

Learn The Warning Signals Used

Public siren systems have steady siren tones that last three to five minutes. This warning is also used for tornadoes, chemical spills or other emergencies.

Emergency vehicles, such as police cars, will sound their sirens while moving at slow speeds.

What to do When Sirens Sound

- Go indoors.
- Tune to a local Emergency Alerting System (EAS) radio station for instructions as to what you should do. Following is a list of EAS stations:

Cleveland:	WLKN	98.1	FM
Manitowoc/ Two Rivers:	WCUB	980	AM
	WLTU	92.1	FM
	WOMT	1240	AM
	WQTC	102.3	FM
Two Rivers:	WGBW	1590	AM
Sturgeon Bay:	WDOR	910	AM
	WDOR	93.9	FM
	WAUN	92.7	FM
	WBDK	96.7	FM
	WRKU	102.1	FM
	WRLU	104.1	FM
	WSRG	97.7	FM

Where Should I Go?

If an emergency occurs and evacuation is required, you will be directed to your county's Reception Center. Reference Page 31 for evacuation routes and corresponding Reception Centers.

Evacuation routes will be announced via local EAS radio stations. (See list on left)

- Move quickly, but do not rush or panic.
- If you have room in your vehicle, take neighbors or friends who need a ride.
- Law enforcement will have patrols to ensure that your property is safe. Only those authorized will be allowed into the evacuated areas.

Farmers – Please reference Page 33 for additional precautions.

Public Information Hotline Number:

Point Beach Nuclear Plant 1-866-467-9618

This number will be activated for an emergency at Point Beach Nuclear Plant.

Kewaunee Power Station

1-800-838-6192

This number will be activated for an emergency at Kewaunee Power Station.

Call Only If You Need Help

- Avoid unnecessary phone use during an emergency. An overloaded system may delay important communications.
- If you do need help, please call:

**Kewaunee County Sheriff:
(920) 388-3100**

**Manitowoc County Sheriff:
(920) 683-4200**

If you need emergency assistance, call 911

Siren Testing



Siren Testing is done the first Wednesday of each month at approximately noon. The sirens will sound for about one minute.

Paub Txog Lub Suab Sab Nrov

Lub suab sab no yuav nrov tsis to ntev li peb mus rau tsib feeb. Lub suab sab siv qhia txog thaum muaj cua khaub zig los tshuaj ncuaj los sis lwm yam kev kub ceev.

Cov tsheb ua siv rau kev kub ceev, xws li tsheb tub ceev xwm, yuav tso lub suab sab nrov qhia tias muaj kev kub ceev thaum cov tsheb no mus qeeb qeeb taug kev.

Yuav Ua Li Cas Thaum Hnov Lub Suab Sab No Nrov

- Nkag mus rau hauv tsev.
- Qhib koj lub xov tooj cua rau tshooj luag yuav teev kev kub ceev saib yuav ua li cas. Ua raws li Emergency Alerting System (EAS) cov tshooj xov tooj cua nram qab no:

Cleveland:	WLKN	98.1	FM
Manitowoc/ Two Rivers:	WCUB	980	AM
	WLTU	92.1	FM
	WOMT	1240	AM
	WQTC	102.3	FM
Two Rivers:	WGBW	1590	AM
Sturgeon Bay:	WDOR	910	AM
	WDOR	93.9	FM
	WAUN	92.7	FM
	WBDK	96.7	FM
	WRKU	102.1	FM
	WRLU	104.1	FM
	WSRG	97.7	FM

Kuv Yuav Mus Rau Qhov Chaw Twg?

Yog thaum muaj ib yam kev kub ceev tswm sim thiab yuav tau txav tawm, luag yuav qhia koj mus rau qhov chaw ua luag txais tos. Muaj qhia nyob rau phab 31 qhia txog txoj hauv kev yuav txav tawm thiab kev koom tes nrog rau luag qhov qhib txais tos yus.

- Kev qhia txog yuav txav tawm li cas yuav muaj tshaj tawm rau cov tshooj xov tooj cua "EAS". (Saib rau phab laug no)
- Txav tawm kom ceev, tab si tsis txhob maj dhau los tsis txhob ceeb.
- Yog tias hauv koj lub tseb tseem tshuav chaw, pab thauj cov nruab zej zog los sis phooj ywg tus ua xav tau kev pab.
- Cov tib neeg ua sai kev ruaj ntseg yuav nrog soj ntsuam saib xyuas kom koj tej vaj tsev tsis txhob muaj kev txhawj xeeb dab tsi txog. Tsuas yog tus luag tso cai thiab li yuav mus tau rau thaj tsam uas cov neeg tau txav tawm lawv.

Cov Ua Liaj Ua Teb – Thov saib rau phab 33 uas qhia txog kev faj seeb ntxiv.

Lus Ceeb Toom Kev Kub Ceev
Tus Xov Tooj:

Point Beach

Nuclear Plant

1-866-467-9618

Tug naab npawb nuav yuav qheb rua lub sijhawm muaj kev kub ntxhuv ntawn qhov chaw Point Beach Nuclear Plant.

Kewaunee Power Station

1-800-838-6192

Tug naab npawb nuav yuav qheb rua lub sijhawm muaj kev kub ntxhuv ntawn qhov chaw Kewaunee Power Station.

Tsuas Hu Thaum Koj Yuav Xav Tau Kev Pab Xwb

- Tsis txhob siv xov tooj thaum muaj kev kub ceev yog tias tsis muaj hauj lwm tseem ceeb dab tsi. Qhov no yuav ua rau kev sib tham mus los tej yam tseem ceeb tsis cuag ncuaj
- Yog xav tau kev pab, tov hu rau:
Kewaunee Tub Tswjxwm:
(920) 388-3100
Manitowoc Tub Tswjxwm:
(920) 683-4200
Yog koj muaj kev kub ceev, hu rau 911

Kev Sim Lub Suab Sab



Kev sim lub suab sab no muaj rau thawj Wednesday ntawm ib lub hlis twg ze rau lub caij tav su. Lub suab sab no yuav nrov mus li ib feeb.

Aprenda Sobre Las Señales De Alertas Usadas

El Sistema público de sirenas tiene tonos de sirena continuos que duran entre tres y cinco minutos. Esta alarma se usa también para tornados, derrames químicos u otras emergencias.

Vehículos de emergencia tales como carros de policía, harán sonar sus sirenas mientras se mueven lentamente.

Que Hacer Cuando Las Sirenas Suenen

- Entrese
- Sintonice una estación de radio del sistema de alerta de emergencia local (EAS) para instrucciones sobre lo que Usted deberá hacer. La siguiente es una lista de estaciones EAS:

Cleveland:	WLKN	98.1	FM
Manitowoc/ Two Rivers:	WCUB	980	AM
	WLTU	92.1	FM
	WOMT	1240	AM
	WQTC	102.3	FM
Two Rivers:	WGBW	1590	AM
Sturgeon Bay:	WDOR	910	AM
	WDOR	93.9	FM
	WAUN	92.7	FM
	WBDK	96.7	FM
	WRKU	102.1	FM
	WRLU	104.1	FM
	WSRG	97.7	FM

A Donde Debería Ir?

Si ocurre una emergencia y se requiere una evacuación, Usted deberá dirigirse a su Centro de Recepción del Condado. Refiérase a la página 31 para rutas de evacuación y Centros de Recepción correspondientes.

Las rutas de evacuación serán anunciadas vía estaciones de radio locales EAS. (Ver lista a la izquierda)

Muevase rápidamente pero no se apresure o tenga pánico.

Si Usted tiene espacio en su vehículo lleve vecinos o amigos que necesiten transporte.

La fuerza policial tendrá patrullas para asegurarse que su propiedad este segura. Solamente personas autorizadas se permitirán dentro de las áreas evacuadas.

Agricultores: Por favor refiéranse a la página 33 para precauciones adicionales.

Número de Teléfono para Información Pública:

Point Beach Nuclear Plant 1-866-467-9618

Este número será activado para una emergencia en la Estación de Point Beach Nuclear Plant.

Kewaunee Power Station

1-800-838-6192

Este número será activado para una emergencia en la Estación de Kewaunee Power Station.

Llame Solamente Si Necesita Ayuda



Evite el uso innecesario del teléfono durante una emergencia. Una sobrecarga del sistema puede demorar importantes comunicaciones.

Si Usted necesita ayuda por favor llame a:

El Sheriff del Condado de Kewaunee:

(920) 388-3100

El Sheriff del Condado de Manitowoc:

(920) 683-4200

Si Usted necesita ayuda de emergencia llame al 911

Examinando Las Sirenas

Las sirenas se examinan los primeros miércoles de cada mes aproximadamente al medio día. Las sirenas sonarán aproximadamente un minuto.

Where To Go When Advised To Evacuate

Kewaunee County



Reception Center
Luxemburg Casco
Intermediate School,
318 N. Main Street,
Luxemburg, WI 54217

City of Kewaunee or Township of Pierce
Take STH 42 North to Hwy 54. Take STH 54
West to School Street, Luxemburg.

Townships of Montpelier and Franklin
Take CTH AB North to STH 54. Take STH 54
East to School Street, Luxemburg.

Townships of West Kewaunee and Carlton
Take STH 42 North to STH 54. Take STH 54
East to School Street, Luxemburg OR Take
CTH B North to CTH C. Take CTH C North
to STH 54. Take STH 54 West to School
Street, Luxemburg.

Manitowoc County



Reception Center
Manitowoc County Highway Shop
3500 STH 310, Manitowoc, WI

City of Two Rivers
Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310,
Manitowoc.

Point Beach State Forest

Take CTH O south to Viceroy Rd/CTH VV. Take Viceroy Rd/CTH VV west to CTH B in Shoto. Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Townships of Kossuth and Gibson

Take CTH Q south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Townships of Two Creeks and Two Rivers

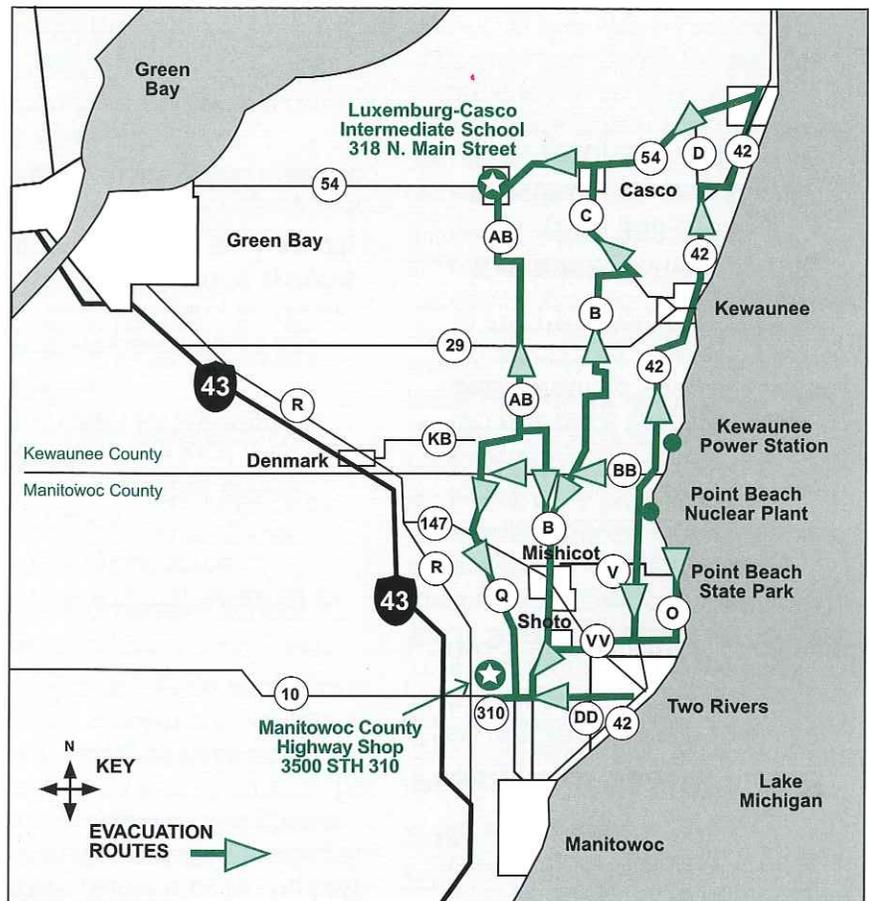
Take STH 42 south to CTH VV. Take CTH VV west to CTH B in Shoto. Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Alternate - Other Areas South of CTH BB in Manitowoc County

Take STH 42 to CTH BB. Take CTH BB west to CTH Q. Take CTH Q south to STH 310 then west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Village of Mishicot or Township of Mishicot

Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.



What to Do

Evacuation

If the emergency poses a risk, you will most likely be asked to leave (evacuate) the area until the hazard subsides.

- Remain calm. Panic is your greatest enemy.
- Listen closely to a local EAS radio station (Listed on Page 28) for instructions.
- Close all windows, doors and vents. Turn off fans, air conditioners or other building systems that draw in outside air. Turn off utilities.
- Prepare your home as though you were leaving for vacation.
- Pack necessities for one week, referencing the checklist on Page 36.
- School children will be cared for through the school's emergency procedures. Do not attempt to pick them up unless advised to do so (Reference Page 33).
- Place the **"We Have Been Notified"** card (which is on the back of this calendar) in a window that is facing the street. Do **not** use the card if you require assistance!
- Take house pets with you if possible. You will be responsible for caring for your pets; however, they will not be allowed in public shelters.
- Leave your home when advised to do so. Keep car windows and vents closed. Reference the map and evacuation routes on Page 31.
- Law enforcement will control traffic and secure evacuated areas.

Potassium Iodide

Potassium Iodide (also known by its chemical symbol "KI") is a small tablet that can be an effective means to protect the human thyroid from the effects of radioactive iodine, one of the radioactive isotopes that could be released during extreme emergency conditions at the plant. KI will not protect the entire body from radiation exposure, only the thyroid.

It is important to understand that federal, state and county health officials all agree that evacuation away from a radioactive plume is by far the best means of limiting radiation exposure. Evacuation procedures and policies are in place to protect all citizens. For more information on KI or how to purchase this supplement, visit the following website: www.anbex.com.

Shelter

In rare cases, you may be asked to take shelter in your home...

- Remain calm. Panic is your greatest enemy.
- Listen closely to a local EAS radio station (Listed on Page 28) for instructions.
- Close all windows, doors and vents. Turn off all fans, air conditioners or other building systems that draw in outside air. Turn off utilities.
- Do **not** evacuate unless instructed to do so.
- Children in schools will be cared for through the school's emergency procedures. Do not attempt to pick them up unless advised to do so. (Reference Page 33)

- Place the **"We Have Been Notified"** card (located on the back of this calendar) in a window facing the street. Do **not** use this card if you require assistance!
- If you are in a building that has a basement, go downstairs. Take a battery-operated radio and this emergency calendar with you.
- Stay indoors until advised that it is safe to go outside.
- If you must go outside, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief or mask. Move quickly and limit outdoor exposure time to as little as possible.

People with Special Needs

If you require transportation in the event of evacuation, complete and mail the pre-addressed, postage-paid **"Special Needs"** card (located on the wrap cover of this calendar) today!

- Remain indoors and listen to a local EAS radio station (Listed on Page 28).
- Do **not** place the **"We Have Been Notified"** card in a window! An emergency worker will arrive to assist you with transportation.

Kewaunee County Sheriff:
(920) 388-3100

Manitowoc County Sheriff:
(920) 683-4200

Elderly and/or Disabled

Complete and mail the pre-addressed, postage-paid "**Special Needs**" card (located on the wrap cover of this calendar) today!

- Emergency workers will transport the elderly and/or disabled to a Reception Center (See Page 31), if necessary.
- Hospitals and special-care facilities have emergency plans to follow and will transfer patients to another facility, if necessary.

Care of Children in Schools

Public and Parochial Schools and Licensed Day Care Centers, in the 10-mile emergency planning zone of Kewaunee and Point Beach Nuclear Plants, have emergency plans in place to ensure the safety of children. Children will be transported to several locations where they will be cared for, fed, and housed until their parent(s) or guardian pick them up.

Please Do Not Disrupt An Evacuation And Attempt To Pick Your Children Up At School.

Transportation/Location of Students

Manitowoc County

Roncalli and Lutheran High Schools
Students attending these Manitowoc Schools who live in the 10-mile EPZ will be kept at their respective school until alternate plans can be made with their parent(s) or guardian.

Mishicot Students

Transported to Valders Schools, 138 Wilson Street, Valders.

Two Rivers Students

Transported to Silver Lake College, 2406 South Alverno Road, Manitowoc.

Daycare Children

Transported to Silver Lake College, 2406 South Alverno Road, Manitowoc.

Kewaunee County

Kewaunee High School

Transported to Luxemburg-Casco High School, 512 Center Drive, Luxemburg.

Kewaunee Holy Rosary School and Daycare

Transported to Luxemburg-Casco High School, 512 Center Drive, Luxemburg.

Kewaunee Elementary School

Transported to Luxemburg-Casco High School, 512 Center Drive, Luxemburg.

Hillcrest School/Lakeshore Alternative

Transported to Luxemburg-Casco High School, 512 Center Drive, Luxemburg.

Kewaunee Daycare Children and Other Schools not Listed

Transported to St. John's Church, 700 Heritage Road, Luxemburg.

Farmers, Food Processors and Food Distributors

In the event of a nuclear power plant accident, the following are actions to be performed if directed by state and local officials. Local media will also provide this information.

Livestock

Move livestock from pasture into an enclosed shelter and limit entry of outside air and water. Provide feed and water from protected sources. If unable to shelter livestock completely, utilize shelter that provides as much protection as possible from outside air and rainwater.

If livestock ingest contaminated air, water or feed, the contaminants could be passed to the human food supply through milk or dairy products. State or local government officials may need to take samples of milk, feed, and/or water samples for analysis. If dairy products are contaminated, specific actions to take will be recommended at that time.

Poultry and Poultry Products

Poultry raised indoors should be given protected feed and water. State and local officials will advise of actions to take with poultry raised outdoors.

Soils

Soils will be tested for contamination. State and local officials will recommend soil management procedures, if necessary.

Fish and Marine Life

State and local officials will monitor fish in ponds and hatcheries to determine if fish can continue to be harvested and consumed. Samples of water and fish from bodies of fresh water will be sampled. Recommendations will be made based upon sample results.

Grains

Unharvested grains will be sampled before harvesting. Harvested grains will be sampled before use.

Water

Protect open water sources. Cover rain barrels and tanks. Covered wells and other covered underground water sources require no further protective action. Disconnect fill pipes from storage containers that are replenished by surface run-off.

Honey

State or local officials will sample honey and bee hives. Recommendations will be made based upon sample results.

Note to Food Processors and Food Distributors

Government officials may restrict the movement of food products and withhold them from the marketplace until sampling and analysis have been complete. Officials may instruct you to hold raw food products for sampling before processing. Officials will issue instructions on the safe handling and disposition of contaminated food products.

Reentry

Reentry is the temporary, controlled entry into a restricted area. If your farm is in the evacuated or restricted area, you may be allowed to return to your farm temporarily and tend to your operations, when conditions permit. State or local government officials will utilize the media to advise if reentry is permitted. Specific instructions of routes, entry points and safety precautions will be given.

Recovery

Recovery is the process of reducing radiation in the environment to acceptable levels for normal daily living. State and local officials will obtain samples of air, water, soil, crops and animal products from farms and/or businesses. If contamination is found, they will provide you with specific instructions and assist you with decontamination procedures. Contaminated food will be isolated to prevent its entry into the marketplace. State officials will determine if condemnation and disposal are necessary.

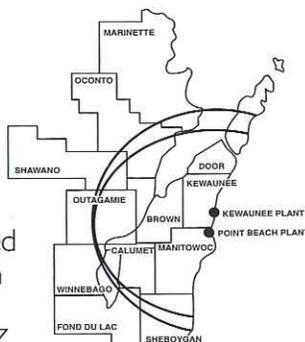
You will be compensated for losses suffered as a result of a nuclear power plant accident. Carefully document all losses incurred.

Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ

The area within a 10-mile radius around the nuclear power plant in which people may be directly exposed to radiation is called the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ

The area within a 50-mile radius around the nuclear power plant in which people may be indirectly exposed to radiation by eating or drinking contaminated food, milk and water is called the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ.



Radiation and Nuclear Energy

Everything on earth is made up of small particles called atoms. Some atoms give off radiation. People cannot see, taste, feel or hear radiation, but it can be easily measured with special instruments.

We are exposed to small amounts of naturally-occurring radiation every day. It is in the air we breathe and the food we eat. It is even found in our bodies. This type of radiation is called "natural background radiation."

Radiation also comes from man-made sources, and radiation is used by doctors, dentists, and industries, as well as for power production. Each of these uses may expose you to small amounts of radiation, but to be safe, radiation exposure is regulated.

Radiation dose is measured in units of millirems or rem. A millirem is one-thousandth of a rem. Because most exposures to radiation are small, millirem is often the unit of measure used. The chart on page 35 lists the amounts of radiation people typically receive from common sources.

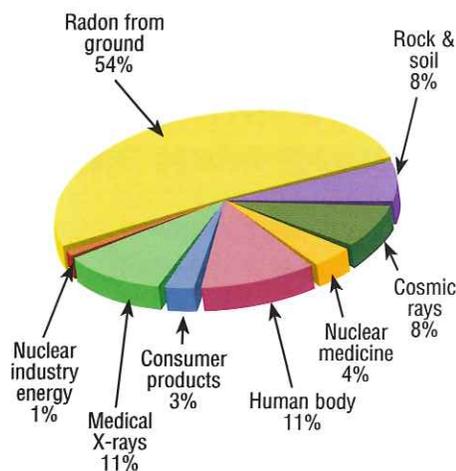
Federal law limits the amount of radiation exposure we should receive. Workers at nuclear plants in the United States are only allowed up to 5,000 millirem per year.

Radiation at nuclear plants is continuously monitored. This is done by taking samples of food, water, air and much more. The Kewaunee and Point Beach Nuclear Plants add less

than one millirem per year to the environment surrounding the power plants.

If a nuclear accident involving radiation release occurred, trained utility and public employees would take additional readings surrounding the plant. If a release of radiation is projected to exceed federal limits, you would be asked to take emergency actions, such as evacuation or sheltering.

Sources of Radiation



Annual Radiation Exposure

Source	Millirem per year
Radon from ground	200
Air/food/water	40
Dental X-rays	40
Cosmic rays	27
Building materials	7
Living next to Kewaunee or Point Beach Nuclear Plants	0.09

Emergencies

Emergencies at Nuclear Power Plants

Nuclear plants are designed to provide multiple barriers to prevent escape of radioactive material. The operation of these facilities is closely monitored and regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Accidents at these plants are very unlikely, but possible. All nuclear plants work with local, state and federal officials to prepare emergency plans for the area within a ten-mile radius of the plant(s). This is referred to as the "Emergency Planning Zone" or "EPZ."

An outdoor emergency warning system is currently in place. It consists of sirens placed throughout the ten-mile radius of each plant. The sirens are tested the first Wednesday of each month.

Four categories have been established by the NRC to describe the potential impact on the public and the severity of emergency conditions at a nuclear power plant.

Emergency Classification Levels in the Event of a Nuclear Power Plant Accident

Unusual Event

Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response

or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

Alert

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life-threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.

Site Area Emergency

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts: (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

General Emergency

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

Be Prepared for an Emergency

- Pack necessities for one week.
- Keep emergency supplies in a specified place known to all family members.
- Keep important papers in a safe place.
- Keep your vehicle well maintained.
- If you would need transportation, complete and mail "Special Needs" card on the wrap cover of this calendar and mail it NOW.
- Make a list of the things you would take in an emergency. Add them to the suggested list provided on this page.

Remember:

Before you leave,
place the

We Have Been Notified

card where emergency
workers can see it!

Evacuation Needs

Medical items

- ___ Medicine(s) and Prescription(s)
- ___ Eye glasses or contacts
- ___ Dentures
- ___ Special diet foods

Baby supplies

- ___ Baby food and formula
- ___ Diapers/baby wipes
- ___ Favorite toy and blanket
- ___ Bottled Water

Extra clothing

- ___ Enough for one week
away from home per person
- ___ Shoes

Personal hygiene items

- ___ Shaving items
- ___ Special soaps
- ___ Dental items
- ___ Sanitary items

Money

- ___ Cash and credit cards
- ___ Checkbook

Identification and important papers

- ___ Driver's license
- ___ Other ID: eg, Insurance Cards

Bedding

- ___ Two blankets or sleeping bags
per person

Pet Supplies

- ___ Pet food
- ___ Pet medicine
- ___ Leash
- ___ Pet porter (optional)

Miscellaneous

- ___ Portable radio with spare
batteries
- ___ Tool kit
- ___ This emergency brochure

Your list of emergency items

How A Nuclear Power Plant Works

Steam power plants, whether they are coal or nuclear, use heat to make electricity. They operate like a giant tea kettle, turning water into steam, which is then used to turn a generator to make electricity. The only difference between coal and nuclear power plants is that nuclear plants use uranium as the fuel to produce the heat instead of coal.

In a nuclear power plant reactor, water is heated by a process called nuclear fission.

- Uranium atoms are split when they are struck by neutrons.
- When the atoms split, they release heat, along with two or three more neutrons.
- These neutrons then strike other uranium atoms, again causing the atoms to split, release heat and again, two or three more neutrons. This is called a chain reaction.

Heated water travels from the reactor to the steam generators.

- The water flows through thousands of tubes in the steam generators and then flows back to the reactor.
- The tubes become hot and transfer the heat to a second system of water that is transformed into steam.

The steam then spins the turbines, which are tied to the generators, which produce electricity!

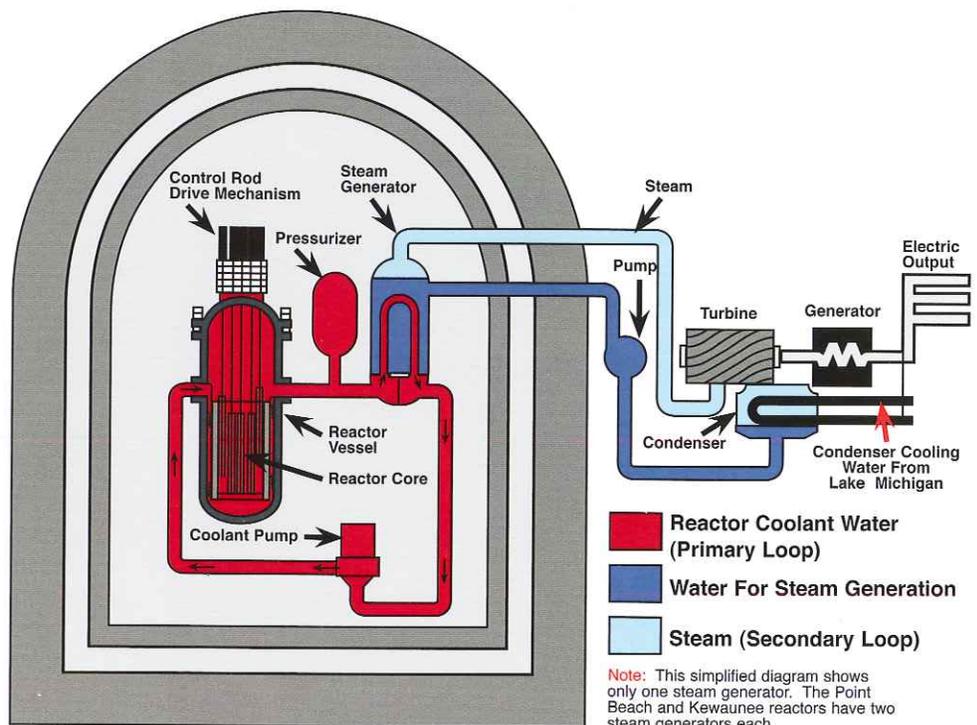
To complete the cycle, steam passes from the turbine generator into a condenser, and then back to the steam generator.

- Cool water from Lake Michigan is pumped through tubes in the condenser. This is the third system of water.
- As the steam passes over the tubes it is condensed, changing back to water.

The water from Lake Michigan is returned to the Lake about 20 degrees warmer, but quickly returns to its normal temperature.

The three water systems are completely separate, which means that the Lake Michigan water is not exposed to any radioactive material.

How A Pressurized Water Reactor Works



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