

# Brunswick Nuclear Plant

## 2019-2020 Emergency Preparedness Information



### Siren Test Dates

#### Full-volume tests (5-30 seconds)

2020: Jan. 8, April 8, July 8

#### Full-volume tests (3 minutes)

2019: Oct. 9

2020: Oct. 14

Sirens are tested on Wednesdays.



For nuclear emergency planning, go to: [duke-energy.com/NuclearEP](https://duke-energy.com/NuclearEP)



BUILDING A SMARTER ENERGY FUTURE®



## Dear Neighbor,

In the Carolinas, nuclear has safely and reliably generated about 50% of our customers' electricity for nearly half a century, and our six nuclear plants continue to be an important part of the company's clean energy mix.

We always expect our nuclear plants to operate safely, but in the unlikely event of an emergency, we want you to be prepared. The information in this booklet is part of comprehensive emergency plans developed with local, state

and federal emergency management officials to keep you informed. Please familiarize yourself with this information and keep it in an easily accessible place.

Thank you for your continued support. We are proud to be your neighbor.

Randy Gideon

Site Vice President, Brunswick Nuclear Plant

Nuclear emergency planning information can be found on Duke Energy's website, [duke-energy.com/NuclearEP](https://www.duke-energy.com/NuclearEP). You can also learn more about nuclear energy on the Nuclear Information Center website, [nuclear.duke-energy.com](https://www.nuclear.duke-energy.com). And, you can connect with us through our social media channels. Follow us on Facebook – @DukeEnergyNuclear and on Twitter – @DE\_Nuclear.



## 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 booklet. 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.

## Siren Test Dates

### Full-volume tests (5-30 seconds)

2020: Jan. 8, April 8, July 8

### Full-volume tests (3 minutes)

2019: Oct. 9

2020: Oct. 14

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:

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<b>97.3</b>	<b>WMNX</b>
<b>98.7</b>	<b>WRMR</b>

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### 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:

<b>Band</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>VHF-FM</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>156.8 MHz</b>
<b>HF</b>		<b>2182.0 kHz</b>

### 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 booklet 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 booklet 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. **Please review this information and keep it in a place where you can readily find it.**

## 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 booklet
- 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. These 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 booklet 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 booklet.

# 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 booklet.
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 booklet. Evacuation routes and reception centers/evacuation shelters for each zone are listed on pages 11 to 16.**

## 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 information on pages 13 to 16.
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 booklet 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 or your vehicle 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 page 8.

# 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 relocated beginning on page 11. **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?

If you or your family needs assistance during an emergency, complete and mail the **Request for Special Assistance** card located in the back of this booklet. 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

### Special Assistance

During an emergency, county emergency management officials will assist people who need transportation or who have special/functional needs – in other words, those needing special assistance during an emergency.

If you or someone living in your home needs assistance during an emergency, complete the **Request for Special Assistance** card.

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 on pages 18 and 19.** 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 on pages 13 to 16.** Find the reception center/evacuation shelter for your zone(s). Locate it on the map on pages **18 and 19**. 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](http://ReadyNC.org).

### What about livestock and agricultural products?

When instructed, farmers should be prepared to take the following actions:

1. Monitor and follow instructions provided over the EAS. Specific recommendations for the protection of farm animals and agricultural products will be issued by appropriate state and county officials.
2. Crops and animals raised as food for people or animals should be protected when possible.
3. Remove all dairy animals from pastures, shelter if possible and provide them with stored feed and protected water.
4. Store feed in buildings, or cover with plastic or canvas if it is outdoors. Feed stored in buildings will be protected from contamination.
5. Cover open wells and water tanks.

Special brochures are published by your state to provide additional guidance concerning livestock, crops and gardens. Residents may download or request a copy of this information by contacting their state or local Cooperative Extension office. The web address and contact information may be found on page 34 of this booklet.

### Exit Routes During an Evacuation

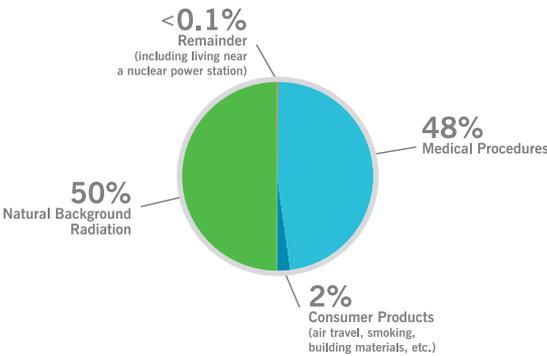
To find your recommended primary evacuation route, look at the information on pages **13 to 16**.

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.

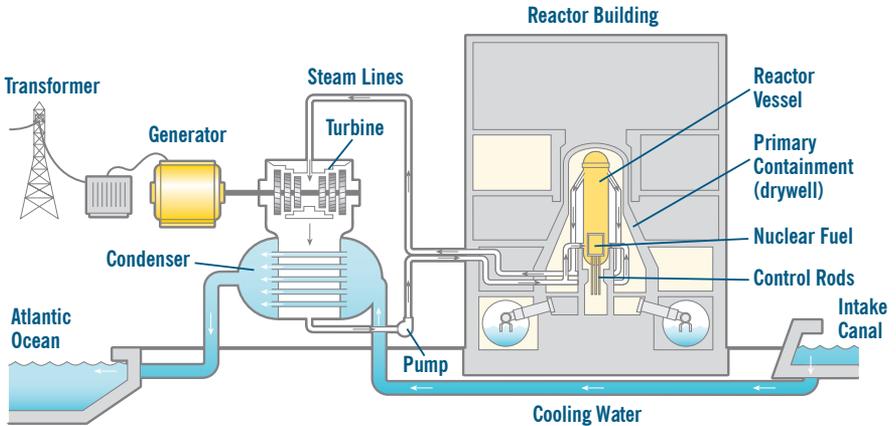
### Gamma

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 block the absorption of any other radioactive material. **KI should only be taken at the direction of public health officials.**

KI is available to residents living within 10 miles of the plant, at no cost, through county health departments. For more information, contact your state or county health department using the contact information found on page 34.

KI should be picked up, **before** an emergency, by all those living or working in the 10-mile EPZ. KI is most effective if taken **before** exposure.

# EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools

(for children who are in school)

Facility	Zone	Relocation School (pickup point)
<b>High Schools</b>		
South Brunswick High School (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	<b>Brunswick Academy (Supply)</b> 1109 Ocean Hwy. Bolivia, NC 28422
<b>Middle Schools</b>		
South Brunswick Middle School (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	<b>Leland Middle School (Leland)</b> 927 Old Fayetteville Rd. NE Leland, NC 28451
Southport Christian School (Southport)	5	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
<b>Elementary Schools</b>		
Carolina Beach Elementary School (Carolina Beach)	11	<b>Murray Middle School (Wilmington)</b> 655 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
Southport Christian School (Southport)	5	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Southport Elementary School (Southport)	2	<b>Supply Elementary School (Supply)</b> 51 Benton Rd. SE Supply, NC 28462
<b>Preschools and Child Care Centers</b>		
Childcare Network (Southport)	1	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Island Time Drop-N-Play (Carolina Beach)	11	<b>Murray Middle School (Wilmington)</b> 655 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412
Kids World Academy I (Southport)	2	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Kids World Academy II (Southport)	5	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422

# EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools

(for children who are in school)

Facility	Zone	Relocation School (pickup point)
<b>Preschools and Child Care Centers (continued)</b>		
L&L Montessori Preschool (Southport)	2	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Learn & Play (Boiling Spring Lakes)	7	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Long Beach Academy (Southport)	5	<b>Little Sandpipers I (Supply)</b> 972 Old Ocean Hwy. Bolivia, NC 28422
Sharon’s Childcare (Southport)	4	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422
Southport Baptist Church Preschool (Southport)	1	<b>Bolivia Elementary School (Bolivia)</b> 4036 Business 17E Bolivia, NC 28422

**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.

# 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	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• NC 133 North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<p><b>North Brunswick High School</b> 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451</p>
2	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• NC 133 North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<p><b>North Brunswick High School</b> 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451</p>
3	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 211 West</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass South</li> <li>• NC 130 West</li> </ul>	<p><b>West Brunswick High School</b> 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470</p>

# 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	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 211 West</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass South</li> <li>• NC 130 West</li> </ul>	<p><b>West Brunswick High School</b> 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470</p>
5	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 211 West</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass South</li> <li>• NC 130 West</li> </ul>	<p><b>West Brunswick High School</b> 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470</p>
6	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SR 1500 North (Midway Rd. SE)</li> <li>• Business 17 North (Old Ocean Hwy.)</li> <li>• SR 1401 (Galloway Rd. SE)</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass South</li> <li>• NC 130 West</li> </ul>	<p><b>West Brunswick High School</b> 550 Whiteville Rd. Shallotte, NC 28470</p>

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass North</li> <li>• Lanvale Rd. North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<b>North Brunswick High School</b> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• US 17 Bypass North</li> <li>• Lanvale Rd. North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<b>North Brunswick High School</b> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 133 North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<b>North Brunswick High School</b> 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451
10	Bordered on the north along a line from the New Hanover/Brunswick county line intersection (centered in the Cape Fear River) along Sedgley Dr. to West Telfair Cir. Along West Telfair Cir. to Telfair Dr. and Telfair Ct. From Telfair Ct. to Ocracoke Dr., extending east across US 421 South Seabreeze Rd. to the coast on the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern boundary moves south along the Atlantic Ocean coast to Ocean Blvd. The boundary moves west along Ocean Blvd. to the intersection of the New Hanover/Brunswick county line (centered in the Cape Fear River). The New Hanover/Brunswick county line (centered in the Cape Fear River) forms the western boundary of this zone. The zone includes Sea Breeze, Carolina Beach, Carolina Beach State Park and Federal Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dow Rd.</li> <li>• US 421 North</li> <li>• NC 132 North</li> </ul>	<b>Emma B. Trask Middle School</b> 2900 N. College Rd. Wilmington, NC 28405  <b>Ashley High School</b> (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	<p>Bordered on the north along a line from the New Hanover/Brunswick county line intersection (centered in the Cape Fear River) along Ocean Blvd. across US 421 to the coast on the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern boundary moves south along the Atlantic Ocean coast to the New Hanover/Brunswick county line (Corncake Inlet area). The boundary turns northwest toward the Fort Fisher/Southport ferry landing and continues out into the Cape Fear River to intersect the New Hanover/Brunswick county line. The New Hanover/Brunswick county line (centered in the Cape Fear River) forms the western boundary of this zone. The zone includes Kure Beach, Fort Fisher and Federal Point.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dow Rd.</li> <li>• US 421 North</li> <li>• NC 132 North</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emma B. Trask Middle School</b> 2900 N. College Rd. Wilmington, NC 28405</p> <p><b>Ashley High School</b> (Reception Center) 555 Halyburton Memorial Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28412</p>
12	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• NC 133 North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<p><b>North Brunswick High School</b> 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451</p>
13	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NC 87 North</li> <li>• NC 133 North</li> <li>• SR 1437 (Old Fayetteville Rd.) West</li> </ul>	<p><b>North Brunswick High School</b> 114 Scorpion Dr. Leland, NC 28451</p>

# 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



# 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](http://brunswickcountync.gov)

**Emergency Notification (Code Red)**  
[brunswickcountync.gov/codered](http://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](http://nhcgov.com)  
[emergencynhc.com](http://emergencynhc.com)

## **North Carolina Emergency Management**

1636 Gold Star Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27607  
919.733.3300  
800.858.0368  
[ReadyNC.org](http://ReadyNC.org)  
[ncdps.gov](http://ncdps.gov)

## **North Carolina Cooperative Extension**

919.515.2813  
[ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center](http://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](http://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](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/phpr/ki/ki.html)