

PALISADES NUCLEAR PLANT

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

HOLTEC
PALISADES

2026



Important Information for Allegan, Berrien, and Van Buren Counties

There are many safeguards and highly skilled nuclear professionals operating the Palisades Nuclear Plant. It is very unlikely that a serious event will ever occur there. In the unlikely event that there is an emergency, the topics in this guide will provide the necessary information on how to respond.



PLEASE READ AND SAVE THIS INFORMATION

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SUMMARY AND INDEX



If you receive an alert, tune to a local Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast station or check your cell phone or another wireless communication device for emergency messages. See page 4 for more information.



If you are told to take shelter, stay indoors and close all vents, windows, and doors. More information on this and other precautions can be found on page 5.



If an evacuation is ordered, there would be time for you to leave the area safely. Be prepared – know what to bring and where to go. Plans for the evacuation of schools have been made and are discussed on page 6.



The area within 10 miles of the Palisades plant is the primary emergency planning zone. This is shown on the map on page 8. In an emergency, officials might order actions to be taken within this area.



For information on special provisions for individuals with access and functional needs, see page 6. If you would need special help during an emergency, fill out and mail the card in the brochure.



If there is an accident at a U.S. nuclear plant, announcements would be made as to how serious it might be and what the effects on the public might be. For more information on this and facts about radiation, see page 7.



If you are a farmer, food processor, or food distributor, this section describes actions which may be necessary to protect the food supply, how you will be notified in an emergency and who to contact for more information. See pages 9-14.



**Wireless
Emergency
Alerts**

CLEAN ENERGY

Palisades provides safe, reliable and virtually carbon-free electricity. Nuclear power is the single largest contributor to the nation's clean baseload energy portfolio. Palisades helps avoid 4.47 million tons of CO₂ emissions annually — equating to more than 900,000 cars on the road.

POWERING MICHIGAN

Palisades generates 800 megawatts of reliable electricity, enough to power 800,000 homes in Southwest Michigan. Palisades boasts an online reliability factor greater than 90 percent — ensuring around-the-clock, baseload generation. That is critical to meeting current demand as well as supporting our region's long-term growth and economic prosperity.

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Palisades is one of Southwest Michigan's largest employers and taxpayers. Our team of 600 highly trained nuclear professionals is supplemented by some 1,000 specialty workers who support the plant's regularly scheduled refueling and maintenance outages every 18 months. As one of the largest taxpayers, Palisades supports vital public services including local schools, law enforcement and emergency response, libraries, parks, and seniors and veterans services. We are committed to building and maintaining strong partnerships with our local community.

SAFETY

The health and safety of our workforce, our community, and our environment are our highest priorities. During operation, Palisades ranked in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's highest safety category and has been recognized by the industry as a top performing plant. Palisades strictly adheres to all federal and state regulations and operates under the independent federal oversight of the NRC.

BEING PREPARED

Please take a moment to review the information in this guide. It outlines the actions to take in the unlikely event of an emergency at the Palisades Power Plant in Covert Township. Ensure that everyone in your household is familiar with this guidance. We encourage you to discuss this information with your neighbors and friends. If someone you know has difficulty reading, limited vision, or other access or functional needs, please offer to review this information with them. The best way to be safe in an emergency is know ahead of time what to do and to help each other. Being prepared means being informed, so please read and save this guide.

THIS GUIDE IS BEING PROVIDED BY HOLTEC PALISADES AND FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

Van Buren County Office of Domestic Preparedness

205 S. Kalamazoo Street
Paw Paw, MI 49079
(269) 657-7786
(269)-657-2006

Berrien County Emergency Management

919 Port Street
Saint Joseph, MI 49085
(269) 983-7141 x4915
www.bcsheiff.org
X (Twitter): @BCEMHS
Facebook: Berrien County Emergency Management

Allegan County Emergency Management

3271 122nd Avenue
Allegan, MI 49010
(269) 673-0571

Holtec Palisades

Palisades Communications Department
27780 Blue Star Memorial Highway
Covert, MI 49043
www.palisadespower.com

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOW

WHAT TO DO IF YOU RECEIVE AN EMERGENCY ALERT

Alerts are sent through several different systems. The Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) wireless emergency alerts (WEA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios, and broadcasts over TV and radio are used to let you know if an emergency happens. Such emergencies may include a nuclear incident, chemical spill, severe weather, or another dangerous condition that requires you to take action for safety.

If you receive an alert, tune to an EAS broadcast station (see page 7), or check your cell phone or another wireless communication device for emergency messages.

IPAWS is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) national alert warning system that delivers messages via WEA, EAS, and NOAA weather radio.

- **Cell phones and other wireless devices receive IPAWS and WEA.** These are text-like alerts that loudly alert your phone if the setting to receive local emergency alerts is turned on. If your wireless carrier participates in the WEA system, you will receive emergency alerts automatically. WEA messages are not charged to your wireless data plan. You may need to turn on this feature to receive the alerts. Contact your phone provider or store for assistance on how to turn these settings on.
- **EAS messages** are sent through local TV and radio stations. Some of the stations may experience a delay in getting emergency information out due to computerized programming or limited broadcast scheduling. Check all local stations until you find one broadcasting emergency information.
- **NOAA Weather Radios** will also alert and broadcast emergency information when the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Grand Rapids or Northern Indiana activates them at the request of county officials.

In addition to WEA and EAS you may also receive a phone call, e-mail, or SMS/RCS text to alert you, and provide critical information.

VACATIONERS AND VISITORS:

If you receive an emergency alert while vacationing or visiting the area, follow the instructions included in the alert. If you are outdoors, seek shelter indoors. Tune in to one of the TV or radio stations listed on page 7 for more detailed information. Follow all directions given by park officials, law enforcement personnel.

BOATERS AND CAMPERS:

If you receive an emergency alert while boating, do not wait for further warning. Tune in to the marine channel 16 (156.8 MHz) or an area AM/FM radio station for emergency information. Mariners are encouraged to keep their radios tuned to channel 16 when on Lake Michigan to receive emergency information. Sheriff's Office Marine Patrol and United States Coast Guard will also warn boaters on Lake Michigan if there is a serious emergency. You will be told the location of safe waterways and docking areas.

If you receive an emergency alert while camping, hiking, swimming, or visiting area parks, follow all emergency instructions from park officials. At local parks, immediately tune in to an area radio station and follow instructions.

If you believe, for whatever reason, the above methods will not be able to alert you, please complete the functional needs form on the last page of this guide.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE TOLD TO STAY INDOORS (Shelter in Place)

- **Stay calm.** Panic can make the situation worse.
- **Do not evacuate** unless authorities issue an official order.
- **Remain indoors** and shelter in place.
- **Secure your home:**
 - Close all windows and doors.
 - Turn off fans, air conditioners, and ventilation systems.
 - Bring pets inside.
- **Stay informed.** Listen to local news stations for official updates and instructions.
- **If your building has a basement,** take a radio and shelter there.
- **If you must go outside**, limit your time outdoors.
Use the telephone only when absolutely necessary to keep lines open for emergency communication.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE TOLD TO EVACUATE

- **Stay calm.**
 - Listen to local news stations for official information. If you are in the evacuation area, follow the instructions provided, including designated evacuation routes. Do not call 911 unless you have an emergency.
- **Gather essential items:**
 - A change of clothing
 - Two blankets or a sleeping bag per person
 - Toiletries (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste)
 - Medical supplies (first-aid kit, medications, prescriptions)
 - Baby formula or special food, if needed
 - Pet supplies
- **Plan for your pets:**
 - Reception centers typically only accept service animals. Make arrangements for other pets to stay with friends, family, or a pet-friendly hotel outside the evacuation area. Bring your emergency pet kit, including:
 - Food and water
 - Bowls
 - Medications
 - Leashes and ID tags
 - Veterinary records
- **Prepare your home before leaving:**
 - Turn off small appliances and faucets
 - Turn down the furnace (if on) and switch off the furnace fan
 - Turn off all air conditioners and fans
 - Lock all windows and doors
- **Evacuate safely:**
 - Get into your vehicle and go directly to a designated Reception Center. Locations would be announced via EAS broadcast stations.
 - Follow official evacuation routes
 - Register at the Reception Center so family and friends know where you are
 - After registering, you may go stay with friends or family outside the affected area

There would be no need to rush. You would be more likely to get hurt by rushing than by exposure to radiation. Remember, if there was an emergency at a U.S. nuclear plant, you would be given plenty of time to take needed action.

Evacuation routes would be announced over TV and radio stations. First responders would help direct traffic during an evacuation. If you have room in your car, take neighbors or friends who need a ride. During your absence, law enforcement would make sure your property was protected. Only authorized people would be allowed in the evacuated area.

WHERE TO GO

If an evacuation is ordered, you should follow routes announced on local TV and radio. The actions you should take would depend on the nature of the emergency and the weather. You should drive to your Reception Center. Possible Reception Centers include:

ALLEGAN COUNTY

Fennville High School

4 S. Memorial Dr.
Fennville, MI 49408

Otsego High School

550 Washington St
Otsego, MI 49078

BERRIEN COUNTY

Berrien Springs Middle School

502 Middle School Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49103

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Gobles High School

4409 N State St.
Gobles, MI 49055

Paw Paw Middle School

313 W. Michigan Ave
Paw Paw, MI 49079

If You Need a Ride

- **Check with Neighbors:**
 - See if a neighbor can give you a ride.
- **If No Ride is Available:**
 - Stay inside your home.
 - Close all doors, windows, and air vents.
 - Send an email to PalisadesPublicInfo@holtec.com and continue to listen to news stations for instructions on those needing a ride.

Evacuation for Functional Needs Populations

- 1. Congregate Care Centers:**
 - In an emergency, individuals with functional needs will be evacuated by emergency workers to temporary shelters known as congregate care centers.
- 2. Hospital or Special Care Facility Residents:**
 - If you are in a hospital or special care facility, your transfer will be handled through that facility's emergency plan.
- 3. If You Live Independently and Need Help:**
 - Complete the informational questionnaire on page 19 of the brochure.
 - Mail it to the address listed on the form.
 - This ensures emergency workers know you may need assistance during an evacuation.

What to Do If Your Children Are in School During an Emergency

- 1. Go to the Temporary Host Facility**
 - Each school has a designated relocation site where students will be taken by bus.
 - Use only the roads specified by emergency authorities.

- 2. School Relocation Sites:**

School	Relocation Site
South Haven School District	Fennville Middle School
Covert School District	Hartford High School
Bangor School District	Bloomington High School
Watervliet School District	Saint Joseph High School
Coloma School District	Lakeshore High School

- 3. After Reuniting:**

- Parents and students may choose to stay at a congregate care center or stay with friends or family outside of the affected area until the emergency is over.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) area radio and TV stations

Tune in to one of these radio or TV stations for emergency information. All call letters are accurate at the time of printing. All stations are on the air 24 hours. Check your cable or satellite provider for your channel lineup.

Radio			TV	
AM	FM			
WHFB 1060	WCSY 103.7	WCXT 98.3	WWMT Ch 3	WSJV Ch 28
WSJM 1400	WYTZ 99.9	WIRX 107.1	WOOD Ch 8	WBND Ch 57
WNIL 1290	WAUS 90.7	WKFR 103.3	WNDU Ch 16	
WKZO 590	WAOR 95.3	WSJM 94.9	WSBT Ch 22	

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS

In the highly unlikely event of an incident at a U.S. nuclear plant, one of the following four emergency classifications will be used to describe the situation. These classifications help guide communication and response efforts by federal, state, and local authorities.

1. Notification of an Unusual Event

This is the **least serious** of the four emergency levels. It indicates a minor issue at the plant that is fully under control and poses **no threat to the public**. Due to strict federal regulations, even small problems must be reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and local officials.

Public Action: None required.

2. Alert

An Alert indicates a situation that could affect plant safety. While there is **still no danger to the public**, emergency operations centers at the county and state levels are activated as a precaution.

Public Action: Stay informed through official channels.

3. Site Area Emergency

This classification means an event has occurred that **could potentially affect the public**. Emergency notifications may be issued, and residents may be asked to monitor emergency broadcast stations for updates.

Public Action: Listen to emergency broadcasts and follow any instructions provided.

4. General Emergency

This is the **most serious** classification. It indicates a significant event that **poses a potential or actual threat to public safety**. State and local authorities will take protective actions, which may include evacuation of certain areas. Emergency broadcast stations will provide critical information and instructions. **Public Action:** Follow official instructions immediately. Be prepared to evacuate if directed.

FACTS ABOUT RADIATION

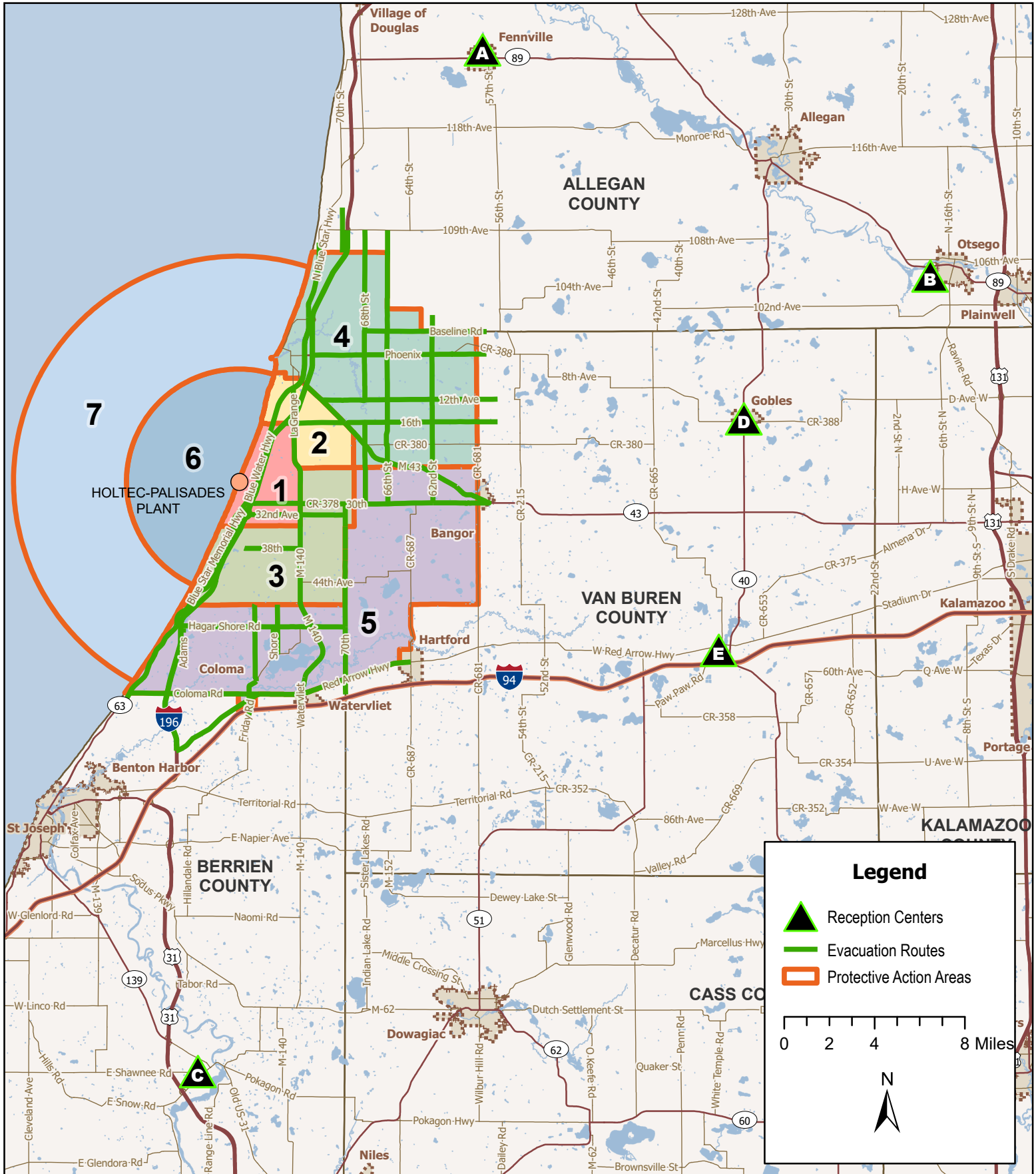
Radiation is energy in motion. Radioactive materials are naturally present all around us—in the air we breathe, the food we eat, our homes, and even within our own bodies. Exposure to radiation from these natural sources is known as **background radiation**. The type of radiation we are most concerned with is called **ionizing radiation**—a form of energy released by radioactive materials. Ionizing radiation has enough energy to penetrate living tissue and cause physical and chemical changes within the body. In addition to natural sources, ionizing radiation also comes from man-made sources such as:

- Medical treatments and diagnostic tools (e.g., X-rays)
- Consumer electronics (e.g., older TV sets)
- Nuclear power plants

Radiation exposure is measured in units called **millirems**. On average, a person receives about **620 millirems per year** from both background and man-made sources. Half of this radiation comes from natural sources, including radon in the air, cosmic rays, and the Earth itself. The other half comes from man-made sources, including medical procedures, as well as commercial and industrial sources.

PUBLIC RECEPTION CENTERS AND EVACUATION ROUTES

HOLTEC-PALISADES, LLC. NUCLEAR PLANT



A
FENNVILLE ATHLETIC CENTER
515 N Maple St, Fennville

B
OTSEGO HIGH SCHOOL
550 Washington St, Otsego

C
BERRIEN SPRINGS MIDDLE SCHOOL
502 Middle School Dr, Berrien Springs

D
GOBLES HIGH SCHOOL
409 N State St, Gobles

E
PAW PAW MIDDLE SCHOOL
313 W Michigan Ave, Paw Paw

NOTICE TO FARMERS, FOOD PROCESSORS, DISTRIBUTORS

PROTECTING THE FOOD SUPPLY DURING A RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

This portion of the emergency preparedness booklet outlines plans to protect the food supply in the event of an emergency. Information in this section includes the following:

- How you will be notified in an emergency
- Actions which may be necessary to protect the food supply
- Who to contact for more information

SUMMARY

In the highly unlikely event of an incident the public could be exposed to radioactive material in several ways. At first, particles and gases released into the air could be ingested or inhaled directly. Additional exposure could result from the consumption of food or milk contaminated by traces of the material. Farmers, food processors and distributors will be required to take steps to address the matter of food supply contamination. Proper actions will ensure that contamination is minimized or avoided.

If you are alerted to a radiological emergency, tune your radio to a local station for immediate and continuous emergency information. You may also contact the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for specific information. Locations and telephone numbers of local Cooperative Extension Service offices and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development are listed on page 14 of this brochure.

Do not euthanize any animals, or destroy crops, milk, or feed supplies unless directed to do so. The environmental damage caused by an accident may be short-lived. Steps can generally be taken to make a full recovery possible.

In the event of a radiological emergency, decisions about the safety of food and water are guided by federal protection standards. Specifically, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provides protective action guidelines (PAGs) that help determine when certain food or water products may need to be restricted to protect public health.

HOMEGROWN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

After a radiological emergency, do not eat food from your personal garden unless public health officials say it is safe. Radiation can settle on plants, fruits, and vegetables—even if they look normal. Food safety decisions are based on protective action guidelines (PAGs) developed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). These guidelines help determine when locally grown food may be unsafe to eat. The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will provide instructions based on these federal standards.

WHO PAYS FOR LOST OR DESTROYED FARM PRODUCTS?

Farmers, food processors, and distributors could face serious financial losses following a radiological emergency. However, federal law ensures that such losses will be reimbursed. The Price-Anderson Act, enacted by Congress in 1957, requires that the operators of nuclear power plants and certain other nuclear facilities purchase nuclear liability insurance policies for the protection of the public. As a result, no-fault insurance pools are in place to pay claims promptly without lengthy court hearings. Claimants need only prove that the injury or property damage resulted from the radiological emergency.

Commercial insurance policies exclude coverage for nuclear accidents because Price-Anderson's provisions make such coverage unnecessary.

CONTAMINATION AND RADIATION

The term “contamination” is used in this portion of the booklet. It means, quite simply, radioactive material where it is not supposed to be. Food, water, or air is considered to be contaminated if it contains more or different types of radioactive material than would normally be present. Our bodies, for example, contain very small amounts of the radioactive elements potassium 40, carbon 14 and tritium. However, we are not considered to be contaminated because these elements naturally exist within us. On the other hand, the presence of strontium 90 (a byproduct of nuclear weapons testing) in food, water, or air may be indicative of contamination.

“Radiation” refers to the particles and waves given off by radioactive material. The radiation given off by contaminants could be considered harmful if the levels are high enough and the exposure lasts long enough.

HOW CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR

Dust-sized radioactive particles released into the air during an incident could fall on fruits, vegetables or grains which could enter the food supply and be eaten by the public.

PUBLIC WARNING PROCESS

The State of Michigan is responsible for evaluating the severity of a nuclear emergency and ordering actions to protect the public and the food supply. If you live within 10 miles of the Holtec Palisades Plant, your first warning may be an alert issued by local authorities. If you are notified, turn your radio or TV on and tune it to a local station for immediate information transmitted through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). If you live farther away, your first notification could come from the news media or EAS broadcasts. Subsequent orders, information, and advisories specific to the agriculture sector will be announced through the news media. You may contact the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development directly if you have questions about agriculture in a real or potential emergency.

DATA COLLECTION HELPS DETERMINE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Following an accidental release of radioactive material, emergency workers from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will collect air, water, and soil samples to determine the existence, amount, and location of any contamination. Samples of milk, forage, crops, and processed foods may also be obtained. Field data and other factors will be used by the state to determine the best course of action to protect the public and the food supply.

Because naturally occurring radioactive materials can always be found in the environment, Holtec Palisades and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy conduct a continuous program of sample air, water, milk, vegetation, and animal life near the Holtec Palisades Plant. In this way, they are able to establish a baseline for comparison in the event of an emergency.

The area designated for post-accident environmental sampling could extend as far as 50 miles from the plant site. Specific instructions regarding the collection and testing process will be made available to farmers, food processors and distributors in the affected area by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

SHELTERING IN AN EMERGENCY

If you are told to take shelter because of an emergency at a nuclear power plant, shelter pets and livestock and limit your outdoor activities as much as possible. Refer to earlier portions of this brochure for specific actions you and your family should take for personal protection. Steps to protect the food supply are

different and are outlined in this section of the brochure.

WHAT TO DO IF AN EVACUATION IS ORDERED

If you live within 10 miles of a U.S. nuclear plant, you could be evacuated from the area in the unlikely event of an emergency. If you must leave your animals, be sure to leave enough water and feed to sustain them until they can be cared for again. You may be permitted, at the direction of the state, to reenter the evacuated area temporarily to tend to the needs of your farm. You will receive specific instructions on routes to use, safety precautions and decontamination procedures. The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development or designee will be able to provide animal health and feeding guidance.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK/DAIRY ANIMALS

It is essential that priority be given to protecting dairy animals because radioactive materials can quickly enter the food chain through milk and other dairy products. If sheltering is required, shelter these animals first.

Shelter livestock in covered barns or sheds unless extremely hot weather or other factors make this impossible. Provide your animals stored feed such as hay, silage and bagged grain. Whenever possible, animals should be provided water drawn from wells. Open sources such as ponds, creeks, or rivers should be avoided if possible. These protective measures would minimize the amount of radioactive material available to the animals. Since evacuation of farm animals would not normally be possible after a nuclear accident, sheltering and the use of stored feed and well water are the most effective means of limiting contamination.

Poultry are more resistant to radioactive contamination than other farm animals. Since most are raised in confined facilities and receive stored feed and well water, they can be sheltered in their existing structures. If your poultry animals are normally kept outdoors, they should be brought inside if possible. Eggshells provide natural protection from contamination. Generally, eggs will be safe to eat after the shells are washed to remove surface contaminants.

If animals have been exposed to radioactive particles carried by winds or rain from the accident site, they should be washed with uncontaminated water before being brought into a shelter.

SAVE YOUR ANIMALS

Do not euthanize any animals unless directed to do so by state or federal authorities. Do not process any animals except for immediate food needs. Generally, animals that are exposed to radioactive contaminants and rainwater will survive. Do not allow animals to graze in open fields unless so directed by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development or designee.

CONTAMINATED FEED

Only in extreme emergencies may contaminated grain or hay be used for feed. If you must use feed which has been identified as contaminated, you may be able to reduce the level of contamination. For example, if the feed was stored outside, the contamination may be greatest at or near the surface of the feed pile. Removal of the top portion may greatly reduce the amount of contamination present.

Do not dispose of contaminated feed or hay because it may be salvageable over time. You should, however, keep it separated from noncontaminated feed supplies and animals so that the contamination is not spread. Contact the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for guidance.

CONTAMINATED MILK AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

If particles of radioactive material are present in large amounts, you may be advised not to use, consume, or sell garden produce or animal products until the environment and food products are sampled and assessed by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The presence of contamination may not mean that all of your crops will be lost.

Do not destroy food or feed unless spoilage has made it inedible. Generally, contaminated products may be salvageable after adequate time passes and they are properly processed. Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development can provide specific information.

WATER SUPPLIES

Store as much water as possible for livestock. Cover open wells, tanks, and other storage containers to prevent or limit contamination. Close off the intakes from contaminated water sources (ponds, streams, or cisterns) to prevent circulation of contaminated water. Generally, water from wells and water heaters should be safe to use.

Unless soils are highly permeable, contaminants deposited on the ground will normally travel very slowly into the aquifer. Contaminants may fall directly onto the surfaces of lakes or rivers where they can infiltrate groundwater supplies. Streams and lake currents can transport contaminants many miles in a few hours.

FISH AND MARINE LIFE

Fish and other marine life raised in ponds, or taken from rivers, streams, or lakes may have been contaminated. Don't eat local fish until the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy have determined it is safe.

CROPS IN THE FIELD

Standing crops should generally be allowed to grow to maturity. The level of radiation exposure to plants that is likely to occur will not affect their growth. Most contaminants will be washed off or will diminish in strength naturally to safe levels during the growing process. If special harvesting procedures are necessary, the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will advise you.

Pasture and forage plants usually retain very little radioactive material deposited on them. The extent to which they collect and retain contaminants depends on the amount and type of contaminants involved, foliage characteristics and the amount of rain and wind occurring after the accident.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE FIELD

Unprotected plants may have particles of contaminants on their surfaces. Leaves, pods and fruits should be washed, brushed, scrubbed or peeled before eating. Some leafy vegetables may be eaten after removal of the outer layers and a thorough washing.

Ripe fruit and vegetables may be lost through spoilage if high levels of contamination prevent the entry of field workers to harvest them. Those that do not need to be harvested immediately may possibly be salvaged later when the area has been determined to be safe for harvesting.

HONEY AND APIARY PRODUCTS

Honey and bee hives may be sources of contamination if radioactive contamination is detected in the area. Honey and bee hives will be sampled and analyzed by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development if contamination is apparent.

ROOTS AND TUBERS

Potatoes, carrots and similar plants can generally be eaten after they are thoroughly washed and peeled to remove soil particles and contaminants.

OTHER PLANTS OR WILDLIFE

Wild plants, such as native herbs, mushrooms, dandelion greens, spearmint, peppermint, or wintergreen may have particles of contamination on their surfaces. They should be washed, brushed, scrubbed, or peeled before eating.

Wild game, including deer, rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, and partridges, may ingest contaminants while feeding in affected areas, which could make the meat unsafe to eat. You may be advised not to consume wild game until samples have been tested and the meat has been determined to be safe.

WEATHER AND TIME PLAY A PART

All radioactive materials lose their radioactivity over time. Inert gases released from commercial nuclear plants lose their radioactivity in a matter of minutes, for example. Wind or heavy rain tend to remove radioactive material rapidly from plant surfaces. In some cases, however, hard rain falling on contaminated soil could splash the soil onto plant surfaces, thus increasing the amount of radioactive material on low-standing plants.

SOIL RECOVERY

Several steps may be taken to restore soils contaminated in an accident. Nonuse for a period of time may be required. In a worst-case situation, heavily contaminated soil may require removal and disposal elsewhere. Such a drastic action may not be feasible for large fields but may be appropriate for small plots or areas such as walkways near buildings where frequent human contact is likely. In less severe situations, fiber crops may be planted instead of fruits and vegetables. Deep plowing may be employed to keep radioactive contaminants below the root zone while the radioactivity decays over time. Liming may be used to limit the absorption of specific radioactive elements by crops. The Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will provide farmers with guidance as to the best means of restoring valuable soils to productive use.

FOOD PROCESSORS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Following a radiological emergency, governmental officials may restrict the movement of food products and withhold them from the marketplace if they are found to be contaminated. These products should not be released until they are considered to be safe for consumption, or until a decision has been made to dispose of them. You will be instructed how to safely handle and dispose of contaminated food products by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

MORE INFORMATION ON EMERGENCY PLANNING

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

800-292-3939

MDA-Info@Michigan.gov

Deborah A. Stabenow Building, 6th Floor

525 W. Allegan St.

P.O. Box 30017

Lansing, MI 48909

BELOW IS A LIST OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICES NEAR THE HOLTEC PALISADES PLANT:

Van Buren County

(269) 657-8213

57418 County Road Suit A

Hartford, MI 49057

Allegan County

(269) 673-0370

3255 122nd Avenue

Allegan, MI 49010

Berrien County

(269) 944-4126

1737 Hillandale Road

Benton Harbor, MI 49022

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Background Radiation - The natural radiation that is always present in the environment. It includes cosmic radiation which comes from the sun and stars, terrestrial radiation which comes from the Earth, and internal radiation which exists in all living things. The typical average individual exposure in the United States from natural background sources is about 300 millirems per year.

Congregate Care Center - A public or private building that may be used to lodge or care for evacuees.

Department of Homeland Security/FEMA - An agency of the federal government. It is responsible for coordinating state and local government plans to prepare for, lessen impacts of, and respond to emergencies of any kind.

Dose - A term which, when applied to radiation, describes the amount of energy absorbed in body tissue (see millirem).

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - This is a national public warning system that allows TV and radio broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service providers, direct broadcast satellite service providers and wireline video service providers to permit state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER (missing children) alerts, emergency weather information, and specific hazard information, such as for a nuclear power plant emergency, targeted to a specific area.

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) - A place where state and local government officials manage the response to an emergency. It is usually a police or sheriff's building equipped with backup power, telephone and radio.

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) - Two zones around the Palisades plant. The primary EPZ, with a radius of 10 miles, is established to control airborne radiation exposure. The secondary zone, with a radius of 50 miles, has been established to keep people and animals from eating contaminated food. For these two zones, emergency actions could be ordered for your protection.

Functional Needs - The needs of an individual who under usual circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - The place where news reporters receive official information on a nuclear plant accident from government and utility officials.

Millirem - A unit used to measure radiation doses. It is 1/1,000th of a rem (Roentgen Equivalent Man), a unit of radiation that measures impact on human cells.

NRC - U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the federal agency that regulates the nuclear industry.

Potassium Iodide (KI) - A non-radioactive form of iodine that may be taken to reduce the amount of radioactive iodine absorbed by the body's thyroid gland.

Protective Actions - Emergency measures that are taken to prevent or minimize radiation exposure.

Radiation - Energy in the form of rays or particles which are given off by radioactive material. May consist of alpha, beta or gamma.

Radioactive Material - Material that spontaneously gives off energy in the form of waves or particles.

Reception Center - A school at least 15 miles from the plant for registration of evacuees and assignment of people to a congregate care center during an emergency.

Shielding - Material, such as lead or concrete, used to stop or reduce direct exposure to radiation by blocking it. The building materials of your house could act as partial shielding against direct radiation from a passing radioactive cloud if you were told to take shelter. The greater the amount of shielding between you and the source of radiation, the lower your exposure.

Temporary Host Facility - A school used to temporarily hold children who have been evacuated from schools within the 10-mile EPZ.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES POTASSIUM IODIDE

(KI) FACTS

KI is available at no cost to people who live or work within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant in Michigan. This insert explains what KI is used for and how you can get it. Take the completed voucher (on page 19) to a participating pharmacy for KI.

WHAT IS KI?

KI (the chemical name for the drug “potassium iodide”) is a non-prescription iodine pill. Iodine is an element that is found in nature and is also an important part of your diet. Because iodine is so important for your health, it is added to table salt. However, the iodine in the KI pill is much stronger than the iodine in table salt. Table salt cannot be used as a replacement for KI.

HOW DOES KI WORK?

In the unlikely event of a serious accident at a nuclear power plant, radioactive iodine could be released into the air. Like regular iodine, radioactive iodine can be stored in your thyroid gland. This can cause thyroid cancer or other thyroid problems over time. Children are most at risk of thyroid injury from exposure to radioactive iodine. KI protects your thyroid by filling it up with a safe form of iodine so that it can't take in radioactive iodine.

It is important for you to know that KI does not protect your whole body from radioactive material. KI only protects your thyroid gland.

HOW CAN I GET KI?

Take the voucher to one of the participating pharmacies listed there. The pharmacy will provide you with the amount of KI that you need. Place the KI in a safe, dry location and keep it in its foil packet. You should keep it on hand as part of your emergency supply kit. Be sure to get your KI now. You will not be able to get it from the pharmacy during a nuclear power plant emergency.

WHEN SHOULD I TAKE KI?

Take KI only if a “General Emergency” has been declared at the nuclear power plant near you.

If you receive an emergency notification, tune to your local radio or television station. Follow the instructions given by emergency officials. You may be instructed to shelter-in-place or evacuate. You should only take KI if the radio or TV announcements say that the power plant has declared a “General Emergency”, the most serious type of plant emergency.

If you are told to evacuate and do not have your KI readily available, do not waste time searching for it. Evacuating or sheltering-in-place is the best way to protect yourself from harm due to radiation.

HOW MUCH KI SHOULD I TAKE?

One dose protects the thyroid for 24 hours. You should be safely evacuated within the 24-hour time.

If you already have KI tablets from this program, check the expiration date on the box. If it has expired, go to one of the pharmacies listed below to replace your KI with a new supply.

PARTICIPATING PHARMACIES:

MEIJER PHARMACIES

1920 Pipestone Rd, Benton Harbor, MI

1223 Phoenix St, South Haven, MI

5019 Red Arrow Highway, Stevensville, MI

5150 S. Franklin, Michigan City, IN

USE THE INFORMATION LISTED BELOW TO TAKE THE CORRECT AMOUNT FOR ONE DOSE.

- Adults over 18 years of any weight including pregnant or breastfeeding women should take two 65 mg tablets.
- Children 12 years to 18 years who weigh at least 150 pounds should take two 65 mg tablets.
- Children 12 to 18 years who weigh less than 150 pounds should take one 65 mg tablet.
- Children 3 years to 12 years should take one 65 mg tablet.
- Children 1 month to 3 years should take 1/2 of a 65 mg tablet, crushed into liquid. (Instructions for crushing and mixing will be provided by the pharmacy.)
- Babies at birth to 1 month should be given 1/4 of a 65 mg tablet, crushed into liquid. (Instructions for crushing and mixing will be provided by the pharmacy.)

WHAT SIDE EFFECTS COULD I HAVE FROM TAKING KI?

Side effects are unlikely when KI is used at the recommended dose and for a short time. Minor side effects can include an upset stomach, skin rash, or a metallic taste. An allergic reaction can have more serious symptoms like fever, joint pain, swelling of the face or body, or trouble breathing. Severe shortness of breath requires immediate **medical attention**.

WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE KI?

You should not take KI if:

- You are allergic to iodine. A shellfish allergy may not mean that you are allergic to iodine. Talk to your physician or allergist if you have a shellfish allergy.
- You have dermatitis herpetiformis (DH) or hypocomplementemic urticarial vasculitis syndrome (HUVS), very rare skin conditions.

Check with your doctor if:

- You already have a thyroid condition.
- You are unsure whether or not to take KI.

HOW DOES THIS PROGRAM APPLY TO BUSINESSES?

Businesses can obtain KI for their employees, clients, or patients. Businesses with more than 400 employees/clients/patients should call or e-mail the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to arrange for delivery of KI. If a business chooses to participate in the program, it is responsible for having a dispensing plan that complies with these instructions. If your business chooses not to participate, you can provide a copy of this insert to your employees so that they can obtain their personal supply of KI.

For more information go to MDHHS website, www.michigan.gov/ki, call MDHHS at (517) 335-8150 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., or send an e-mail to mdhhs-ki@michigan.gov.

POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI) VOUCHER

To get KI, fill out this form and take it to one of the participating pharmacies. You must live or work within 10-miles of one of Michigan's three nuclear power plants, be 18 years or older, and provide a government-issued photo ID.

Read the information below before signing the voucher. Signing indicates that you understand and agree to the following:

I understand that:

- KI is an over-the-counter, non-prescription drug.
- KI is to be taken only when a General Emergency has been declared at the nuclear power plant.
- KI is NOT a substitute for evacuation or sheltering-in-place.
- KI only protects the thyroid gland from radioactive iodine. It does not protect the rest of the body. In a nuclear power plant emergency, there could be health risks from other forms of radiation.
- Although taking KI is usually safe, it can cause problems in people who have thyroid disease, are allergic to iodine, or have dermatitis herpetiformis or hypocomplementemic vasculitis, two very rare skin diseases. If I have any of these conditions, I will talk to my doctor before I take KI.
- This KI program is run by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. If I have questions I can call 517-335-8150 or send an e-mail to mdhhs-ki@michigan.gov.

I agree that:

- I have read the potassium iodide (KI) fact sheet and will follow all instructions on how to use KI.
- I will follow the instructions of emergency officials.
- I will hold the pharmacy harmless from all liability, claims, suits, or actions related to the use, delivery, labeling, and packaging of KI.

Additional information for businesses

- I own or represent the named business/institution.
- This business/institution will provide information on dosing and medical contraindications to all employees/clients prior to distributing KI. This information is provided in each box of KI and on the MDHHS website at www.michigan.gov/ki.

By signing this form, I agree that I have read the information provided on the fact sheets above and I am obtaining KI for people who live or work within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant. (Complete 1 OR 2)

1. For a HOUSEHOLD:

Your name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

County: _____ Number of people living in your home: _____ Ages: _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

2. For a BUSINESS:

Name of business: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Contact name: _____ Phone: _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

PHARMACY USE ONLY

of boxes dispensed:

Lot #:

Date Dispensed:

Pharmacy name:

Pharmacy #:

City:

2025 FUNCTIONAL NEEDS EMERGENCY INFORMATION

If you have functional needs please complete the form below and mail to the county you live in from the ones below. You must send in a new card or fill out the online form **every year** to keep files up to date

NAME OF PERSON NEEDING HELP:

STREET ADDRESS:

CITY:

ZIP:

HOME PHONE: ()

CELL PHONE: ()

EMAIL:

IF YOU ARE A PART-TIME RESIDENT, PLEASE CIRCLE THE MONTHS YOU STAY IN THE COUNTY:

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

SEPT

OCT

NOV

DEC

YOUR FUNCTIONAL NEED (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY):

VISION-IMPAIRED HEARING/SPEECH-IMPAIRED WHEELCHAIR WALKER/CANE BEDRIDDEN VENTILATOR OXYGEN

OTHER (PLEASE DESCRIBE):

ALERT/NOTIFICATION INFORMATION (CIRCLE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION):

Are you able to receive IPAWS wireless emergency alerts? YES NO

Are you able to receive other emergency alerts? YES NO

Are you able to receive NOAA Weather Radio emergency alerts? YES NO

IPAWS: Integrated Public Alert Warning System

Other _____

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (CIRCLE ONE):

Could a family member or friend give you transportation if you were asked to evacuate in an emergency? YES NO POSSIBLY

PET INFORMATION:

If you would require transportation help to evacuate, do you have pets at home that will require attention if you are asked to evacuate in an emergency? If so, indicate the number of each:

CATS:

DOGS:

SERVICE DOGS:

OTHER (DESCRIBE):

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

PRIMARY (NAME):

RELATIONSHIP:

PHONE:

ALTERNATE (NAME):

RELATIONSHIP:

PHONE:

IF YOU LIVE IN ALLEGAN COUNTY SEND TO:
Allegan County Emergency Management
3271 122nd Avenue, Allegan, MI 49010

IF YOU LIVE IN VAN BUREN COUNTY SEND TO:
Van Buren County Office of Domestic Preparedness
205 S. Kalamazoo Street, Paw Paw, MI 49079

IF YOU LIVE IN BERRIEN COUNTY SEND TO:
Berrien County Emergency Management
2100 East Empire, Benton Harbor, MI 49022

