Brunswick Nuclear Plant

2022 Emergency Preparedness Information

For more nuclear emergency planning information, go to **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP**.

ReadyNC.org
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Siren Tests

Emergency warning sirens are tested regularly to ensure they work properly. Testing is part of normal maintenance. No public action is necessary. The tests take place at specific dates and times (listed below) to minimize inconvenience for plant neighbors.

If you hear sirens and are not sure if it is a test or an emergency, tune to a local radio or television station listed in this guide. During an emergency, these stations stop regular programming to provide information to the public. It is important to note that sirens may not necessarily be heard inside homes or businesses.

Remember, hearing a siren does NOT mean you should evacuate. Local radio and television stations will provide information and instructions on what to do.

2022 Siren Test Dates

Quarterly full-volume tests (5-30 seconds)

Jan. 12, April 13, July 13

Annual full-volume tests (3 minutes)

Oct. 12

Regularly scheduled siren testing takes place on Wednesdays. Additional testing may occur at other times as part of ongoing maintenance.

Emergency Alert Stations

Radio Stations

These radio stations will participate in Emergency Alert System (EAS) announcements in the event of an emergency.

If you hear multiple three-minute-long siren blasts, tune to one of the following stations for information:

97.3	**WMNX**
98.7	**WRMR**

U.S. Coast Guard Radio

If an evacuation of coastal waterways is ordered, the U.S. Coast Guard would broadcast information and instructions on the following frequencies:

Band	Channel	Frequency
VHF-FM	16	156.8 MHz
HF		2182.0 kHz

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards

Other radio and television stations also may broadcast information and instructions in an emergency.

Foam in the Discharge Canal

When river water used to cool steam at the Brunswick Nuclear Plant is returned to the river, it drops about 15 feet. The churning action from the drop causes foam to form – just like you see on the beach.

About These Emergency Plans

This guide contains important emergency planning information for people who live within 10 miles of our nuclear power plants (also known as the emergency planning zones or EPZs). The information was developed by state and local officials in conjunction with Duke Energy and is updated annually. The guide provides basic information about radiation and how to prepare for a nuclear emergency. State and county officials and Duke Energy want you to be prepared and to know what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency at one of our nuclear plants.

Nuclear Power and Public Safety

Nuclear power plants are designed and operated with an uncompromising commitment to safety and security – and are among the most secure facilities in the world. Our first priority is to ensure the continued health and well-being of the public and our employees. Nuclear plants have:

- Multiple layers of safety systems and structures designed to protect both the plant and the community from the release of radiation
- Reactor safety systems with separate, redundant backup systems to provide additional protection and reliability
- Containment buildings made of reinforced concrete and steel designed to withstand tremendous forces such as hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes
- Plant employees who are highly skilled, experienced and continuously trained
- Comprehensive emergency plans and procedures that are well-practiced
- Specially trained and equipped security forces that monitor and control access to the plant 24 hours a day
- Comprehensive security plans that are managed by the on-site security force
- Physical security systems, including razor wire, concrete barriers, state-of-the-art intrusion detection systems, sophisticated monitoring systems and more

Preparing for an Emergency

It is a good idea to prepare ahead of time for any emergency situation. Your family may not be together when an emergency strikes, so it's important to discuss what you will do in different situations. Consider details such as how you will get to a safe place, contact each other or get back together. Preparing now will help you respond more quickly in any emergency. The **ReadyNC.org** website is a good resource to help you create a family emergency plan.

Emergency Kit

Keep an emergency kit in a special place that the whole family can easily locate. Your kit should include important items such as:

- This emergency planning guide
- Two changes of clothing
- Blankets/sleeping bag
- Toiletries: soap, toothbrush, toothpaste and towels
- Medications
- Baby needs: formula, food and diapers
- Important personal documents, credit cards/checkbook/cash and insurance cards
- Identification
- Portable radio, flashlight, batteries and cellphone/charger
- Bottled water and food for several days

Emergency Notifications

How will I know there is an emergency?

Sirens are the primary outdoor warning system for alerting the public of an emergency. In the unlikely event of an emergency at the nuclear plant, Duke Energy would immediately notify federal, state and local authorities. County authorities could activate pole-mounted sirens located throughout the plant's 10-mile EPZ.

If you hear a siren and are not sure if it is a test of the system or an emergency, check your guide for scheduled test dates. If it is not a scheduled siren test day, check social media for updates from Duke Energy or emergency officials, and tune in to a local EAS television or radio station. **Hearing a siren does not mean you should evacuate.** Follow the instructions provided by emergency management officials, and stay tuned to a local radio or television until the emergency is over.

Local fire, police and emergency officials may patrol affected areas within the EPZ broadcasting information via loudspeakers and/or go door to door to ensure residents are aware of the situation. Officials will use any means necessary (e.g., boats, loudspeakers, etc.) to alert those on waterways and in recreational areas.

Some of your neighbors may need assistance in an emergency. Please check on them and ensure they are aware of the emergency and have emergency plans in place. For those who may require special assistance, please refer to the **Special Assistance** section of this guide.

What to Do in an Emergency

If there were an emergency at the nuclear plant, state and county officials would provide information about what actions to take. It is important to stay calm and to follow instructions provided by state/county officials. You may be told to take one of the following actions.

Go Inside/Stay Inside

During a security-related or other type of event, state and county officials may tell you to go inside a building (house, office, etc.) and stay there until officials say it is safe to come out. In these types of events, the danger would not be due to radiation, but rather another issue.

Shelter in Place

If there is an emergency at the plant with the possibility of a release of radiation, you may be instructed to shelter in place. Guidelines for sheltering in place include:

1. Go indoors and close all windows and doors. Turn off fans, heating and air conditioning that draw in outside air. Close all air intakes. Place your home or car system in internal recirculation, if possible.
2. Bring your pets inside. To protect livestock, read the **Agricultural Information** section of this guide.
3. The food, water and milk supplies already inside your home are safe to eat/drink.
4. If possible, go to a room or basement with no or few windows.
5. Remain inside, and stay tuned to your EAS station (radio/television) for additional instructions from emergency management officials.
6. If necessary, send brief text messages – they often get through when networks are overwhelmed. Limit non-emergency calls to conserve battery power and free up wireless networks for vital communications.
7. If you must go outside, place a damp cloth over your nose and mouth to help keep you from breathing in some radioactive material.

Public Protective Actions

If there were an emergency at the nuclear plant, state and county officials would provide information about what actions to take. It is important to stay calm and to follow instructions provided by state/county officials. You may be told to:

1. Go inside and stay inside
2. Shelter in place
3. Evacuate
4. Take potassium iodide (KI)

Based on the event, sometimes staying inside is safer than evacuating. Emergency officials have the most current information, so follow their instructions.

Evacuate

Under certain circumstances, people in specific zones might be asked to evacuate. **If you need help during an evacuation, contact your county emergency management office listed at the back of the guide.**

Guidelines for evacuation include:

1. Do not try to take all of your belongings with you. You may be away from home for a few hours or a few days. Pack only critical items like jewelry, cash, financial paperwork/information (e.g., insurance policies), irreplaceable items, etc.
2. Ensure appliances and faucets are off. Lock all doors and windows.
3. If you are unfamiliar with routes to travel, refer to the Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public section.
4. Get into your vehicle and close all windows and vents. Do not use the car's air conditioner or heater unless you can recirculate the air inside. Do not draw in fresh air.
5. As you drive, stay tuned to a local EAS station for more information.
6. Follow the evacuation route to your designated reception center/evacuation shelter. **If you are not instructed to evacuate, stay off the roads to ensure emergency personnel can readily respond.**
7. **It is important to go to the designated centers/shelters listed at the back of this guide to sign in – even if you do not plan to stay there.**
    a. These facilities provide guidance related to registration, radiological monitoring and decontamination, assistance in contacting others, directions to congregate care centers, reuniting of families and other general information that may be needed during an evacuation. Congregate care centers provide shelter, food, water, showers/toilets and emergency medical assistance and are typically managed by service organizations such as American Red Cross.
    b. Radioactive contamination on you would be removed by washing. This process is known as decontamination. Decontamination is very important because it reduces radiation exposure to you and others.
    c. You can stay at a designated facility after you register, or you may stay with friends or relatives outside the established restricted area.
    d. Service animals (those trained to benefit people with disabilities) are welcome and will be accommodated at these facilities. For guidance on pets, see the section on Pets and Agricultural Information.

When Children Are in School

What should I do if my children are in school?

If your children attend schools within the 10-mile EPZ, **do not** try to pick them up at their schools during an emergency evacuation. Schools will follow their relocation procedures to protect your children's health and safety. Your children will be cared for at the facility by school and county officials until you arrive.

Review the designated facilities where children would be taken in the event of an emergency. **Note:** These may be different from the centers/shelters listed for the zone where you live. The chart shows the schools within the 10-mile EPZ, the zones where they are located and the facilities where children would be taken in the event of an emergency.

In the event of a relocation, parents should only pick up students at their designated pickup facilities. Children who live in the 10-mile EPZ and attend a school outside the EPZ will be kept at their schools by school officials until they are picked up by their parents.

If your children are ever left alone, make sure they know what to do in an emergency. Children should know their zone and be familiar with your family plan.

Classification of Emergencies

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) defines four emergency classifications that could occur at a nuclear power plant. Duke Energy would contact federal, state and local authorities in each of the following situations:

Unusual Event
This is the least serious of the four emergency classifications and involves a potential minor operational/security event. There is no impact to the public and no public action is needed.

Alert
This is the second in increasing significance and involves an operational/security event that may affect safety at the plant. There is no impact to the public. Emergency officials may prepare emergency centers and will share information with the public as needed.

Site Area Emergency
This is the third in increasing significance and involves a major operational/security event that could affect plant safety. Sirens may sound to alert the public to listen to local radio/television stations for information. Radioactivity levels outside of the plant should not exceed federal guidelines.

General Emergency
This is the most serious of the four emergency classifications and involves a serious operational/security event. Sirens may sound. Emergency officials would take action to protect the public. Local radio/television stations would provide instructions for those in the affected areas. Radioactivity levels outside of the plant may exceed federal guidelines. Those affected may be told to go inside and stay inside, shelter in place, evacuate and/or take potassium iodide (KI).

When Special Assistance Is Needed

What if I need help during an emergency?

During an emergency, county emergency management officials will assist people who need transportation or who have special/functional needs. People living within the 10-mile emergency planning zone of the nuclear power plant should receive a **Request for Special Assistance** card in the mail to fill out and return.

If you did not receive a Request for Special Assistance card **and** you live within the 10-mile emergency planning zone, please contact your county emergency management office. This information, which must be updated yearly, assists county officials in meeting your needs. County officials will manage this information in a confidential manner.

You should fill out the special assistance card if you or someone in your home:

- Is deaf or hard of hearing and uses TDD equipment or requires assistance with daily activities
- Is confined to bed and requires a caretaker for assistance
- Requires a ventilator (breathing machine)
- Is visually impaired and cannot drive a car
- Has cognitive issues such as loss of memory, speech, judgment, reasoning or emotional control
- Needs a ride and is unable to find one
- Experiences other problems that would require additional assistance during an evacuation

If you have neighbors with access/functional needs, please reach out and help them as needed. Do not pick up individuals in nursing homes, rest homes or hospitals. Officials will care for these individuals and take those needing medical care to hospitals and special-care facilities outside the 10-mile EPZ.

Emergency Planning Zones

If there were an emergency at the nuclear power plant, it is unlikely that everyone within the 10-mile area surrounding the plant would be affected. The areas affected would depend on weather conditions and the nature of the emergency.

Refer to the map included in this guide. You will see that the 10-mile area around the plant is divided into zones called emergency planning zones (EPZs). Each zone is marked with a number designation.

Find the zone(s) where you live, work and/or go to school. By knowing your zone, you can quickly identify if you are in the zone affected by an emergency. For example, people in some zones may be instructed to stay inside or evacuate, while people in other zones may not be affected at all.

Look at the charts to find the reception center/evacuation shelter for your zone(s). Locate it on the map included in this guide. This is where you would go if you were instructed to evacuate.

Pets and Agricultural Information

What should I do with my pet during an emergency?

Pet owners are responsible for the care and well-being of their pets. The best way to protect pets from exposure to radiation is to bring them inside as soon as possible. If evacuating with your pet(s), be aware that special arrangements may be needed to safely accommodate them. When including animals in your family emergency plan, it is important to check with your county emergency management office to determine what measures may or may not be available at your assigned reception center/evacuation shelter. Some counties may arrange alternate holding facilities for pets away from human shelter sites. However, service animals (those trained to benefit people with disabilities) are welcome and will be accommodated at all evacuation shelters. **If you must leave pets at home, place them indoors with food and water. Do not give pets potassium iodide unless prescribed by a veterinarian,** since KI may be toxic/poisonous to animals. For questions about animal health, always consult your veterinarian. You can find additional guidance at **ReadyNC.org**.

What about livestock and agricultural products?

Information for farmers and livestock owners on preparing for and responding to a radiological emergency is available from the state. Residents may download or request a copy of this information by contacting their local Cooperative Extension office. The web address and contact information may be found in the Important Contact Information at the end of this guide.

Exit Routes During an Evacuation

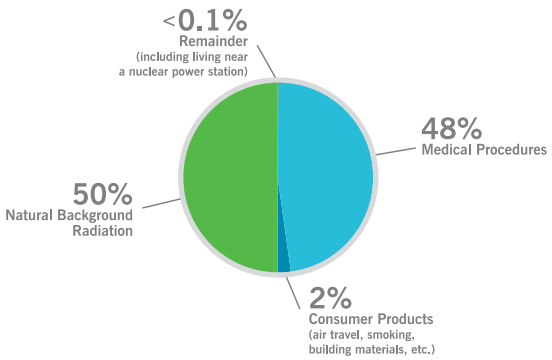
To find your recommended primary evacuation route, review the information in the Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public section.

While the indicated route is your recommended route, routes may change based on road conditions, weather and/or construction. To assist you in evacuating the area, updated information and routes would be announced on local radio/TV and through social media. Law enforcement officials also would manage traffic during evacuation events.

About Nuclear Power and Radiation

Radiation is a natural part of our environment. We are constantly exposed to radiation from the world around us – this is called background radiation. Sources of background radiation include the sun, the air we breathe, soil, plants, building materials and even our own bodies. We also are exposed to man-made sources of radiation like medical and dental X-rays, smoke detectors and television sets. Exposure to extremely large amounts of radiation can be harmful, even fatal. The amount of radiation given off in the normal operation of a nuclear plant is very small, smaller, in fact, than the amount of radiation received on a coast-to-coast airplane trip.

Radiation from common sources



Protecting yourself from radiation

Nuclear emergency plans are designed to protect you in the unlikely event of an emergency at a nuclear plant. State and local governments have guidelines to address the need for protection from radiation. These guidelines require protective actions for the public at levels far below those that can make you sick. State and local officials would provide instructions to protect you if radiation levels at or above those guidelines were expected.

You can be exposed to radiation/radioactive materials in several common ways:

- In the air or on the ground.
- On skin, hair or clothing – exposure will be reduced by washing off the radioactive material.
- Breathing/swallowing – exposure can be prevented by not consuming food that may be contaminated. Exposure will stop when the radioactive material stops giving off radiation or when your body eliminates it.

Types of Radiation

There are three major types of radiation:

Alpha
The least penetrating type of radiation; cannot penetrate skin; can be stopped by a piece of paper; is an internal hazard if swallowed, breathed in or absorbed.

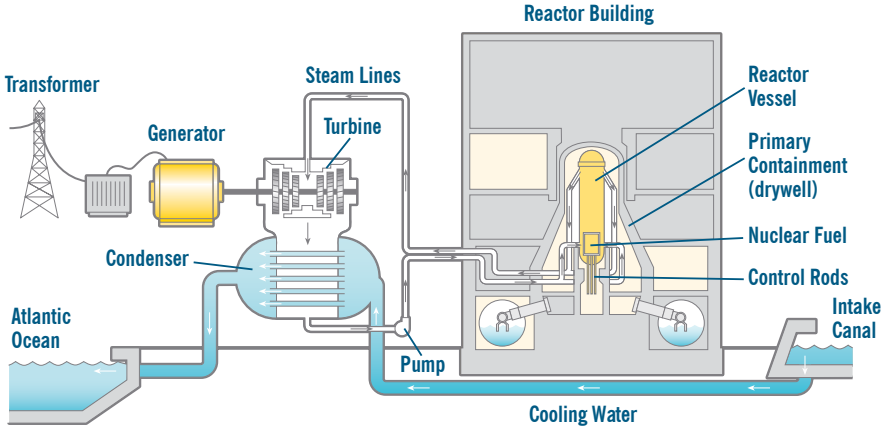
Beta
Moderately penetrating; can penetrate several layers of skin and sensitive tissue; is a hazard to lens of eyes; can be stopped by a thin piece of aluminum; is a hazard if swallowed or inhaled.

Gamma
Highly penetrating; can travel many feet in air and many inches into the human body; is a hazard if swallowed or inhaled; can be stopped by lead, water or concrete.

How Nuclear Power Plants Make Electricity

Just like plants that burn coal and natural gas, nuclear plants produce electricity by boiling water to create steam, which turns a turbine to produce electricity. The difference is that nuclear plants create the heat needed to boil water through a process known as fission. Fission is the physical process of splitting an atom.

The uranium in a nuclear reactor is contained in small, hard ceramic pellets placed in long, vertical tubes (fuel rods), which are bundled together to create fuel assemblies. There are numerous fuel assemblies in a nuclear reactor.



Potassium Iodide (KI)

Potassium iodide, also known as KI, is a nonprescription drug. KI may reduce or prevent your thyroid gland from absorbing radioactive iodine and is one protective action that may be recommended during a nuclear emergency.

KI does not provide protection from all radioactive materials and is not a substitute for evacuation or sheltering in place. **KI should only be taken at the direction of public health officials.**

KI is most effective if taken before exposure and is available to residents living or working within 10 miles of the plant through county health departments at no cost to the public. For more information, contact your state or county health department using the contact information found in the Important Contact Information section at the end of this guide.

EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools (for children who are in school)/ Escuelas en la zona EPZ y Escuelas de traslado (para niños que están en la escuela)

Facility/ Institución	Zone/ Zona	Relocation School (pickup point)/ Escuela de traslado (sitios solamente para recoger alumnos)
High Schools/Escuelas preparatorias		
South Brunswick High School (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	**Brunswick Academy (Supply)** 1109 Ocean Hwy. Bolivia, NC 28422
Middle Schools/Escuelas secundarias		
South Brunswick Middle School (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	**Leland Middle School (Leland)** 927 Old Fayetteville Rd. NE Leland, NC 28451
Southport Christian School (Southport)	5	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Elementary Schools/Escuelas primarias		
Carolina Beach Elementary School (Carolina Beach)	11	**Murray Middle School (Wilmington)** 655 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
Southport Christian School (Southport)	5	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Southport Elementary School (Southport)	2	**Supply Elementary School (Supply)** 51 Benton Rd. SE Supply, NC 28462

Child care facilities and private schools within the 10-mile emergency planning zone: N.C. child care facilities and private schools within the 10-mile emergency planning zone not listed will move students to the reception center for the zone where the child care facility/private school is located.

Instituciones para el cuidado de niños y las escuelas privadas dentro de la zona de planificación de emergencias (EPZ) de 10 millas Las instituciones para el cuidado de niños y las escuelas privadas de Carolina del Norte, dentro de la zona de planeamiento de emergencias de 10 millas no listadas, llevarán a los alumnos al centro de recepción de la zona en donde la institución/escuela privada está localizada.

EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools (for children who are in school)/ Escuelas en la zona EPZ y Escuelas de traslado (para niños que están en la escuela)

Facility/ Institución	Zone/ Zona	Relocation School (pickup point)/ Escuela de traslado (sitios solamente para recoger alumnos)
Preschools and Child Care Centers/ Preescolares y centros autorizados para el cuidado de niños		
Childcare Network (Southport)	1	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Island Time Drop-N-Play (Carolina Beach)	11	**Murray Middle School (Wilmington)** 655 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
Kids World Academy I (Southport)	2	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Kids World Academy II (Southport)	5	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
L&L Montessori Preschool (Southport)	2	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Learn & Play (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Long Beach Academy (Southport)	5	**Little Sandpipers I (Supply)** 972 Old Ocean Hwy. Bolivia, NC 28422
Sharon's Childcare (Southport)	4	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Southport Baptist Church Preschool (Southport)	1	**Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)** 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422

Evacuation routes and an interactive EPZ map are also available at **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP**.

Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public
(for people living in or visiting the area)

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Evacuation Shelter Reception Center
1	Bordered on the north by Sunny Point Access Rd. and the southern border of the Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal; on the east by the Cape Fear River (border centered in the Cape Fear River) to the N.C. Baptist Assembly east shore (eastern tip of Oak Island); on the south along a line from the N.C. Baptist Assembly east shore north along the western side of Battery Island to Southport/Supply Rd./North Howe St. (NC 211), then west along Southport/Supply Rd./North Howe St. (NC 211); and on the west to Oakview Dr. (SR 1549). The western boundary follows Oakview Dr. to Pineview Dr. to Clearview Dr. and continues northeast from the end of Clearview Dr. to the intersection of NC 87 (George II Hwy.), NC 133 (River Rd.) and Sunny Point Access Rd. This zone includes those portions of Southport NORTH of Howe St. along with Snow Marsh Island and Battery Island.	• NC 87 North • NC 133 North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
2	Bordered on the north and east by Southport/Supply Rd. (NC 211) and North Howe St. (NC 87/211) to the end of the road in Southport; on the south along the north shore of the Intracoastal Waterway; west by Long Beach Rd. (NC 133). This zone includes those portions of Southport SOUTH of Howe St.	• NC 87 North • NC 133 North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
3	The northern boundary follows the north shore of the Intracoastal Waterway from Long Beach Rd. (NC 133) to the end of Southport/Supply Rd. (NC 211) in Southport; then south along the western side of Battery Island to N.C. Baptist Assembly east shore (eastern tip of Oak Island). The zone boundary moves around N.C. Baptist Assembly east shore (eastern end of Oak Island) to meet the Atlantic Ocean. The southern border is the Atlantic Ocean coastline (Caswell Beach) to the intersection of Long Beach Rd./Country Club Dr. (NC 133) and Jones St. The western boundary moves north on Long Beach Rd./ Country Club Dr. (NC 133). This zone includes those portions of Oak Island EAST of Long Beach Rd./ Country Club Dr. (NC 133) along Caswell Beach Rd. – Community of Caswell Beach and N.C. Baptist Assembly.	• NC 211 West • US 17 Bypass South • NC 130 West	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470

Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public
(for people living in or visiting the area)

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Evacuation Shelter Reception Center
4	The northern boundary follows the north shore of the Intracoastal Waterway from the western end of Sheep Island to NC 133 (Long Beach Rd.). The eastern boundary follows NC 133 (Long Beach Rd.) to the coast (at Jones St.) on the Atlantic Ocean. The southern boundary follows the coast on the Atlantic Ocean to Lockwood Folly Inlet on the west. The boundary turns north toward the western end of Sheep Island. This zone includes those portions of Oak Island WEST of NC 133 (Long Beach Rd.) and the Town of Oak Island (formerly communities of Long Beach and Yaupon Beach).	• NC 211 West • US 17 Bypass South • NC 130 West	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
5	Bordered on the north by Southport/Supply Rd. (NC 211) and on the east by Long Beach Rd. (NC 133) to the Intracoastal Waterway. The southern boundary follows the north shore of the Intracoastal Waterway west to the intersection of Sunset Harbor Rd. (SR 1112) and Lockwood Folly Rd. SE. The zone boundary turns north on Sunset Harbor Rd. (SR 1112) to intersect with Southport/Supply Rd. (NC 211).	• NC 211 West • US 17 Bypass South • NC 130 West	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
6	Bordered on the north by the southern Bolivia town limits and by SR 1513 (Danford Rd.) and on the east by NC 87 (George II Hwy.) to the intersection of NC 87 (George II Hwy.), NC 133 (River Rd.) and Sunny Point Access Rd. The eastern boundary continues southwest from the intersection of NC 87 (George II Hwy.), NC 133 (River Rd.) and Sunny Point Access Rd. to the end of Clearview Rd. The southern boundary is Southport/Supply Rd. (NC 211) moving west to the intersection of Clemmons Rd. SE (SR 1505). Zone boundary on the west is along Clemmons Rd. SE (SR 1505) and SR 1504. Boundary line moves north along a line from the intersection of Clemmons Rd. SE (SR 1504/1505) and Gilbert Rd. SE (SR 1501) to the end of Albright Rd. SE (SR 1508). Boundary follows Albright Rd. SE (SR 1508) and Midway Rd. SE (SR 1500) and Old Ocean Hwy. (US 17) to the southern Bolivia town limit. Zone includes Boiling Spring Lakes southwest of NC 87.	• SR 1500 North (Midway Rd. SE) • Business 17 North (Old Ocean Hwy.) • SR 1401 (Galloway Rd. SE) • US 17 Bypass South • NC 130 West	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470

Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public
(for people living in or visiting the area)

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Evacuation Shelter Reception Center
7	Bordered on the north by Funston Rd. (SR 1518); on the east by the Sunny Point Railroad and NC 133; and on the west by NC 87. Zone includes Boiling Spring Lakes between NC 87 and the Sunny Point Railroad.	• NC 87 North • US 17 Bypass North • Lanvale Rd. North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
8	Bordered on the north by a line extending east from the intersection of Funston Rd. (SR 1518) and Daws Creek Rd. (SR 1521) along Daws Creek Rd. (SR 1521) to NC 133 about 1 mile south of Pinelevel; on the east and south by NC 133 to the intersection of NC 133 and the Sunny Point Railroad; and on the west by the Sunny Point Railroad.	• NC 87 North • US 17 Bypass North • Lanvale Rd. North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
9	Bordered on the north by a line extending east from the intersection of Daws Creek Rd. (SR 1521) and NC 133 to the Brunswick/New Hanover county line (centered in the Cape Fear River) just south of Campbell Island. The zone is bordered on the east by the Brunswick/New Hanover county line (centered in the Cape Fear River) moving south to the north end of Snow Marsh Island and the southern boundary of Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal. The zone boundary moves west following the southern boundary of Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal to the intersection with NC 133 and NC 87 and is bordered on the west by NC 133. The zone includes the Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, Orton Plantation and Old Brunswick Town.	• NC 133 North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
10	Zone 10 includes the communities of Carolina Beach and Sea Breeze. Within the boundaries of Zone 10 are Carolina Beach State Park, the Carolina Beach Fishing Pier, Freeman Park, Snow's Cut area, and the Carolina Beach Yacht Basin. The northern border of Zone 10 is a line extending from the Cape Fear River near the River Road and River Oaks Drive intersection to the Intracoastal Waterway just east of North Seabreeze Road. The eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean and the southern border is Ocean Boulevard extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape Fear River. The western border is the Cape Fear River.	• Dow Rd. • US 421 North • NC 132 North	**Ashley High School** (Reception Center) 555 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412

Evacuation Routes and Shelters for the General Public
(for people living in or visiting the area)

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Evacuation Shelter Reception Center
11	Zone 11 includes the community of Kure Beach. Within the boundaries of Zone 11 are the Fort Fisher Historic Site, Fort Fisher Aquarium, Fort Fisher Air Force Recreation Area, Fort Fisher boat launch, Southport-Fort Fisher Ferry terminal, and the northern portion of the Fort Fisher State Recreation Area. The northern border of Zone 11 is Ocean Boulevard extended from the Cape Fear River to the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean and the southern border is the Brunswick-New Hanover County line that goes from the Cape Fear River to the Atlantic Ocean between Zeke's Island and the Southport-Fort Fisher Ferry terminal. The western border is the Cape Fear River.	• Dow Rd. • US 421 North • NC 132 North	**Ashley High School** (Reception Center) 555 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
12	The northern boundary is along a line from the intersection of the New Hanover/Brunswick county line (centered in the Cape Fear River north of Snow Marsh) moving southeast to the Fort Fisher/Southport ferry landing and following the New Hanover/Brunswick county line out to the coast on the Atlantic Ocean (Corncake Inlet area). The eastern boundary moves south along the Atlantic Ocean coast to a point east of the end of Cape Creek. The southern boundary turns west along Cape Creek to the mouth of Cape and Bay creeks and across the Cape Fear River to the northern shore of Oak Island at the N.C. Baptist Assembly grounds. The western boundary moves north centered in the Cape Fear River to the intersection of the New Hanover/Brunswick county line (north of Snow Marsh). The zone includes Zeke and Striking islands.	• NC 87 North • NC 133 North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
13	This zone is comprised of Bald Head Island. The northern border is from the mouth of Cape and Bay creeks along Cape Creek with the boundary extending to the east to meet the Atlantic Ocean once Cape Creek ends. The eastern boundary then moves along the coast with the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south and then northwest until it meets the Cape Fear River. The boundary then moves across the Cape Fear River to the southern shore of Oak Island at the N.C. Baptist Assembly grounds. It turns north along the eastern end of Oak Island, northern shore of Oak Island and back across the Cape Fear River to the mouth of Cape and Bay creeks.	• NC 87 North • NC 133 North • SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451

Brunswick Nuclear Plant | Emergency Planning Zones, Shelters/Reception Centers and Relocation Schools

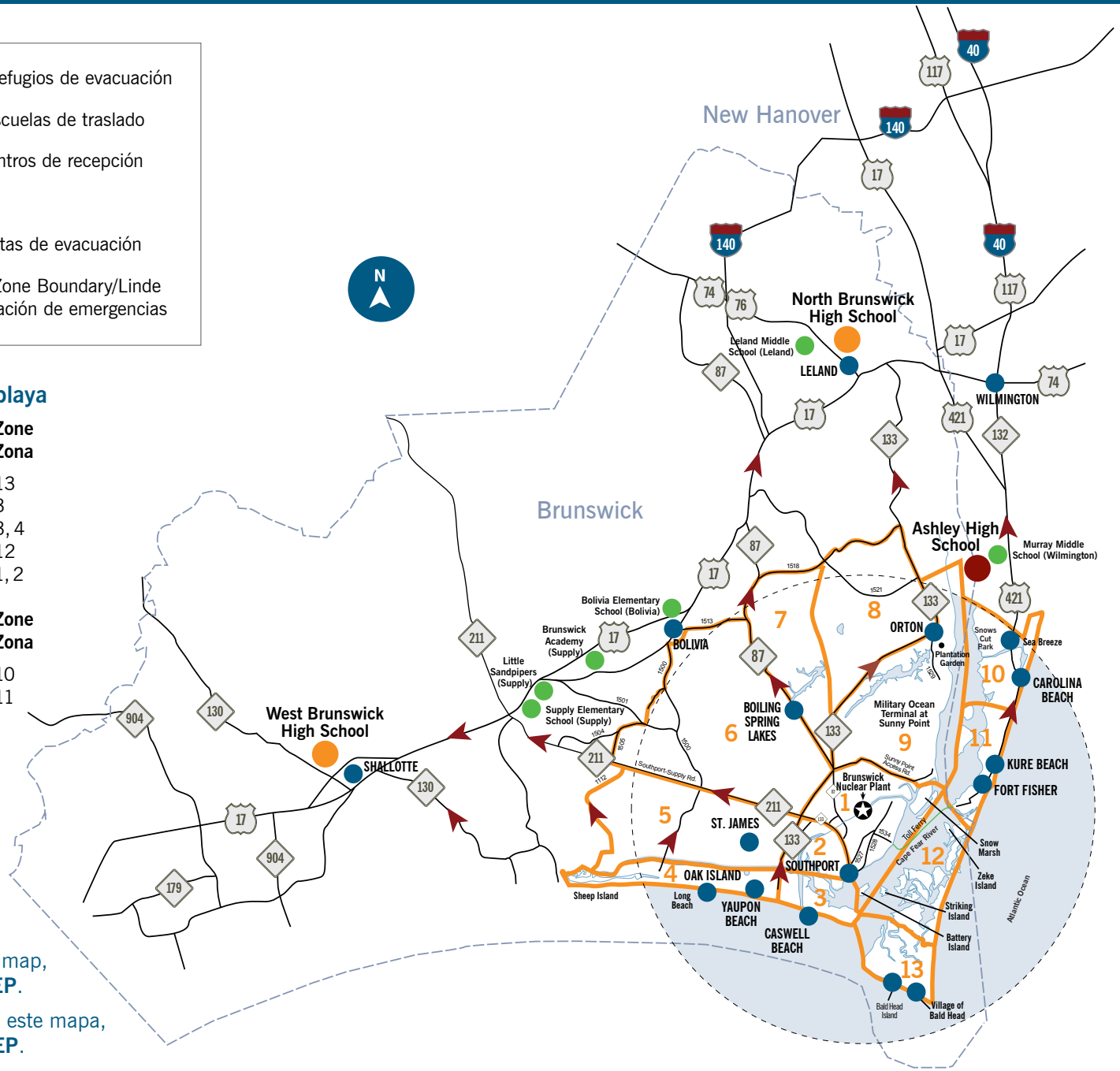
Planta Nucleoléctrica Brunswick | Zonas de planificación de emergencias, Centros de recepción y Escuelas de traslado

- Evacuation Shelters/Refugios de evacuación
- Relocation Schools/Escuelas de traslado
- Reception Centers/Centros de recepción
- Cities/Ciudades
- Evacuation Routes/Rutas de evacuación
- Emergency Planning Zone Boundary/Linde de la zona de planificación de emergencias

Beach Zones/Zona de la playa

Brunswick County Condado de Brunswick	Zone Zona
Bald Head Island	13
Caswell	3
Oak Island	3, 4
Recreational Area	12
Southport	1, 2

New Hanover County Condado New Hanover	Zone Zona
Carolina Beach/Sea Breeze	10
Kure Beach/Fort Fisher	11



For an interactive version of this map, go to **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP**.

Para ver la versión interactiva de este mapa, visite **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP**.

Planta Nucleoléctrica Brunswick

Información de preparación para casos de emergencias
Guía para escuelas y visitantes, 2022

Su seguridad es importante para nosotros

La presente guía contiene importante información de planificación para casos de emergencias orientada a personas ubicadas dentro de 10 millas alrededor de esta planta nucleoléctrica, incluyendo visitantes y alumnos de escuelas.

La información fue desarrollada por funcionarios de administración de emergencias en combinación con Duke Energy. La presente guía, la cual se actualiza anualmente, ofrece información básica sobre la radiación y sobre cómo prepararse para responder a una emergencia de energía nucleoléctrica.

Los funcionarios de la administración de emergencias, junto con Duke Energy, desean que usted sepa qué hacer en el caso poco probable de que se presente una emergencia en una de nuestras plantas nucleoléctricas. Por favor lea cuidadosamente esta guía. Familiarícese con la información de manera que sepa qué hacer si se presentara una emergencia en la planta nucleoléctrica.

Seguridad y protección en las plantas nucleoléctricas

Las plantas nucleoléctricas están entre las instalaciones industriales más seguras del mundo. Las plantas están rodeadas por numerosos niveles de seguridad incluyendo barreras físicas y fuerzas de seguridad especialmente capacitadas y equipadas. Están diseñadas y construidas con numerosos sistemas de seguridad, diversos y de respaldo múltiple, a fin de proteger a nuestros vecinos y al medio ambiente. Además, nuestros empleados con destrezas superiores en energía nucleoléctrica, continuamente reciben capacitación para responder a cualquier circunstancia imaginable.

Fechas de prueba de las sirenas

Pruebas a todo volumen (5-30 segundos)
2022: Ene. 12, Abr. 13, Jul. 13

Prueba anual a todo volumen (3 minutos)
2022: Oct. 12

Todas las pruebas de las sirenas se hacen los miércoles. Se pueden hacer pruebas adicionales en otros momentos como parte del mantenimiento continuo.

Puede encontrar información de planificación para emergencias nucleares en el sitio de Internet de Duke Energy: **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP** y en **ReadyNC.org**. También puede aprender más acerca de la energía nuclear en el Centro de Información Nuclear, **nuclear.duke-energy.com**. Y se puede poner en contacto con nosotros mediante nuestros canales de medios sociales. Síganos en Facebook, @DukeEnergyNuclear y en Twitter, @DE_Nuclear.

El plan de emergencia

En caso de que se presente una emergencia en la planta nucleoléctrica, hay varias formas en que usted podría ser notificado:

1. **Para alertar a personas en interiores,** las estaciones de radio y los canales de televisión diseminarán mensajes de información de emergencia, conocidos como anuncios del Sistema de Alerta en Caso de Emergencia, (EAS, por sus siglas en inglés). Los canales y estaciones primarias del sistema EAS para su zona aparecen indicadas en la sección titulada **Estaciones del Sistema de Alerta en Caso de Emergencia** de esta guía.

   Estas son las estaciones principales que los funcionarios de la administración de emergencias usarían para dar información de emergencia e instrucciones a través del sistema EAS. Posiblemente otras estaciones de radio y televisión locales proporcionen información de emergencia. Siga las instrucciones dadas por los funcionarios de administración de emergencias. Deje sintonizada una estación local de radio o canal de televisión hasta que la emergencia haya pasado.

2. **Para alertar a personas en exteriores,** es posible que las sirenas de emergencia suenen repetidamente. Si escucha las sirenas, de inmediato sintonice su radio o televisión a la estación local del sistema EAS para obtener más información e instrucciones.

Escuchar la sirena no significa desalojar la zona

Escuchar una sirena simplemente significa sintonizar las estaciones de radio/televisión para obtener más información.

Nota: Las sirenas se activan periódicamente para asegurar que están funcionando adecuadamente. En ocasiones una sirena pudiera sonar debido a relámpagos o algunos otros problemas. Si escucha una sirena y tiene dudas, sintonice su radio o televisión a la estación local del sistema EAS o bien, llame al teléfono que aparece en esta guía para aclarar la situación.

3. Posiblemente, los funcionarios de bomberos, policía y emergencias patrullarán las zonas afectadas dentro de la zona de 10 millas alrededor de la planta para emitir información con altoparlantes o bien, irán de casa en casa para asegurar que los habitantes están conscientes de la situación.

Los oficiales utilizarán cualquier medio necesario (como lanchas, altoparlantes, etc.) para alertar a quienes se encuentren en vías acuáticas y áreas recreativas.

Al escuchar la sirena o el mensaje de emergencia, cerciórese de que familiares, amigos y vecinos dentro de la zona estén conscientes de la situación y que actúen de ser necesario. Es de especial importancia verificar con aquellas personas que tienen necesidades especiales.

En caso de alguna dificultad, quizá se le indique permanecer en interiores o bien, desalojar la zona. **Siga las instrucciones dadas por los funcionarios locales de administración de emergencias.**

Mientras los niños están en la escuela

Las escuelas ubicadas dentro de 10 millas alrededor de plantas nucleoléctricas cuentan con planes de emergencia para los alumnos. Si ocurriera una emergencia, los funcionarios locales de administración de emergencias de su condado se comunicarán con el personal de la escuela.

Si se ordenara el desalojo de la zona, el personal de la escuela seguiría los procedimientos de desalojo designados a fin de salvaguardar la salud y seguridad de sus hijos. Los alumnos serían trasladados a una ubicación designada y recibirían cuidado de parte del personal de la escuela y funcionarios del condado hasta que usted llegue.

Los niños que viven dentro de la zona de 10 millas alrededor de la planta nucleoléctrica, pero que asisten a escuelas fuera de la zona de 10 millas, serán mantenidos dentro de sus escuelas hasta que sus padres/tutores los recojan.

Si alguna vez sus hijos se quedan solos, asegúrese de que sepan qué hacer en caso de una emergencia. Los niños deben saber la zona a la que pertenecen y conocer el plan de emergencia de la familia.

En caso del desalojo de la zona

Diríjase al centro de traslado/recepción designado o bien, al sitio para recoger a sus hijos. **NO VAYA A LA ESCUELA**. Dichos centros designados se ubican a más de 10 millas de la zona de planificación para emergencias de la planta.

Cuando se necesita ayuda especial

Durante una emergencia, los funcionarios de la entidad de administración de emergencias de su condado proporcionarán asistencia a quienes necesiten transporte o a quienes necesiten de ayuda especial. Las necesidades de ayuda especial incluyen, aunque sin limitarse a éstas, personas con impedimentos de audición, que utilizan un dispositivo de telecomunicaciones para sordos (TDD), personas bajo cuidado total en cama, que necesitan de asistencia respiratoria mecánica (respirador) o que usan andadores o sillas de ruedas para desplazarse.

Si usted o algún familiar llegaran a necesitar asistencia especial durante una emergencia, comuníquese a la administración de emergencias de su condado. Informe a los oficiales cuál es la necesidad especial de manera que pueda resolverse. Los funcionarios del condado tratarán esta información en forma confidencial.

Espuma en el canal de descarga

Cuando se regresa el agua de río que se usa para enfriar el vapor en la planta Brunswick, el agua cae desde una altura de 15 pies. La agitación por la fuerza de la caída provoca la formación de espuma, tal como la que se ve en la playa.

Información de evacuación de mascotas

La mejor manera de proteger sus mascotas contra la exposición a la radiación es llevarlas a interiores. Debido a que muchos refugios de emergencia posiblemente no admitan mascotas, los refugios locales para animales así como la administración de emergencias de su condado quizá puedan orientarle, como por ejemplo qué hacer con sus mascotas si se le pide que usted evacúe su vivienda. Los animales de ayuda (aquellos entrenados para ayudar a discapacitados) siempre son bienvenidos y se les hospedará.

Si es preciso que deje a sus mascotas solas, póngalas en interiores, con agua y alimento. No administre yoduro de potasio a sus mascotas a menos que sea recetado por un veterinario.

Zonas de planificación de emergencias, EPZ

- **Consulte el mapa que aparece en esta guía.**

  Podrá apreciar que la zona de 10 millas alrededor de la planta está dividida en áreas llamadas zona de planificación de emergencias (EPZ, por sus siglas en inglés). Se ha marcado cada zona con un número.

- **Localice la(s) zona(s) en donde usted se ubica.**

  Al conocer su zona, podrá identificar rápidamente las instrucciones dadas para su ubicación. Por ejemplo, las personas en algunas zonas pueden recibir la instrucción de permanecer en interiores o bien, desalojar la zona. Otras personas pueden recibir la instrucción de permanecer sintonizados a una estación del sistema de alerta de emergencia para escuchar más información.

  Dentro de esta guía puede encontrar información de evacuación. Familiarícese con la información provista de manera que usted y su familia sepan a dónde ir en caso de que se ordene una evacuación.

- **Conozca las rutas de evacuación.**

  Aunque se muestra la ruta recomendada, posiblemente las rutas cambien en base a las condiciones de manejo. La actualización de información y las rutas serían anunciadas en estaciones locales de radio o televisión y a través de redes sociales. Los oficiales del orden público estarían a cargo del control de tránsito durante el desalojo.

Estaciones del sistema de alerta en caso de emergencia

Estaciones de radio

Las siguientes estaciones de radio participarán en los anuncios del Sistema de Alerta en Caso de Emergencia (EAS), si ocurriera una emergencia.

Si oye varios sonidos de sirena, con tres minutos de duración, sintonice a una de las siguientes estaciones para obtener más información:

97.3	**WMNX**
98.7	**WRMR**

Radio de los guardacostas de los Estados Unidos

Si se ordenara una evacuación de las vías acuáticas de las costas, el servicio de Guardacostas de los EE.UU. transmitiría información e instrucciones a través de las siguientes frecuencias de radio:

Banda	Canal	Frecuencia
VHF-FM	16	156.8 MHz
HF		2182.0 kHz

NOAA Weather Radio – Todos los peligros

Comprenda qué es la clasificación de emergencias

La Comisión Reguladora de Energía Nuclear de los Estados Unidos (NRC) define cuatro clasificaciones de emergencias que pudieran ocurrir en una planta nucleoeléctrica. Duke Energy se comunicaría con autoridades federales, estatales y locales en cada una de las siguientes situaciones:

Unusual Event – Acontecimiento inusual es el menos serio de las cuatro clasificaciones de emergencia e implica una situación operativa/de seguridad de menor nivel. No existe ningún impacto para el público; no es necesario que el público tome alguna medida.

Alert – Alerta es el segundo nivel en aumento de significado, implica una situación operativa/de seguridad que quizá afecte la seguridad de la planta nucleoeléctrica. No existe impacto alguno para el público. Los funcionarios para casos de emergencias posiblemente preparen a los centros de emergencia; diseminarán información al público según sea necesario.

Site Area Emergency – Emergencia en los recintos de la planta es el tercer nivel en aumento de significado, implica una situación mayor operativa/de seguridad que podría afectar la seguridad de la planta nucleoeléctrica. Posiblemente se activen las sirenas para alertar al público a que escuche la estación transmisora local de radio y televisión para obtener información. Los niveles de radioactividad fuera de la planta no deberán exceder los lineamientos federales.

General Emergency – Emergencia general es la más seria de las cuatro clasificaciones e implica una situación seria operativa/de seguridad. Posiblemente se activen las sirenas. Los funcionarios para casos de emergencias tomarían medidas para proteger al público. Las estaciones transmisoras locales de radio y televisión darían instrucciones a las personas en las zonas afectadas. Los niveles de radioactividad fuera de la planta posiblemente excedan los lineamientos federales. Quizá se les diga a las personas afectadas que permanezcan en interiores, que se refugien en el lugar donde están, que desalojen el área y/o que tomen yoduro potásico (KI).

Medidas de protección que debe tomar el público

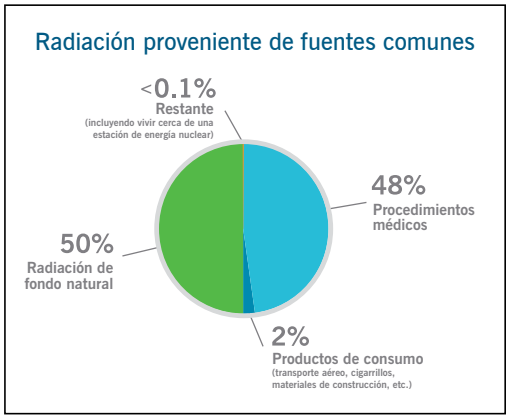
En caso de que se presentara una emergencia en la planta nucleoeléctrica, los funcionarios del condado y el estado ofrecerían información acerca de qué medidas tomar. Es importante conservar la calma y seguir las instrucciones indicadas por los funcionarios del condado y el estado. Quizá se le pida que:

1. Entre a interiores y permanezca ahí
2. Se refugie en el lugar donde esté
3. Desaloje la zona
4. Tome yoduro potásico (KI)

Dependiendo del caso, algunas veces permanecer en interiores es más seguro que desalojar la zona. Los funcionarios de emergencias tienen la información más reciente; por lo tanto, siga sus instrucciones.

Comprenda qué es la radiación

La radiación es una parte natural de nuestro ambiente. Estamos constantemente expuestos a radiaciones provenientes del mundo a nuestro alrededor – a esto se le llama radiación de fondo. Las fuentes de la radiación de fondo incluyen el sol, el aire que respiramos, el suelo, las plantas, los materiales usados en la construcción y aún nuestro propio organismo. También nos encontramos expuestos a las fuentes de radiación artificial o industrial, como los rayos X de las instituciones médicas y dentales, los detectores de humo y los televisores. La exposición a cantidades excesivas de radiación puede ser dañina, incluso mortal. La cantidad de radiación emitida durante la operación normal de una planta nucleoléctrica es muy pequeña, de hecho más pequeña que la cantidad de radiación recibida durante un viaje en avión de costa a costa en el país.



Los planes de emergencia están diseñados para protegerle en el caso poco probable de una emergencia en una planta nucleoléctrica. Los gobiernos estatales y locales también cuentan con pautas para proteger al público. Dichas pautas ofrecen medidas de protección en el caso poco probable de una emergencia en una emisión radioactiva. Los funcionarios transmitirían instrucciones para protegerle si se esperan niveles de radiación al límite o por encima de estas pautas.

Para obtener más información sobre la radiación, visite: **nrc.gov**.

Rutas de evacuación, Refugios y Centros de recepción para el público en general

Zona	Ruta primaria de evacuación	Refugio de evacuación/ Centro de recepción
1	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por NC 133 norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
2	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por NC 133 norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
3	• Por la carretera NC 211 oeste • Por desvío US 17 bypass sur • Por NC 130 oeste	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
4	• Por la carretera NC 211 oeste • Por desvío US 17 sur • Por NC 130 oeste	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
5	• Por la carretera NC 211 oeste • Por desvío US 17 sur • Por NC 130 oeste	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
6	• Por SR 1500 norte (Midway Rd. SE) • Por Business 17 norte (Old Ocean Hwy.) • Por SR 1401 (Galloway Rd. SE) • Por desvío US 17 sur • NC 130 oeste	**West Brunswick High School** 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470
7	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por desvío US 17 norte • Por Lanvale Rd. norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
8	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por desvío US 17 norte • Por Lanvale Rd. norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451

Rutas de evacuación, Refugios y Centros de recepción para el público en general

Zona	Ruta primaria de evacuación	Refugio de evacuación/ Centro de recepción
9	• Por la carretera NC 133 norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
10	• Por Dow Road • Por US 421 norte • Por NC 132 norte	**Ashley High School (Centro de recepción)** 555 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
11	• Por Dow Road • Por US 421 norte • Por NC 132 norte	**Ashley High School (Centro de recepción)** 555 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
12	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por NC 133 norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
13	• Por la carretera NC 87 norte • Por NC 133 norte • Por SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) oeste	**North Brunswick High School** 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451

Las rutas de evacuación y un mapa interactivo de las zonas de planificación de emergencias también están disponibles en **duke-energy.com/NuclearEP**.

Important Contact Information

Brunswick County Emergency Management

3325 Old Ocean Highway
P.O. Box 249
Bolivia, NC 28422
910.253.5383
800.522.2366 (North Carolina only)
brunswickcountync.gov

Emergency Notification (Code Red)
brunswickcountync.gov/codered

New Hanover County Emergency Management

230 Government Center Drive
Suite 115
Wilmington, NC 28403
910.798.6900
Emergency Public Information
(only active in emergencies)
910.798.6800
nhcgov.com
emergencynhc.com

North Carolina Emergency Management

1636 Gold Star Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607

919.733.3300
800.858.0368

ReadyNC.org
ncdps.gov

North Carolina Cooperative Extension
919.515.2813

ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center

U.S. Coast Guard Sector North Carolina

721 Medical Center Drive
Wilmington, NC 28403
(24/7 Command Center)

910.343.3880 or
910.343.3881 or
910.343.3882

Duke Energy Progress Customer Service Center
800.452.2777

Brunswick Nuclear Plant
Corporate Communications
910.832.2900

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
nrc.gov

NRC Region II Atlanta
800.577.8510

Health Departments/KI Information
New Hanover County
910.798.6500

Brunswick County
910.253.2250 or 888.428.4429

KI Distribution Locations
Brunswick County Health Department
25 Courthouse Drive
Bolivia, NC 28422

New Hanover County Health Department
2029 South 17th Street
Wilmington, NC 28401

For online KI information visit:
epi.publichealth.nc.gov/phpr/ki/ki.html

Información de contacto importante

Administración de Emergencias del Condado de Brunswick
3325 Old Ocean Highway
P.O. Box 249
Bolivia, NC 28422
910.253.5383
800.522.2366 (solamente en Carolina del Norte)
brunswickcountync.gov

Notificación de emergencia (Código Rojo)
brunswickcountync.gov/codered

Administración de Emergencias del Condado de New Hanover
230 Government Center Drive
Suite 115
Wilmington, NC 28403
910.798.6900

Información Pública de Emergencia
(solamente se activa en emergencias)
910.798.6800
nhcgov.com
emergencynhc.com

Administración de Emergencias de Carolina del Norte
1636 Gold Star Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919.733.3300
800.858.0368
ReadyNC.org
ncdps.gov

Guardacostas de los Estados Unidos, Sector Carolina del Norte
721 Medical Center Drive
Wilmington, NC 28403
(Centro de Comando 24/7)
910.343.3880 o
910.343.3881 o
910.343.3882

Extensión Cooperativa de Carolina del Norte
919.515.2813
ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center

Centro de Servicio al Cliente de Duke Energy Progress
800.452.2777

Comunicación Corporativa de la Planta Nucleoléctrica Brunswick
910.832.2900

Comisión Reguladora de Energía Nuclear
nrc.gov

NRC Región II Atlanta
800.577.8510

Departamentos de Salud/Información de KI
Condado de New Hanover
910.798.6500

Condado de Brunswick
910.253.2250 o 888.428.4429

Lugares de distribución de KI:
Departamento de Salud del Condado de Brunswick
25 Courthouse Drive
Bolivia, NC 28422

Departamento de Salud del Condado de New Hanover
2029 South 17th Street
Wilmington, NC 28401

Información de yoduro potásico (KI) en línea: epi.publichealth.nc.gov/phpr/ki/ki.html

Para recibir información en español sobre planes de emergencias llame a la oficina local de Duke Energy y presione el número 2 cuando el sistema telefónico lo indique.

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