



## About These Emergency Plans

This calendar 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 calendar 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, multiple 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 even earthquakes
- Plant employees who are highly skilled, very 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 (seen and unseen)

## 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 emergency planning zone.

If you hear a siren and are not sure if it is a test of the system or an emergency, check your calendar for scheduled test dates, and tune in to a local emergency alert system (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.

### 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 [ready.gov](http://ready.gov) 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 calendar
- 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
- Identification
- Portable radio, flashlight and batteries
- Bottled water and food for several days

Local fire, police and emergency officials may patrol affected areas within the emergency planning zone (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 calendar.

## 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:

### 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 require outside air. Close all air intakes. Place your system in internal recirculation, if possible.
2. Bring your pets inside. To protect livestock, read the **Agricultural Information** section of this calendar.
3. The food, water and milk supplies in 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. 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 cloth over your nose and mouth.

## Public 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 know what is best, so follow their instructions.

### 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.

Please see page 5 for telephone numbers to county health departments.

## 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 front of the calendar. Evacuation routes and reception centers/evacuation shelters for each zone are listed on pages 38 to 43.**

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.
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 38 to 43.
4. Get into your vehicle and close all windows and vents. Do not use the car's air conditioner or heater.
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 calendar 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 the 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 dose to you and others.
  - c. You can stay at a designated facility after you register, or you may stay with friends or relatives located at least 10 miles away from the plant.
  - 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 34.

## 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; 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 would 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 Children Are in School

### What should I do if my children are in school?

Review the designated facilities where children would be relocated beginning on page 39. **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 an evacuation, 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.**

## 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 this calendar. 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 hearing impaired 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 a ride
- Experiences other problems that would require additional assistance during an evacuation

If you have neighbors with special/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.

## Children in School

If your children attend schools within the 10-mile emergency planning zone, **do not** try to pick them up at their schools during an emergency evacuation. Schools will follow their evacuation 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.

## 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.

## Exit Routes During an Evacuation

To find your recommended primary evacuation route, look at the information on pages 38 to 43.

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.

## 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.**

### 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 Emergency Alert System (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 in the front of this calendar.

### Pets and Potassium Iodide

Do not give your pets potassium iodide (KI) unless explicitly prescribed by your veterinarian, since KI may be toxic/poisonous to animals. For questions about animal health, always consult your veterinarian. You can find additional guidance at [ready.gov](http://ready.gov).

### 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 page 38.

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 or a letter-number.

#### 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.

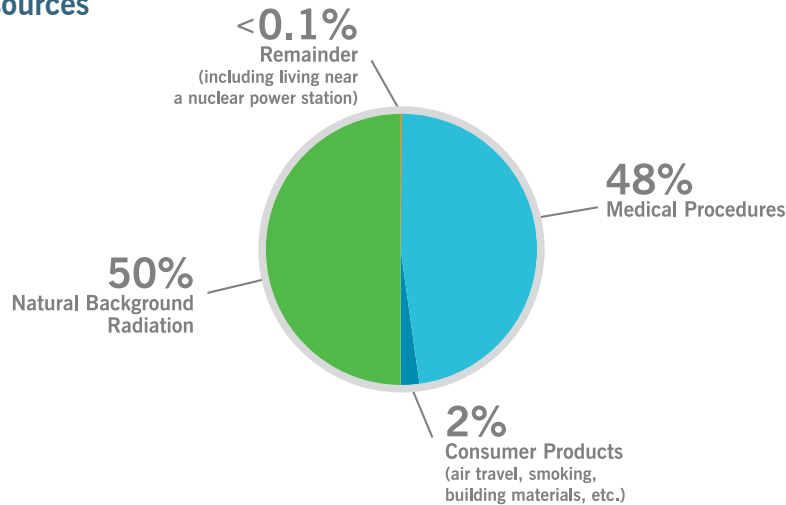
#### Look at the charts on pages 39 to 43.

Find the reception center/evacuation shelter for your zone(s). Locate it on the map on page 38. This is where you would go if you were instructed to evacuate.

## 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 three ways:

- In the air or on the ground – you can reduce or prevent exposure by going to a place with no radioactive material.
- On skin, hair or clothing – exposure will stop if you wash 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 ingested/inhaled/absorbed.

#### Beta

Moderately penetrating; can penetrate skin to the layer where new cells are formed; is a hazard to lens of eyes; can be stopped by a thin piece of aluminum; is an internal hazard.

#### Gamma

Highly penetrating; can travel many feet in air and many inches into human body; is an external and internal hazard; can be stopped by lead, water or concrete.

# Energy Brain Boosters

Z	N	E	N	Y	Q	O	S	V	H
O	O	U	V	J	K	T	W	Y	I
N	I	L	C	O	Z	R	W	I	D
E	T	I	D	L	B	E	Z	E	R
S	A	S	L	A	E	L	U	S	J
Q	U	I	H	L	T	A	B	I	O
E	C	R	Y	P	A	F	R	W	X
L	A	E	O	H	J	B	P	X	E
Z	V	N	C	A	Y	I	S	J	F
Y	E	S	G	J	A	M	M	A	G

NUCLEAR  
ZONES  
SIRENS  
EVACUATION

ALERT  
ALPHA  
BETA  
GAMMA

Answers:

1. False – Parents should NOT go to their children's school but to their designated pickup facilities.
2. True
3. True
4. False – Emergency Alert Station
5. True
6. Environment
7. Alpha, Beta, Gamma
8. Shelter in Place, Iodide
9. Request for Special Assistance
10. Emergency Planning Zones

## True or False:

- \_\_\_ 1. In the event of an evacuation, parents should immediately call their child at school, have them wait outside and rush to the school to beat the traffic.
- \_\_\_ 2. An Unusual Event is the least serious of four emergency classifications.
- \_\_\_ 3. Hearing a siren does not mean you should evacuate.
- \_\_\_ 4. EAS stations stand for Emergency Announcement System.
- \_\_\_ 5. Do not give pets KI unless instructed to by your veterinarian.

## Fill in the Blanks

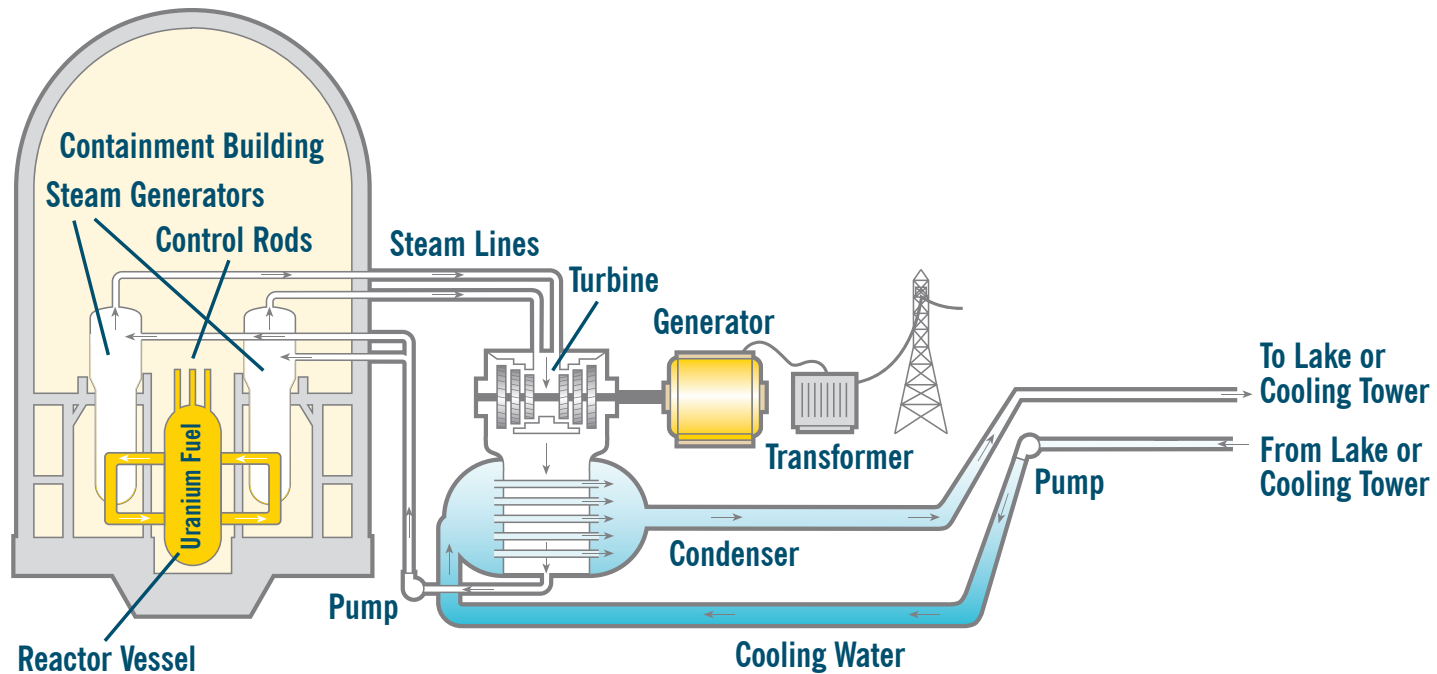
6. Radiation is a natural part of our \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The three major types of radiation are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The four public actions you may be asked to take in an emergency of the nuclear plant are go inside and stay inside, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, evacuate and take potassium \_\_\_\_\_ (KI).
9. If you or someone living in your home needs assistance complete and mail the \_\_\_\_\_ card.
10. EPZs are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.



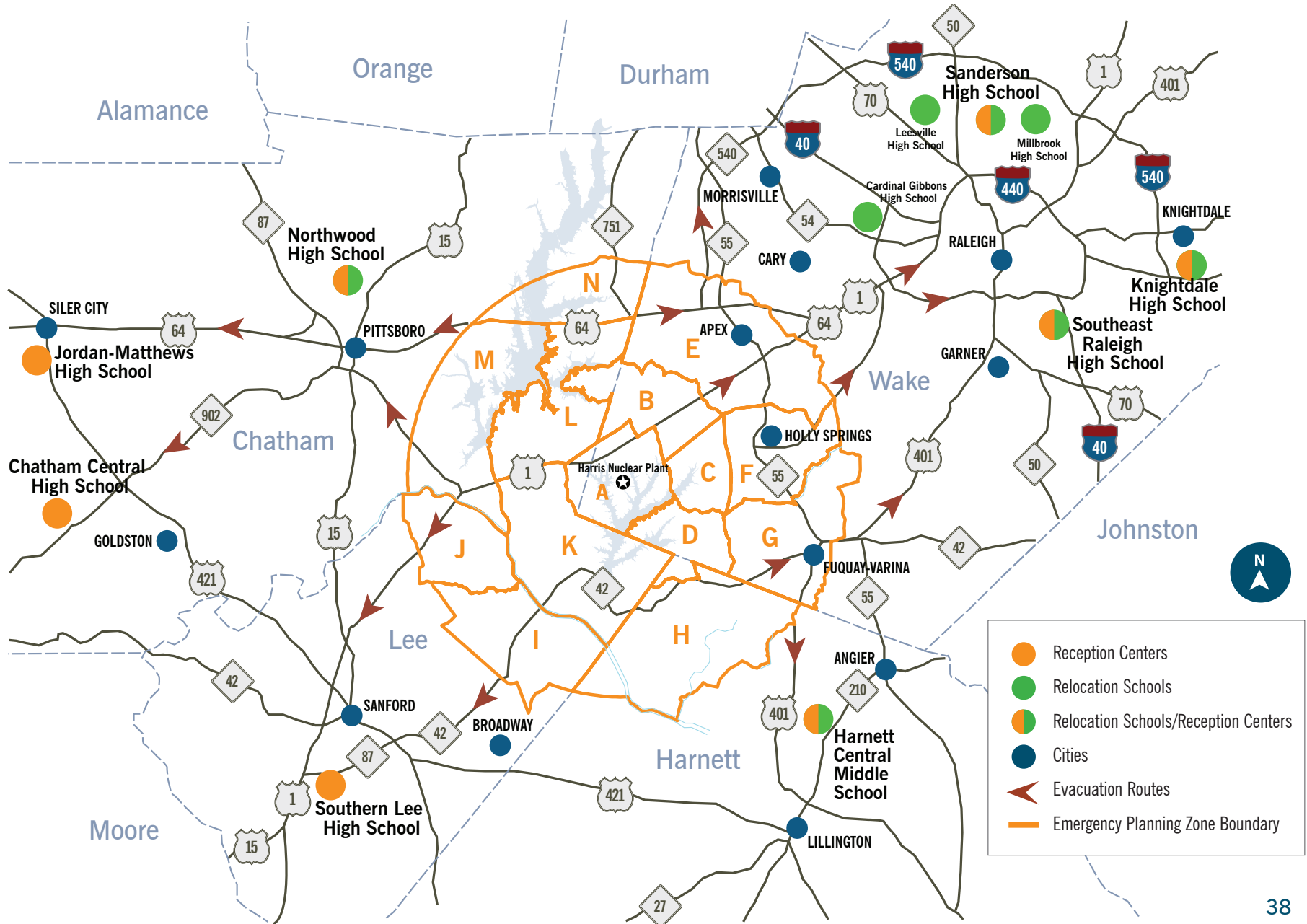
## How nuclear power plants make electricity

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. To produce heat for a nuclear reaction, atoms of uranium are split.

The uranium in a nuclear reactor is contained in small, hard ceramic pellets placed in long, vertical tubes (fuel pins), which are bundled together to create fuel assemblies. There are numerous fuel assemblies in a nuclear reactor.



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



# EPZ Schools and Relocation Schools

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

\*Temporary Relocation School

## Siren Tests

Emergency warning sirens are tested periodically to ensure they work properly. **Remember, hearing a siren does NOT mean you should evacuate** – it means tune to a local radio or TV station for more information. Refer to the Siren Tests section at the front of this calendar for additional guidance.

## 2017 Test Dates

**Full-volume tests (5 – 30 sec.)**

Jan. 11 • Apr. 12 • Jul. 12 • Oct. 11

**Full-volume test (3 min.)**

Nov. 8

Sirens are tested on Wednesdays.

## Emergency Alert Stations

These radio stations will participate in EAS announcements in the event of an emergency. If you hear several 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.

## Relocation Schools

### **Cardinal Gibbons High School**

1401 Edwards Mill Rd.  
Raleigh, NC 27607

### **Leesville Road High School**

8409 Leesville Rd.  
Raleigh, NC 27613

### **Millbrook High School**

2201 Spring Forest Rd.  
Raleigh, NC 27615

## Relocation Schools/Reception Centers

### **Harnett Central Middle School**

2529 Harnett Central Rd.  
Angier, NC 27501

### **Knightdale High School**

100 Bryan Chalk Ln.  
Knightdale, NC 27545

### **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

### **Chatham Central High School**

14950 NC-902  
Bear Creek, NC 27207

### **Jordan-Matthews High School**

910 E. Cardinal St.  
Siler City, NC 27344

### **Southern Lee High School**

2301 Tramway Rd.  
Sanford, NC 27332

## Evacuation Routes and Reception Centers for the General Public

Zone	Description	Primary evacuation Route	Reception Centers
<b>A</b> Wake County	This portion of the zone includes the Harris Nuclear Plant and the central portion of Harris Lake. It is bordered by Old US Hwy. 1 and New Hill Holleman Rd. The lake forms the border to the south.	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. <b>OR:</b> 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
<b>A</b> Chatham County	This portion of the zone includes the Chatham County area west of the Harris Nuclear Plant and is bordered by Old US Hwy. 1, Christian Chapel Rd. and the Chatham-Wake county line.	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>B</b> Chatham County	This portion of the zone includes the area west of New Hill-Olive Chapel Rd, bounded to the north by Beaver Creek, to the west by Jordan Lake and to the south by Little Beaver Creek. It includes the New Hope Estates, Sears Plantation and Weaver Crossing subdivisions.	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>B</b> Wake County	This zone includes the communities of New Hill and Bonsal and the areas around the following roads: Old US Hwy. 1, Humie Olive Rd., New Hill-Olive Chapel Rd., Friendship Rd., US Hwy. 1, Shearon Harris Rd. and New Hill Holleman 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. <b>OR:</b> 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
<b>C</b> Wake County	This zone includes the community of Holleman's Crossroads, the northeast portion of Harris Lake and the areas surrounding Avent Ferry Rd. and New Hill Rd.	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. <b>OR:</b> New Hill Rd. (SR 1152) east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass onto Holly Springs Rd. <b>THEN:</b> 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.	Southeast Raleigh High School
<b>D</b> Wake County	This portion of the zone includes the southeastern portion of Harris Lake and the area surrounding Cass Holt Rd. The zone is bordered by Bartley Holleman Rd., Rex Rd., Buckhorn-Duncan Rd. and the Wake-Harnett/Wake-Chatham county lines.	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 Pkwy. Judd Pkwy. to US 401 (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. Right onto NC 42 E/NC 55 E. Left onto NC 42 E. Left onto I-40 W ramp toward Raleigh. Take Exit 301 for I-440/US 64 E. Take Exit 14 for US 64 E/US 264 E. Take Exit 423 for I-540 W toward US 1/Wake Forest. Take Exit 24 and turn right onto US 64 BUS E. Left onto Old Knight Rd. (SR 2049). Left onto Bryan Chalk Ln. to Knightdale High School.	*Knightdale High School
<b>D</b> Harnett County	This portion of the zone includes the areas surrounding Rollins Mill Rd., Hobby Rd. and Auger Hole Rd. This portion of the zone is bordered by the Harnett-Lee county line, the Harnett-Wake county line and areas north of NC Hwy. 42.	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.	Harnett Central Middle School
<b>E</b> Wake County	This zone includes the town of Apex, the community of Friendship and the areas surrounding US Hwy. 1, Old US Hwy. 1, US Hwy. 64, NC Hwy. 55, Tingen Rd. and Olive Chapel Rd. The zone is bordered by the Wake-Chatham county line, the community of Green Level, Ten-Ten Rd., Kildaire Farm Rd., Sunset Lake Rd. and Woods Creek Rd.	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. <b>OR:</b> 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.	Sanderson High School

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Centers
<p><b>F</b> Wake County</p>	<p>This subzone includes the town of Holly Springs, Sunset Lake, Bass Lake and the areas surrounding NC Hwy. 55 Bypass, Holly Springs Rd., Avent Ferry Rd., Bass Lake Rd. and Cass Holt 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.  <b>OR:</b> New Hill Rd. (SR 1152) east to NC Hwy. 55 Bypass. Continue across NC Hwy. 55 Bypass onto Holly Springs Rd.  <b>OR:</b> Main St. (NC Hwy. 55) to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd.  <b>OR:</b> Bass Lake Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd.  <b>OR:</b> Sunset Lake Rd. to Holly Springs Rd. Turn east on Holly Springs Rd.  <b>THEN:</b> 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>
<p><b>G</b> Wake County</p>	<p>This zone includes the town of Fuquay-Varina and the areas surrounding NC Hwy. 42, NC Hwy. 55, US 401 (Main St.), Piney Grove-Wilbon Rd., Bass Lake Rd. (south of Bass Lake), James Slaughter Rd. and Sunset Lake Rd. (south of Sunset Lake). The zone extends south to the Wake-Harnett county line and east along Kenneth Creek.</p>	<p>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 Pkwy. Judd Pkwy. to US 401 (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. Right onto NC 42 E/NC 55 E.  <b>OR:</b> West Academy St. east to US 401 N (Main St.). Left onto northbound US 401. Right onto NC 42 E/NC 55 E.  <b>OR:</b> Hilltop-Needmore Rd. to US 401 South. Right on US 401 South. Left onto NC 42 E/NC 55 E.  <b>THEN:</b> Left onto NC 42 East. Left onto I-40 West ramp toward Raleigh. Take Exit 301 for I-440/US 64 East. Take Exit 14 for US 64 East/US 264 East. Take Exit 423 for I-540 West toward US 1/Wake Forest. Take Exit 24 and turn right onto US 64 BUS East. Left onto Old Knight Rd. (SR 2049). Left onto Bryan Chalk Ln. to Knightdale High School.</p>	<p>*Knightdale High School</p>
<p><b>H</b> Harnett County</p>	<p>This zone includes the community of Duncan, Camp Agape, Raven Rock Park, West Horse Trail Loop, the areas surrounding Avents Creek and the following roads: NC Hwy. 42, Rawls Church Rd., Baptist Grove Rd., Christian Light Rd., Cokesbury Rd. and River Rd. This zone is bordered by the Chatham-Harnett-Wake county lines, Avents Creek, Christian Light Rd., Hector Creek, Rawls Church Rd. and US Hwy. 401.</p>	<p>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.  <b>OR:</b> 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>
<p><b>I</b> Lee County</p>	<p>This zone is bordered by the Cape Fear River and the Lee-Harnett county line. It includes the areas surrounding Poplar Springs Church Rd., Buckhorn Rd. and NC Hwy. 42. The zone also includes areas northeast of NC Hwy. 42 and where Lower Moncure Rd. intersects RH Lane Rd.</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.  <b>OR:</b> 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><b>J</b> Lee County</p>	<p>This zone is bordered by the Deep River and Cape Fear River and includes areas surrounding Lower Moncure Rd., Lees Chapel Rd., Rod Sullivan Rd., Deep River Rd., Lower River Rd., Ferrell Rd. and US Hwy. 1.</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.  <b>OR:</b> 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>
<p><b>K</b> Chatham County</p>	<p>This zone includes the communities of Merry Oaks and Corinth, the southern portion of Harris Lake and the areas surrounding the following roads: Old US Hwy. 1, Christian Chapel Rd., Moncure-Flat Wood Rd., Corinth Rd. and NC Hwy. 42. This zone is bordered by the Chatham-Wake county line (on the south side), Christian Chapel Rd. (on the east side), the Chatham-Harnett county line, the Cape Fear River, the Haw River and 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>	<p>Chatham Central High School</p>
		<p><b>OR:</b> 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 US Hwy. 64 Business Route, merge onto US Hwy. 64 Bypass West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.</p>	<p>Jordan-Matthews High School</p>
		<p><b>OR:</b> 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>	<p>Southern Lee High School</p>
		<p><b>OR:</b> 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>	<p>Southern Lee High School</p>

Zone	Description	Primary Evacuation Route	Reception Centers
<b>L</b> Chatham County	This zone includes the eastern portion of Jordan Lake and the areas around the following roads: Olive Chapel Rd., Tody Goodwin Rd., Farrington Rd., Poole Rd. East, East Goodwin Rd., New Elam Rd., Pea Ridge Rd., W.H. Jones Rd. and Old US Hwy. 1. This zone is bordered by the Chatham-Wake county line, the eastern shore of Jordan Lake, US Hwy. 1 and the Haw River.	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>OR:</b> 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 to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Jordan-Matthews High School
		<b>OR:</b> 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 (for Northwood High School), north on US Hwy. 15-501 (for Jordan-Matthews High School), US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Northwood High School or Jordan-Matthews High School
		<b>OR:</b> 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>M</b> Chatham County	This zone includes the communities of Haywood, Moncure, Hanks Chapel and Griffins Crossroads, Jordan Lake and the areas surrounding the following roads: North Pea Ridge Rd., Gum Springs Church Rd., Clark Poe Rd., Moncure-Pittsboro Rd., Jordan Dam Rd., Mt. View Church Rd. and Providence Church Rd. East. This zone is bordered by US Hwy. 64, the eastern shore of Jordan Lake, the Haw River and the Deep River. Also included are all areas north and east from the point where the Rocky River enters the Deep River to US Hwy. 64 at Griffins Crossroads.	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
		<b>OR:</b> 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
		<b>OR:</b> Old US Hwy. 1 (SR 1011) through Haywood and Moncure to Moncure-Pittsboro Rd. (SR 1012), north to NC Hwy. 87 Bypass, west on US Hwy. 64 Business Route, merge onto US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Jordan-Matthews High School
		<b>OR:</b> 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
		<b>OR:</b> Gum Springs Church Rd. (SR 1943), to US Hwy. 64 East Business Route, merge onto US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Jordan-Matthews High School
<b>N</b> Chatham County	This zone includes the northern portion of Jordan Lake and the areas surrounding the following roads: Farrington Rd., Hortons Pond Rd. and NC Hwy. 751. This zone is bordered by US Hwy. 64, the Chatham-Wake county line, Green Level Rd. and Hollands Chapel Rd. Also all areas east of the Farrington Rd. and Hollands Chapel Rd. intersection to US Hwy. 64 at Wilsonville Crossroads.	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
		<b>OR:</b> NC Hwy. 751, Farrington Rd. (SR 1008), Holland Chapel Rd. and Hortons Pond Rd., south to US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Jordan-Matthews High School
		<b>OR:</b> 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
		<b>OR:</b> Green Level Rd. (SR 1742), and Luther Rd. (SR 1743) to NC Hwy. 751, south to US Hwy. 64 West to Siler City to East Raleigh St., west to White Oak Rd., south to Jordan-Matthews High School.	Jordan-Matthews High School

## Important Contact Information

### Chatham County Emergency Management

P.O. Box 613, Pittsboro, NC 27312  
919.542.2911  
chathamnc.org

### Harnett County Emergency Management

P.O. Box 370, Lillington, NC 27546  
910.893.7580  
harnett.org

After hours:  
Harnett County Sheriff's Department  
910.893.9111

### Lee County Office of Emergency Services

P.O. Box 1154, Sanford, NC 27331  
919.718.4670  
leecountync.org

After hours:  
Sanford Police Department  
919.775.8268

Lee County Sheriff's Department  
919.775.5531

### Wake County Emergency Management

P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, NC 27602-0550  
919.856.6480  
wakegov.com/em

Emergency line: 919.856.7044

### North Carolina Emergency Management

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

### North Carolina Emergency Management Central Branch

401 Central Avenue  
Butner, NC 27509  
919.575.4122

### North Carolina Cooperative Extension

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

### Duke Energy 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](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/phpr/ki/ki.html)

### KI Distribution Locations:

#### Chatham County:

Chatham County Health Department  
80 East Street  
Pittsboro, NC 27312

#### Harnett County:

Harnett County Health Department  
307 W. Cornelius Harnett Boulevard  
Lillington, NC 27546

#### Lee County:

Lee County Health Department  
106 Hill Crest Drive  
Sanford, NC 27330

Lee County Department of Environmental Health  
115 Chatham Street  
Sanford, NC 27330

#### Wake County:

Wake County Human Services  
10 Sunnybrook Road  
Raleigh, NC 27610

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

## My Quick Reference

**Plan ahead!** Take a minute to complete this safety information so you will have it in the event of an emergency. **You can find this information on Pages 38 to 43.**

Emergency Planning Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Reception Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuation Route: \_\_\_\_\_

The pickup point and/or reception center for my child's/children's school: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Radio Station: \_\_\_\_\_ Local TV Station: \_\_\_\_\_