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 DAY, D. Wisconsin Public Service Corp.
 RECIP.NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
 Incident Response Branch

SUBJECT: Forwards emergency planning brochure, "Public Planning Info
 Emergency Govt Kewaunee & Manitowoc Counties," dtd Jul 1993,
 in response to request contained in NRC Administrative Ltr
 94-07.

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WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

600 North Adams • P.O. Box 19002 • Green Bay, WI 54307-9002

June 8, 1994

Chief, Incident Response Branch
Office For Analysis and Evaluation of Operational Data
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Ladies/Gentlemen:

Docket 50-305
Operating License DPR-43
Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant
Distribution of Site-Specific and State Emergency Planning Information

Enclosed are ten (10) copies of the public emergency planning brochures for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant. We are voluntarily submitting these copies in response to your request contained in NRC Administrative Letter 94-07.

Please be aware that the brochures are also distributed by the Point Beach Nuclear Plant since we have the same risk counties in our Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

Sincerely,

Doug Day
Nuclear Communications Coordinator

cjt

Enc.

cc - US NRC Document Control Desk
US NRC Senior Resident Inspector
US NRC Region III

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PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING INFORMATION

*This brochure contains information
which would be useful in the event
of a nuclear plant accident, tornado,
chemical spill or other accident.*

PLEASE READ AND KEEP THIS BOOKLET.



Emergency Government
Kewaunee & Manitowoc Counties

July 1993

Be prepared

Please take time to read this booklet now. It tells you what to do in case of an emergency at either the Point Beach or Kewaunee Nuclear Plants. Make sure that all members of your family understand it. Talk it over with your neighbors and friends.

Although this information focuses on a nuclear plant emergency, much of it is useful for any major emergency, such as severe weather, where some type of protection is needed.

If you know someone who has trouble seeing or does not read well, please read this booklet to them. The best way to be safe in an emergency is to know what to do ahead of time. Being prepared means being informed, so **PLEASE READ AND SAVE THIS BOOKLET.**

If you would like more information or additional copies of this brochure, please contact one of the following:

1. Kewaunee County Emergency Government
416 Fremont Street
Algoma, WI 54201
(414) 487-2940
2. Manitowoc County Emergency Government
1025 S. 9th Street
Manitowish WI 54220



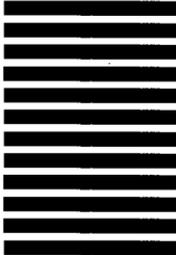
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% ENERGY CENTER
6600 Nuclear Road
Two Rivers, WI 54241



Be prepared

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416 Fremont Street
Algoma, WI 54201
(414) 487-2940
2. Manitowoc County Emergency Government
1025 S. 9th Street
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(414) 683-4207
3. Wisconsin Division of Emergency Government
4802 Sheboygan Avenue
P.O. Box 7865
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 266-3232
4. Point Beach Energy Center
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.
6600 Nuclear Road
Two Rivers, WI 54241
(414) 755-4334
5. Wisconsin Public Service, Public Affairs
P.O. Box 19002
Green Bay, WI 54307-9002
(414) 433-5528



IF YOU HAVE SPECIAL NEEDS... fill out and mail this card. It will be given to your

County's Emergency Government office.

I have:

- A visual impairment
 A hearing impairment
 A telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD)
 Another disability
(explain): _____

I would have difficulty leaving my home without assistance: Yes No

Other special needs (explain): _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

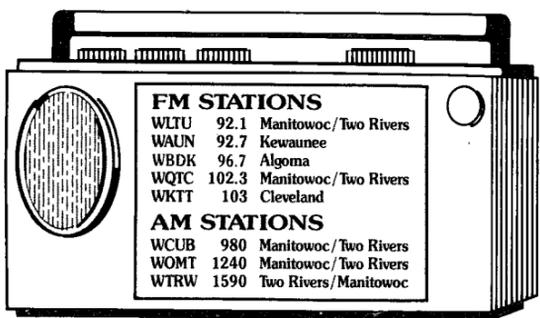
Manitowoc County

Kewaunee County

Phone Number: _____

Any special directions to your house:

Please send this card each time you receive a new booklet.



Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)

In the event of an emergency requiring the sounding of warning sirens, you should tune to your **local EBS radio station**. County or State agencies will broadcast messages telling you what to do. You may be asked to take shelter inside your home or to evacuate. Farmers will be given special instructions to protect crops and livestock.



Tune to your local EBS radio station



What to do if you are told to stay indoors



What to do if you are told to evacuate



Map: Where to go



Visitors to area (Next page)



Disabilities



For farmers



Radiation facts



Notification card

(If an emergency is announced and you have been notified, place in front window.)

Personal notes

Sheltering in place

1. Listen to your local Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) radio station for instructions.
2. Keep calm. Panic is your greatest enemy in any emergency.
3. Close all windows and doors. Turn off fans that draw in air from outside and other sources of outdoor air.
4. Do not evacuate unless an order is given.
5. If your building has a basement, take a battery-operated radio and go there.
6. Stay indoors until you are told it is safe to go out.
7. If you must go outside, place a handkerchief or a protective mask over your nose and mouth. Limit your time outside as much as possible.
8. To ensure the telephone system is available for emergency communications, use the telephone only if absolutely necessary.



What to do if you are told to stay indoors



What to do if you are told to evacuate



Map:
Where to go



Visitors to area
(Next page)



Disabilities



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Once you hear an evacuation order over the EBS radio station, follow the authorities' instructions.

How do I prepare my house?

- Close all doors and windows.
- Turn off the stove, heater, fan or air conditioner.
- Prepare your home as if you were leaving on vacation.
- Place "Notification Card" in front window. (See last page of this booklet.)

What should I take?

- small amount of food
- credit cards and checkbook
- two changes of clothing per person
- two blankets or a sleeping bag per person
- toilet articles
- prescription medicines (if needed)
- baby formula (if needed)

What should I NOT take?

- alcoholic beverages
- pets (unless you are going to a friend's or relative's house)
- firearms.

What about children in school

During an evacuation in **Kewaunee County**, children will be transported directly from their school to the Algoma School System, 1715 Division St.

All children in **Manitowoc County** will be transported to shelters. Mishicot grade and high school students (public and parochial) and St. John's Lutheran School in the Town of Gibson shall be transported to Valders Schools, 138 Wilson Street. All Two Rivers School District Schools (public and parochial) shall be transported to Silver Lake College, 2406 S. Alverno Road. Day care children will be taken to the Adult Learning Center, 1402 Clark, Manitowoc.

Information about shelter locations will be given over EBS RADIO STATIONS. At the shelter, children will be fed, housed and supervised until their parents come for them. **PLEASE DO NOT DISRUPT AN EVACUATION BY GOING TO THE DAY SCHOOL LOCATION TO PICK UP YOUR CHILD.**

What are the evacuation routes?

EVACUATION ROUTES WILL BE ANNOUNCED over EBS radio stations. Police will help direct traffic during an evacuation. If you have room in your car, take neighbors or friends who need a ride. (Evacuation routes are shown in the "Where to go" section.)

THERE IS NO NEED TO RUSH. You are more likely to get hurt by rushing during the emergency than by the emergency itself. Remember: you have plenty of time to take needed action.

During your absence, **LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WILL HAVE EXTRA PATROLS.** Only authorized people will be allowed in the evacuated area.



What to do if you are told to evacuate



Map: Where to go



Visitors to area (Next page)



Disabilities



For farmers



Levels



Facts



Radiation facts



Notification card

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Where should I go?

In all cases, follow the instructions of local authorities.

1. If the emergency is at one of the nuclear plants, you may be able to travel to the home of a friend or relative who lives at least 10 miles away from the plant,
OR
2. If you live in **MANITOWOC COUNTY** go to the **Reception Center** at:
Roncalli High School, 2000 Mirro Drive, Manitowoc
If you live in **KEWAUNEE COUNTY** go to the **Reception Center** at:
Algoma High School, 1715 Division Street, Algoma

Evacuation directions

Kewaunee County

If you live in the **City of Kewaunee**, take State Highway 42 to Algoma. Go to Algoma High School, 1715 Division St., Algoma.

If you live in the **Town of West Kewaunee or Town of Carlton**, take State Highway 42 north to Algoma, or County Trunk B north to County Trunk C north to State Highway 54 east to Algoma. Go to Algoma High School, 1715 Division St., Algoma.

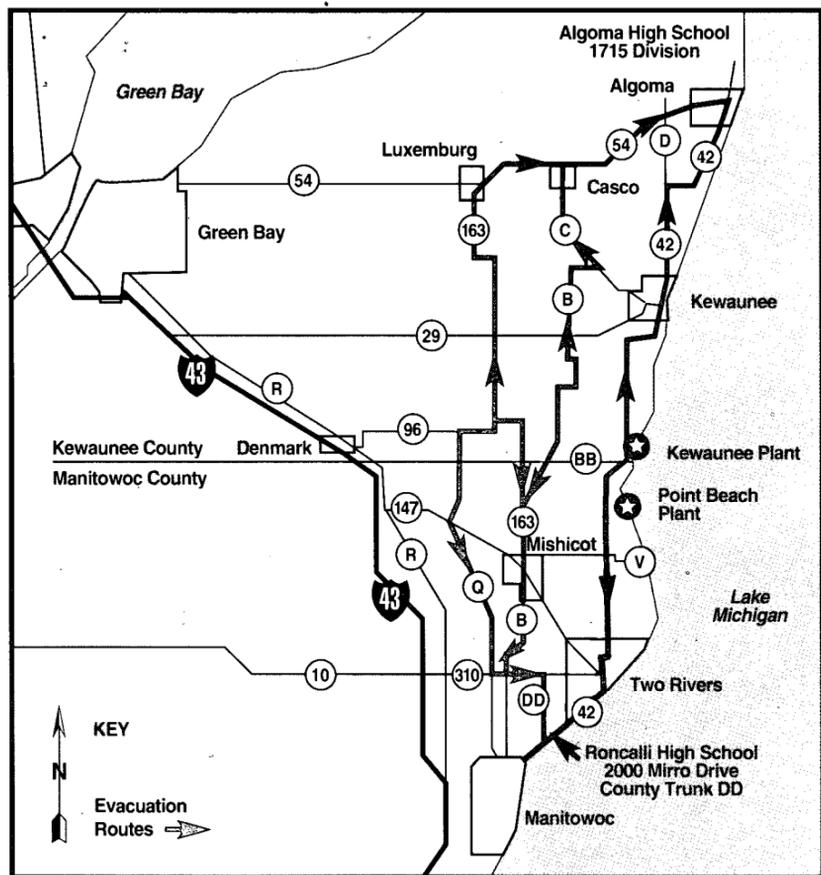
If you live in the **Town of Montpelier or the Town of Franklin**, take State Highway 163 north to State Highway 54 east to Algoma. Go to Algoma High School, 1715 Division St., Algoma.

Manitowoc County

If you live in the **Two Creeks and Two Rivers areas**, take State Highway 42 south to Manitowoc. Go to Roncalli High School, 2000 Mirro Drive, Manitowoc. (Mirro Drive is part of County Trunk DD.)

If you live in the **Mishicot area**, take State Highway 163 and County Trunk B south. Turn east on State Highway 310, turn south on county Trunk DD to Manitowoc. Go to Roncalli High School, 2000 Mirro Drive, Manitowoc. (Mirro Drive is part of County Trunk DD.)

If you live in the **other townships within 10-mile zone**, take County Trunk Q south, turn east on State Highway 310, turn south on County Trunk DD to Manitowoc. Go to Roncalli High School, 2000 Mirro Drive, Manitowoc. (Mirro Drive is part of County Trunk DD.)



 **Map: Where to go**  **Visitors to area (Next page)**

 **Disabilities**  **For farmers**

 **Emergency levels**  **Plant facts**

 **Radiation facts**

 **Notification cards**
(If an emergency is announced and you have been notified, place in front window.)

Visitors to the area:

Campers, sports enthusiasts, etc., should go to one of the designated Reception Centers. See "Where to go" section.

For older adults and persons with disabilities

Older adults, persons receiving home care services and persons with disabilities may be evacuated by emergency workers to special care centers. If you are hospitalized or a resident of a special care facility, special arrangements for you are included in the County Emergency Plans. **If you have special needs, please fill out, clip and mail the special needs form on the inside front cover of this booklet.** Contact your local Emergency Government office if your needs change. Please send a new card each time you receive a new booklet.

What should I do with my farm if I'm asked to evacuate?

In the event of a serious nuclear plant emergency, state officials will advise livestock owners what action should be taken. Listen to your EBS radio station for specific instructions.

In addition, here are general instructions for evacuating your farm:

1. If you have to evacuate, leave your livestock and pets on the farm. To reduce potential contamination to animals, move them to a sheltered area. Give them stored feed and water.
2. Animals used for milk production should get first priority in sheltering. Any contamination a milk animal consumes can be passed into the milk.
3. If time allows, bring all pastured animals indoors and leave them with a supply of food and water. If you don't have much time, simply leave water.
4. If you lack barns or sheds for all your animals, put them in a ravine, culvert or wooded area. These places will offer some protection.
5. No one may enter the evacuated area without a pass from local government authorities. People may be allowed short visits to their farms for feeding or milking their livestock.



Disabilities



For farmers



Emergency levels



Plant facts



Radiation facts



Notification card

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Different levels of emergency

Four categories have been established to describe the severity of emergency conditions at a nuclear power plant. These range from a minor problem within the plant to an emergency involving residents around the plant site. The following is a list of the different emergency classifications from the least serious to the most serious:

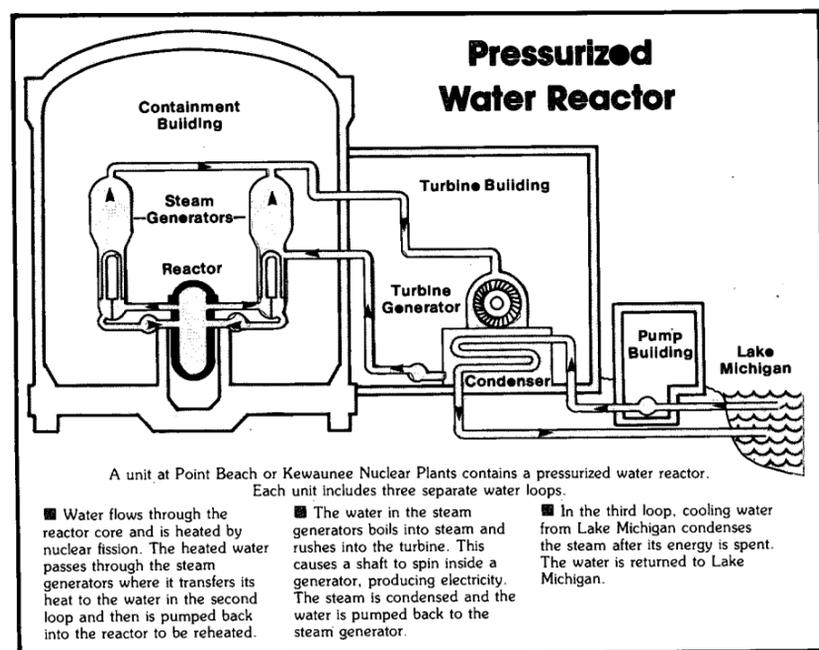
1. UNUSUAL EVENT — an identified problem at a nuclear plant which will have no impact on the public.
2. ALERT — an identified problem at a nuclear plant with no impact on the public, but government officials are ready to take steps if the problem becomes worse.
3. SITE EMERGENCY — an identified problem at a nuclear plant which could result in a release of radioactive material outside the plant, but at levels below federally set limits.
4. GENERAL EMERGENCY — an identified problem at a nuclear plant which could result in a release of radioactive material outside the plant which could cause a health problem and require protective actions be taken by the public.

How a reactor works

A steam power plant — whether fossil-fueled or nuclear — uses heat to make electricity. It operates like a giant teakettle, turning water into steam, which is then used to turn a generator to make electricity.

Inside the Point Beach and Kewaunee Nuclear Plants, water is heated under pressure to keep it from boiling. It then travels from the reactor to the steam generators. Here the heat is transferred to water in a separate system where it is allowed to boil and produce steam. This steam then spins the turbine-generators, which produce electricity.

To complete the cycle, the steam passes from the turbine into a condenser where it is cooled and condensed back to water. The cooled water is then returned to the steam generators to repeat the cycle. The three systems are totally separate. Water of one system does not mix with water of another.



Emergency levels



Plant facts



Radiation facts



Notification card

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Facts about radiation

Radiation is energy in motion. The form of radiation we are concerned with here is "ionizing radiation." This type of radiation is released from radioactive material. It can have enough energy to penetrate living tissue and cause physical and chemical changes.

Radioactive material is all around us. It is in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, and in our homes. It is even in our bodies. Exposure to radiation from these sources of radioactive material is lumped together and called background radiation.

Ionizing radiation also comes from man-made sources. These could include medical treatments, X-rays, TV sets, and nuclear power plants.

Radiation is measured in units called millirems. The average person receives about 180 millirems of radiation a year from background and medical exposure. Each year we get much more radiation from natural sources than we get from nuclear plants.

How radiation could harm you depends on:

- The length of time you are exposed.
- How far you are from the radioactive source.
- The amount and part of your body that is exposed.
- The amount of radioactive material you breathe or take into your body.

The less radiation you are exposed to, the less chance you have of experiencing any noticeable effects.

If radiation is absorbed by living tissue, it can damage cells. If the damage is slight, or takes place slowly, the body can usually make repairs. But if the damage is great enough, repairs may not be possible and health effects could be experienced.

Young children and the human fetus are more susceptible to harm by radiation than adults. Because of this, earlier warnings for young children and for women who are or could be pregnant may be given in an emergency.

Radiation levels*

Radiation doses are expressed in units called millirems (mrems). The millirem measures the biological effect of a radiation exposure. The more millirems a person receives, the greater the biological effects are expected to be.

How Dangerous is Radiation? (Whole-Body Exposures)

Millirems	Description
1	Approximate dose a person would receive from the Point Beach or Kewaunee Nuclear Plants by standing at the plants' boundaries for an entire year.
100	Approximate dose the average Wisconsinite receives every year from outer space, soils, rocks and natural elements in the body.
200	Approximate dose the average U.S. citizen receives every year from all sources. Most of this is from natural sources and medical X-rays. A small amount comes from air travel, television and other consumer products.
5,000	Approximate maximum dose a worker is allowed to receive on a yearly basis. Few workers actually receive this much.
25,000	In most cases, no observable effect on the health of a person if he or she receives this much in a short time. In emergencies where there is a serious hazard to human life, a worker may receive such a dose.
75,000 to 150,000	Some individuals may experience fatigue, mild nausea (flu-like symptoms), and have some temporary changes in blood counts. Most individuals would not experience any disabling effects. Complete recovery would be expected.
150,000 to 400,000	If received as a single dose, this amount would be expected to produce a mild form of the "acute radiation syndrome." Temporary nausea and vomiting would occur. Changes in the body's blood count would follow. Complete recovery would be expected.
400,000 to 600,000	If received as a single dose, this amount would be expected to produce a serious form of the "acute radiation syndrome." Serious hematopoietic (blood) complications would be expected along with some damage to the intestines. Eventual recovery with proper medical treatment would be expected.
600,000 to 1,500,000	This level could be expected to produce severe injury to the intestines. Recovery is possible depending upon the general health of the individual, the actual dose received, and the medical treatment received after the injury. Death is possible, however.
1,500,000 to 5,000,000	This level could be expected to produce severe damage to the nervous system, heart, arteries and veins. Death would follow in most cases even with medical treatment.

*Sources: "Radiation Accident Preparedness: Medical and Managerial Aspects," E.L. Saenger, M.D., University of Cincinnati School of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH.
"Radiation in Medicine and Industry," A.P. Jacobson, Ph.D., G.P. Sukalosky, Ph.D.



Radiation facts



Notification card

(If an emergency is announced and you have been notified, place in front window.)

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Public
Planning Information
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