of KI may be crushed to form a powder.

Powdered KI may be mixed with milk, water, formula or soft foods.

*Individuals 12 to 18 years and over 150 lbs. should take the adult dose of 130 mg (two – 65 mg tablets).

**Breast feeding women receive the adult dose and their breast fed child is dosed separately.

Please note: During an emergency, KI will only be available at your designated reception center (see page 11).

People who live and work within a ten-mile area around Millstone Power Station can obtain KI at any time (except during emergencies) at the following locations:

East Lyme	Town Hall 108 Pennsylvania Ave.	Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	(860) 739-6931 Ext. 1135
Groton City	Groton Municipal Building City Clerk's Office 295 Meridian St.	Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	(860) 446-4102
	City of Groton PD 295 Meriden St.	24/7	(860) 445-2451
Groton Town	Town Hall Town Clerk's Office 45 Fort Hill Rd.	Monday – Friday 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Town Clerk: (860)-441-6640
	Groton Town PD, 68 Groton Long Point Rd.	Police Department is open 24 hours a day	Dispatch Center: (860) 445-2000
Ledyard	Ledyard Regional VNA 741 Colonel Ledyard Hwy.	Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	(860) 464-8464
	Ledyard Police Dept. 737 Colonel Ledyard Hwy.	Police Department is open 24 hours a day	(860) 464-6400
Lyme	Town Hall Town Clerk's Office 480 Hamburg Road (Route 156)	Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	(860) 434-7733
Montville	Town Hall Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management Office 310 Norwich - New London Tpke.	Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	(860) 848-1417
New London	Fire Headquarters 289 Bank St.	Daily 7:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m. at all locations	(860) 440-6671 or (860) 447-5291
	North Station Fire Dept. 240 Broad St.		(860) 437-6340
	South Station Fire Dept. 25 Lower Blvd.		(860) 437-6341
Old Lyme	Town Hall 52 Lyme Street	Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. – 4 p.m.	(860) 434-1605 Ext. 212
Waterford	Waterford Police Dept. 41 Avery Lane	24/7	(860) 442-9451

*In case of emergency, KI will be available at the Fishers Island Fire Department – 250 Athol Crescent Ave.

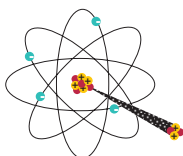
Supplemental Information About Nuclear Power

What Is Radiation?

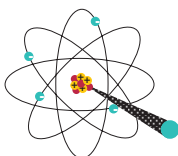
Radiation is energy emitted in tiny waves or particles. You can't see radiation. You can't hear or taste radiation. For these reasons people sometimes think radiation is mysterious or frightening. However, you probably know more about radiation than you realize. Heat, light and radio waves are a kind of radiation. Rocks, trees, and even people have some radioactive atoms.

Radiation sometimes produces charged particles in material it strikes. Charged particles are known as ions. Ionizing radiation can produce charged particles in all matter. The most common types of ionizing radiation are alpha, beta and gamma.

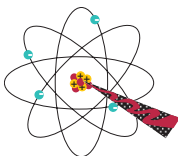
- **Alpha Radiation** is the least penetrating type. It can be stopped with a sheet of paper.



- **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.



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
- Age – 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.

Radiation Protection



Although you cannot see or smell radiation, it can be detected, accurately and easily, with the aid of instruments designed for that purpose. Trained technicians using these instruments monitor radiation in and around the nuclear power station. Should a nuclear incident occur, this monitoring will be increased to obtain accurate information for all areas that might be affected. State officials

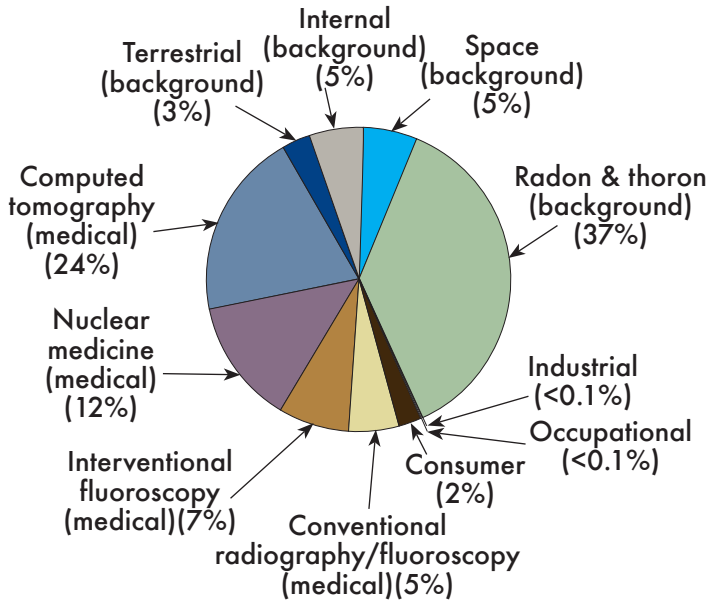
will evaluate this information and advise what actions should be taken.

Where Does Radiation Come From?

Characteristics of Natural Radioactivity

- The earth's crust and soil contains small amounts of naturally occurring radioactive materials which decay into other radioactive atoms such as radon.
- The radon moves through soil, where it is generated, and then moves into the air.
- Radon is a natural part of the earth's atmosphere.
- The amount of radon in the earth's crust and soil varies with geographic location and soil type.

Effective Dose Equivalent to Persons in the U.S. from Various Radiation Sources



Man-Made

• Medical	
- Diagnostic X-Rays	33.0
- Other Medical	267.0
• Consumer Products.....	13.0
• Occupational	0.5
- Nuclear Power	0.1
• Miscellaneous.....	0.3
Millirem (MREM) Per Year Total	314.0

Natural Background

• Radon and Radon Daughters.....	228.0
• Cosmic Rays	33.0
• Terrestrial Radiation	21.0
• Internal Radiation	29.0
MREM Per Year Total	311.0

Total man-made and natural sources MREM Per Year 625.0

NCRP Report No. 160, "Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States," March 3, 2009 Bethesda, MD 20814.
Reprinted with permission of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, <http://NCRPpublications.org>

How Quickly Would A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Develop?

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 ensure 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 an explosion.

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 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 built-in 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 Power 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 to 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.

Farmers, livestock owners, food processors and fruit and vegetable growers would be provided with appropriate emergency instructions as necessary. The booklet entitled "Radiological Emergency Information for Connecticut's Agricultural Community" has been distributed to individual Connecticut agricultural suppliers within a 50-mile radius of Millstone.

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 ensure safety. The NRC classifies nuclear power plant emergencies into four categories of increasing severity based on plant conditions. Millstone Power 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.

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. Emergency personnel are not required to respond.

Alert

This category is the next classification level and is used for an event which may involve a small radioactive release or the potential for a release. 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.

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 determine that the emergency could become more serious.

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.

It is important to know that an incident at a nuclear power plant could slowly evolve over a period of several hours or many days. Plant operators and government officials would be in constant communication with each other. Changes to classification levels are dependent on changes to the situation. The public would be informed of any changes in the incident.

In Conclusion

The State of Connecticut and Millstone Power Station's first priority is the health and safety of all Connecticut residents and visitors. 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. Extensive testing of emergency plans and upgrades to emergency preparedness based on lessons learned from drills and exercises helps maintain a continual state of readiness. This demonstrates coordination among federal, state, and local officials, and Millstone Power Station to ensure an integrated and effective response to any emergency.

Additional Information

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

East Lyme	(860) 739-4434	Montville	(860) 848-1417
Groton City	(860) 445-2451	New London	(860) 442-4444
Groton Town	(860) 445-2000	Old Lyme	(860) 434-1605, Ext. 212
Ledyard	(860) 464-6400	Waterford	(860) 442-9585
Lyme	(860) 304-2112	Fishers Island, NY	(631) 765-2600

Emergency information is on pages 1 through 3 of the Fishers Island phone book.

***For extra copies of this guidebook or
for further information please contact:***

***Connecticut Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection
Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit
1111 Country Club Road, Middletown, CT 06457
860-706-5636***

Web Sites

The following web sites provide more information on emergency planning and preparedness information for individuals, families, and businesses:

Ready

www.ready.gov

American Red Cross

www.redcross.org

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

The Humane Society of The United States

<https://www.humanesociety.org/resources/pet-disaster-preparedness>

CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

www.ct.gov/deep

CT Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

www.ct.gov/despp

CT Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

www.ct.gov/demhs

CT Department of Public Health

www.ct.gov/dph

Dominion Energy

<https://www.dominionenergy.com/safety/nuclear-safety>

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

www.nrc.gov

Nuclear Energy Institute

www.nei.org

Download the new preparedness app for your phone or tablet at:

<http://portal.ct.gov/Emergency-Preparedness/>

***Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection Division
of Emergency Management & Homeland Security web and
official social media links***

<http://www.ct.gov/demhs>



<http://twitter.com/#!/ctdemhs>



Notes

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