

Harris 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

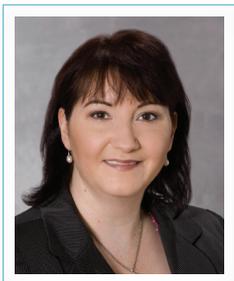
Sirens are tested on Wednesdays.



For nuclear emergency planning, go to: duke-energy.com/NuclearEP



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.

Tanya Hamilton
Site Vice President, Harris 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](https://www.facebook.com/DukeEnergyNuclear) and on Twitter – [@DE_Nuclear](https://twitter.com/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

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:

94.7 WQDR-FM

105.1 WDCG-FM

NOAA Weather Radio – All Hazards

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

Tone Alert Radios

Residents within a 5-mile radius of the Harris Nuclear Plant are given tone alert radios. These radios can be activated by the National Weather Service to notify residents of emergencies, such as severe weather or a problem at the Harris Nuclear Plant.

Always keep the radio plugged in where you can hear the alarm – especially while sleeping. Should the alarm sound, press the WEATHER bar/button on top of the radio to receive instructions. If there is an emergency, you should also tune to a radio/TV station for more details.

The pamphlet you received with your radio explains how it works. If you have questions about your radio, please call our customer service center at 919.508.5400 or 800.452.2777.

Tone Alert Radio Tests

Tone alert radios are tested every Wednesday around noon. To determine whether the alarm is a test or an emergency, press the WEATHER bar/button after the alarm sounds. The message that follows the alarm tells you if it is an emergency or a test. If it is an emergency, the message will tell you what to do.

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 17.**

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 12 to 17.
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 (EPZ). Each zone is marked with a letter and/or 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 12 to 17 and 20. 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.

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

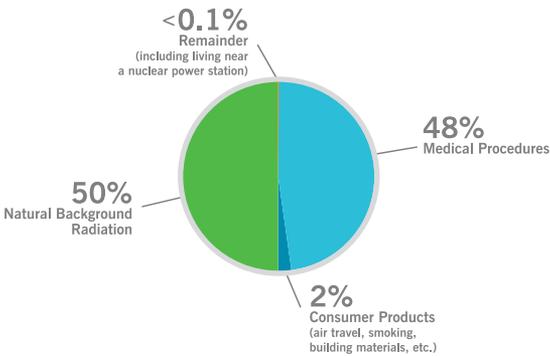
To find your recommended primary evacuation route, look at the information on pages **12 to 17 and 20**.

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.

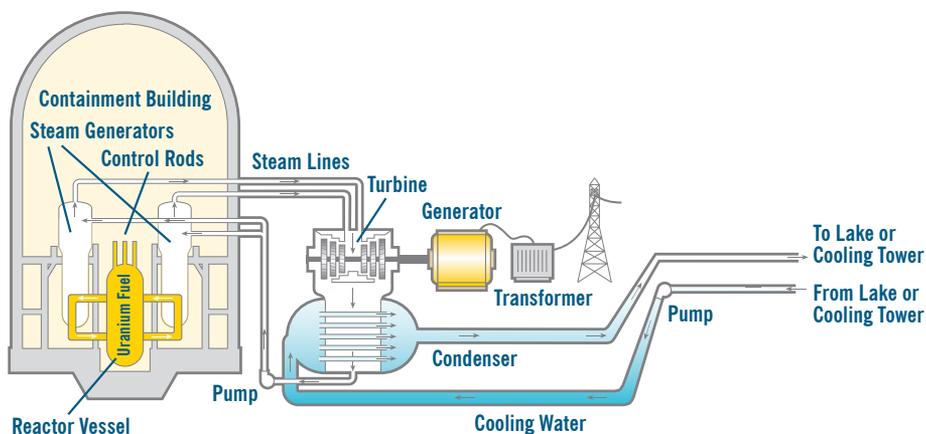
Gamma

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.

Public and private charter/preparatory schools located within the 10-mile emergency planning zone, that are not listed in this booklet, should move students to the relocation schools designated for the zone where the school is located.

EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools

Facility	Zone	Relocation School
High Schools		
Apex Friendship High School	B	Garner High School (Garner)
Fuquay-Varina High School	G	Garner High School (Garner)
Holly Springs High School	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Southern Wake Academy	G	Garner High School (Garner)
Thales Academy Jr/Sr High School	B	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
Middle Schools		
Apex Friendship Middle School	B	Garner High School (Garner)
Apex Middle School	E	Leesville Road High School (Raleigh)
Fuquay-Varina Middle School	G	Millbrook High School (Raleigh)
Holly Grove Middle School	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Holly Ridge Middle School	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Lufkin Road Middle School	E	Leesville Road High School (Raleigh)
St. Mary Magdalene Catholic School	E	Cardinal Gibbons High School (Raleigh)
Elementary Schools		
Apex Elementary School	E	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
Baucom Elementary School	E	Leesville Road High School (Raleigh)
Buckhorn Creek Elementary School	G	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Herbert Akins Road Elementary School	G	Millbrook High School (Raleigh)
Holly Grove Elementary School	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Holly Ridge Elementary School	F	Knightdale High School (Knightdale)
Holly Springs Elementary School	F	Knightdale High School (Knightdale)
Lincoln Heights Elementary School	G	Millbrook High School (Raleigh)
Moncure Elementary School	M	Northwood High School (Pittsboro)
The New School Inc. Montessori	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
Oakview Elementary School	F	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
Olive Chapel Elementary School	E	Leesville Road High School (Raleigh)
Pine Springs Preparatory School	F	Knightdale High School (Knightdale)
Scotts Ridge Elementary School	E	Millbrook High School (Raleigh)
Thales Academy (Apex)	E	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
Thales Academy (Holly Springs)	F	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
Child Care Centers		
Child care facilities will move children to the relocation school for the zone where the child care facility is located.	E	Sanderson High School (Raleigh)
	F	Southeast Raleigh High School (Raleigh)
	G	Garner High School (Garner)
	H	Harnett Central Middle School (Angier)
	M	Northwood High School (Pittsboro)

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
A Wake County	This portion of Zone A includes the community of Bonsal southeast of Old US Hwy. 1. Within this portion of Zone A is the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, and the central portion of the Shearon Harris Lake. The northern border of Zone A is Old US Hwy. 1 to Shearon Harris to US Hwy. 1 (Claude E. Pope Memorial Hwy.) to New Hill Holleman Rd. The eastern border is New Hill Holleman Rd. from US Hwy. 1 (Claude E. Pope Memorial Hwy.) to the eastern shore of Shearon Harris Lake. The eastern border is the eastern lake shore south to the Wake/Chatham county line. The southern and western zone border is the Wake/Chatham county line to Christian Chapel Church Rd. north to Old US Hwy. 1.	Shearon Harris Rd. (SR 1134) north to Old US 1 (SR 1011). Old US 1 north to New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. (SR 1141). North on New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. to US 64 East to NC 540 East. NC 540 East to I-540 East to Exit 11 (Six Forks Rd.). Right on Six Forks Rd. to Millbrook Rd. Right on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr. OR: Shearon Harris Rd. (SR 1134) to New Hill Holleman Rd. (SR 1127). Left on New Hill Holleman Rd. to US 1 North to I-440 East. North on I-440 to Exit 8B (Six Forks Rd.). North on Six Forks Rd. to Millbrook Rd. Left on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr.	Sanderson High School
A Chatham County	This portion of Zone A includes the community east of Merry Oaks. Within the boundaries of this portion of Zone A is Tom Jack Creek and King Rd. The northern border of Zone A is Old US Hwy. 1 and the eastern border is the Chatham/Wake county line from Old US Hwy. 1 to Christian Chapel Church Rd. The southern and western border is Christian Chapel Church Rd. extended on a line to Old US Hwy. 1.	US Hwy. 1 South to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.	Chatham Central High School
B Chatham County	This portion of Zone B includes the area surrounding Poole Rd. E. Within the boundaries of this portion of Zone B are Beaver Creek and Little Beaver Creek. The northern border of this portion of Zone B is the B. Everett Jordan Lake, and the eastern border extends from Beaver Creek, and follows the Chatham/Wake county line to Little Beaver Creek. The southern and western border is the B. Everett Jordan Lake.	Poole Rd., East, north on New Hill Olive Chapel Rd., west on US Hwy. 64, north on US Hwy. 15-501 to Northwood High School.	Northwood High School
B Wake County	Zone B includes the town of New Hill, and the community of Friendship. Within the boundaries of Zone B is US Hwy. 1 (Claude E. Pope Memorial Hwy.) and the subdivisions of Weaver Crossing, New Hill Estate, Sears Plantation and Jordan Pointe. The northern border of Zone B is Olive Dairy Rd. south to New Hill Olive Chapel Rd., then extends on a line north to Ragan Rd. and south to Humie Olive Rd. until it meets Old US Hwy. 1. The northern border then is Friendship Rd. to Winding Way and to Woods Creek Rd. The eastern border is a line extending southeast from Woods Creek Rd. near the Big Branch Creek to White Oak Creek and across Holly Springs New Hill Rd., where it then meets New Hill Holleman Rd. The southern border is New Hill Holleman Rd. northwest to US Hwy. 1 (Claude E. Pope Memorial Hwy.) to Shearon Harris Rd. and then to Old US Hwy. 1. The western border is the Wake/Chatham county line from Old US Hwy. 1 north to Olive Dairy Rd.	New Hill Holleman Rd. (SR 1127) north to US 1 North. US 1 North to I-440 East to Exit 8B to Six Forks Rd. Six Forks Rd. north to Millbrook Rd. Left on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr. OR: Poole Rd. East (SR 1903) in Chatham County and Barker Rd. (SR 1142) in Wake County to New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. (SR 1141). North on New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. to US 64 East to NC 540 East. NC 540 East to I-540 East to Exit 11 (Six Forks Rd.). Right on Six Forks Rd. to Millbrook Rd. Right on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr.	Sanderson High School

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
<p>C Wake County</p>	<p>Zone C includes the community north of Holleman's Crossroads. Within the boundaries of Zone C are the northeast portion of the Shearon Harris Lake, White Oak Creek, Utley Creek, and the western portion of the Club at Twelve Oaks. The northern border of Zone C is a line that extends northeast from New Hill Holleman Rd. across Holly Springs New Hill Rd. to Big Branch Creek and then Big Branch Creek to Woods Creek Rd. The eastern border extends from Woods Creek Rd. through the Club at Twelve Oaks to the Rex Rd. and Cass Holt Rd. intersection. The southern border is Rex Rd., and the western border is New Hill Holleman Rd. extended on a line northeast to Woods Creek Rd.</p>	<p>New Hill Holleman Rd. (SR 1127) south to Avent Ferry Rd. (SR 1115). Avent Ferry Rd. east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass on Avent Ferry Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. (SR 1152). Right on Holly Springs Rd. OR: New Hill Rd. (SR 1152) east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass onto Holly Springs Rd. THEN: Holly Springs Rd. (SR 1152) east to Tryon Rd. Tryon Rd. east to Gorman St. Left on Gorman St. to I-40 East. I-40 East to Exit 300 to Rock Quarry Rd. Right on Rock Quarry Rd. to Southeast Raleigh High School on right.</p>	<p>Southeast Raleigh High School</p>
<p>D Wake County</p>	<p>This portion of Zone D includes the community south of Holleman's Crossroads, Vintage Point, and the areas along Cass Holt Rd. south of Rex Rd. Within the boundaries of this portion of Zone D is the Shearon Harris Lake. The northern border of Zone D is New Hill Holleman Rd. and Rex Rd. between the Shearon Harris Lake and Cass Holt Rd. The eastern border is Buckhorn Duncan Rd. south to the Wake/Harnett county line. The southern border is the Wake/Harnett county line west from Buckhorn Duncan Rd. across Tutor Stephens Rd., Sweet Springs Rd., and Cass Holt Rd. to the Shearon Harris Lake. The western border is Shearon Harris Lake.</p>	<p>Cass Holt Rd. (SR 1116) northeast to Rouse Rd. (SR 1125). Rouse Rd. east to Piney Grove-Wilbon Rd. (SR 1101). Piney-Grove Wilbon Rd. south to Wilbon Rd. (SR 1110). Wilbon Rd. east onto Judd Parkway. Judd Parkway to US 401 (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. US 401 north to Mechanical Blvd. Right on Mechanical Blvd., right on US 70 East. US 70 East to Yeargan Rd. exit. Right on Yeargan Rd. to Coldwater Dr. Left on Coldwater Dr., right on Spring Dr.</p>	<p>Garner High School</p>
<p>D Harnett County</p>	<p>This portion of Zone D includes the areas surrounding Rollins Mill Rd., Hobby Rd., Ean Lane and Auger Hole Rd. The northern border of this portion of Zone D is the Harnett/Wake county line from Cass Holt Rd. to Wade Stephenson Rd. The eastern border is Wade Stephenson Rd. from the Harnett/Wake county line to NC Hwy. 42. The southern border is NC Hwy. 42 southeast to the railroad and the railroad to the Harnett/Chatham county line. The western border is the Harnett/Chatham county line from the railroad tracks north to the Harnett/Wake county line.</p>	<p>Rollins Mill Rd., Hobby Rd. and Auger Hole Rd. south to NC Hwy. 42, east to Oakridge Duncan Rd. (SR 1409), south to Christian Light Rd. (SR 1412), south to Rawls Church Rd. (SR 1415), to US Hwy. 401, south to Kipling, take SR 2215 east across NC Hwy. 210 to Harnett Central Middle School.</p>	<p>Harnett Central Middle School</p>

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
<p>E Wake County</p>	<p>Zone E includes the town of Apex, the community of Friendship, and the areas surrounding US Hwy. 1, NC Hwy. 55 and Olive Chapel Rd. The northern border of Zone E is an arc southeast 10 miles from the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant that includes parts of (from west to east) Green Level Rd., Roberts Rd., Wade Drive, NC Hwy. 55, Oak Ridge Drive, Holt Rd., Twin Creek Rd., Old Jenks Rd., US Hwy. 64 West, Buckingham Way, Regency Parkway, Ederlee Drive, Penny Rd., Kingsford Drive, Kildaire Farms Rd. and Arthur Pierce Rd. The eastern zone border is Holly Springs Rd. from Arthur Pierce Rd. south to Sunset Lake Rd. The southern border is Sunset Lake Rd. from Holly Springs Rd. to its western end. The southern border is then a line from the end of Sunset Lake Rd. west to the intersection of Old Holly Springs Apex Rd. and Woods Creek Rd. The southern border is then Woods Creek Rd. to Winding Way to Friendship Rd. to Old US Hwy. 1 to Humie Olive Rd. to Ragan Rd. The southern border is then a line from Ragan Rd. between Hilltop Farm Rd. and Stick Barn Lane south to the intersection of New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. and Barker Rd. The southern border then is New Hill Olive Chapel Rd. west to Olive Dairy Rd. and then extends on a line from the end of Olive Dairy Rd. to the Wake/Chatham county line. The western border is the Wake/Chatham county line from Olive Dairy Rd. north to just north of Green Level Rd.</p>	<p>NC Hwy. 55 to US 64, to NC 540 East. NC 540 East to I-540 East to Exit 11 (Six Forks Rd.). Right on Six Forks Rd. to Millbrook Rd. Right on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr. OR: NC Hwy. 55 to US 1 North to I-440 East. North on I-440 to Exit 8B (Six Forks Rd.). North on Six Forks Rd. to Millbrook Rd. Left on Millbrook Rd., right on Dixon Dr.</p>	<p>Sanderson High School</p>
<p>F Wake County</p>	<p>This zone includes the city of Holly Springs and the community of Feltonville. Within the boundaries of the zone are the Devil's Ridge Golf Club, Bass Lake and Sunset Lake. The northern border of the zone begins with Woods Creek Rd. and follows a line to Sunset Rd. at the intersection with Old Holly Springs Apex Rd. The northern border then follows Sunset Lake Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. north to Pierce-Olive Rd. The eastern border is Pierce-Olive Rd. extended south past Optimist Farm Rd. The eastern border is then a line drawn from Redhill Rd. to the eastern shore of Sunset Lake and Bass Lake to Basal Creek south to NC Hwy. 55 (N. Broad Street). The southern border is NC Hwy. 55 (Broad Street) south to Wade Nash Rd. to Piney Grove Wilbon Rd. to Honeycutt Rd. to the Rex Rd. and Cass Holt Rd. intersection. The western border is an arc 5 miles from the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant extending from the Rex Rd. and Cass Holt Rd. intersection across Moonstone Drive, Avent Ferry Rd., Texanna Way, Avent Meadows Lane, and Holly Springs New Hill Rd., where it becomes a line north to Woods Creek Rd.</p>	<p>Avent Ferry Rd. (SR 1115) east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass on Avent Ferry Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. (SR 1152). Right on Holly Springs Rd. OR: New Hill Rd. (SR 1152) east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass onto Holly Springs Rd. OR: Main St. (NC Hwy. 55) to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd. OR: Bass Lake Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd. OR: Sunset Lake Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd. THEN: Holly Springs Rd. east to Tryon Rd. Right on Tryon Rd. to Gorman St. Left on Gorman St. to I-40 East. I-40 East to Exit 300 to Rock Quarry Rd. Right on Rock Quarry Rd. to Southeast Raleigh High School on right.</p>	<p>Southeast Raleigh High School</p>

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
<b style="color: #0056b3;">G Wake County	Zone G includes the town of Fuquay-Varina and the community of Wilbon. Within the boundaries of Zone G is Fuquay-Varina High School. The northern border of Zone G is Cass Holt Rd. from the Rex Rd. intersection north to Honeycutt Rd. to Piney Grove Wilbon Rd. to Wade Nash Rd. to NC Hwy. 55 (N. Broad St.). The northern border then is Basal Creek to the eastern shores of Bass Lake and Sunset Lake and then extends on a line from the northern end of Sunset Lake west to Redhill Rd. The eastern border is a line south from Redhill Rd. to Middle Creek, then it is Middle Creek east to a point north of Petticoat Lane and then it is a line from Middle Creek south across Petticoat Lane to Hilltop Needmore Rd. The eastern border is then Hilltop Needmore Rd. west to Sunset Lake Rd. to E. Broad St. then across US Hwy. 401 (N. Main St.) to Smithwood St. The eastern border is then a line south from Smithwood St. across E. Academy St. and S. Judd Parkway SE to Kenneth Creek, which is the border south to the Wake/Harnett county line. The southern border is the Wake/Harnett county line west crossing US Hwy. 401 (S. Main St.) and extending from US Hwy. 401 (S. Main St.) to Buckhorn Duncan Rd. The western border of the zone is Buckhorn Duncan Rd. to Cass Holt Rd.	Rouse Rd. (SR 1125) east to Piney Grove-Wilbon Rd. (SR 1101). Piney-Grove Wilbon Rd. south to Wilbon Rd. (SR 1110). Wilbon Rd. east onto Judd Parkway. Judd Parkway to US 401 (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. OR: NC Hwy. 42 (W. Academy St.) east to US 401 North (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. OR: Hilltop-Needmore Rd. to US 401 North. Left on US 401 North. THEN: US 401 northbound to Mechanical Blvd. Right on Mechanical Blvd., right on US 70 East. US 70 East to Yeargan Rd. exit. Right on Yeargan Rd. to Coldwater Dr. Left on Coldwater Dr., right on Spring Dr.	Garner High School
<b style="color: #0056b3;">H Harnett County	Zone H includes the communities of Duncan and Cokesbury. Within the boundaries of Zone H are the northern portions of Raven Rock State Park and Camp Agape. The northern border of Zone H is the railroad track from the Harnett/Chatham county line east to NC Hwy. 42 to Wade Stephenson Rd. north to the Harnett/Wake county line. The northern border is then the Harnett/Wake county line east to US Hwy. 401 (S. Main St.). The eastern border is US Hwy. 401 (S. Main St.) from the Harnett/Wake county line south to Rawls Church Rd. to Hector Creek and to Baptist Grove Rd. From the intersection of Baptist Grove Rd. and Brittany Lane, the eastern border extends on a line southwest to Christian Light Rd. The eastern border is then Christian Light Rd. to Cokesbury Rd. to its intersection with Ausley Rd. From that intersection the eastern border is a line southwest to Avents Creek north of River Rd., then is Avents Creek south to the Cape Fear River. The southern border is the Cape Fear River northwest to a point west of Clay St. and then extends on a line west, crossing Daniels Creek, to the Harnett/Lee county line. The western border is the Harnett/Lee county line north to the Harnett/Chatham county line, and then to the railroad.	Cokesbury Rd. (SR 1403), Oakridge River Rd. (SR 1418), Rawls Church Rd. (SR 1415) and Baptist Grove Rd. (SR 1427), east to US Hwy. 401 to Kipling, take SR 2215 east across NC Hwy. 210 to Harnett Central Middle School. OR: NC Hwy. 42, east to Oakridge Duncan Rd. (SR 1409), south to Christian Light Rd. (SR 1412), south to Rawls Church Rd. (SR 1415) to US Hwy. 401, south to Kipling, take SR 2215 east across NC Hwy. 210 to Harnett Central Middle School.	Harnett Central Middle School

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

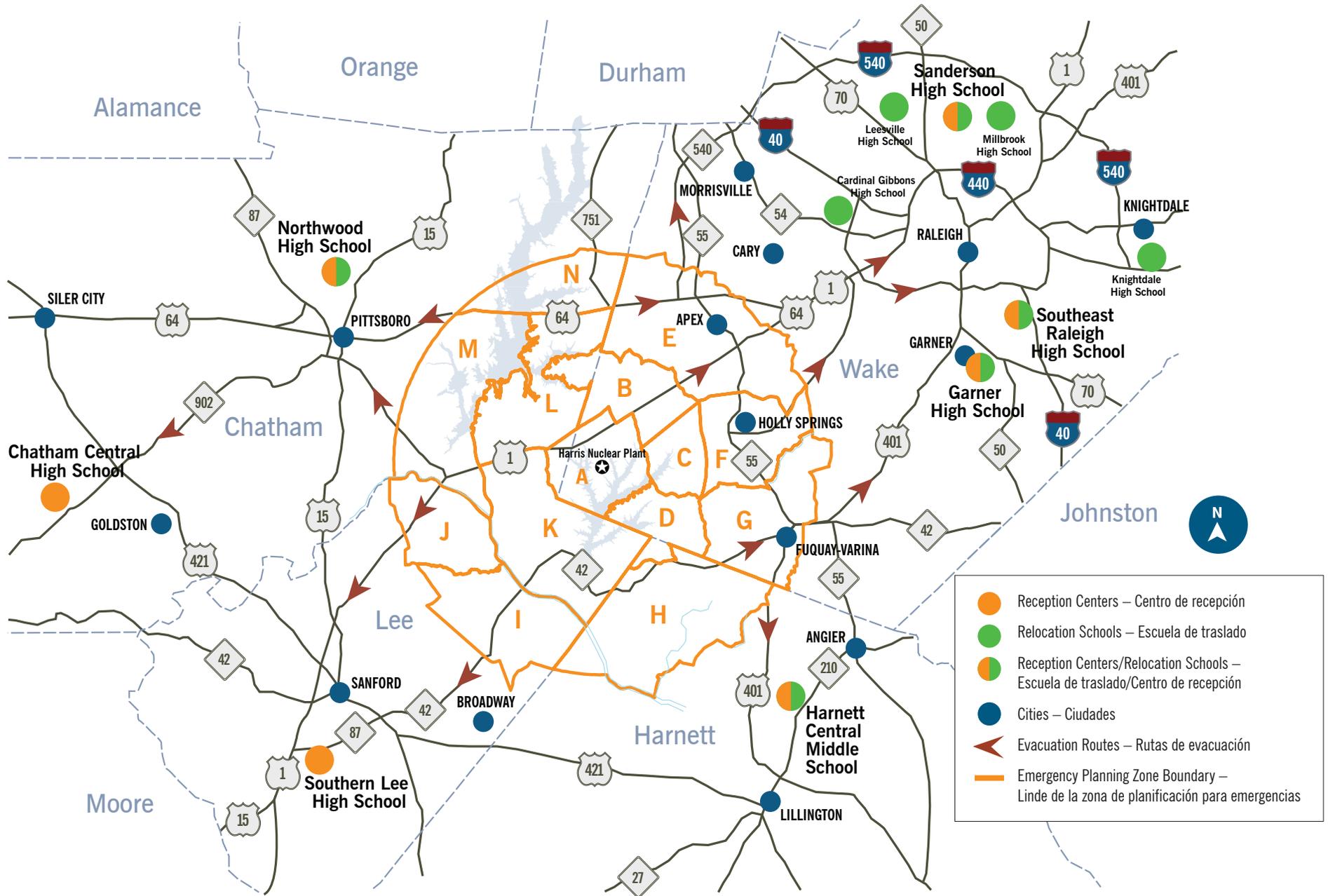
Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
<p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; font-size: 2em;">I</p> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold;">Lee County</p>	<p>Zone I includes the areas east of Osgood (crossroads of Osgood Rd. and Farrell Rd.) and north of Broadway. Within the boundaries of Zone I are Roberts Creek, Hughes Creek, Lick Creek, Bush Creek, Fall Creek and Stony Creek. The northern border of Zone I begins where Hughes Creek crosses Ammons Farm Rd. and is Hughes creek to Lick Creek to the Cape Fear River. The northern border is the Cape Fear River to the Lee/Harnett county line. The eastern border is the Lee/Harnett county line south to a point south of Daniel's Creek Rd., where the eastern border then extends on a line west to Buckhorn Rd. The southern and western border is Buckhorn Rd. south to a point north of Thomas Kelly Rd., where it then becomes a line northwest across Fall Creek to another section of Buckhorn Rd. The southern and western border is Buckhorn Rd. to its intersection with NC 42 (Avents Ferry Rd.). From NC 42 (Avents Ferry Rd.) the border extends on a line northwest to Lower Moncure Rd., and then extends on another line to Hughes Creek.</p>	<p>Poplar Springs Church Rd. (SR 1537) west or Buckhorn Rd. (SR 1538) west to NC Hwy. 42 across US Hwy. 421/Hwy. 87 to NC Hwy. 78 (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School. OR: Buckhorn Rd. (SR 1538), west to East Harrington Rd., right on Main St. to NC Hwy. 42 West, across US Hwy. 421/Hwy. 87 to NC Hwy. 78 (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School.</p>	<p>Southern Lee High School</p>
<p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; font-size: 2em;">J</p> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold;">Lee County</p>	<p>Zone J includes the community of Blacknel (crossroads of Lower Moncure Rd., Lower River Rd. and East Forest Oaks Dr.). Within the boundaries of Zone J is the Raleigh Executive Jetport. The northern border of Zone J is the Deep River, and the eastern border is the Cape Fear River south to Lick Creek. The southern border is Lick Creek to Hughes Creek, and to Farrell Rd. The western border is Farrell Rd. extended north to the Deep River.</p>	<p>Lower Moncure Rd. (SR 1002) north from Cletus Hall Rd. to Deep River Rd. (SR 1466), left on Deep River Rd. (SR 1466) to US Hwy. 1 South, left on NC Hwy. 78 East (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School. OR: Lower Moncure Rd. (SR 1002), south from Cletus Hall Rd. to Farrell Rd. (SR 1423), right on Farrell Rd., left on Osgood Rd. (SR 1422), right on Colon Rd. (SR 1415) to US Hwy. 1 South, left on NC Hwy. 78 East (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School.</p>	<p>Southern Lee High School</p>

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
<div style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">K</div> <div style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold;">Chatham County</div>	<p>Zone K includes the town of Merry Oaks and the communities of Brickhaven and Corinth. Within the boundaries of Zone K is the southern portion of Harris Lake. The northern border of Zone K is US Hwy. 1 from the Haw River to Christian Chapel Church Rd., and then Christian Chapel Church Rd. to the Chatham/Wake county line. The northern border is then the Chatham/Wake county line east to the Chatham/Harnett county line. The eastern border is the Chatham/Harnett county line south to the Cape Fear River. The southern border is the Cape Fear River to the Haw River to US Hwy. 1.</p>	<p>Christian Chapel Rd. (SR 1912), north from intersection of Moncure-Flat Wood Rd. (SR 1924) to Old US Hwy. 1 (SR 1011), west through Haywood and Moncure to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.</p>	Chatham Central High School
		<p>OR: From intersection of Moncure-Flat Wood Rd. (SR 1924) and Christian Chapel Rd. (SR 1912), south on SR 1924 to Corinth Rd. (SR 1916), south to NC Hwy. 42 West across US Hwy. 421/Hwy. 87 to NC Hwy. 78 West (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School.</p>	Southern Lee High School
		<p>OR: Corinth Rd. (SR 1916), south to NC Hwy. 42 West across US Hwy. 421/Hwy. 87 to NC Hwy. 78 West (Tramway Rd.) to Southern Lee High School.</p>	Southern Lee High School
<div style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">L</div> <div style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold;">Chatham County</div>	<p>Zone L includes the areas west of New Hill and north of Moncure. Within the boundaries of Zone L are the B. Everett Jordan Lake and the Jordan Lake State Recreation Area. The northern border of Zone L is US Hwy. 64 from Jordan Lake to the Chatham/Wake county line. The eastern border is the Chatham/Wake county line south to Beaver Creek to the eastern shore of Jordan Lake, and then to Little Beaver Creek. The eastern border then is the Chatham/Wake county line south to Old US Hwy. 1. The southern border is Old US Hwy. 1 to US Hwy. 1 (Claude E. Pope Memorial Hwy.) to the Haw River. The western border is the Haw River to the eastern shore of Jordan Lake and the shore north to US Hwy. 64.</p>	<p>US Hwy. 1 South to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.</p>	Chatham Central High School
		<p>OR: Pea Ridge Rd. (SR 1972) and New Elam Church Rd. (SR 1910), to US Hwy. 1 North to Beaver Creek Rd. (SR 1008), north to US Hwy. 64 West, north on US 15-501 to Northwood High School.</p>	Northwood High School
		<p>OR: Olive-Chapel Rd. (SR 1901), south to Tody Goodwin Rd. (SR 1900 and SR 1975), west to Beaver Creek Rd. (SR 1008), north to US Hwy. 64 West, north on US Hwy. 15-501 to Northwood High School.</p>	Northwood High School
		<p>OR: US Hwy. 1 South to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.</p>	Chatham Central High School

Harris Nuclear Plant | Emergency Planning Zones, Reception Centers and Relocation Schools

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



Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
M Chatham County	Zone M includes the community of Moncure and the areas south of Griffin’s Crossroads. Within the boundaries of Zone M are the B. Everett Jordan Lake and the Jordan Lake State Recreation Area. The northern border of Zone M is US Hwy. 64 from North Pea Ridge Rd. to the eastern shore of Jordan Lake. The eastern border is the eastern shore of Jordan Lake, including the Beaver Creek Rd. bridge, south to the Haw River and then to the Haw River and Deep River confluence. The southern border is the Deep River west to Rocky Branch Creek, and the western border is an arc 10 miles from the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant between the Deep River and US Hwy. 64 that crosses Mt. View Church Rd., Moncure Pittsboro Rd., Roberson Creek, Hanks Chapel Rd., and Ridge View Rd. to US Hwy. 64.	Old US Hwy. 1 (SR 1011), west through Haywood and Moncure to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.	Chatham Central High School
		OR: South on Johnson Rd. (SR 1971) and Moncure School Rd. (SR 1931), west to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on NC Hwy. 902 to Chatham Central High School.	Chatham Central High School
		OR: Gum Springs Church Rd. (SR 1943), to US Hwy. 64 East Business Route, merge onto US Hwy. 64 West, north on US Hwy. 15-501 to Northwood High School.	Northwood High School
N Chatham County	Zone N includes the town of Bells and the communities of Seaforth and Wilsonville. Within the boundaries of Zone N are the Jordan Lake State Recreation Area and the B. Everett Jordan Lake. The northern border of Zone N is an arc 10 miles from the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant between US Hwy. 64 and the Chatham/Wake county line that crosses Windfall Creek Dr., Big Woods Rd., Jordan Lake, Farrington Rd., and NC Hwy. 751. The eastern border is the Chatham/Wake county line south to US Hwy. 64, which is the southern border.	NC Hwy. 751, Farrington Rd. (SR 1008), Holland Chapel Rd. and Hortons Pond Rd., south to US Hwy. 64 West to Pittsboro, north on US Hwy. 15-501 to Northwood High School.	Northwood High School
		OR: NC Hwy. 751, Farrington Rd. (SR 1008), Holland Chapel Rd. and Hortons Pond Rd., south to US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City, west to South Second Ave., south to Old US Hwy. 421 (SR 1176), south to Bear Creek at NC Hwy. 902, west to Chatham Central High School.	Chatham Central High School
		OR: Green Level Rd. (SR 1742), and Luther Rd. (SR 1743) to NC Hwy. 751, south to US Hwy. 64 West, north on US Hwy. 15-501 to Northwood High School.	Northwood High School

Relocation Schools Escuelas de traslado

Cardinal Gibbons High School

1401 Edwards Mill Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27607

Knightdale High School

100 Bryan Chalk Ln.
Knightdale, NC 27545

Leesville Road High School

8409 Leesville Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27613

Millbrook High School

2201 Spring Forest Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27615

Relocation Schools/Reception Centers Escuelas de traslado/Centros de recepción

Garner High School

2101 Spring Dr.
Garner, NC 27529

Harnett Central Middle School

2529 Harnett Central Rd.
Angier, NC 27501

Northwood High School

310 Northwood High School Rd.
Pittsboro, NC 27312

Sanderson High School

5500 Dixon Dr.
Raleigh, NC 27609

Southeast Raleigh Magnet High School

2600 Rock Quarry Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27610

Reception Centers for General Public Centros de recepción para el público en general

Chatham Central High School

14950 NC-902
Bear Creek, NC 27207

Southern Lee High School

2301 Tramway Rd.
Sanford, NC 27332

Important Contact Information

Chatham County Emergency Management

297 West St.
Pittsboro, NC 27312
919.542.2911
chathamnc.org

Harnett County Emergency Management

1005 Edward Brothers Rd.
Lillington, NC 27546
910.893.7580
harnett.org

After hours:
Harnett County Sheriff's Department
910.893.9111

Lee County Office of Emergency Services

204 West Courtland Dr.
Sanford, NC 27331
919.718.4670
leecountync.gov

After hours:
Sanford Police Department
919.775.8268

Lee County Sheriff's Department
919.775.5531

Wake County Emergency Management

331 South McDowell St.
Raleigh, NC 27602
919.856.6480
wakegov.com/em

Emergency line: 919.856.7044

North Carolina Emergency Management

1636 Gold Star Dr.
Raleigh, NC 27607
919.733.3300
800.858.0368
ReadyNC.org
ncdps.gov

North Carolina Emergency Management Central Branch

401 Central Ave.
Butner, NC 27509
919.575.4122

North Carolina Cooperative Extension

919.515.2813
ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center

Duke Energy Progress Customer Service Center

800.452.2777

**Harris Nuclear Plant
Energy & Environmental Center**
984.229.6261

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
nrc.gov

NRC Region II Atlanta
800.577.8510

Health Department

Chatham County Health Department
919.542.8214

Harnett County Health Department
910.893.7550

Lee County Health Department
919.718.4640

Wake County Human Services
919.212.7000

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

KI Distribution Locations:

Chatham County:

Chatham County Health Department
80 East St.
Pittsboro, NC 27312

Harnett County:

Harnett County Health Department
307 West Cornelius Harnett Blvd.
Lillington, NC 27546

Lee County:

Lee County Health Department
106 Hillcrest Dr.
Sanford, NC 27330

Lee County Department of
Environmental Health

115 Chatham St.
Sanford, NC 27330

Wake County:

Wake County Human Services
10 Sunnybrook Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27610

Wake County Human Services
Southern Regional Center
130 North Judd Pkwy., NE
Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526