

McGuire Nuclear Station

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.

Tom Ray
Site Vice President, McGuire Nuclear Station

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)

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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:

FM 107.9 **WLNK** **Charlotte**

FM 106.5 **WEND** **Salisbury**

NOAA Weather Radio – All Hazards

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

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 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 (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 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**.

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

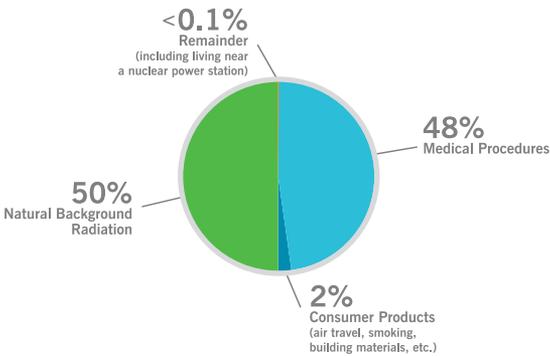
To find your recommended primary evacuation route, look at the information on pages **13 to 16**.

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.

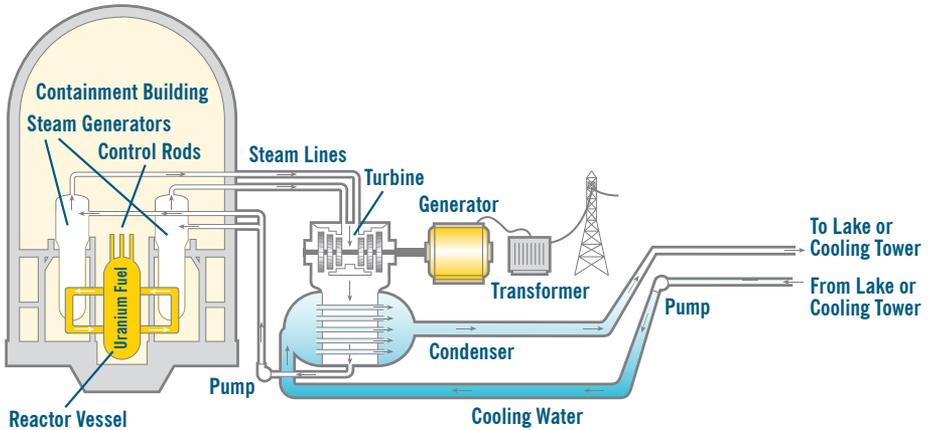
Gamma

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

Facility	Zone	Relocation School
Gaston County Schools		
Ida Rankin Elementary School	S	South Point High School
Kiser Elementary School	S	North Gaston High School
Mt. Holly Middle School	S	South Point High School
Mountain Island Charter School	R	Harvest Community Church
Pinewood Elementary School	S	South Point High School
Springfield Elementary School	S	North Gaston High School
Stanley Christian Academy	S	North Gaston High School
Stanley Middle School	S	North Gaston High School
Iredell County Schools		
Brawley Middle School	I	South Iredell High School
Coddle Creek Elementary School	J	
Lake Norman Elementary School	I	
Langtree Charter School	J	
Mt. Mourne IB School	J	
Pine Lake Preparatory	J	
Woodland Heights Elementary School	I	
Woodlawn School	J	
Lincoln County Schools		
Catawba Springs Elementary School	N	Battleground Elementary
Denver Christian Academy	P	Lincolnton Middle School
East Lincoln High School	P	Lincolnton High School
East Lincoln Middle School	P	Lincolnton High School
Lincoln Charter School, Denver Campus (All Schools)	P	Lincoln Charter School, west campus
Rock Springs Elementary School	P	Lincolnton Middle School
St. James Elementary School	P	G.E. Massey Elementary School
Starboard Christian Academy	N	Lincolnton High School
Mecklenburg County Schools		
Bailey Middle School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Barnette Elementary School	C	UNC Charlotte
Blythe Elementary School	F	UNC Charlotte
Central Piedmont Community College (north campus)	F	UNC Charlotte
Chesterbrook Academy at Birkdale	D	UNC Charlotte
Christian Montessori School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Community School of Davidson (Children's Community School)	H	South Iredell High School

EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools – continued

Facility	Zone	Relocation School
Mecklenburg County Schools – continued		
Cornelius Elementary School	H	South Iredell High School
Coulwood Middle School	E	UNC Charlotte
Croft Community School	F	UNC Charlotte
Davidson College	H	South Iredell High School
Davidson Day School	H	South Iredell High School
Davidson Elementary School	H	South Iredell High School
Francis Bradley Middle School	D	UNC Charlotte
Goddard School	F	UNC Charlotte
Grace Covenant Academy	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Grand Oak Elementary	D	UNC Charlotte
Highland Creek Elementary School	F	UNC Charlotte
Hopewell High School	D	UNC Charlotte
Hornets Nest Elementary	F	UNC Charlotte
Huntersville Elementary School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
J.M. Alexander Middle School	F	UNC Charlotte
J.V. Washam Elementary School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Lake Norman Charter School	F	UNC Charlotte
Lake Norman Christian School	B	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Legacy Leadership Academy	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Long Creek Elementary School	E	UNC Charlotte
Mountain Island Day School	E	UNC Charlotte
Mountain Island Lake Academy Elementary	E	UNC Charlotte
North Mecklenburg High School	F	UNC Charlotte
Oakdale Elementary School	E	UNC Charlotte
Paw Creek Elementary School	E	UNC Charlotte
Phoenix Montessori School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Ridge Road Middle School	F	UNC Charlotte
River Oaks Academy	E	UNC Charlotte
South Lake Christian Academy	B	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
St. Mark Catholic School	D	UNC Charlotte
Thunderbird Preparatory Academy	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School
Torrence Creek Elementary School	D	UNC Charlotte
Trillium Springs Montessori	E	UNC Charlotte
Whitewater Academy	E	UNC Charlotte
Whitewater Middle School	E	UNC Charlotte
William A. Hough High School	G	Northwest Cabarrus Middle School

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
A	I-77 at the Iredell County line to Sam Furr Rd., west on Hwy. 73 including Jetton Rd., Bethel Church Rd., Torrence Chapel Rd. and Tuskarora Tr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I-77 North to Exit 45, to reception centers. Brawley School Rd. (SR 1100) north to Williamson Rd. (SR 1109). Williamson Rd. (SR 1109) north to NC 150. NC 150 east to I-77. North on I-77 to Exit 42 to the reception centers. 	<p>South Iredell High School West Iredell High School</p>
B	Hwy. 73 to Sam Furr Rd., to Lincoln County line including Browns Cove area, Norman Island Dr. area, Windaliere Dr., Mariner Cove Dr., Sunset Dr., Cramur Dr. and Henry Ln.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 to Sam Furr Rd. East on NC 73 to Kannapolis Parkway. North on Kannapolis Parkway to Trinity Church Rd. East on Trinity Church Rd. to Northwest Cabarrus Dr. Follow Northwest Cabarrus Dr. to reception center at Northwest Cabarrus Middle School. 	<p>Northwest Cabarrus Middle School</p>
C	Hwy. 73 at Lincoln County line to Beatties Ford Rd. to Stephens Rd. including Hubbard Rd., Brown Mill Rd. and Cashion Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beatties Ford Rd. south to I-85. I-85 north to NC 49. North to reception center. 	<p>UNC Charlotte</p>
D	Sam Furr at Hwy. 73 to I-77 to McCoy Rd. to Beatties Ford Rd. to Latta Plantation Park to the Catawba River up to Stephens Rd. to Beatties Ford Rd. to Hwy. 73 back to Sam Furr Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beatties Ford Rd. south to I-85. North to NC 49. North to reception center. Gilead Rd. to I-77. I-77 south to I-85. I-85 north to NC 49. North to reception center. 	<p>UNC Charlotte</p>
E	Catawba River at Hwy. 16 down to the river to Mt. Holly Rd. (Hwy. 27) to Rozzelles Ferry Rd. to Oakdale Rd. to Beatties Ford Rd. to Latta Plantation Park back to the Catawba River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 27, NC 16 or Beatties Ford Rd. south to I-85 to NC 49. North to reception center. 	<p>UNC Charlotte</p>
F	Sunset Rd. at Beatties Ford Rd. to McCoy Rd. to Gilead Rd. to Statesville Rd. (Hwy. 21) to Huntersville city limits, over to Huntersville-Concord Rd. to the Cabarrus County line, to Eastfield Rd. to Prosperity Church Rd. to Dearmon Rd. to Old Statesville Rd. (Hwy. 115) back to Sunset Rd. and Beatties Ford Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US 21, I-77 or Beatties Ford Rd. south to I-85 to NC 49. North to reception center. W.T. Harris Blvd. to NC 49. North to reception center. 	<p>UNC Charlotte</p>

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
G	<p>I-77 and Gilead Rd. to the Cornelius city limits; follow the city limits to Grey Rd. to the Iredell County line to the Cabarrus County line to Huntersville-Concord Rd. to Huntersville city limits back to I-77 and Gilead Rd.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East on NC 73 to Kannapolis Parkway. North on Kannapolis Parkway to Trinity Church Rd. East on Trinity Church Rd. to Northwest Cabarrus Dr. Follow Northwest Cabarrus Dr. to reception center at Northwest Cabarrus Middle School. Huntersville-Concord Rd. to Poplar Tent Rd. Poplar Tent Rd. to Harris Rd. Harris Rd. to Odell School Rd. Odell School Rd. to Hwy. 73. East on Hwy. 73 to Kannapolis Parkway. North on Kannapolis Parkway to Trinity Church Rd. East on Trinity Church Rd. to Northwest Cabarrus Dr. Follow Northwest Cabarrus Dr. to reception center at Northwest Cabarrus Middle School. Rocky River Rd. to Mooresville Rd. Mooresville Rd. to Kannapolis Parkway. South on Kannapolis Parkway to Trinity Church Rd. East on Trinity Church Rd. to Northwest Cabarrus Dr. Follow Northwest Cabarrus Dr. to reception center at Northwest Cabarrus Middle School. 	<p>Northwest Cabarrus Middle School</p>
H	<p>I-77 at the Iredell County line to Grey Rd. to Davidson city limits; follow the Cornelius city limits back to I-77, back to the Iredell County line</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I-77 North to Exit 45, to reception centers. 	<p>South Iredell High School West Iredell High School</p>
I	<p>Long Camp, Mayhew</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brawley School Rd. (SR 1100) north to Williamson Rd. (SR 1109). Williamson Rd. (SR 1109) north to NC 150. NC 150 east to I-77. North on I-77 to Exit 42 to the reception centers. 	<p>South Iredell High School West Iredell High School</p>
J	<p>Mt. Mourne Langtree, Queens Cove, Catalina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 115 to Fairview Rd., to Medical Park Rd., south on Hwy. 21 to I-77. North on I-77 to Exit 42 to reception centers. Alcove Rd. north to SR 1109. East on SR 1109 to I-77. North on I-77 to Exit 42 to reception centers. 	<p>South Iredell High School West Iredell High School</p>

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
K	Keistlers Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take Hwy. 150 to Hwy. 16. Go north on Hwy. 16. Continue on Hwy. 16 north to Buffalo Shoals Rd. Turn right onto Buffalo Shoals Rd. Turn left onto Shiloh Rd. School is on the left. 	Mill Creek Middle School
L	Portion of East Lincoln Fire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27 through Lincolnton to courthouse. Follow circle to North Aspen St. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27. NC 27 west through Lincolnton to Shoal Rd. (SR 1002) to West Lincoln High School. 	West Lincoln High School
M	Portion of East Lincoln Fire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27, west through Lincolnton to courthouse. Follow circle to North Aspen St. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27. NC 27 west through Lincolnton to Shoal Rd. (SR 1002) to West Lincoln High School. 	West Lincoln High School
N	Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27. NC 27 west through Lincolnton to courthouse. Follow circle to North Aspen St. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School
O	Lowesville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 16 to NC 73, west on NC 73 to NC 27. Continue west through Lincolnton to courthouse. Follow circle to North Aspen St. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School
P	Denver, Kidville, Webbs Chapel, Westport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west to NC 27. NC 27 west through Lincolnton to Shoal Rd. (SR 1002) to West Lincoln High School. 	West Lincoln High School
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take 150 west, right on Shuford Rd. to Car Farm Rd. Left on Maiden Hwy. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School

Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Communities	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Center
Q	Portion of Alexis Fire District, Portion of Pumpkin Center Fire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 73 west through Lincolnton to courthouse. Follow circle to North Aspen St. to Lincolnton High School. 	Lincolnton High School
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC 27 west through Lincolnton to Shoal Rd. (SR 1002) to West Lincoln High School. 	West Lincoln High School
R	Duke Power Village, Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC Hwy. 74 (Wilkinson Blvd.) east or west toward Cramerton area. South onto Lakewood Rd. Go a quarter mile and entrance to school is on the left. 	Stuart Cramer High School
S	Alexis, Mt. Holly, Stanley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC Hwy. 74 (Wilkinson Blvd.) east or west toward Cramerton area. South onto Lakewood Rd. Go a quarter mile and entrance to school is on the left. 	Stuart Cramer High School

Child care facilities and private schools within the 10-mile emergency planning zone:

For Lincoln County only:
 Child care facilities within the 10-mile emergency planning zone will move students to S. Ray Lowder Elementary School at 350 Kennedy Drive, Lincolnton, N.C.
 Private schools within the 10-mile emergency planning zone not listed will move students to Lincolnton Middle School at 2361 Startown Road, Lincolnton, N.C.

For ALL other N.C. counties: 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.

Relocation Center addresses for schools

GASTON COUNTY

Harvest Community Church

7429 Tuckaseegee Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28214

North Gaston High School

1133 Ratchford Rd.
Dallas, NC 28034

South Point High School

906 South Point Rd.
Belmont, NC 28012

IREDELL COUNTY

South Iredell High School

299 Old Mountain Rd.
Statesville, NC 28677

LINCOLN COUNTY

G.E. Massey Elementary School

130 Newbold St.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Battleground Elementary

301 Jeb Seagle Dr.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Lincoln Charter School, W. Campus

133 Eagle Nest Rd.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Lincolnton High School

803 N. Aspen St.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Lincolnton Middle School

2361 Startown Rd.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Northwest Cabarrus Middle School

5140 NW Cabarrus Dr.
Concord, NC 28027

South Iredell High School

299 Old Mountain Rd.
Statesville, NC 28677

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223

Reception Center addresses for general public

Lincolnton High School

803 N. Aspen St.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Mill Creek Middle School

1041 Shiloh Rd.
Claremont, NC 28610

Northwest Cabarrus Middle School

5140 NW Cabarrus Dr.
Concord, NC 28027

South Iredell High School

299 Old Mountain Rd.
Statesville, NC 28677

Stuart W. Cramer High School

101 Lakewood Rd.
Belmont, NC 28012

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223

West Iredell High School

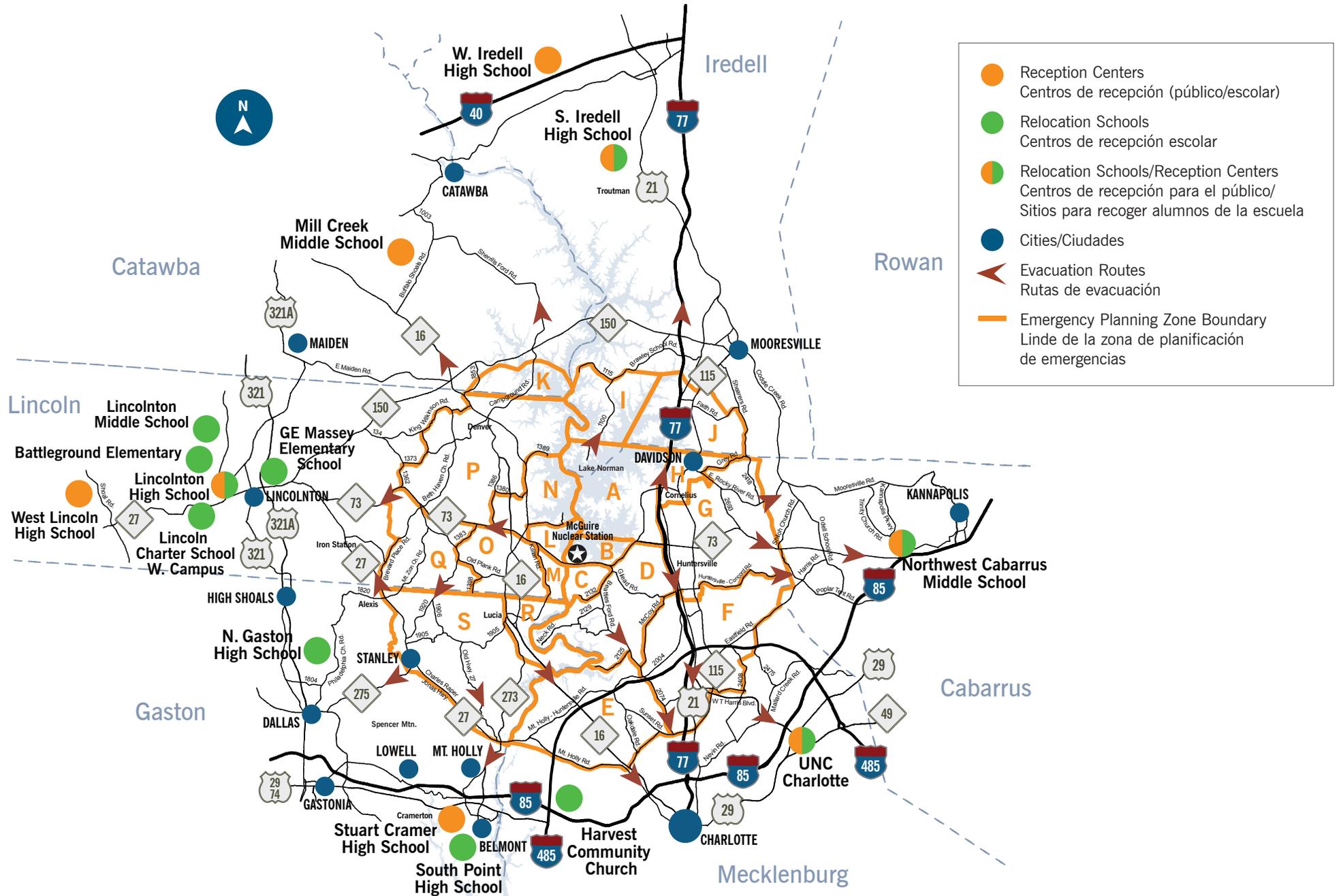
213 Warrior Dr.
Statesville, NC 28625

West Lincoln High School

172 Shoal Rd.
Lincolnton, NC 28092

McGuire Nuclear Station | Emergency Planning Zones, Reception Centers and Relocation Schools

Estación Nucleoeléctrica McGuire | Zonas de planificación de emergencias, Centros de recepción y Escuelas de traslado



Important Contact Information

Catawba County Emergency Management

100 Government Drive
Newton, NC 28658
828.465.8230 (Day/work hours)
828.464.3112 (After hours/weekend)
catawbacountync.gov

Gaston County Emergency Management

615 North Highland Street
Gastonia, NC 28053
704.866.3350 (Day/work hours)
704.866.3300 (After hours/weekend)
gastongov.com

Iredell County Emergency Management

404 Bristol Drive
Statesville, NC 28677
704.832.2142 (Day/work hours)
704.878.3039 (After hours/weekend)
co.iredell.nc.us

Lincoln County Emergency Management

115 West Main Street
Lincolnton, NC 28092
704.736.8660 (Day/work hours)
704.735.8202 (After hours/weekend)
lincolncounty.org

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management

500 Dalton Avenue
Charlotte, NC 28206
704.336.2412 (Day/work hours)
704.336.2441 (After hours/weekend)
charmeckem.net

North Carolina Emergency Management

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

North Carolina Cooperative Extension

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

McGuire Nuclear Station EnergyExplorium

800.777.0003, option 1
duke-energy.com/visitor-centers/energyexplorium.asp

Duke Energy Customer Service Center

800.777.9898

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

nrc.gov

NRC Region II Atlanta

800.577.8510

Health Departments

Mecklenburg	311
Catawba	828.695.5800
Gaston	704.853.5205
Iredell	704.878.5300
Lincoln	704.735.3001

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

KI Distribution Locations:

Mecklenburg County:

Distribution for residents:
Cornelius Police Department
21440 Catawba Avenue
Cornelius, NC 28031

Huntersville Police Department
9630 Julian Clark Avenue
Huntersville, NC 28078

Distribution for residents, workplaces and day cares:

Mecklenburg County Health Department
2845 Beatties Ford Road
Charlotte, NC 28216

Catawba County:

Catawba County Public Health
3070 11th Avenue Drive SE
Hickory, NC 28602

Gaston County:

Gaston County Department of Health and Human Services
991 West Hudson Boulevard
Gastonia, NC 28052

Iredell County:

Iredell County Health Department
318 Turnersburg Highway
Statesville, NC 28625
or
610 East Center Avenue
Mooresville, NC 28115

Lincoln County:

Lincoln County Health Department
200 Gamble Drive
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Shanklin Library
7837 Fairfield Forest Road
Denver, NC 28037