

SITE SPECIFIC PLAN

PART 6, SCORERP



SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

October 2011

SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (SRS) SITE SPECIFIC PLAN
PART 6, SCORERP
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SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (SRS)
Part 6, SCORERP
SITE SPECIFIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Savannah River Site (SRS) Site Specific Plan, Part 6 of the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP), provides for the guidance, coordination and utilization of state and other resources in support of local governments in the event of a radiological incident at the Department of Energy's (DOE) SRS, located in Aiken County. Savannah River Nuclear Solutions (SRNS) is the Management and Operating Contractor of this site for DOE. The SRS Site Specific Plan forms an integral part of the SCORERP and addresses matters pertaining directly to SRS not already addressed in the SCORERP Basic Plan.

II. PURPOSE

To protect the populace and property in areas that may be affected by a radiological incident at SRS and to provide for off-site recovery.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. SRS is a key DOE industrial complex that covers approximately 310 square miles of federally awarded land in western South Carolina. It is bounded by the Savannah River on the South Carolina/Georgia border and includes portions of Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties. The geographic coordinates are: 33° 15' 05" North Latitude and 81° 37' 30" West Longitude (See Figure 1).
2. During the Cold War, SRS served the nation by producing nuclear materials critical to its strong nuclear deterrent. While the need remains to continue this deterrence, the nation now faces additional challenges, including the proliferation of nuclear weapons and materials. The primary mission of SRS, since the Cold War period, has expanded from primarily a defense mission to one that includes environmental cleanup and the stabilization, storage, and preparation for final disposition of nuclear materials.
3. Of the five nuclear reactors originally constructed at SRS during the 1950s, none are operational. Two of the reactors are in the process of being decommissioned and two others have been reconfigured for storage of various nuclear materials.
4. Portions of Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties are within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) (See Figure 1). All of the affected counties have formulated detailed radiological emergency response annexes, as part of their County Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), and these annexes fully support the operational framework of the SCORERP.

5. In South Carolina, Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, and portions of Bamberg, Calhoun, Colleton, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper, Lexington, McCormick, Orangeburg, and Saluda Counties lie within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (IPZ) of SRS (See Figure 2). Note: Includes the Savannah River Basin to the Atlantic Ocean.
6. There are no prevailing wind **directions** in the SRS area.

B. Assumptions

1. A radiological incident could occur at SRS that may cause an off-site hazard to residents and property. Planning for a radiological incident will facilitate an effective response.
2. A radiological incident at SRS that presents off-site radiological hazards will involve the governments of three counties within the 10-mile EPZ. Therefore, state government will be required to provide direction, coordination and support in accordance with the State Code of Regulations 58-1 and 58-101.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) under the direction of the Governor will conduct the off-site response to a radiological incident at SRS. The Governor through the Director, SCEMD, and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will exercise direction and control of state emergency operations. The Director, SCEMD will coordinate all state agencies, departments and local emergency response organizations mobilized pursuant to this plan. State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which correlate to the ESFs of the National Response Framework (NRF), have been designated to assure adequate response and efficient use of state personnel and other resources. ESF responsibilities and procedures are contained in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and its supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Federal response to a radiological incident at SRS in support of the State will be accomplished under the provisions of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the NRF.

B. Specific

1. Alert and Notification
 - a. See Annex 1.
 - b. Alert and Notification procedures are designed to inform and instruct the populace in emergency planning zones, and also to notify federal, state

and local Radiological Emergency Response (RER) forces. In the event of an incident at SRS, the primary means for notifying off-site response forces is the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), a dedicated circuit ring-down telephone system. Backup to the ENN are commercial telephone lines and the Local Government Radio (LGR). Emergency protective action instructions will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

2. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

- a. The SEOC, 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC will be activated upon notification of an Alert Emergency Classification Level (ECL). Direction and control of emergency response forces will emanate from the SEOC.
- b. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), under the auspices of ESF 8 and 10, will be co-located in the SEOC. A technical representative from DHEC will also be dispatched to the SRS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at SRS Building 703-A (See Figure 1).
- c. SRS will provide a technical representative to the SEOC. SCEMD representatives will be dispatched to the SRS EOC and the Joint Information Center (JIC) at SRS (See Figure 1).

3. Local

County/Municipal governments are responsible for local radiological emergency response within their jurisdictions, except for technical radiological assessment. Based upon requests and verification of available resources by SEOC personnel, additional assets may be furnished to aid local agencies.

4. Traffic Management

- a. Upon declaration of a Site Area Emergency, ESF 16 (Emergency Traffic Management) led by the South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP), will coordinate the occupation of all Traffic Control Points (TCPs) by state and local law enforcement officers within the 10-mile EPZ. The purpose of TCPs is to provide assistance during an evacuation and prevent access to the restricted areas. TCP locations are depicted in Figure 1.
- b. The security contractor at SRS, **WSI-SRS Team**, will have responsibility for controlling access to the site.
- c. **The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Law Enforcement Division (lead agency) in conjunction with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Law Enforcement Division and Burke County (Georgia) Emergency Management Agency (EMA)** will

conduct water patrol activities to evacuate hunters, fisherman, and campers from the affected area of the Savannah River (See Figure 1). The SCDNR will coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard to secure the river.

- d. Local authorities are responsible for security and traffic control within their jurisdictions during all phases of a radiological incident. ESF 16 will coordinate requests from local authorities when reinforcements are required.

5. Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination

- a. See Basic Plan, Annex 6.
- b. Properly-trained county teams will conduct radiological monitoring and decontamination of evacuees and emergency workers with technical assistance provided by DHEC, if required.
- c. Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell Counties have designated radiological monitoring and decontamination points. The location of each monitoring and decontamination point is contained in county EOPs.

6. Evacuation

- a. When a State of Emergency has been declared, the Governor may issue orders to evacuate all or portions of the 10-mile EPZ surrounding SRS (See Figure 1).
- b. Evacuation will normally be ordered at the General Emergency ECL. Evacuation may be ordered at the Site Area Emergency or Alert ECLs if the potential for further degradation of site conditions appears imminent.
- c. During a fast-breaking event, SRS officials may recommend evacuation to county authorities, who may then recommend and coordinate the evacuation of impacted zones.
- d. The Sheriff (as Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the affected county) will, in coordination with the SCHP and other law enforcement agencies, coordinate evacuation activities in accordance with the affected county EOP.

e. Residential Population.

(1) Population Densities and Evacuation Times:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Evacuation Times</u>	
		<u>Normal Conditions</u>	<u>Adverse Conditions</u>
G-7	701	3:00	4:30
G-8	1821	3:00	5:00
G-9	84	3:00	3:30
G-10	14	1:30	2:00
H-6	319	3:00	4:00
H-7	1149	3:00	5:00
H-8	443	3:00	4:00
H-9	41	1:30	2:00
H-10	20	1:30	2:00
Entire EPZ	4592	3:00	3:10

(2) Evacuation confirmation time will take between 4 -5 hours.

(3) Population Distribution Map (See Figure 3).

f. Evacuation Zones, Landmark and Boundary Descriptions:

<u>ZONES</u>	<u>LANDMARK DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS</u>
G-10	Cowden Plantation	In Aiken County: Sector G-10 is bordered on the north by a line from Grays Landing on the Savannah River to the intersection of the CSX track and Cowden Plantation Road; on the East by the Savannah River Site (SRS) boundary and the CSX track; on the south by the Savannah River and the SRS boundary; and on the west by the Savannah River.
G-9	Hankinson, Cowden Plantation	Bordered on the west by the Savannah River. On the north, start at the Savannah River at Silver Bluff. Follow Hankinson Road from the river until it dead-ends at SC5 (Main Street). Take SC5 into Jackson (southeast until the city limits). Draw a line approximately south to Landing Road (Road #299) at the Assembly of the Lord Church. Then draw a straight line to the SRS boundary at the unincorporated Jackson Town boundary (the place where Brown Road swings away from the SRS boundary). Follow the SRS boundary south to the CSX track. Follow the CSX track north to the Cowden Plantation Road. Follow the Cowden Plantation Road to Grays Landing at the Savannah River.

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<u>ZONES</u>	<u>LANDMARK DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS</u>
G-8	Jackson	Start at SC125 and the SRS boundary. Follow the boundary West and South to the unincorporated Jackson town boundary. (The place where Brown Road swings away from the SRS boundary.) Then draw a straight line from the SRS boundary to Landing Road (Route #299) at the Assembly of the Lord Church. Then draw a line approximately northeast, to the city limit of Jackson on Main Street (Route 5). Take Baker Street (Route 63) east to SC125 and follow SC63 to SC57. Then take SC57 back to the Southeast until it intersects with the SRS. Then follow the SRS boundary back to the start.
G-7	Jackson	Start at the intersection of SC5 and the unincorporated boundary of Jackson. Follow the boundary north to SC125. Take SC125 southeast to Dragstrip Road (Route #1409). Follow Route 1409 and then straight onto Route #1859 until US Hwy 278. Take US Hwy 278 east to the intersection of SC19. Follow the Sumter National Forest/SRS border back to the Southwest to SC57, which is the edge of Sector G-8. Now follow SC57 to the northwest to SC63, and then SC63 back to SC5.
H-6	Barnwell County Airport	The starting point is Barnwell County SC68 at the boundary of SRS. Go east on SC68 to US Hwy 278. Go southeast on 278 (towards Barnwell) to Buck Creek. Follow Buck Creek and the Salkehatchie River south until it passes under SC64. Take SC64 west until it enters SRS. Follow the SRS boundary west and then north back to the starting point.
H-7	Snelling Owens Crossroads Lynhurst	The starting point is the intersection of SC Hwy 64 and SRS. Go east on SC64 to where it crosses the Salkehatchie River. Go South on the Salkehatchie River to where it passes under Barnwell County Route 69. Take Route 69 South and East to SC 3. Turn right on SC3 and follow it South to Barnwell County Route 39. Turn right and follow Route 39 to the Barnwell County-Allendale County line. Follow the county line west to SRS and follow the SRS boundary north to the starting point.
H-8	Allendale/Barnwell Stinson Bridge Dunbar Store	The starting point is the intersection of the Allendale County-Barnwell county line and Allendale County Route 65. Follow Route 65 south approximately 1.6 miles to the dirt road and turn right. Follow this road to Allendale County Route 45 and turn left. Take Route 45 South to SC125. Turn right on SC125 and follow it to the St. Mary's Church. Exclude the church and cemetery and go to the SRS boundary. Follow the SRS boundary

<u>ZONES</u>	<u>LANDMARK DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS</u>
H-8	Allendale/Barnwell Stinson Bridge Dunbar Store	north to the Allendale County-Barnwell County line and follow the County line east to the starting point.
H-9	Dunbar Store Millett	The starting point is SC125 at the Creek Plantation Road. Follow SC125 East to Allendale County Route 17. Turn right and follow Route 17 to the dead-end at Route 12. Turn left onto Route 368. Follow Route 368 South to the Savannah River. The Savannah River is the west boundary. For the north boundary, follow Plantation Road from SC125 to the Savannah River.
H-10	Creek Plantation	In Barnwell County, Zone H-10 is bordered on the north by the SRS boundary and SC125 extending into Allendale County (the north boundary of H-10 leaves SC125 to go around St. Mary's Church and cemetery); in Allendale County on the east by Creek Plantation Road; on the south by the Savannah River; and in Barnwell County on the west by the SRS boundary.

- g. Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties have designated evacuation routes for persons living, working and transiting the 10-mile EPZ. These routes lead to reception centers/shelter areas (See Figure 1).
- h. The affected county will provide transportation for evacuees who do not have transportation and confined persons who require special transportation. State assistance may be requested. Special transportation needs are addressed in the Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell county EOPs.
- i. All evacuees will be processed through shelters or reception centers as outlined in Annex 2. Each evacuee will be monitored, registered and processed, including those who elect not to accept temporary shelters. For control and re-entry purposes, each county will maintain records for contact with evacuees. Temporary housing should be located at least five miles from the 10-mile EPZ outer boundary (15 miles from the nuclear facility site).
- j. Evacuees may be permitted to enter the evacuated areas for special needs, such as feeding and watering livestock, but only after coordination with appropriate authorities at their county EOC.

7. Radiological Exposure Control

See Basic Plan, Annex 6.

8. Transportation

- a. Due to the expanse of SRS, a buffer zone exists which reduces the impact of a radiological incident on the off-site populace. Only small portions of the EPZ extend beyond the SRS boundaries. The road system in these areas provides multiple primary and alternate routes for evacuation and accessibility to the area.
- b. Counties and municipal governments have plans for acquiring emergency transportation in the event of a radiological incident. The means for evacuating schools, jails, hospitals, nursing homes, the homebound and those without private transportation are identified in county plans.
- c. State transportation resources may be requested to augment county transportation requirements.

9. Medical

- a. See Annex 3.
- b. See Basic Plan, Annex 5.

10. Communications

- a. In the event of an emergency at SRS, the site is capable of notifying the state and local emergency response networks on a 24-hour basis. The SRS Emergency Director or his designee is responsible for notifying the State Warning Point (SWP)/SEOC and Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell County Warning Points or EOCs. Communications between the SRS and State and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) are maintained through the following means:
 - (1) The Emergency Notification Network (ENN), a dedicated telephone system connecting the SRS Operations Center (SRSOC) and EOC with the SWP/SEOC, State of Georgia, County EOCs and County Warning Points. ENN is used to provide initial and updated information concerning SRS status. ENN is also used to discuss activation of the NWR/EAS public notification systems and protective action decision-making.
 - (2) Standard commercial and satellite telephone lines.
 - (3) A radio channeled to the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network at the SRSOC, with the capability of communicating with the SEOC, Counties and the DHEC Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL).

- (4) A Decision Line (DL), located in the SRS EOC, SEOC, Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA), Burke County and Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties in SC is used primarily for decision-making on protective actions.
- b. County communications officers are responsible for communications within their jurisdiction during a radiological incident. Their responsibilities include the activation of communications systems, the maintenance and operation of primary and alternate systems on a 24-hour basis, and reporting the system's status during an emergency. The responsible parties are:
 - (1) Aiken County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer), responsible to the Coordinator, Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Allendale County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer), responsible to the Director, Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Barnwell County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer), responsible to the Barnwell County Sheriff, who coordinates with the Emergency Management Director.
- c. Communications with local governments within the 10-Mile EPZ will be tested monthly. Communications with federal emergency response organizations shall be tested quarterly. Communications between the site, state, local emergency operations centers, and field assessment teams shall be tested annually. Communication drills will also include the aspect of understanding the content of messages.

11. Training

County directors and directors of state agencies are responsible for assuring Radiological Emergency Response (RER) training is conducted in accordance with the Basic Plan, Annex 2.

12. Drills and Exercises

- a. See Basic Plan, Annex 4.
- b. Exercises are designed to test all elements of emergency preparedness plans pertaining to SRS and the capability of support elements in the 10-mile EPZ cited in such plans. An annual exercise will be conducted, and will involve mobilizing state and local government personnel and resources adequate to verify capability to respond to an incident scenario (simulated emergency) at SRS. Federal observers will evaluate and critique the annual exercise.

- c. Drills are supervised periods of instruction designed to test, develop and maintain skills of individuals who form a part of radiological emergency response organizations. County directors shall ensure that drills are conducted by qualified instructors at the frequency listed in Basic Plan, Annex 4.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. State (See Basic Plan, paragraph V).
- B. Local (See Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell County EOPs).
- C. Organizational relationships (See Figure 4).

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. See the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), Section VII, “Administration and Logistics”.
- B. Counties provide their own administrative and logistic support. Requests for augmentation may be submitted in accordance with SCEOP.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. SEOC

The SEOC is located at 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172.

B. County Emergency Operations Centers

- 1. Aiken: 420 Hampton Ave. NE, Aiken, SC; co-located with Sheriff’s Office.
- 2. Allendale: Allendale County Courthouse, 297 Barnwell-Allendale Highway, Allendale, SC.
- 3. Barnwell: Barnwell County Public Health Building, 11005 Ellenton Street, Barnwell, SC.

C. Savannah River Site

The SRS EOC is located in Building 703-A.

TABLE TO FIGURE 1 – SAVANNAH RIVER SITE 10-MILE EPZ MAP

State Traffic Control Points
S-1: SC 125 and S-2-63
S-2: SC 302 and SC 125
S-3: SC 302 and US 278
S-4: S-3-12 (Millet Rd.) and SC 125

Aiken County Traffic Control Points
AK-1: S-2-5 (Old Jackson Hwy) and Brown Road
AK-2: S-2-5 (Old Jackson Hwy) and S-2-32 (Silver Bluff Road)
AK-3: S-19 and US 278
AK-4: S-2-57 (Green Pond) and US 278

Barnwell County Traffic Control Points
B-1: SC 278 and S-64.
B-2: Hwy 39 and U.S. 278
B-3: SC 64 and SC 70 and US 278

Primary Evacuation Routes

G-7: SC 5 north to SC 302 north to Pine Log Road to South Aiken High School.

G-8: SC 125 north to SC 302 north to Pine Log Road to South Aiken High School.

G-9 and G-10: Brown Road north to SC 5 (Old Jackson Hwy), north on SC 5 to SC 302 (Silver Bluff Road, north on SC 302 to Pine Log Road to South Aiken High School.

H-6: US Hwy 278 south to Guinyard-Butler Middle School.

H-7: SC 3 northeast to US Hwy 278, north to Guinyard-Butler Middle School.

H-8, H-9 and H-10: SC 125 southeast to US Hwy 278, south to Allendale-Fairfax High School.

FIGURE 1-SAVANNAH RIVER SITE 10-MILE EPZ MAP

FIGURE 3 – SRS 10-MILE EPZ POPULATION DISTRIBUTION MAP

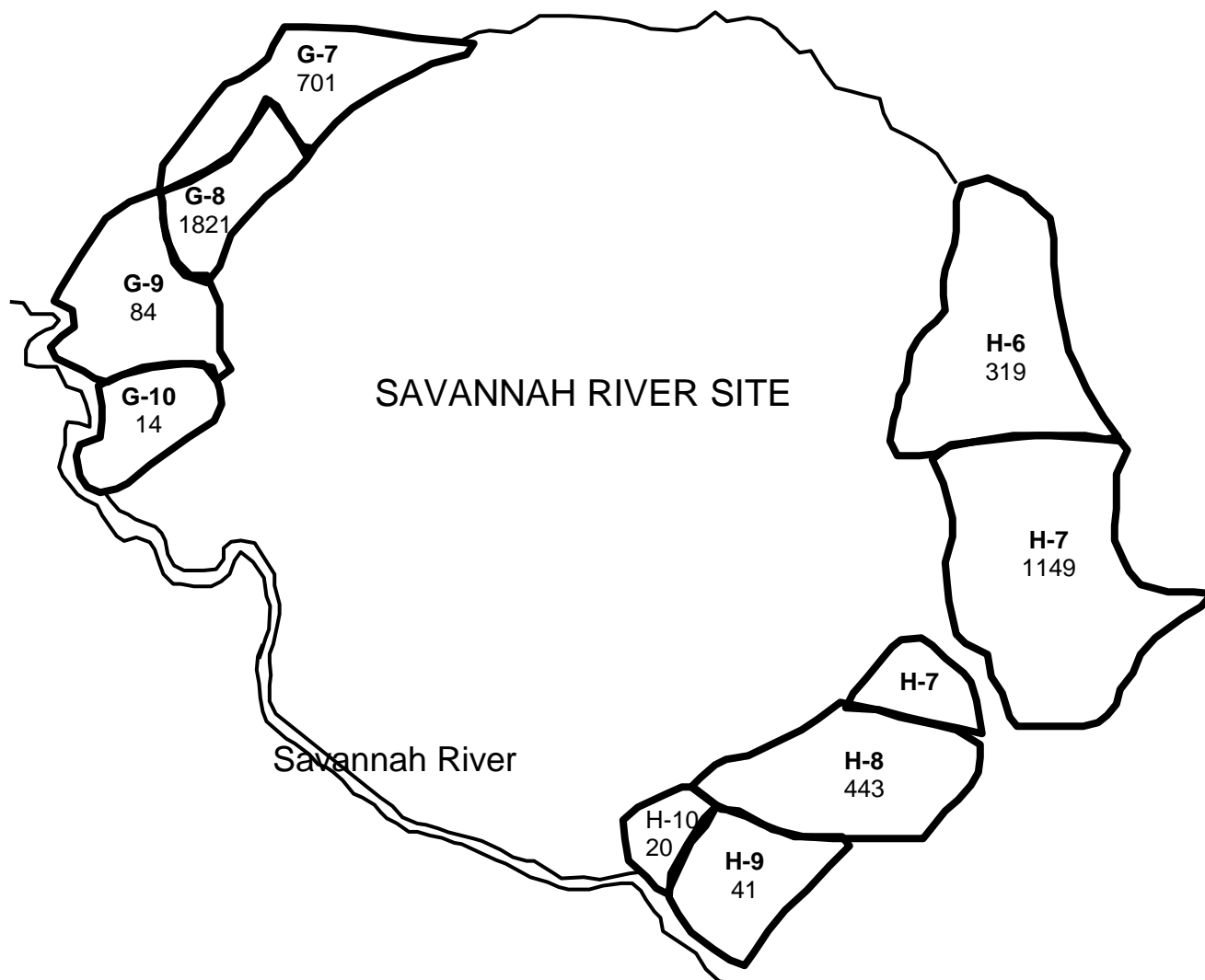
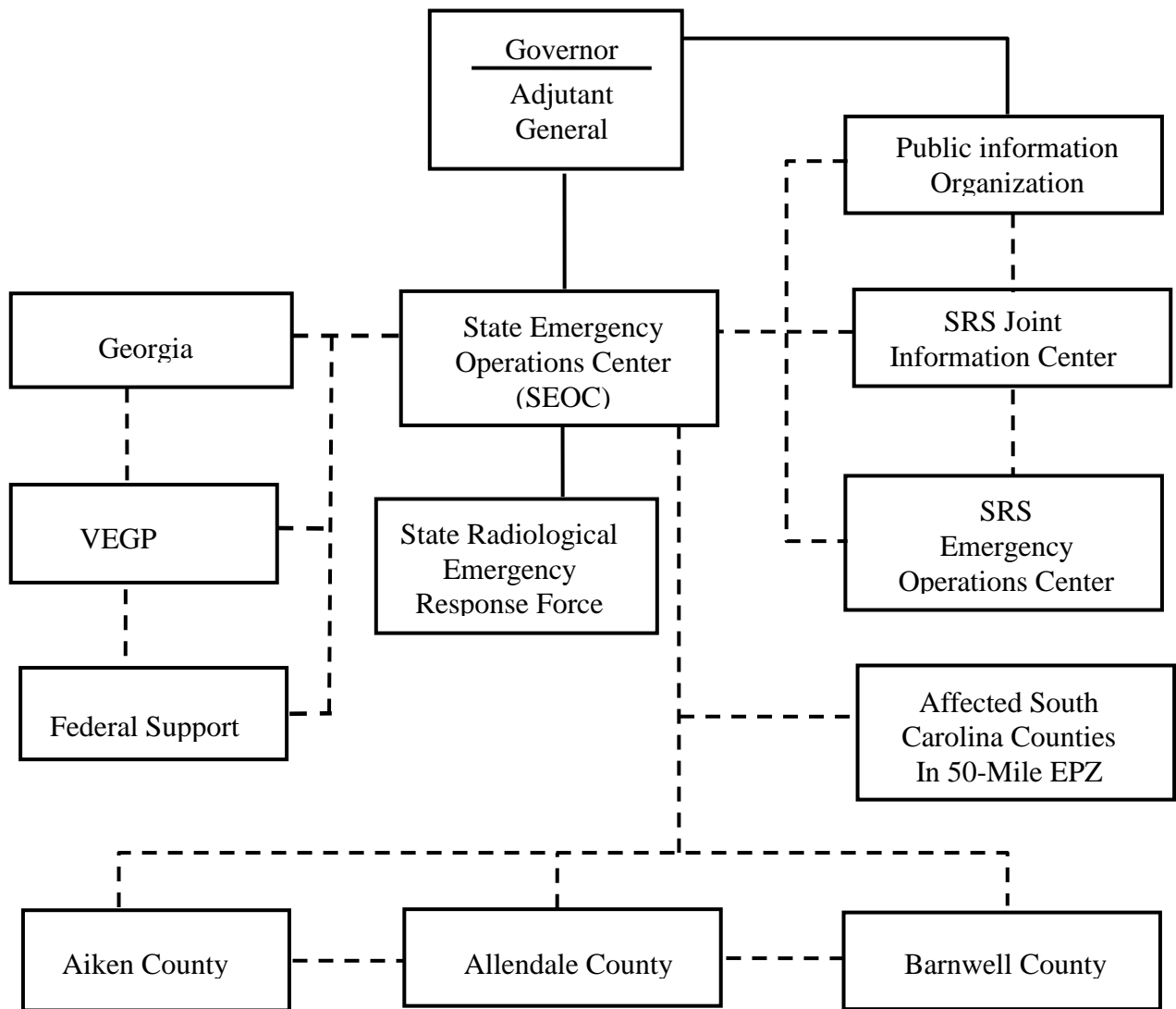


FIGURE 4 – ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS**Affected South Carolina Counties in 50-Mile EPZ:**

Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Colleton, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper, Lexington, McCormick, Orangeburg, and Saluda

———— Direction
 - - - - - Coordination

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ANNEX 1
Savannah River Site (SRS)
ALERT AND NOTIFICATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Annex A establishes procedures for the prompt notification of the public within the 10-mile plume emergency-planning zone (10-mile EPZ) of the SRS. The procedures described herein focus on state and local coordination of mobile sirens/loudspeakers and broadcast of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages that contain clear protective action instructions based on decisions by appropriate government offsite response officials (OROs).

II. PURPOSE

To alert and provide prompt instructions to the public within the SRS 10-mile EPZ regarding an incident that is occurring or may occur at the station.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Alerting

1. State agencies and local governments will be notified of an incident at the SRS as specified in paragraph IV. B, and in the Basic Plan, Annex A.
2. Mobile sirens/loudspeakers operated by local response forces are used to alert the populace in the 10-mile EPZ. Response forces, mechanisms and procedures to be used are specified in local plans.
3. Persons boating or fishing on the Savannah River will be alerted by the SC Department of Natural Resources in coordination with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, and Burke County Emergency Management Agency.

B. Notification

1. If an incident occurs at SRS, the primary means of initial public notification is through the EAS. Local radio and television stations monitoring EAS will also broadcast information throughout the area.
2. When the SEOC is operational, alert and notification of the public will be accomplished as expeditiously as possible from the time a mutual decision is made by state and local OROs to take protective actions.
3. In a “fast-breaking” situation, when urgent public action is required, activation of the alert and notification system must be completed within 15 minutes of the time that state and local OROs receive verified notification from the Site and mutually agree on appropriate actions.

4. In a “fast-breaking” situation when urgent public action is required and the SEOC is not operational, activation of the alert and notification system must be completed within 15 minutes of the time that state and/or local OROs receive verified notification from the Site and mutually agree on appropriate protective actions.
5. The public notification system will be fully prepared to broadcast emergency information prior to activation of the mobile siren system.
6. EAS stations for the SRS 10-Mile EPZ (See Attachment A).
7. Upon declaration of an ALERT or higher Emergency Classification Level (ECL), the SRS will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) located at the Center for Hydrogen Technology, 301 Gateway Drive, New Ellenton, SC . The Governor's Press Secretary or designee will control, direct, and coordinate the South Carolina public information contingent operating at the JIC. Federal, state, local and SRS public information will be disseminated from the JIC to ensure effective coordination of all emergency information.
8. A public information contingent will operate from the SEOC until the JIC is established. The Governor's Press Secretary or designee will coordinate media operations in the SEOC.
9. Formats for use in supplying emergency information to EAS stations are found in the Basic Plan, Annex 3; Attachment 2.
10. SRS prints and disseminates Emergency Preparedness Information brochures for the residents in the 10-mile EPZ. The brochure explains daily plant operations, and also contains the description of evacuation zones, evacuation routes, and other important facts, which aid the public in interpreting notification broadcasts (See Figure 2).

ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 1, STATE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM FOR THE SRS OPERATIONAL AREA.

<u>STATION LOCATION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY, DESIGNATION</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
WBBQ-FM, Augusta	104.3, Local Primary-1	(706) 396-6000
WRDW-TV, Augusta	12, Local Primary-2	(803) 278-1212

All radio stations, television stations, and cable operators with their license and/or franchise agreements in the counties of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Edgefield, and McCormick which compose the Aiken/Augusta Local Area will monitor WBBQ-FM, WRDW-TV and NOAA.

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ANNEX 2
Savannah River Site (SRS)
RECEPTION CENTERS AND SHELTERS

I. INTRODUCTION

Reception centers and shelters are key elements in the evacuation process during a radiological incident. They serve as the focal point during evacuation and provide a place for coordination of registration, radiological monitoring and decontamination, and congregate care operations. All shelters listed herein have been selected based on American Red Cross (ARC) criteria and evacuee accessibility.

II. PURPOSE

To outline procedures for the operation of reception centers and/or shelters in the event that an incident at SRS requires the evacuation of personnel from the 10-mile EPZ.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In the event that evacuation is required, the affected counties will open and operate reception centers and/or shelters. The ARC, in coordination with the county mass care agencies, is responsible for managing shelter operations. DSS, in coordination with local government, is responsible for identifying and managing reception centers. Reception centers will be supported by the ARC. State ESF 6 will coordinate with county mass care agencies to ensure the provision of sufficient human and/or material resources for augmenting reception center and shelter operations.
2. Under DHEC technical guidance and advice, the county radiological officer will assure that evacuees and their vehicles are monitored for radiation and decontaminated at reception centers or shelters. Procedures are detailed in the SCORERP, Annex F, and in each county's EOP.
3. Reception centers and shelters may provide indoor, sanitary facilities for processing evacuees. They have sufficient parking areas to provide parking for evacuees' vehicles while they are being processed. ARC, Department of Social Services (DSS), medical, DHEC and radiological monitoring personnel staff reception centers and shelters to provide for the following activities by location:

a. Reception Center

- 1) Radiological Monitoring Teams: See responsibilities under Annex F of this document. In addition, each person will be provided at least one set of clothes immediately after decontamination and before entering the reception center. Each person will also be provided with an identification that indicates the person has been monitored and decontaminated.

2) DSS

(a) Registration of evacuees using DSS Form 1846 if they have not been previously registered.

(b) Assignment of evacuees to shelters.

3) ARC: Assist DSS with assignment of evacuees to shelters.

4) DHEC medical staff/local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees.

b. Shelter

1) Radiological Monitoring Teams: see a.1) above.

2) DSS:

(a) Registration of evacuees using DSS Form 1846.

(b) Support registration of evacuees using ARC forms.

(c) Support of shelter operations.

3) ARC:

(a) Shelter management.

(b) Registration of evacuees using ARC forms.

(c) Ensure feeding of evacuees.

(d) Basic personal needs of evacuees.

4) DHEC medical staff/local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees.

B. Reception Centers

1. One of the most important functions of reception centers and shelters is the accurate registration of evacuees. It is vital that accurate records be maintained for purposes of notification for evacuees' re-entry to the evacuated area, notification of emergencies concerning them, accounting for fiscal aspects of the evacuation, and for the basis of establishing legal claims that might arise. Registration forms and location rosters will be maintained at each reception center and shelter by DSS. DSS will register all evacuees that come into the reception center, including those who do not elect to stay in a shelter using DSS Form 1846. ARC will assist by assigning evacuees to an open shelter if needed. ARC and DSS will report shelter status information according to the procedures outlined in the SCEOP. Affected counties, through their local government and DSS, have the responsibility for maintaining records and contact with evacuees for control and re-entry purposes.

2. Another important function of a reception center is the monitoring and decontamination of evacuees. All evacuees, both ordered and spontaneous, will be processed through their respective shelters, depending on which zones are evacuated. All evacuees will be registered and processed, even those who do not wish to stay in the shelter and choose to make other arrangements.
3. The county EOC will coordinate re-entry permits for persons having to return temporarily to evacuated areas.
4. In the event residents begin to evacuate spontaneously, or if county officials deem it necessary, primary shelters may be opened prior to the SEOC making a decision for evacuation.

C. Sheltering

1. The organization and operation of shelters for radiological evacuation is similar to that operation during a natural disaster. Some of the differences include:
 - a) Shower facilities used for decontamination will not be considered part of the shelter until decontamination activities are complete and the shower facilities are determined to be free of contamination. In some cases, decontamination will occur outside the facility and evacuees will move inside once decontamination is complete for registration and assignment to the shelter if needed.
 - b) Evacuees assigned to shelters will have been monitored and decontaminated. Each evacuee entering a shelter must display or provide the identification used by the County to demonstrate that they have been monitored or decontaminated.
 - c) DSS will register people using Form 1846 if they have not been previously registered in a reception center or another shelter.
 - d) A shelter may be opened as a precaution before a radioactive release occurs. After a release, shelters will not accept new evacuees that have not been properly monitored and decontaminated if necessary to assure that anyone entering the facility is not contaminated.
2. Evacuees will be assigned shelter at least 15 miles from the SRS. In the event that a shelter is filled to capacity, evacuees will be assigned to additional pre-designated shelters.
3. Primary and backup shelters are listed in Attachment A.

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ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 2 – SHELTERS AND CAPACITIES

I. GENERAL

The shelters listed in this appendix have been surveyed to assure compliance with the American Red Cross Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures, ARC 3031, dated April 1987.

II. PURPOSE

Shelters are identified as either primary or backup shelters. Based upon historical data from population evacuations following other types of disasters, Department of Homeland Security guidance requires designation of primary shelter space for at least 20% of the 10-mile EPZ population. Backup shelters will be opened based on need.

III. SHELTER LISTING AND CAPACITIES

Capacity for all shelters should be calculated using any space that could feasibly be used as sleeping space for an event. In an evacuation shelter, capacity can be calculated using 15 to 20 square feet per person. In a general shelter that is expected to be open for more than 24 hours, 40 to 60 square feet per person is used to determine capacity.

A. Primary Shelters Shelter Capacity

AIKEN COUNTY:

South Aiken High School	1,200
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ALLENDALE COUNTY:

Allendale Fairfax High School	1700
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BARNWELL COUNTY:

Guinyard-Butler Middle School	1908
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Barnwell High School	704
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B. Backup Shelters

AIKEN COUNTY:

Kennedy Middle School	1,200
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Millbrook Elementary School	475
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ALLENDALE COUNTY

Allendale Primary School	675
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ANNEX 3
Savannah River Site (SRS)
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Medical and public health support during a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) radiological incident may require the transportation of radiologically contaminated, injured individuals to medical support facilities.
- B. A Letter of Agreement has been obtained with a local, primary hospital having the capability to receive and care for most radiological incidents. The designated medical facility's specific letter of agreement for services is contained in the Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and in Attachment A.

II. PURPOSE

To identify medical and public health support resources that may be required in the event of an incident at the SRS.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ESF 8 is charged with coordinating local health department planning for radiological incidents at SRS. With regard to the provision of medical services for contaminated individuals, ESF 8 will:

- A. Coordinate the provision of emergency transportation for victims of radiological incidents.
- B. Coordinate the provision of emergency medical supplies and health services to the affected areas.
- C. Coordinate the participation of local primary and backup hospitals or medical facilities that have indicated their willingness and capability to provide emergency medical care to radiologically contaminated individuals.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The ESF 8 organization for providing emergency transportation and coordinating medical treatment for radiologically contaminated, injured individuals from affected areas surrounding the SRS consists of the following:

- 1. DHEC Health Region 5 Public Health Preparedness director.
- 2. DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

3. DHEC Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Director.

B. Responsibilities

See Basic Plan, Annex E, paragraph IV.

V. MEDICAL FACILITIES

- A. The Doctors Hospital in Augusta, Georgia will serve as the primary hospital for the provision of medical care to persons who may have become contaminated/injured as a result of an incident at SRS.

Doctors Hospital
3651 Wheeler Road
Augusta, GA

RADIOLOGICAL CAPACITY: Ambulatory and non-ambulatory determined by census and staffing capabilities.

ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 3--LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH DOCTORS HOSPITAL

Mr. Anthony J. Wynn
Emergency Management Coordinator
Sc Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Dear Mr. Wynn:

This letter will verify that Doctors Hospital located at 3651 Wheeler Road, Augusta, GA is willing to provide medical care within its capabilities to individuals in the general populace who may be contaminated, injured, or exposed to dangerous levels of radiation as a result of an accident at fixed nuclear facility (FNF). "Contaminated, injured, or exposed individuals" refers to individuals who are 1) contaminated and otherwise physically injured; 2) contaminated and exposed high levels of radiation; or dangerous; or 3) exposed to dangerous levels of radiation. (The term "high" refers to exposure rates greater than 100 milliroentgen per hour.)

This hospital will have at least one physician and one nurse or a health physics technician on duty or on call at all times (if on call, personnel will be on station in the hospital within two hours after notification) to supervise the evaluation and treatment of contaminated, injured or exposed members of the general public. The doctor, nurse or health physics technician does not have to be on the hospital's staff, but may be secured by contracts or agreements. This hospital is capable of evaluating radiation exposure and uptake. The hospital is adequately prepared to treat both ambulatory patients and non-ambulatory patients up to a maximum number determined by census and staffing capabilities at such time a disaster of this nature would occur. This hospital is outside the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant's "ten-mile evacuation zone" and is making this statement with the assumption that the hospital will not have to evacuate its facility.

This agreement is to become effective upon signing by the hospital administrator or his or her designee. It is to be automatically renewed from year to year subject to the right of the undersigned to terminate this agreement at any time by furnishing thirty (30) days prior, written notice to the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control that termination is desired.

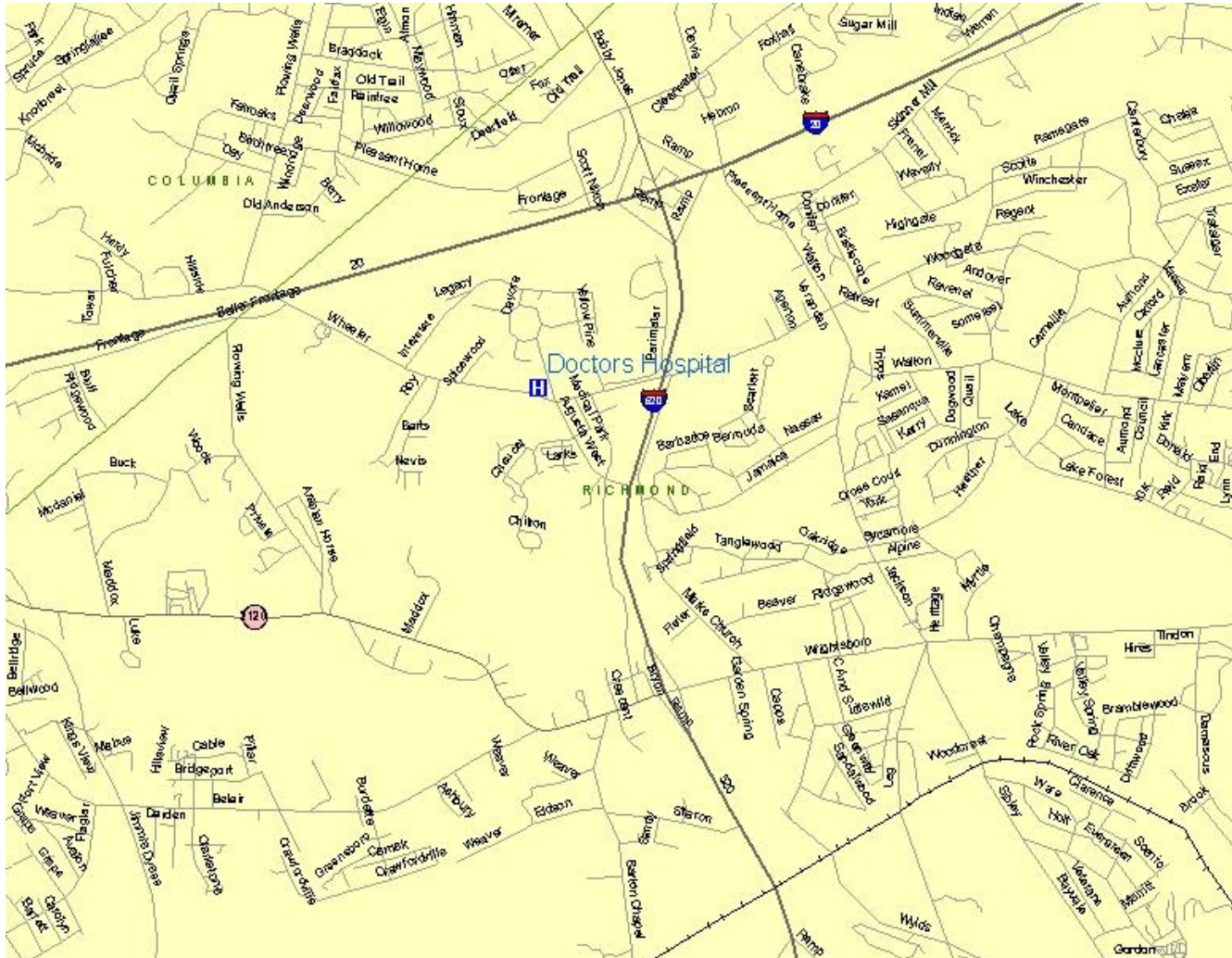
Dell Oliver, R.N. Chief Nursing Officer – 706-651-2452
Type or print name and telephone number of the contact person

Signature and title of contact person

8/9/02
Date

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ATTACHMENT B, ANNEX 3—MAP TO DOCTORS HOSPITAL



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