** HAND DELIVERED **

RELATED CORRESPONDENCE

DUKE POWER COMPANY

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

P. O. Box 33189

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28242

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RONALD V. SHEARIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

(704) 373-7207

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
DOCKETING & SERVICE
BRANCH

February 7, 1984

Mr. Jesse L. Riley
Carolina Environmental Study Group
854 Henley Place
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Re: Duke Power Company
Catawba Nuclear Station (Units 1 and 2)
Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414
Emergency Planning Contentions

Dear Mr. Riley:

As I mentioned in our telephone conversations last week and yesterday, Mr. Robert Guild and Mr. Philip Rutledge had requested on January 25, 1984 that a number of discovery documents be copied and that you be notified when the copies were ready for pickup. Enclosed herewith are requested copies numbering 1222 pages. At five cents (5¢) per page, the copying charge is $61.10.

We recently added to the inventory of discovery documents the following:

Letter of December 5, 1983 from Suzanne Isola of Duke Power Company to James Emerson of Olympic High School, Charlotte, NC;

Report prepared for Duke Power Company by PRC Engineering entitled "EFFECT OF "SHADOW" EVACUATION ON THE TIME TO EVACUATE THE CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION EPZ" of February, 1984; and

Brochure entitled "AGRICULTURE AND NUCLEAR POWER IN SOUTH CAROLINA" dated July, 1983 and developed by Clemson University and South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division.

We are also enclosing the following for you and all persons on the service list:

8402150178 840207
PDR ADOCK 05000413
G PDR

D503

Booklet entitled "CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION STUDENT EMERGENCY PLAN" of December 28, 1983; and

Brochure entitled "CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION EMERGENCY PLAN", 1984 edition.

Sincerely yours,

DUKE POWER COMPANY

Ronald V. Shearin

bjh

Enclosures

cc: Service List

Catawba Nuclear Station
Student Emergency Plan

Important Information. Read and save this booklet.

Dear Student:

This brochure is for you and your parents. It is part of the emergency plan for Catawba Nuclear Station. It tells you what to do if you hear the emergency sirens while you are in school or at home alone.

Listen carefully when the information in this brochure is explained to you at school. Ask questions if you don't understand.

There is a card in the brochure with important information. Your teacher will help you fill it out. Take it home to your parents. It will tell them where to pick you up if you are taken from school to a shelter. Your parents should stick the card in a safe place at home. Tell them to remember the information on the card.

Take this brochure home to your parents. Read and study it together. You and your parents plan what you should do if the sirens go off while you are at home alone.

We expect the Catawba Nuclear Station to operate safely. But we want you to be prepared. If you know the information in this brochure, you will be prepared for an emergency.

Sincerely,

J. W. Hampton

Jim Hampton
Station Manager

Q&A

This booklet is for students who go to schools near the Catawba Nuclear Station. Catawba Nuclear Station is a power plant. It generates electricity using nuclear fuel. Duke Power operates the station.

We expect the nuclear station to run safely. You probably will never have to use the information in this booklet. But we want you to be prepared. This booklet tells you what you should do if there is ever an accident at the station that could affect your safety.

Read the following questions and answers to find out what to do.

Q: If something happens at the nuclear station, how will I know?

A: If anything happens at Catawba that you should know about, sirens will go off. The sirens will make a loud steady sound for three minutes.

Q: What should I do if I'm at school and the sirens go off?

A: If you're at school and you hear the sirens, be quiet and listen to your teacher. Stay with your class. Your principal will listen to the radio to find out what to do. Your teacher will look after you. Stay calm. Your teachers and principal have been taught what to do.

Q: If my school is evacuated, what should my parents do?

A: Your parents should pick you up at the shelter for your school. They will have that information on a card you will fill out and take home. Local radio and TV stations will tell them what is going on.

Q: If my school is in a zone that is told to stay indoors, what should my parents do?

A: Your parents should *not* try to pick you up at school. This would only cause confusion. They should keep listening to the radio or TV for information.

Q: If my school is evacuated, how will I get to the shelter?

A: Plans have been made for buses to take you. Students will be taken to the shelter for their school. You will stay there with a teacher until your parents can pick you up. Your parents should pick you up at the shelter.

Q: How will my parents know where to pick me up?

A: The student information card in this booklet will tell your parents the zone in which your school is located. It will also tell them the shelter used for your school. Your teacher will help you fill out the card. Take it home to your parents. Ask them to put it in a place where they can find it.

Q: What if the shelter for my home is different from the shelter for my school?

A: If you are at school and both you and your parents have been told to evacuate, your parents can go to your school's shelter and stay with you.

Q: What should I do if I'm at home alone and the sirens go off?

A: If you are outdoors, go inside immediately and turn on the radio or television. Listen for your home's zone to be called. If you don't hear your zone, you don't need to do anything but keep listening to your local radio or television station. If you are in a zone that is told to stay indoors, close all windows and doors. Turn off fans, air conditioners and furnaces that have fans. Keep listening to the radio or television station until it says the emergency is over.

Q: What if I don't hear any information on the radio or TV after the siren goes off?

A: You may have heard a test of the sirens. Or a siren may have gone off by mistake. Keep listening. If you still don't hear anything, call the emergency number for your county listed below.

York County Emergency Management	(803) 328-6171 ext. 225, 226
Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Emergency Management	(704) 374-2412
Gaston County Emergency Management	(704) 866-3303

Q: If I'm home alone and I'm told to leave, what do I do if I can't drive?

A: Wait for your parents to come home and pick you up. Or ride to the shelter with a friend or neighbor. If you sometimes stay home alone, you and your parents should work out a plan to get you to the shelter. If you plan to ride with a friend or neighbor, have your parents tell them of your plan. Then if an evacuation is ordered they will know to take you with them. If you stay alone, and don't have neighbors or friends nearby, your parents should call your county civil defense office today and tell them your situation. Use the phone numbers listed above.

Q: What happens at the shelter?

A: There will be many people at the shelter with you. There will also be people from the Red Cross, Salvation Army and other organizations to help you until your parents arrive.

School Locations And Planning Zones

School	Zone	Shelter
Belleview Elementary School 1	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
Bethel Elementary School 36	F-1	Bethany ARP Church
Castle Heights Junior High School 3	C-2	Lewisville High School
Clover High School 34	E-2	Bethany Elementary School
Clover Junior High School 33	E-2	Bethany ARP Church
Clover Middle School 35	E-2	Bethany ARP Church
Ebenezer Elementary School 18	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
Ebinport Elementary School 19	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
Edgewood Special Education Center 8	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Episcopal Church Home for Children 31	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
Finley Road Elementary School 11	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Floyd D. Johnson Vocational School 27	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
Fort Mill Elementary School 22	B-2	Indianland Elementary School
Fort Mill High School 24	B-2	Indianland High School
Fort Mill Junior High School 25	B-2	Indianland Vocational School
Fort Mill Primary School 23	B-2	Indianland Elementary School
Harold C. Johnson Middle School 28	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
Independence Elementary School 5	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Jefferson Elementary School 29	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
Kinard Elementary School 32	E-2	Bethany ARP Church
Leslie Elementary School 6	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
McCelvey Elementary School 30	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
Mount Gallant Elementary School 15	C-1	Lewisville Middle School
Northside Elementary School 2	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
Northwestern High School 13	C-2	Lewisville High School
Oakdale Elementary School 7	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Olympic High School 39	A-2	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Pineville Elementary School 40	A-3	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Rawlinson Road Junior High School 14	C-2	Lewisville High School
Richmond Drive Elementary School 20	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Rock Hill Alternative School 37	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Rock Hill Career Development Center 12	C-2	Lewisville Middle School
Rock Hill High School 4	C-2	Lewisville High School
Rosewood Elementary School 16	C-1	Lewisville Elementary School
Steele Creek Elementary School 38	A-2	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Sullivan Junior High School 17	C-2	Lewisville High School
Sunset Park Elementary School 10	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
Sylvia Circle Elementary School 9	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School
W. A. Bess School 41	F-3	Ashley Junior High School
York Comprehensive High School 26	D-2	Sharon Elementary School
York Road Elementary School 21	C-2	Lewisville Elementary School

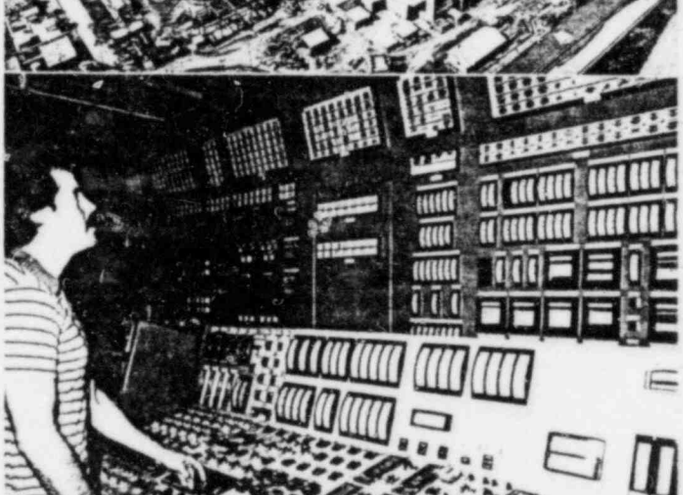
Ashley Junior High School Gastonia, NC
Bethany ARP Church Clover, SC
Bethany Elementary School Clover, SC
Indianland Elementary School Fort Mill, SC
Indianland High School Fort Mill, SC
Indianland Vocational School Fort Mill, SC
Lewisville Elementary School Edgemoor, SC
Lewisville High School Richburg, SC
Lewisville Middle School Richburg, SC
Sharon Elementary School Sharon, SC
University of North Carolina at Charlotte Charlotte, NC

12-28-83

Catawba Nuclear Station Emergency Plan

1984 Edition

Important information. Read and save this booklet.



We Want You To Be Prepared

This booklet is an emergency plan for people who live within 10 miles of Catawba Nuclear Station. We expect the station to operate safely. But we want you to be prepared—to know what the sirens mean and what you should do if you hear them.

The plan was made by state and local government officials and Duke Power Company. **Keep this booklet in a place where you can find it.** This booklet will be updated each year.

We hope you will take time to read this booklet carefully and study the maps at the back. If your family is familiar with the plan, you will be prepared for an emergency. If you have questions, call your county emergency management office:

York County Emergency Management	(803) 328-6171 ext. 225, 226
Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Emergency Management	(704) 374-2412
Gaston County Emergency Management	(704) 866-3303

If You Hear A Rumor

On occasion there may be noises or activities at Catawba that prompt rumors in the area around the plant. If you ever hear a rumor about something supposedly going on at the plant, call us immediately to get the facts. Don't repeat or act on rumor. You can get information by calling this number: (803) 324-5015 Rock Hill or (803) 831-2657 Lake Wylie.

Special Help For The Handicapped

The emergency agencies listed above can notify and evacuate people with special needs during an emergency. If you are hearing impaired, or have a physical limitation, call your emergency agency today to tell them about your special needs. Use the phone number for your county listed above.

Dear Neighbor:

Duke Power Company has been producing electricity safely with nuclear power for more than 10 years. This year the Catawba Nuclear Station will begin producing electricity. As part-owner and operator of the station, Duke Power wants you to know about the emergency plan for our area.

We want to make sure we have the best possible plan. Once a year, practice drills will be held to make sure the plan works. State and local agencies work with Duke Power on these drills.

It is very unlikely there would ever be a serious emergency at Catawba. But it is important for you to know what actions to take if there were an emergency. This booklet tells you.

If you know someone who is blind or who does not read well, read this information to them. Talk to them about what to do in an emergency.

If there is an emergency, listen only to emergency officials and your local radio and television stations. They will give you the right information. If they tell you to take actions different from the ones in this brochure, follow the instructions given at the time of the emergency.

We are committed to safely generating electricity to serve your needs. If you have questions about the Catawba station, call us at (803) 324-5015 Rock Hill, or (803) 831-2657 Lake Wylie.

Sincerely,

J. W. Hampton

Jim Hampton
Station Manager

How it Works

The Catawba Nuclear Station uses steam to generate electricity. Steam pushes against the blades of a turbine to turn them. As the turbine spins, it turns a generator. The generator produces electricity.

Since Catawba is a nuclear station, it uses uranium as its fuel. Uranium atoms can be split apart. This process is called nuclear fission. When the atoms split, heat and fission products are produced. The heat is used to make steam. Some of the fission products are radioactive. The plant is designed to keep this radiation inside.

There are three separate systems of water at Catawba. Water in one system doesn't touch water in another system.

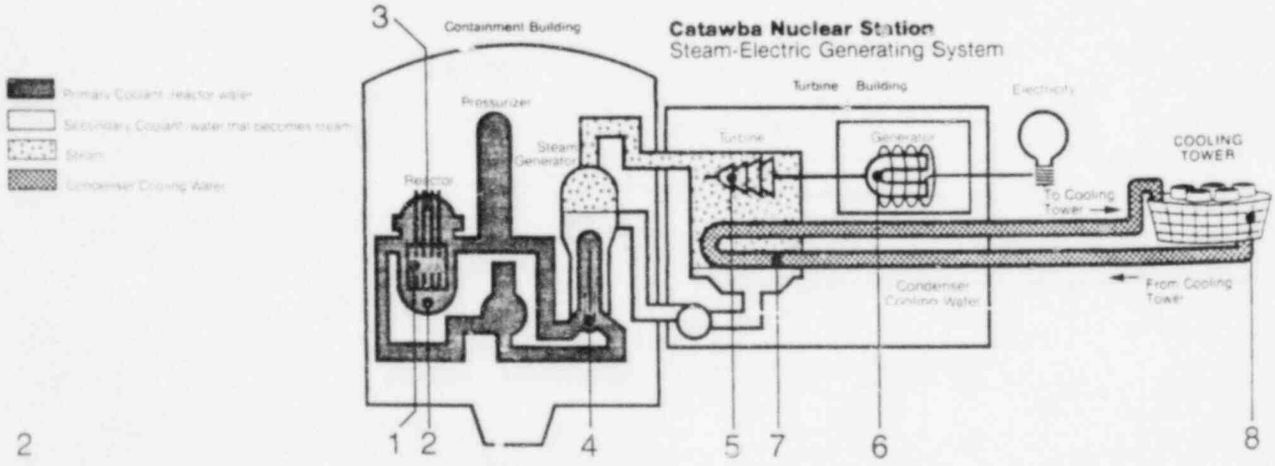
The first system is the primary water system (shown in green). It circulates around the nuclear fuel, called the core (1).

As it flows through the reactor (2), it heats to about 600° F. Because this water is under very high pressure, it does not boil. The amount of heat produced in the reactor is controlled by control rods (3). The reactor shuts down when the control rods are lowered.

The heated primary water next flows through u-shaped tubes in the steam generator (4). There it gives off its heat to water (dark blue) in the secondary water system. It is then pumped back to the reactor to be heated again.

Water in the secondary system is changed to steam (light blue) in the steam generator. The steam spins a turbine (5) connected to an electric generator (6) and produces electricity. As the steam leaves the turbine, it falls on pipes (7) carrying cooling water in the third system (yellow). This water comes from the cooling towers (8).

As the steam hits the outside of the pipes, it is changed back to water. It is then pumped to the steam generator to be heated to steam again. The steam heats the water inside the pipes. Before it can be used again, it must be cooled in the cooling towers.



Catawba Nuclear Station

Two Units (1,145,000 kilowatts each)

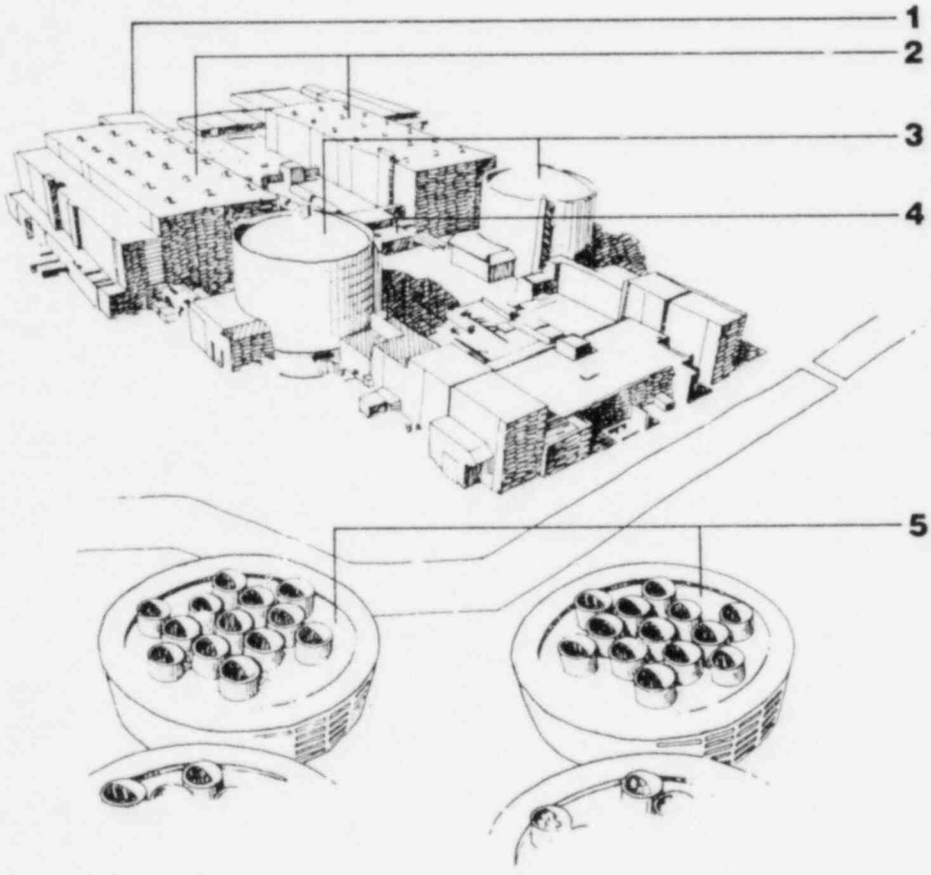
1 **Administration Building** contains security and plant offices.

2 **Turbine Building** contains the turbines, the generator and the condenser system.

3 **Containment Building** (or reactor building) is made of steel and reinforced concrete. It houses the reactor vessel, pressurizer, reactor coolant pumps, steam generators and other equipment. This building is designed to keep radiation inside.

4 **Auxiliary Building** houses the control room, equipment and laboratories for operation of the plant.

5 **Cooling Towers** cool the condenser cooling water to be used again. There are three cooling towers for each unit. Each tower can cool 200,000 gallons of water each minute.



Radiation . . . A Fact Of Life

Radiation is energy. Radar, radio waves, ultraviolet (sun) rays and X-rays are common forms of radiation.

Radiation 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. These sources of radiation are lumped together and called background radiation.

In addition to natural background radiation, there is also man-made radiation. It comes from such things as medical and dental X-rays and treatments. Very small amounts of radiation comes from the generation of nuclear power.

There are three types of radiation: alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays. Alpha particles are the least penetrating. They can be stopped by a sheet of paper. Beta particles can be stopped by a thin sheet of metal. Gamma rays are the most penetrating. They can be almost completely stopped by three feet of concrete.

Radiation is measured in units called millirems. The average person receives about 180 millirems of background and man-made radiation a year. Each year we get more radiation from natural sources than we get from an operating nuclear plant. The chart on the opposite page shows how much radiation we get from different things. You can see an operating nuclear power plant adds very little to how much radiation we get.

If there were a major emergency at Catawba, people in areas near the plant could be exposed to high levels of radiation. Exposure to high levels of radiation causes health effects. For your protection, follow the instructions on the emergency broadcast stations.

If radiation were released, you could protect yourself by:

1 Following the instructions given by the emergency broadcast radio or television station.

2 If instructed, leave the area and check in at a shelter.

3 If you are told to stay indoors, turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced-air heating units. Close all windows and doors.

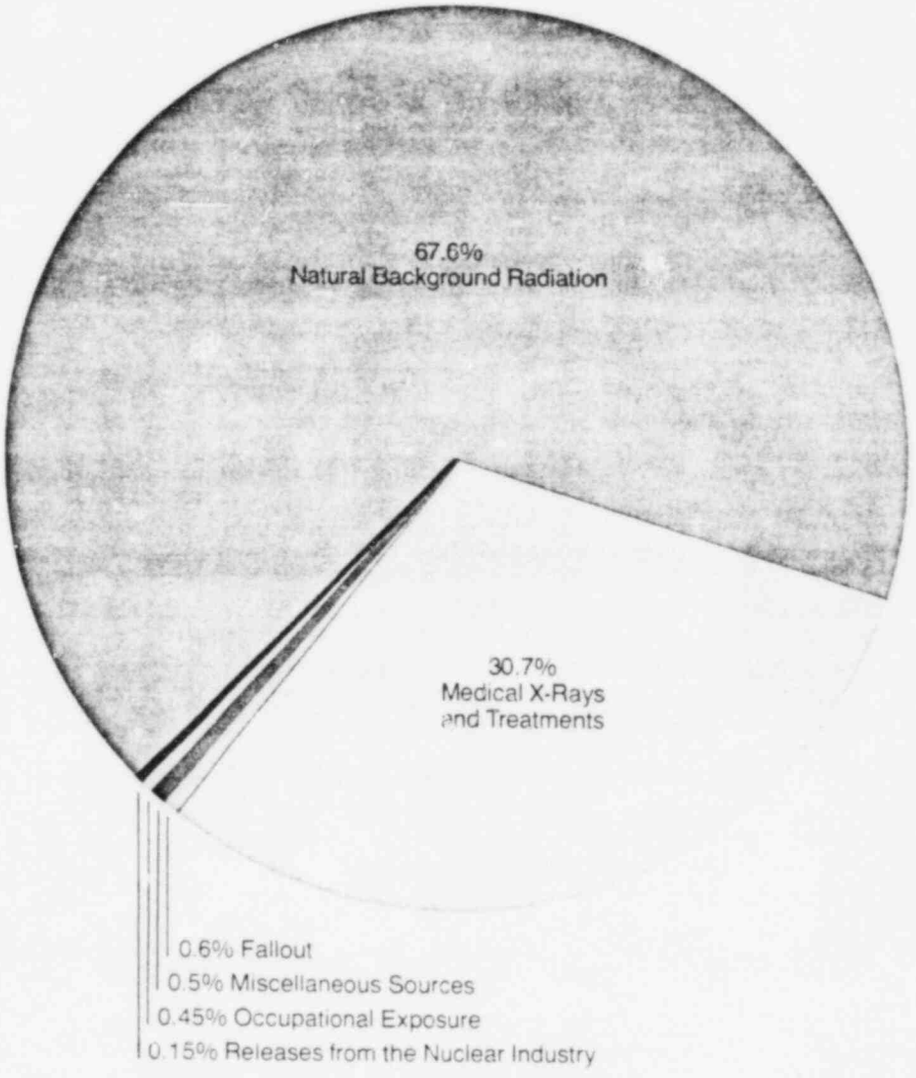
4 Hold a damp cloth over your nose and mouth.

5 Limit the amount of time you are outdoors.

Unborn babies and children up to six years old are more likely than other people to be harmed by radiation. Because of this, early precautions might be ordered for women who are, or could be, pregnant and very young children.

Most evidence shows radiation doses of 25 to 50,000 millirems do not cause permanent health effects. To be extra careful, protective actions would be ordered at much lower levels. This would provide you and your family more time to take shelter or, if necessary, to evacuate.

Sources Of Radiation



Sources and amounts of natural background radiation *(Measured in Millirem per Year)*

Cosmic Rays	26
Air-Food-Water	24
The Earth	26
Building Materials:	
Living in a brick house	7
Living in a stone house	7

Sources and amounts of man-made radiation *(Measured in Millirem)*

Dental X-Rays:	
Bitewing series	40
Panoramic	500
Coast-to-Coast Airline Flight	1
Color Television	1 per year
Living Next to an Operating Nuclear Plant	Less than 1 per year

Nuclear Terms

Chain Reaction — The point in the fission process at which the production of neutrons in the reactor core is self-sustaining.
Cold Shutdown — The temperature of the water in the primary system is reduced below boiling point and the pressure is reduced to atmospheric pressure.
Control Rods — Rods made of a material that absorbs neutrons. When inserted into the nuclear fuel, the rods stop the fission process, shutting down the reactor.
Core — The central part of a nuclear reactor that contains the nuclear fuel.
Emergency Core Cooling System — A back-up emergency system designed to pump thousands of gallons of water into the reactor core to cool the fuel.
Fission — The nuclear process in which a heavy atom, such as uranium, splits into fragments.
Fuel Assemblies — A collection of rods that contain the nuclear fuel pellets which produce heat to make steam used to generate electricity.
Fuel Pellets — Thimble-sized uranium oxide pellets used in nuclear power generation. Each pellet contains about the same amount of energy as that produced from burning one ton of coal. A modern reactor core may contain up to 10 million pellets.
Fuel Rods — Hollow tubes 13 feet long that contain stacks of uranium oxide fuel pellets. These rods are bundled together to form fuel assemblies.
Half-life — The time required for a radioactive substance to lose one-half its radioactivity. Half-life can vary from minutes to years, depending on the substance.
Maximum Permissible Dose (MPD) — The legal limit to the amount of radiation a member of the public may be exposed to from any source. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has established a maximum per person permissible dose of 500 millirems of radiation per year for the general public. For nuclear plant workers, the maximum has been established at 5,000 millirems per year.
Millirem — The unit used to measure radiation dosage. It is 1/1000th of a REM. REM stands for Roentgen Equivalent Man, a measure of radiation that indicates potential impact on human cells.
Radioactivity — The property possessed by some elements that give off energy in the form of waves or particles. Radiation may be alpha, beta or gamma.
Reactor Trip — The situation in which control rods are quickly inserted into the fuel core of the reactor, stopping the fission process.

Emergency Classifications

One of the four classifications below would be used to describe a nuclear plant emergency. You should know these terms. Duke Power would contact federal, state and local authorities in each of the following situations.

1 An **Unusual Event** is the least serious of the four warning classifications. It means there is a minor problem at the station that is being handled by plant workers. Because of strict federal regulations, a number of problems are reported as unusual events even though they pose no danger to the public. They would be reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to state and local officials. No release of radiation is expected. You will not have to do anything.

2 An **Alert** is an event that could affect plant safety. Although there is still no danger to the public, county and state officials begin getting emergency operation centers ready in case the situation gets worse. You probably will not have to do anything.

3 A **Site Area Emergency** is an event that could possibly affect the public. Small amounts of radiation could be released outside the station. The sirens are sounded to alert the public to listen to the emergency broadcast stations for information and instructions.

4 A **General Emergency** is the most serious of the four classifications. State and federal authorities would take action to protect the public and station workers. Emergency broadcast stations would continue to give information and instructions. If necessary, some areas could be evacuated.

Locating Your Zone

Look at the map on page 12 of this booklet. You will see the 10-mile area around Catawba Nuclear Station is divided into zones. **Find the zone where you live or work. Write it on the inside back cover of this booklet.** This way you will know if you live or work in the area affected by an emergency. For example, residents in zones A-1 and A-2 might be told to stay indoors. Others might not be affected.

Next turn to the protective action zones chart on page 13. Find the shelter for your zone. Locate it on the map of shelters on page 14. This is where you would go if an evacuation were ordered.

How Would I Be Told About An Emergency?

If there were an emergency at the Catawba Nuclear Station, Duke Power would immediately tell state and county emergency organizations. These groups have plans to deal with any emergency at Catawba. They would tell you if any action is needed.

To warn you of an emergency, sirens in the 10-mile area around the station would go off.

A steady, three-minute signal would sound. Turn on your radio or television immediately. Tune to one of the emergency broadcast stations. These stations would give you information and tell you what you should do.

The emergency broadcast stations for the area around Catawba are:

AM RADIO

Belmont, NC	WCGC	1270
Charlotte, NC	WAME	1430
	WAYS	610
	WBT	1110
	WGIV	1600
	WHVN	1310
	WQCC	1540
	WSOC	930
Concord, NC	WEGO	1410
Dallas, NC	WAAK	960
Gastonia, NC	WGAS	1420
	WGNC	1450
	WLTC	1370
Kannapolis, NC	WGTL	870
	WRKB	1460
Kings Mountain, NC	WKMT	1220
Lincolnton, NC	WLON	1050
Monroe, NC	WIXE	1190
	WMAP	1060
Mooresville, NC	WHIP	1350
Rock Hill, SC	WRHI	1340
	WTYC	1150
York, SC	WBZK	980

FM RADIO

Charlotte, NC	WBCY	107.9
	WEZC	104.7
	WFAE	90.9
	WROQ	95.1
	WSOC	103.7
Concord, NC	WPEG	97.9
Davidson, NC	WDAV	89.9
Gastonia, NC	WZ[illegible]	101.9
Kannapolis, NC	WRKB	99.7
Rock Hill, SC	WNSC	88.9

TV

Charlotte, NC	WBTV	Ch. 3
	WCCB	Ch. 18
	WPCQ	Ch. 36
	WSOC	Ch. 9
	WTVI	Ch. 42
Concord, NC	WUNG	Ch. 58
Rock Hill, SC	WNSC	Ch. 30

In case of an emergency, fire, police and rescue units would also patrol the affected areas and sound their sirens.

If I Hear The Siren, What Should I Do?

Go indoors immediately and tune to one of the emergency broadcast stations. Listen for instructions for your zone. You might be told to stay indoors or to evacuate. You might hear that your zone is not affected. Follow the instructions.

Use the telephone only for emergencies.

Even if there were an accident at Catawba Nuclear Station, it is not likely everyone within the 10-mile area would be affected. The areas affected would depend on such things as wind speed and wind direction. It would also depend on how serious the accident is.

If you hear no message on radio or television, call your county's emergency management office listed on the inside of the front cover.

You Might Be Told To Stay Indoors

If you are told to stay indoors:

1 Stay indoors until you are told it is safe to go out.

2 Close all windows and doors. Turn off fans, air conditioners and forced-air heating units.

3 Move to a basement if possible.

4 Place a damp cloth over your nose and mouth.

5 Listen to your local radio or television station for more instructions.

6 Water, milk and food supplies will be monitored for potential contamination. The emergency broadcast stations will notify the public of any actions to be taken in regard to food and water.

If You Are Ordered To Evacuate

If you are ordered to leave the area:

1 Do not try to take all of your things with you. You could be away from home from a few hours to a few days.

2 Turn off appliances and faucets. Lock all windows and doors.

3 Hold a damp cloth over your nose and mouth. This would help keep radiation from entering your body.

4 Provide food, water and shelter for your pets and livestock. Pets are not allowed at the shelters.

5 Get into your car or other vehicle. Close all windows and vents. Drive to your shelter and register. You may stay at the shelter. Or after you register at the shelter, you may choose to stay with friends or relatives living at least 15 miles from the plant. Registering at the shelter will enable officials to contact you to tell you when you can go back home. You can also get information there while away from home.

Exit Routes During An Evacuation

Look at the map and protective action zones chart at the back of this booklet to find your exit route. Exit routes would also be announced on radio and television. Police would help direct traffic during an evacuation. Use car pools if possible, to limit traffic. DRIVE SAFELY. Once outside the 10-mile area you would be directed to the shelter for your zone.

Services Provided At The Shelters

1 Representatives of organizations including Red Cross, Salvation Army and insurance companies would be at shelters to provide services you may need.

2 Shelters would have facilities for decontamination of evacuees and their vehicles and personal items.

3 Shelters would also provide food, water, clothing, medical help, beds, showers and toilets.

4 Radioprotective drugs would be available if distributed by state authorities.

Things You May Want To Take In An Evacuation

The shelters would have food, clothing and beds for you. Shelters would also have medical support and telephones. You might want to bring these things from home:

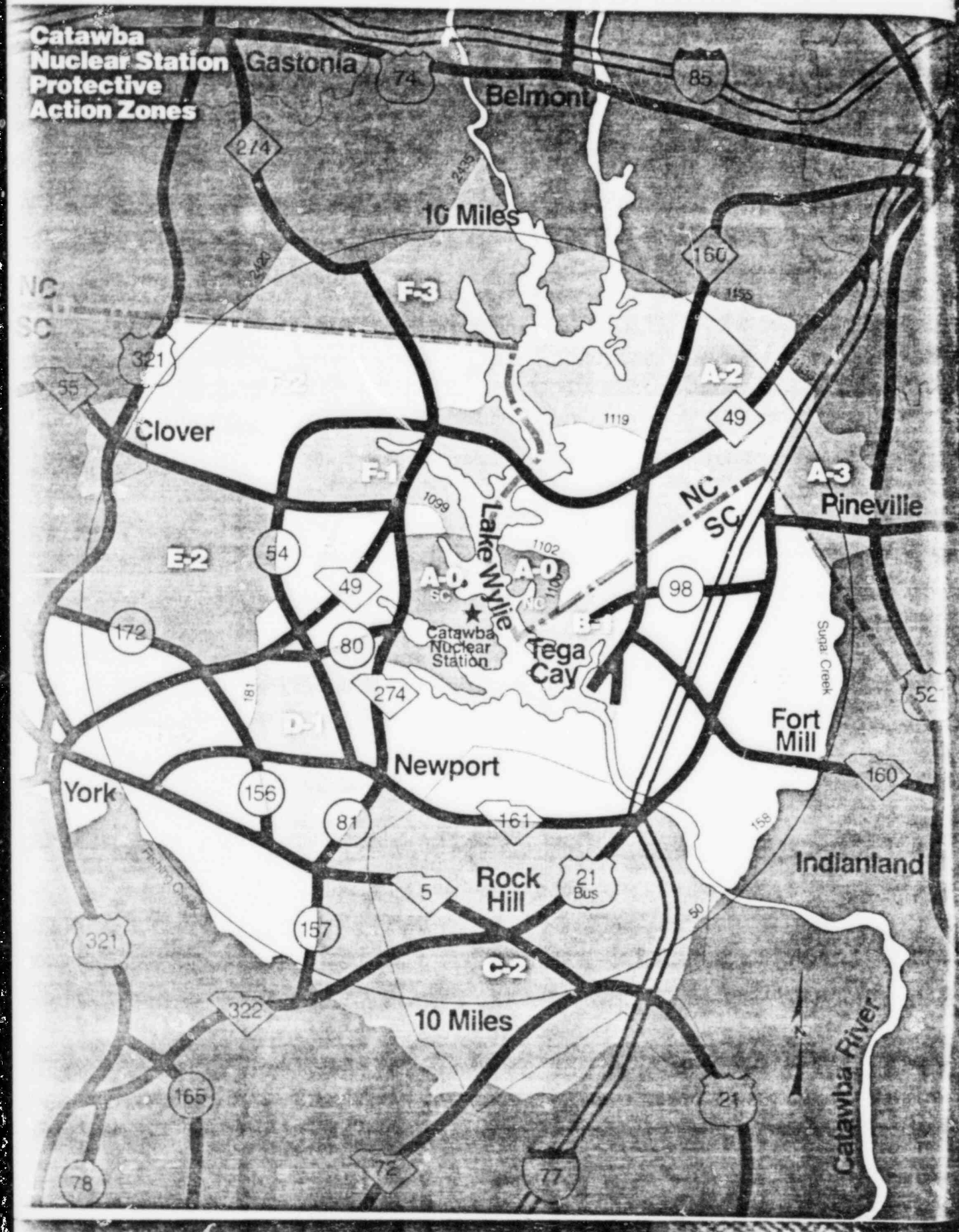
1. Two changes of clothing;
2. Two blankets or a sleeping bag for each person;
3. Important personal papers;
4. Toilet articles (soap, toothbrush and toothpaste);
5. Medical supplies (first aid kit, medicine and prescriptions);
6. Special baby formulas or food.

What If My Children Are In School?

If an evacuation were ordered, children at schools within the emergency zone would be moved to the shelter for their school. It is important for parents to know what zone their children's school is in. You also should know what shelter they will be taken to. To find out, look at the map of zones and list of shelters at the end of this booklet. Write the zone for your children's school on the back of this booklet. Adults will stay with the children until parents pick them up. If your children ever spend time alone, you should tell them what to do in an emergency. Be sure they know what zone they are in.

What If I Don't Have Transportation?

If you or members of your family cannot drive or do not have any transportation, call the emergency agency in your area at the number listed on the inside front cover. You would be picked up. If members of your family are sometimes at home without transportation, make these plans now.


Catawba Nuclear Station Protective Action Zones
Gastonia
Belmont
74
85
214
10 Miles
160
F-3
NC
SC
321
55
A-2
49
Clover
1119
F-1
A-3
Pineville
NC
SC
Lake Wylie
1099
1102
E-2
54
49
A-0
A-0
98
Catawba Nuclear Station
Tega Cay
172
80
274
181
Sugar Creek
52
Fort Mill
Newport
160
York
156
81
161
158
Indianland
Rock Hill
21 Bus
5
157
321
C-2
322
10 Miles
165
21
78
72
77
Catawba River

County	Zone	Primary Evacuation Routes	Shelters
Mecklenburg	**A-0** NC **A-1** **A-2** **A-3**	1. NC 49 or US 521 or NC 160 to I-77 North. I-77 North to I-85 North to NC 49, east to the shelter. 2. Or, NC 49 east to the shelter. 3. Or, NC 51 east to NC 16, north to I-85 North to NC 49 to the shelter.	UNCC 1
Gaston	**F-3**	1. NC 274 north to Garrison Blvd. West to the shelter.	Ashley Jr. High School 2
York	**A-0** SC	1. SC 55 west to SC 161, north to Bethany ARP Church. 2. Or, SC 55 west to Bethany Elementary School. 3. Or, SC 49 west to S-40, north to Sharon Elementary School. 4. Or, SC 49 west to SC 211 west to Hickory Grove School.	Bethany ARP Church 3 Bethany Elementary School 4 Sharon Elementary School 5 Hickory Grove School 6
Lancaster	**B-1** **B-2** **C-1**	1. SC 160 east to US 521, south to Indianland Elementary School, Indianland High School, and Indianland Vocational School. 2. SC 160 east to US 521, south to SC 9, west to Barr Street Jr. High. 3. SC 160 east to US 521, south to North Elementary School.	Indianland Elementary School 7 Indianland High School 8 Indianland Vocational School 9 Barr Street Jr. High School 10 North Elementary School 11
Chester	**C-2**	1. US 21 south to SC 9, east to Ft. Lawn-Springs Warehouse and Springs Cotton Division. 2. US 21 south to SC 9, west to Ft. Lawn Elementary School. 3. I-77 South to SC 9, east to Lewisville High School, Lewisville Middle School, and Lewisville Elementary School. 4. I-77 South to S-46, east to Lando Baptist church. 5. SC 72 south to SC 72 By-Pass, south to Southside Elementary School, Chester County Career Center, and Chester Senior High School. 6. SC 72 south to SC 72 By-Pass, south to US 321, north to Old National Guard Armory. 7. SC 72 south to Springs Mill-Eureka Plant. 8. SC 72 south to SC 909, west to S-190, south to Gethsemane Baptist Church. 9. SC 72 south to SC 132, west to S-1, north to York Road Elementary School. 10. US 321 south to S-78, north to Brown Chapel AME Zion Church and Christian Home Church. 11. US 321 south to S-29, south to North Chester Head Start School. 12. US 321 south to Lowry's Baptist Church.	Ft. Lawn-Springs Warehouse 12 Springs Cotton Division 13 Ft. Lawn Elementary School 14 Lewisville Elementary School 15 Lewisville Middle School 16 Lewisville High School 17 Lando Baptist Church 18 Southside Elementary School 19 Chester Co. Career Center 20 Chester Senior High School 21 Old National Guard Armory 22 Springs Mill-Eureka Plant 23 York Road Elementary School 24 Gethsemane Baptist Church 25 Christian Home Church 26 Brown Chapel AME Zion Church 27 North Chester Head Start School 28 Lowry's Baptist Church 29
Union	**D-1** **D-2**	1. SC49 west to SC9, west to S-31, north to Lockhart School. 2. SC49 west to S-69, north to Union High Complex.	Lockhart School 30 Union High Complex 31
Cherokee	**E-1** **E-2** **F-1** **F-2**	1. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to S-100, south to Blacksburg High School. 2. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to Cherokee Vocational School. 3. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to SC18, south to Gaffney High School. 4. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to SC18, south to S-111, east to East Jr. High School. 5. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to S-89, north to West School. 6. SC55 west to SC5, north to US29, west to S-31, north to B.D. Lee Elementary School. 7. I-85 West to Luther Vaughn Elementary School.	Blacksburg High School 32 Cherokee Voc. School 33 East Jr. High School 34 Gaffney High School 35 West School 36 B.D. Lee Elementary School 37 Luther Vaughn Elem. School 38

The shelters listed here have enough space for all North Carolina residents living within 10 miles of the nuclear station. There is enough space for one-third of all South Carolina residents who live within 10-miles of the plant. Additional shelters would be opened in York, Lancaster, Union, Chester, Cherokee and Fairfield counties for South Carolina residents if needed. People who arrive at a shelter that is full would be directed to one of the additional shelters.