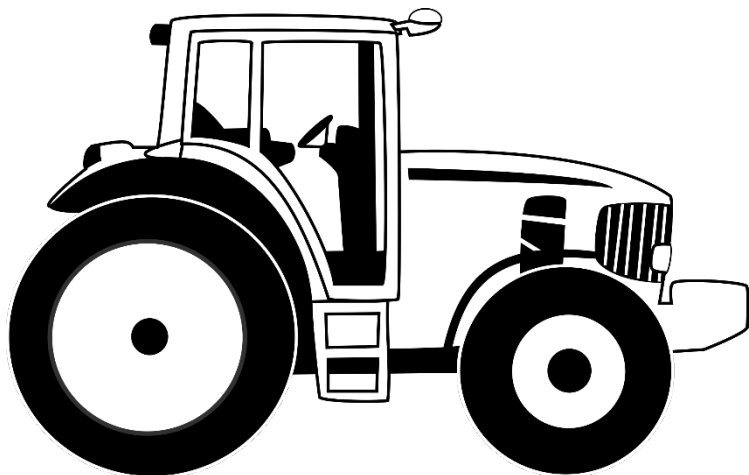


**STATE OF IOWA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY
INFORMATION**

**FOR FARMERS, FOOD PROCESSORS, AND
DISTRIBUTORS**



**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
PLEASE READ AND SAVE THIS
BROCHURE**

July 2023

IOWA
Version 5.0

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION

For Iowa Farmers, Food Processors, and Distributors

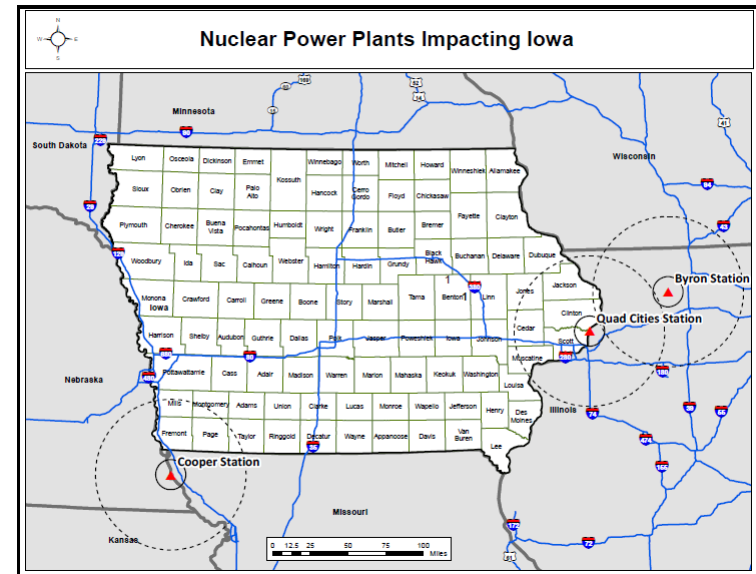
This booklet provides emergency information for farmers, food processors, and food distributors located within 50 miles of Cooper Nuclear Power Station Byron Nuclear Generating Station, or the Quad Cities Generating Station.

This booklet contains information on actions you should take if there were an accident with a release of radiation. The information and emergency response procedures found in this booklet should be followed to protect your family, farm animals, and food products. In case of a radiological accident you will receive instructions from local, state, and federal authorities.

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IMPACTING IOWA



COOPER NUCLEAR POWER STATION INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE

Page County Emergency Management
Telephone: (712) 850-1040

Taylor County Emergency Management
Telephone (712) 523-3377

Mills County Emergency Management
Telephone: (712) 527-3643

Montgomery County Emergency Management
Telephone: (712) 623-3749

Fremont County Emergency Management
Telephone (712) 374-3355

Commercial Nuclear Licensee
Nebraska Public Power District
(402) 825-3811

QUAD CITIES GENERATING STATION EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE

Scott County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 484-3056

Clinton County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 242-5712

Commercial Nuclear Licensee
Constellation
(309) 227-2000

QUAD CITIES GENERATING STATION INGESTION PATHWAY PLANNING ZONE

Dubuque County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 589-4170

Jones County Emergency Management
Telephone: (319) 462-4386

Jackson County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 542-3911

Cedar County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 886-3355

Muscatine County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 264-7142

BYRON NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE

Clinton County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 242-5712

Jackson County Emergency Management
Telephone: (563) 542-3911

Commercial Nuclear Licensee
Constellation
(309) 227-2000

INTRODUCTION

This brochure provides emergency information for the agricultural community within approximately a 50-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power plant. It contains information concerning how you will be notified and what procedures you should follow in the event of a radiological emergency at the power plant.

If the emergency results in a release of radioactive material to the environment, you may be advised to take actions to protect your family, farm animals, and agricultural products. This information, along with specific instructions you will receive over the Emergency Alert System (EAS), NOAA Weather Radio, Alert Iowa (Alert Notification System) or through other official news releases, will help you to prevent or minimize the effects of a radiological emergency on food and agriculture.

The instructions in this brochure may also be used in response to other kinds of radiological emergencies. General information on radiation and post emergency activities is provided at the end.

SOURCES OF EMERGENCY INFORMATION

In the event of an emergency at the nuclear power plant near you, specific protective action recommendations will be issued by appropriate state or local government officials. Information to prevent or minimize radiation contamination of food products will be provided to you through at least one of the sources listed below:

- ☐ The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will provide you with emergency information over designated radio and television stations. These stations will also provide additional emergency related information.
- ☐ Your County Extension and Outreach Office may provide you with information on the protection of agricultural products through local radio or television alerts, newspaper articles, or by telephone.
- ☐ Broadcasts over weather band radios will provide you with up-to-date weather information. The broadcasts may also provide you with emergency instructions on protective measures.
- ☐ Additional emergency agricultural information may be available to you through federal, state, or local government emergency organizations.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES

Two types of emergency planning zones may be referred to in an emergency:

The Plume Exposure Pathway Zone (EPZ)

This is the area generally within a 10-mile radius around a commercial nuclear power plant where emergency planning is required for members of the general public and in place to deal with the potential of direct exposure to radiation.

The Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ)

This is the area within a 50-mile radius around a commercial nuclear power plant where emergency planning is required and in place to deal with the potential of indirect exposure to radiation due to eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated water, milk, or other liquids.

The safety of the food supply within the 50-mile ingestion pathway IPZ could be a concern to members of the agricultural community if a radiological release to the atmosphere occurred. During such a release, both water and land could become contaminated. Eating contaminated foods and drinking contaminated milk and water could have a harmful, long-term effect on your health.

Federal, state, and local government emergency response organizations will notify and advise the agricultural community on what actions to take in the event of a radiological emergency. The decision to recommend protective actions will be based on the emergency conditions at the power plant, available information on the amount of radiation that may be and/or has been released to the environment, meteorological considerations, etc. There are various protective actions that will help to prevent or lessen the possibility of persons eating or drinking contaminated food or water. These are detailed on the following pages.

EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

Emergency protective actions are intended to minimize public and worker exposures, and prevent or minimize the possibility of placing radioactive contaminated products into commerce. The following are examples of protective actions that may be recommended if a release of radioactive materials occurs and contamination of agricultural products is verified by state officials. These actions will be directed by appropriate state and/or local officials throughout the incident.

- ☐ When you go outside, wear clothing that covers all portions of the body, similar to what is worn when applying pesticides.
- ☐ Wear a protective mask or place a folded (preferably dampened) cloth over your mouth and nose when working outside to prevent inhalation of radioactive materials.
- ☐ Remove outer clothing before going indoors.
- ☐ Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- ☐ Remove dairy animals from pasture, shelter them if possible, and provide them with protected feed and water.
- ☐ Delay the slaughter of any animals until advised it is safe to do so by appropriate health officials.
- ☐ Do not use fresh milk from dairy animals, fresh garden vegetables, or eggs from within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant until appropriate health officials indicate these are safe to consume.
- ☐ Do not engage in dust-producing activities such as cultivating, disking, baling, or harvesting.
- ☐ Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they are sampled by appropriate government officials and found to be free of contamination.
- ☐ Do not transport or market food products from the affected area until advised it is safe to do so by appropriate health officials.
- ☐ Restrict fishing to catch and release. Fish and game should not be taken for food until advised it is safe to do so by appropriate health officials.

Specific instructions will depend on the distance of your farm or facility from the nuclear power plant and the existing weather conditions.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE FOOD SUPPLY

The following are examples of preventive and emergency protective actions and related information that may be recommended to the agricultural community by appropriate state or local government officials. Location-specific protective action recommendations will be issued by these officials in the event of an actual emergency.

Milk

Remove all dairy animals from pasture, shelter if possible, and provide protected feed and water. State or local government officials may come to your farm to take milk, feed, and water samples for laboratory analysis to determine if these products are contaminated. If dairy products are found to be contaminated, it may be recommended that milk and milk products be withheld from the market. State and local officials will assist with specific methods to deal with contamination problems.

Fruits and Vegetables

Wash, scrub, peel, or shell locally grown fruits and vegetables, including roots and tubers, to remove surface contamination. If fruits or vegetables are contaminated by short-lived radionuclides they can be preserved by canning, freezing, or dehydration and stored to allow time for decay of the radioactivity.

Meat and Meat Products

If there is a release of radioactive material to the environment, you may be advised to place meat animals on protected feed and water and, if possible, provide them with shelter. If livestock consume feed and water contaminated with radioactive materials, some of the contamination will be absorbed into their bodies and could then enter the human food supply through meat and meat products.

Poultry and Poultry Products

Poultry raised outdoors, especially those kept for egg production, should be monitored by federal, state, or local officials by taking samples and performing laboratory tests to determine the presence of radioactive contamination. Poultry raised indoors and given protected feed and water are not likely to be contaminated. If contamination is verified, state or local government officials may advise that poultry and eggs should not be eaten.

Fish and Aquatic Life

Fish and other aquatics raised in ponds should not be harvested unless appropriate state or local government officials have determined through laboratory analysis of samples that they are safe. Samples of water, fish, and aquatic life from other bodies of water should be analyzed to ensure that they are safe.

Soils

If state or local government officials find that the soil is contaminated, proper soil management procedures can be implemented to reduce contamination to safe levels. "Idling", the nonuse of the land for a specific period of time, may be necessary in some cases. However, in situations involving small spots of highly contaminated soil, removal and disposal of the soil may be more appropriate. State or local government officials will let you know what actions are appropriate.

Grains

If grains are permitted to grow to maturity, most contamination will probably be removed by the wind and rain. Sampling and laboratory analysis will determine if the grain is safe to use. When harvested, contaminated and uncontaminated grains should be stored separately to prevent cross contamination.

Water

Open sources of water should be protected. Cover open rain barrels and tanks to prevent contamination. Covered wells and other covered or underground sources of water will probably not become contaminated. Radiation contaminants deposited on the ground will travel very slowly unless soils are sandy. Water from cisterns and surface sources such as lakes and ponds should not be used. Filler pipes should be disconnected from storage containers that are supplied by runoff from roofs or other surface drain fields. This will prevent contaminants from entering the storage containers. Close water intake valves from any contaminated water sources to prevent distribution (e.g., irrigation) of contaminated water. Stored water that is exposed to the open air (such as livestock watering troughs) should be discarded and not reused.

Honey

Honey and beehives will need to be sampled and analyzed by appropriate state or local government officials if radioactive contamination is detected in the area. You will be instructed by these officials on how to handle the hives and honey.

FOOD PROCESSORS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Radioactive contamination of milk or food products in an affected area can occur during processing, or during transportation. This can result from exposure to radioactive materials on the ground or in the air, and from contact with contaminated products.

Following a radiological emergency, government 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 safe for consumption, or until a decision is made to dispose of them. You will be instructed how to safely handle and dispose of contaminated food products.

POST EMERGENCY ACTIONS

The following sections describe post emergency actions that will occur if contamination is verified.

Reentry

Reentry is the temporary entry, under controlled conditions, into a restricted or contaminated area. These areas will likely be limited to those within a 10-mile radius of the commercial nuclear power plant. If you have been evacuated from your area, you may be allowed to return temporarily to your farm when conditions permit. State or local government officials will advise you through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other official means if a decision to permit reentry is made. You must apply through your county emergency management office to enter a restricted area. You will receive specific instructions on routes to use and safety precautions to take. Temporary reentry may be allowed to perform such vital activities as milking, watering, and feeding farm animals.

Recovery

Recovery is the process of reducing radiation in the environment to acceptable levels for normal daily living. Following the emergency, state and local government officials will identify the types and levels of contamination. They may need to take samples of air, water, soil, crops, and animal products from your farm or business. They will provide you with instructions and assist you in decontaminating your animals, food, and property if such actions are necessary. Contaminated food will be isolated to prevent its introduction to the marketplace. State and local government officials will determine whether condemnation and disposal are appropriate.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON RADIATION

Radiation and some radioactive materials are a natural part of our environment. They are in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, in the soil, in our homes, and even in our bodies. The level of radiation naturally existing in our environment is called "background radiation." It may vary greatly from one location to another depending on related factors such as solar radiation, geographic elevation, soil composition, and the presence of radon gases from the soil and building materials. We are also exposed to sources of manmade radiation such as X-rays and other medical procedures.

The effects of radiation on people depend on the amount and length of time of exposure, how much of the body is exposed, how much radioactive material stays in the body, and the general health and age of the person. The effects of radiation can be decreased by reducing the exposure time and increasing the distance from the source of radiation.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS ON HUMAN FOOD AND WATER SUPPLIES

Depending on the amount of radioactive materials released into the atmosphere, the duration of the release, and the prevailing weather conditions, people, animals, crops, land, and water near the site of the nuclear power plant could be affected. Of initial concern would be the condition of fresh milk from dairy animals grazing on pasture and drinking from open sources of water. Sampling for contamination could be performed at the farm, the transfer station, or the processing plant. If contamination of fresh milk and processed milk products is verified, state or local government officials will determine whether to dispose of these products or to hold them until safe for consumption.

Another concern would be the possible contamination of vegetables, grains, fruits, and nuts. The severity of the impact of the contamination would depend on the time of the year the emergency occurred. The time immediately prior to or during harvest is the most critical period. Crops will be sampled and analyzed by the appropriate government officials to ensure that they are safe.

An additional concern would be the possible impact of the contamination on livestock and poultry. Pasture, feed, and water sources, as well as meat and poultry products will be sampled and analyzed to ensure that the meat and poultry products are safe to eat.

Contamination of drinking water supplies is not considered to present a significant problem. If it occurs, it will probably affect only surface water supplies and not ground wells or underground water sources. The safety of water would be determined by sampling public and private sources. If land becomes contaminated, proper soil management techniques can be implemented to reduce contamination of crops grown on the land. The procedures recommended would depend on the severity of contamination and the specific crops to be grown.

In conclusion, while a serious radiological emergency is unlikely, it is important to be prepared for such an event. The information in this brochure may help you to more effectively cope with such an emergency.

The point of contact with reference to information contained within this publication is:

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
7900 Hickman Road, Suite 500
Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324
515-725-3231
<https://www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov>

Issued by



**Iowa Department of Homeland Security
and Emergency Management**

In partnership with



**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE &
LAND STEWARDSHIP**

A SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is unlikely that a serious radiological emergency will occur, it is important to be prepared for such an event. The information in this brochure may help you to effectively respond to such an emergency.

If a radiological emergency occurs in your immediate area, you will be alerted by the sounding of a siren or other appropriate means. You should take the following actions:

- ☐ Turn on your radio or television and tune to a station or channel that carries Emergency Alert System (EAS) information.
- ☐ Follow the recommendations of the state or local officials. You may be advised to take protective actions such as:
 - To Protect Feed and Water - Cover outside feed and open water source supplies with a tarpaulin or other appropriate material.
 - Remove dairy animals from pasture by sheltering them if possible, and providing them with protected feed and water.
 - Protect other livestock and poultry by sheltering them if possible, and providing them with protected feed and water.
 - If you live within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant, you may be advised to take shelter (go inside) or to evacuate. This may help protect you from potentially harmful levels of radiation.