



2013

Savannah River Site Community Preparedness Information

enterprise **srs**

12CC0091
Photo by David Scott

To Our Neighbors...

Although it is unlikely that the Savannah River Site (SRS) will have a serious emergency, we want you to know what to do should there be an incident. This brochure is designed to provide that information.

This brochure describes emergency plans for areas that may be affected if an incident should occur at SRS. These emergency plans are prepared by officials of Georgia and South Carolina, local governments, and SRS. As with any potential emergency, your safety depends on your preparedness. Please read this brochure and study the map on page 32. Make sure your family knows what to do in the event of an emergency.

Please keep this brochure in a place where it can be easily located. The brochure includes a 2013 calendar so that it can be placed in a prominent place in your home.

The 2013 SRS Community Preparedness Information brochure was developed

through a partnership of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS). The photographs in this brochure highlight the biodiversity of animals found on SRS.

Studies by Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) scientists and others have documented that the biodiversity of SRS is greater than that of any other comparably sized area of the Upper Coastal Plain. Seventy-nine species of freshwater fish live in SRS wetlands, and virtually all of the more than 50 species of mammals native to the Upper Coastal Plain are found on the Site. SRS is also home to 42 species of amphibians and 59 species of reptiles. Site reservoirs host thousands of waterfowl migrating between southern wintering areas and summer nesting grounds. Winter surveys have documented that more diving ducks use SRS wetlands than all other inland freshwater habitats in South Carolina.



Photo by Cara Love

Red-Tailed Hawk

Table Of Contents

To Our Neighbors	1
Three-Year Calendar	27
What is SRS?.....	28
Safety at SRS	28
Radiation	29
Personal Radiation Dose Chart.....	29
Emergency Classifications.....	30
In The Event Of An Emergency.....	31
Local Emergency Alert System Stations.....	31
Map Of Zones	32
Locating Your Zone	33
Personal Emergency Information Chart	33
Emergency Planning Zone Shelters	34
Services provided at shelters.....	34
Protective Actions That May Be Necessary.....	35
If your children are in school	35
If you are told to shelter in place	35
If you are told to evacuate	36
If you are told to shelter livestock.....	36
Special help and transportation.....	37
Emergency Management Agencies	37
Acknowledgements	40





Photo by David Scott

Researchers at the SREL have studied waterfowl on SRS since the mid-1960's. Pied-billed Grebes are one of many migratory waterfowl species that overwinters on SRS reservoirs.

January 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 Martin Luther King Day	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	December 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	February 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28



Photo by David Scott

Green Tree Frogs are most common in vegetation along the edges of permanent waters such as lakes and retention ponds. Approximately 40 species of amphibians occur on SRS.

February 2013



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2 Groundhog Day
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13 Ash Wednesday	14 Valentine's Day	15	16
17	18 Presidents' Day	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	January 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Photo by David Scott

Many animal species have early life stages that are very different in appearance from adults. Pictured here is a caterpillar that will metamorphose into an adult Imperial Moth.

March 2013



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
February 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	April 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Daylight Saving Time Begins						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
St. Patrick's Day						
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Easter		Passover			Good Friday	



Photo by David Scott

SRS includes a wide variety of upland habitats which are managed by the USDA Forest Service-Savannah River. The Six-lined Racerunner is a lizard found in sandhills habitats on the Site; its closest relatives are the whiptail lizards of the desert Southwest.

April 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Earth Day	23	24 Administrative Professionals Day	25	26	27
28	29	30			March 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	May 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Photo by David Scott

The Blackbanded Sunfish (*Enneacanthus chaetodon*) is in the sunfish family, which also includes bass and crappie. Twelve species of sunfish occur in the middle Savannah River region. SREL and Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) researchers have partnered to study the fishes on SRS.

May 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
April 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Mother's Day	13	14	15	16	17	18 Armed Forces Day
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 Memorial Day	28	29	30	31	



Photo by David Scott

Green Anoles occur throughout the Southeast and eat a variety of insects and spiders. Courtship and breeding begins in April; males display their red dewlap as one of several behaviors to protect their territory. Scientists visiting SREL have recently studied mating behaviors and disease transmission in anoles.

June 2013



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
May 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Flag Day	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Father's Day						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Photo by David Scott



The male Painted Bunting is described as having the most colorful plumage of any songbird in North America. The Atlantic coastal population appears to be expanding its breeding range, although its numbers may be declining according to the Georgia Breeding Bird Survey.

July 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4 Independence Day	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		June 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	August 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Photo by David Scott

The Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is a common carnivore throughout much of North America. It generally prefers a mix of open land and wooded areas, such as agricultural lands with adjacent forests. Red foxes on SRS are restricted to the edges of the site due to the absence of farmland in the interior of the site.

August 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
July 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	September 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Photo by David Scott

Research on the American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) at the SREL has included studies of gator population ecology, genetics, and contaminant uptake. Alligators inhabit primarily permanent waters on SRS, including reservoirs, old farm ponds, beaver impoundments, and the larger streams.

September 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5 Rosh Hashanah	6	7
8 Grandparent's Day	9	10	11 Patriot Day	12	13	14 Yom Kippur
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30				August 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Photo by David Scott

Only five of the 35 species of snakes on SRS are venomous. The Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) is a well camouflaged species of pit viper that inhabits a variety of habitats, from swamp edges to rock outcrops. Copperhead young are born in late summer or early fall.

October 2013



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 <small>Columbus Day</small>	15	16 <small>Boss' Day</small>	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 <small>Halloween</small>	<small>September</small> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<small>November</small> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



Photo by David Scott

The Wild Turkey population on SRS is managed by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR). The current population estimate is approximately 2500 birds. Though largely protected, in spring, an annual disabled sportsmen's hunt is sponsored by the National Wild Turkey Federation.

November 2013



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
October 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2
3 Daylight Saving Time Ends	4	5 Election Day	6	7	8	9
10	11 Veterans' Day	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28 Thanksgiving	29	30



Photo by David Scott

The Tricolored Heron is occasionally sighted on SRS, although breeding colonies are more coastally located. However, other wading bird species—Green Heron, Little Blue Heron, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Cattle Egret—do nest on SRS.

December 2013

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 <small>Pearl Harbor Day</small>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 <small>Christmas</small>	26 <small>Kwanzaa</small>	27	28
29	30	31			<small>November</small> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<small>January</small> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

What is SRS?

SRS is one of several federal government-owned, contractor-operated sites in DOE's complex. SRS was constructed during the early 1950s and produced materials used in nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. While SRS still handles nuclear materials for defense and some civilian purposes, the major focus has shifted to accelerated cleanup and waste management, environmental restoration, non-proliferation activities, and the use of SRS technologies to enhance the nation's economic competitiveness.



Safety at SRS

SRS is committed to its people, missions and the future. SRS has a long track record of being the safest site in the DOE Complex and one of the safest major industrial sites in the world. Protecting workers, the public, the environment, and national security interests is its highest goal.

SRS occupies approximately 320 square miles along the Savannah River, primarily in Aiken and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina. There is considerable distance between the operating facilities and the site boundary. SRS facilities and processes are also designed with built-in, overlapping safety features. Even if several should fail, there are still back-up systems to ensure safety.

In the event of an emergency, various onsite organizations, including site security personnel, would play an important role in mitigating the emergency.

Radiation

Radiation is a form of energy. It is a part of our daily world. We are all constantly exposed to radiation from our environment. There are two types of sources for this radiation: natural and man-made.

The sun, air, water, earth and even our own bodies are all natural sources of radiation. Man-made sources include consumer products (e.g., smoke detectors), dental and medical X-rays, and very small amounts from the normal operation of nuclear facilities, such as Plant Vogtle and SRS.

There are three types of radiation at SRS, which are also present in our environment: alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays. Alpha radiation, the least penetrating, can be stopped by a sheet of paper. Beta radiation can be blocked by a thin sheet of plastic or metal. Gamma radiation, the most penetrating, can be stopped by concrete or lead.

Although radiation is invisible, it can be measured. Radiation's impact on humans is measured in units called rems and millirems. A millirem is 1/1000th of a rem. The rem is a unit of measure that takes into account the effect that different types of radiation have on the body. The average U.S. resident receives about 620 millirems per year. Residents of the Central Savannah River Area receive a maximum of 0.11 millirem from SRS, according to the most recent annual Savannah River Site Environmental Report. Use the chart at right to calculate your approximate annual dose.

Personal Radiation Dose Chart		
Average Variables	Common sources of radiation	annual dose
Where you live	Cosmic radiation (from outer space):	26
	Your elevation from sea level:	2
	up to 1,000 ft. = 2 1-2,000 ft. = 5 2-3,000 ft. = 9 3-4,000 ft. = 15 4-5,000 ft. = 21 5-6,000 ft. = 26 6-7,000 ft. = 40 7-8,000 ft. = 53 8-9,000 ft. = 70	
	Elevation of some U.S. cities (in feet): Atlanta 1,050; Chicago 595; Dallas 435; Denver 5,280; Las Vegas 2,000; Salt Lake City 4,400.	
What you eat and drink	Terrestrial (from the ground):	16
	In states that border the Gulf or Atlantic coasts, add 16	
	In the Colorado Plateau area (around Denver), add 63	
	In Middle America (rest of the U.S.), add 30	
How you live	If you live in a house built of stone, brick or concrete, add 7	
	Internal radiation (in your body):	40
	From food and water (U.S. average)	228
	From air (radon — U.S. average)	
How you live	Weapons test fallout**	1
	For each 1000 miles you travel annually by jet, add 1	
	If you have porcelain crowns or false teeth, add 0.07	
	If you smoke 1/2 pack of cigarettes every day, add 18	
	If you use X-ray luggage inspection devices at airports, add 0.002	
	If you watch TV, add 1**	
	If you use a computer, add 1**	
	If you have a smoke detector, add 0.008	
	If you wear a plutonium-powered cardiac pacemaker, add 100	
	Medical exposures:***	
Diagnostic X-rays (U.S. average), add 40 for each		
Nuclear medical procedures (e.g., thyroid scans), add 14 for each		
If you live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, add 0.01		
If you live within 50 miles of a coal-fired electrical plant, add 0.03		
If you live in the vicinity of the Savannah River Site, add 0.11****		
	My total annual dose (in millirems):	

Note: Some of the radiation sources listed result in exposure to only part of the body. For example, false teeth result in a dose to the mouth. These numbers represent the effective dose to the whole body.
 ** The value is less than 1, but adding a value of 1 would be conservative.
 *** These are yearly average doses. If you have had many procedures, your dose would be higher.
 **** This information obtained from annual SRS Environmental Report.

Emergency Classifications

Possible emergencies at SRS are divided into three categories. Each category calls for a certain response from Site and government officials. In order of increasing severity, the categories are Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.

Alert

This means a problem has occurred that could potentially impact Site safety, such as small amounts of hazardous material released around the incident facility. SRS Emergency Response Organization would be fully activated to help solve the problem. State and county officials would be notified. It is not likely safety measures would be necessary.

Site Area Emergency

This means something more serious has occurred at the Site, such as small amounts of hazardous material released into areas of the Site beyond the incident facility. Government officials would be notified and would prepare to assist. They might take actions to provide for public safety. As a precaution, they might take action to protect people near the Site. You should listen to one of the Emergency Alert System radio or television stations listed on page 31 to determine what action you should take.

General Emergency

This is the most severe type of problem and may result in the release of hazardous material off-site. It may threaten the health and safety of people living near the Site. State and county officials would tell the public what to do for safety. They would use Emergency Alert System stations listed on page 31 to tell you what actions to take. They would ask you to stay tuned as long as the emergency lasts.

In The Event Of An Emergency

Georgia and South Carolina and local governments have detailed plans for response to an emergency at SRS. These plans provide for appropriate protective actions. You might be told to:

- **Shelter In Place or**
- **Evacuate**

Sometimes, it is safer to take shelter and stay indoors than to evacuate. State and local emergency officials know which is better, so follow their instructions.

If an emergency has been declared that requires protective action, you will be alerted by mobile sirens and/or loudspeakers operated by local responders. If this occurs, tune your radio or television to one of the Emergency Alert System stations in your area, and listen to instructions for your zone. Refer to the map on page 32 to determine your zone.

Through authority granted by the U.S. Coast Guard, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources may close sections of the river to boat traffic. Boaters along the river will be alerted by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources personnel.

Emergency Alert System stations will provide information and instructions. You might be told to stay indoors or to evacuate. You could also be told your zone is not affected. It is important to follow the instructions given by the Emergency Alert System stations.

- *Do not call the police or fire department for information. They will need to keep phone lines clear for emergency phone calls.*
- *Limit telephone use to essential calls to keep lines clear for emergency calls.*

Local Emergency Alert System Stations

AM radio stations

WGAC	580	Augusta, GA	WDOG	1460	Barnwell, SC
WFAM	1050	Augusta, GA	WGUS	1480	Augusta, GA
WNRR	1230	Augusta, GA	WTHB	1550	Augusta, GA
WTWA	1240	Thomson, GA	WKZK	1600	N. Augusta, SC
WSGF	1340	Augusta, GA	WRDW	1630	Augusta, GA
WYNF	1380	N. Augusta, SC	WAFJ	88.3	Belvedere, SC
WPEH	1420	Louisville, GA			

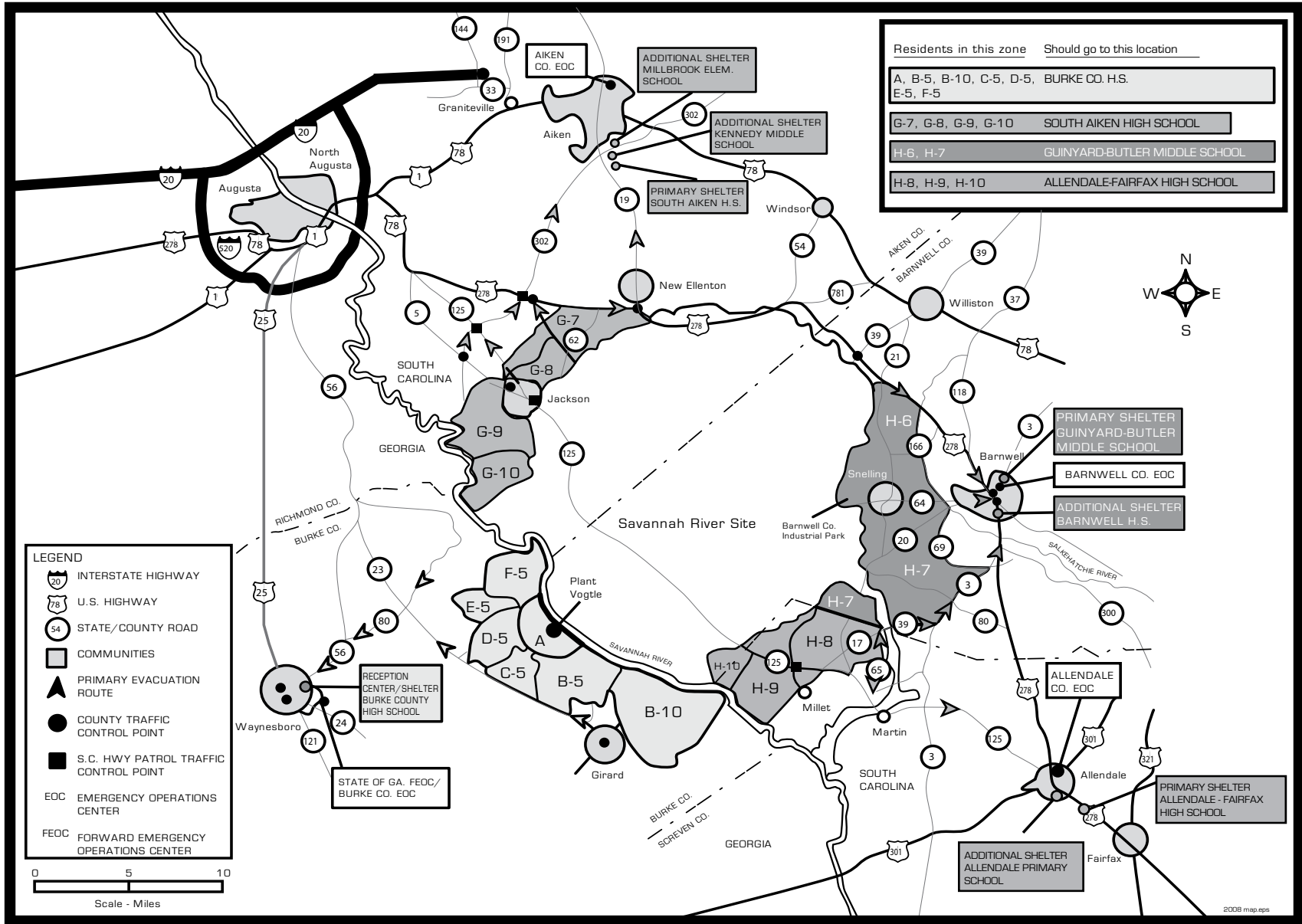
FM radio stations

WLJK	89.1	Aiken, SC	WIIZ	97.9	Blackville, SC
WACG	90.7	Augusta, GA	WHHD	98.3	Clearwater, SC
WLPE	91.7	Augusta, GA	WKXC	99.5	Aiken, SC
WPEH	92.1	Louisville, GA	WAKB	100.9	Hephzibah, GA
WAEG	92.3	Evans, GA	WTHO	101.7	Thomson, GA
WKSX	92.7	Johnston, SC	WZNY	102.3	Augusta, GA
WDOG	93.5	Allendale, SC	WGUS	102.7	New Ellenton, SC
WDRR	93.9	Martinez, GA	WFXA	103.1	Augusta, GA
WAAW	94.7	Williston, SC	WBBQ	104.3	Augusta, GA
WHKN	94.9	Millen, GA	WEKL	105.7	Augusta, GA
WCHZ	95.1	Harlem, GA	WYFA	107.1	Waynesboro, GA
WKSP	96.3	Aiken, SC	WPRW	107.7	Martinez, GA
WTHB	96.9	Wrens, GA			

TV stations

WJBF	CH 6	Augusta, GA	WCES	CH 20	Wrens, GA
WRDW	CH 12	N. Augusta, SC	WAGT	CH 26	Augusta, GA
WEBA	CH 14	Allendale, SC	WFXG	CH 54	Augusta, GA

Map of Zones



Locating Your Zone

If there was an incident at SRS, it is not likely that everyone within the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) would be affected. The affected area would depend on weather conditions and severity of the incident.

Look at the map on the previous page. You will see the area surrounding SRS is divided into zones. Find the zone where you live, work and/or go to school and write it in the designated space. This will let you know if you are in the area affected by the emergency. For example, residents in zones G-9 and G-10 might be told to shelter in place; others might not be affected at all.

Next, note the shelter designated for your zone. Refer to the box on the next page. This is where you would go in the event of an evacuation. Take a moment now to determine the best route from your home, workplace and/or school to your designated shelter. Mark the route on the map. Refer to page 31 and note your local television and radio Emergency Alert System stations. Write this information in the box at right. If you have questions, contact your county emergency office listed on page 37.

Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

Plant Vogtle sits on a 3,100-acre site along the Savannah River approximately 34 miles south of Augusta, GA. More than 885 people—engineers, mechanics, control room operators, lab technicians, instrument and control technicians, electricians, security officers, and others oversee the plant's operations. Full-time, on-site inspectors from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission monitor the plant to ensure it is maintained and operated safely, efficiently, and in accordance with established nuclear operating procedures. As with all nuclear power plants, emphasis is placed on safety of plant design and construction, equipment, staff training and operations.

In an emergency at Plant Vogtle, you would use the same emergency routes, shelters, and information as in a SRS emergency. All of this information is detailed in this brochure.

Personal Emergency Information Chart

Please fill out the information in this chart:

1. I live in zone (circle one):

A	B-5	B-10	C-5	D-5	E-5	F-5	G-7
G-8	G-9	G-10	H-6	H-7	H-8	H-9	H-10

2. My local Emergency Alert System television station is: _____

3. My local Emergency Alert System AM radio station is: _____

4. My local Emergency Alert System FM radio station is: _____

5. My work site zone is: _____

6. My children's school zone is: _____

7. My emergency shelter is: _____

8. My evacuation route is: _____

Emergency Planning Zone Shelters

If you are told to evacuate, take the easiest route from your location to the shelter in your area.

County	Zone	Shelter
Aiken, SC	G-7	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-8	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-9	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-10	South Aiken High School
Allendale, SC	H-8	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Allendale, SC	H-9	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Allendale, SC	H-10	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Barnwell, SC	H-6	Guinyard-Butler Middle School
Barnwell, SC	H-7	Guinyard-Butler Middle School
Burke, GA	A	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	B-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	B-10	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	C-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	D-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	E-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	F-5	Burke County High School

Services provided at shelters

Shelters provide food, water, clothing, medical help, showers, toilets and telephones, as well as decontamination services, if necessary.

Shelters will not allow pets; only service animals will be allowed which are defined as: Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items. The definition of Service Animal was changed on March 15, 2011, by the Dept. of Justice to limit Service Animals to dogs only with a subsection addressing Miniature Horses.

Where your shelter is located

South Carolina

Aiken County

South Aiken High School
701 Pine Log Road
Aiken, SC

Allendale County

Allendale-Fairfax High School
Route 278 East
Allendale, SC

Barnwell County

Guinyard-Butler Middle School
Allen Street
Barnwell, SC

Georgia

Burke County

Burke County High School
1057 Burke Veterans Pkwy.
Waynesboro, GA

Protective Actions That May Be Necessary

If your children are in school

There are emergency instructions for school children in the areas surrounding SRS. Only one school – Jackson Middle School – is located in the EPZ. Students at that school would be sheltered at South Aiken High School.

- In an emergency, school officials will be contacted by local emergency management officials. When necessary, children will be moved by bus to the shelter.
- To avoid delays, parents may meet their children at the shelter. Do not go to the school.
- Adults will care for children until parents arrive at the shelter.
- If your child is home alone for long periods of time, or is left with a caretaker, be sure the child and/or caretaker knows the appropriate zone and what to do in case of an emergency.

If you are told to shelter in place

You should protect yourself by going inside a building and keeping out as much exterior air as you can. This building could be your house, the place you work or some other nearby building.

State officials will determine if school children should be sheltered in place or, as a precaution, taken to a host school. Parents should not attempt to pick up their children if a shelter in place advisory is in effect. Instructions will be provided to you over the Emergency Alert System about your children.

Follow these instructions to protect yourself, if you are advised to shelter in place:

- Go indoors and stay there.
- Close all windows, doors and air vents.
- Turn off all fans, air conditioners, heaters and furnaces that use outside air. In severe weather conditions – for example, extreme heat or cold - heating and cooling systems should be adjusted to levels that reduce air flow to a minimum but do not risk heat stress or hypothermia.
- Confine your pets inside.
- Limit time spent outside. If you must go outside, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth or towel.
- Stay tuned to your local Emergency Alert System radio or television station as long as the emergency lasts.

If you are told to evacuate

You will need to do several things before you leave your home.

- Prepare your house as if you were going to be absent for several days. Turn off all appliances except the refrigerator and freezer. Turn off all lights.
- Lock all windows and outside doors.
- Tie a white cloth to your mail box or the doorknob of your house. This signal tells emergency workers you have left safely.
- Shelter livestock, if you can do so easily. Leave water and stored feed for several days.
- Evacuate your pets only if you do NOT plan to stay at an emergency shelter. A list of pet friendly establishments can be found at www.petswelcome.com. Otherwise, secure pets inside with food and water for several days.
- Use your own car, if you can. If you have room, check to see if neighbors need a ride. If you know someone who is handicapped or an invalid, give that person a ride.
- Close car windows and vents. Keep the air conditioner and heater off.
- Listen to Emergency Alert System stations for traffic information or other news. Follow the route you have marked on the map on page 32, and proceed to your designated shelter. Traffic control officials will help guide you.

If you do have to evacuate, you will likely be away for several days. The following supplies will be helpful while you are away.

- This brochure and magazines or books to read
- Glasses, dentures, prescription drugs, other important medicines, and a first aid kit
- Personal hygiene items and extra clothing and shoes for each person in your family
- Baby supplies, including a favorite sleep toy
- Two blankets or a sleeping bag, cot or air mattress, and pillow for each person
- Portable radio, flashlight, and batteries
- Some form of identification, such as a driver's license
- Cash, checkbook, and credit cards
- Special foods, if on a restricted diet

***Drive safely.
Follow all normal
traffic laws.***

If you are told to shelter livestock

If there is a radiological emergency at SRS, farmers should be prepared to take the following immediate actions:

- Monitor and follow instructions given over the Emergency Alert System. Specific recommendations for the protection of farm animals and agricultural products will be issued by appropriate state and county officials.
- Remove all dairy animals from pasture, shelter if possible, and provide them with stored feed and protected water. Protected self-feeders and automatic livestock waterers are the most effective.
- Store feed in buildings or cover if outdoors. Feed stored in buildings will be protected from contamination. Keep radioactive particles out of other feed by covering the feed with plastic or canvas.
- Cover open wells and water tanks.

Special help and transportation

The county emergency offices listed below can help people with special needs. If you, or someone you know, is blind, is hard of hearing or cannot walk, complete the appropriate postage-paid special needs card on the inside back cover and mail it today. In any emergency, county officials will notify people with special needs and evacuate them, if necessary.

The special needs card should also be used if you or other members of your family cannot drive or do not have transportation. You will be put on a list with other people who need transportation in an emergency. If evacuation is necessary, you will be picked up and taken to a shelter in your area.

If your special needs card has already been used or has been lost, contact your county emergency management office and let them know that help will be needed in an emergency.

Emergency Management Agencies

If you have questions, please contact any of the following emergency management agencies.

Aiken County Emergency Management Division

828 Richland Avenue West
Aiken, SC 29801
803-642-1623

Allendale County Emergency Management Agency

426 Mulberry Street
Allendale, SC 29810
803-584-4081

Barnwell County Emergency Management Division

Barnwell County Administration Building
57 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812
803-259-7013

Burke County Emergency Management Agency

277 Highway 24 South
Waynesboro, GA 30830
706-554-6651

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O. Box 18055
Atlanta, GA 30316-0055
404-635-7000

South Carolina Emergency Management Division

2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172
803-737-8500



Photo by David Scott

Of the approximately 40 species of amphibians on SRS, fully half must have access to isolated wetlands such as Carolina bays for breeding. The Tiger Salamander, (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), breeds in December-February. SREL researchers have the longest running study of amphibians in the world, and the data are being used to better understand how amphibians are responding to climate change.



Photo by David Scott

The Nine-banded Armadillo has expanded its range in recent years including into South Carolina and SRS. Armadillos generally eat insects and worms.

About the Cover Photo

Aquatic habitats on SRS provide resources for many wading birds, including the Great Egret. Wading bird colonies on the coast have been studied by SREL researchers who are interested in contaminant effects on populations throughout the Southeast.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the SREL for their contribution of photos to this brochure. The SREL was founded in 1951 by Dr. Eugene P. Odum, of the University of Georgia, who began ecological baseline studies on the Savannah River Site (SRS). Throughout its 61-year history of research on SRS, SREL has been operated by the University of Georgia. SREL provides an independent evaluation of the ecological effects of SRS operations. Their mission is accomplished through field and laboratory research conducted on SRS and published in peer-reviewed scientific literature; by providing education and research training for undergraduate and graduate students from colleges and universities throughout the United States and abroad; and, by engaging in community outreach activities and service to professional organizations.



Photo by David Scott

Great Egret



Savannah River Site



Special needs card for Aiken County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- has no way to travel
- is deaf or hard of hearing
- is blind or does not see well
- does not read well
- uses a wheelchair
- must stay in bed
- needs help for other reason
- Please say why below

Notes:

Special needs card for Barnwell County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- has no way to travel
- is deaf or hard of hearing
- is blind or does not see well
- does not read well
- uses a wheelchair
- must stay in bed
- needs help for other reason
- Please say why below

Special needs card for Allendale County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- has no way to travel
- is deaf or hard of hearing
- is blind or does not see well
- does not read well
- uses a wheelchair
- must stay in bed
- needs help for other reason
- Please say why below

Important telephone numbers:

Police: _____

Fire: _____

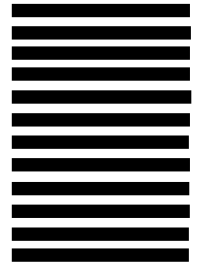
Hospital: _____

Doctors: _____

Others: _____



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



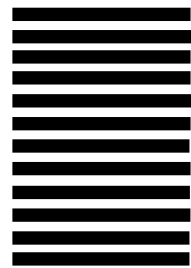
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 76 AIKEN, SC

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Aiken County Emergency Management Division
828 Richland Avenue West
Aiken, SC 29801



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



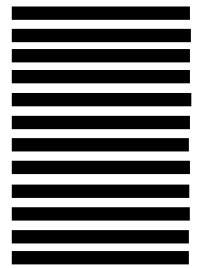
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 76 AIKEN, SC

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Allendale County Emergency Management Agency
426 Mulberry Street
Allendale, SC 29810



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IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 76 AIKEN, SC

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Barnwell County Emergency Management Division
Barnwell County Administration Building
57 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812

