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San Luis Obispo County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Information

This information is provided by the County of San Luis Obispo and Pacific Gas and Electric Company for response to an emergency that might result from operations at Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

The following pages contain information that you and your family should know, and explain the actions county officials might direct you to take in the event of an emergency at Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Reading the entire emergency planning section is the best way to prepare for an emergency, but you can turn directly to the page indicated for more information about specific topics.

You should have received with your phone book a tabbed insert to be placed inside the front cover of this phone book. It contains some of the vital information that is in these pages but can be removed and taken with you in the unlikely event of an evacuation. This insert also contains prepaid postcards for use by those with special needs, including disabilities, and to request this information in Spanish. If you do not have the insert and would like to receive one please call (805) 546-5292. You can also request additional copies of the complete information contained in these pages.

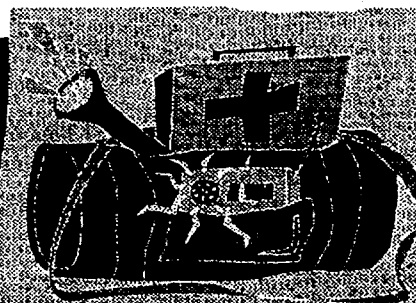
The Early Warning System Sirens are tested annually. The 2000 annual siren test will be conducted on Saturday, August 26. Quarterly siren low-power, growl tests will be conducted on the following dates: January 11 and 12, April 4 and 5, August 8 and 9, and October 3 and 4.

SIREN INFORMATION

IF YOU HEAR A STEADY SIREN
3 TO 5 MINUTES

TUNE YOUR RADIO TO 920 AM, 1400 AM OR
98.1 FM FOR INFORMATION
WHEN AT SEA, TUNE TO MARINE CH. 16

Nuclear Emergency Information



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Note: This enclosure will be replaced with an original, as soon as it is available, but before mailing the letter.

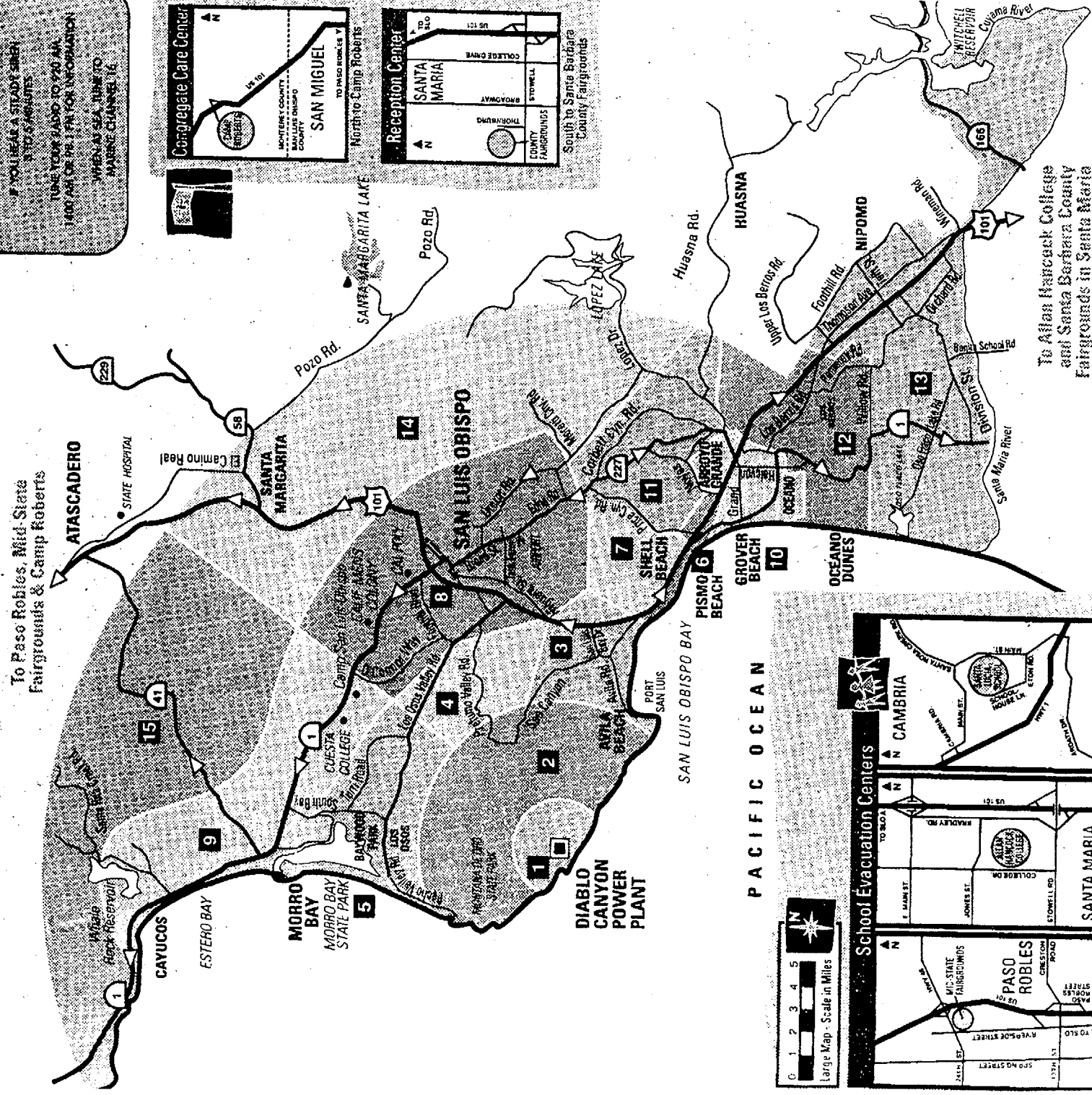
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The Emergency Planning Zones, Reception/Congregate Care Centers and School Evacuation Centers

SIREN INFORMATION

IF YOU HEAR A STEADY SIREN
TUNE YOUR RADIO TO 92.0 AM
1400 AM OR 92.1 FM FOR INFORMATION
WHEN AT SEA, TUNE TO
MARINE CHANNEL 16



For Carpoolers
Elementary School Students

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Zone Descriptions – My Zone Number is _____

Zone #	Zone Area	Zone Description
PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES (PAZ)		
PAZ 1	2-Mile Radius from Plant	Identified residences, isolated hill areas within a two-mile radius from the plant.
PAZ 2	6-Mile Radius from Plant	Identified residences, plant access road, upper segments of See Canyon and Prefumo Canyon Road, Montaña de Oro State Park, isolated hill areas extending out to a six-mile radius from the plant.
PAZ 3	Avila/ San Luis Bay/ See Canyon/ Squire Canyon	Avila Beach, Port San Luis, Pirate's Cove, San Luis Bay Estates, Avila Road, San Luis Bay Drive, See Canyon Road outside the six-mile limit, Squire and Gragg Canyons, Sunset Palisades extending to the east and south to about 9 or 10 miles.
PAZ 4	Prefumo Canyon/ Los Osos Valley	Prefumo Canyon Road outside the six-mile limit, Los Osos Valley Road between Turri Road and Foothill Boulevard extending out to approximately 10 miles.
PAZ 5	Baywood/Los Osos	Baywood Park, Los Osos, Turri Road, Los Osos Valley Road west of Turri Road, Clark Valley extending to the north approximately 10 miles.
PAZ 6	City of Pismo Beach	City of Pismo Beach, Shell Beach south of Spyglass Drive (including adjacent beaches). This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 7	Indian Knob/Price Canyon	Price Canyon Road and isolated hill areas north of Pismo Beach. This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 8	San Luis Obispo Area	City of San Luis Obispo, Cal Poly, California Men's Colony, Camp San Luis Obispo, Cuesta College, O'Connor Way, Orcutt Road north of East Corral de Piedra Creek, Edna, Country Club, Grestmont Drive and Davenport Creek area. This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 9	Morro Bay/Cayucos	Highway 1 west of Cuesta College, Morro Bay, Cayucos, Whale Rock Reservoir area. This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 10	Five Cities (Southern Portion)	City of Arroyo Grande, City of Grover Beach, Oceano, Halcyon and Pismo State Beach. This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 11	Orcutt Road/ Lopez Drive/Route 227	Canyon area north of Five Cities (bounded by Price Canyon, Orcutt Road, Huasna Creek and northern limits of Arroyo Grande and Pismo Beach). This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PAZ 12	Nipomo North of Willow Road	Nipomo Mesa north of Willow Road, Cienega Valley, Oceano Dunes State Vehicle Recreational Area. This area is more than 10 miles from the plant.
PUBLIC EDUCATION ZONES (PEZ)		
PEZ 13	Nipomo	Nipomo Mesa south of Willow Road, Nipomo Valley, Santa Maria Valley north of Santa Maria and Cuyama Rivers.
PEZ 14	Cuesta Pass/ Santa Margarita	US 101 north of San Luis Obispo, Santa Margarita, isolated hill areas north and east of San Luis Obispo within 20 miles of the plant.
PEZ 15	Route 41/ Old Creek Road	Highway 1 north of Cayucos, Old Creek Road, Highway 41, isolated hill areas north and east of Cayucos and Morro Bay within 20 miles of the plant.



How You Would Find Out About An Emergency at Diablo Canyon

- **SIREN** - San Luis Obispo County's Early Warning System Sirens would sound to alert area residents and visitors to tune their radios to one of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio stations. If you hear a loud steady siren for three to five minutes, tune your radio immediately to an EAS station. The sirens alert you that an emergency is taking place at Diablo Canyon Power Plant. There are one hundred and thirty-one sirens located in Protective Action Zones 1 through 12 (see map on page A-32) which make up the Early Warning System.
- **RADIO** - The primary EAS stations in this area are: 920 AM, 1400 AM and 98.1 FM, all of which have backup power supplies. The EAS is used to inform you about the nature of the emergency and what steps you should take. In addition, all San Luis Obispo

County radio stations are part of the Emergency Alert System and will broadcast and repeat official information about major emergencies. If at sea, Marine Channel 16 will carry emergency information.



Early Warning System Sirens and What To Do If I Hear Them

If you hear a loud, steady siren for three to five minutes:

- Tune your radio to an Emergency Alert System station: 920 AM, 1400 AM or 98.1 FM. Stay tuned and listen for important information and instructions!
- If you are at home, go to your neighbors and make sure they are aware of any emergency warning and related emergency actions.
- Tune to Marine Channel 16 for emergency information if you are at sea.

- Only call 543-2444 if you urgently need information or transportation assistance during an evacuation. The County Office of Emergency Services activates this phone line only when there is an emergency that affects large numbers of people in the county.
- If sirens sound and there is no message on the EAS stations, there may have been a siren malfunction. Please report siren malfunctions to the sheriff's office at 781-4550.
- **Do not** call 911! 911 is an emergency line for people who need urgent medical, fire, or police help. Using 911 for information ties up the system and may delay help for someone who needs it.
- **Do not** leave the area unless you are told to do so over the Emergency Alert System.
- **Do not** use your telephone unless you need to call for help.
- **Do not** call local police, fire, or sheriff's offices unless you need their immediate help during an emergency. Please leave telephone lines open and emergency personnel available for people who need immediate lifesaving help.

Visitors or People Away From Home

People will hear the sirens if they are in the Basic Emergency Planning Zone (shown on the map on page A-32). Signs are posted in public areas to explain what the sirens mean.



The Levels of Emergencies at Nuclear Power Plants

Nuclear power plant emergencies are classified into one of four classifications described below. At each level, PG&E would notify local, state and federal officials. These officials would take action as outlined in their emergency plans.

Notification of Unusual Event

A minor, unplanned event has occurred. No offsite radiological release or threat to the public has occurred or is expected to occur.

Alert

A plant safety system has been damaged or may have been damaged. No offsite effects are expected.

Site Area Emergency

A radiological release may be expected to occur or has occurred. The release would not be expected to exceed federal exposure limits beyond the plant site boundary, an area about one thousand yards from the plant.

General Emergency

A significant release of radioactivity has occurred or may occur. Protective actions for these releases may be required in several of the Protective Action Zones.



Precautionary Actions That Could Be Taken

At the Alert or Site Area Emergency classification levels, the County may recommend some precautionary actions that affect a limited number of people in a specific area. News releases will be carried by the media to inform the public about precautionary actions being taken by the County or by public school districts. Normally, the sirens will not sound when precautionary actions are taken. Precautionary actions may take place early in the emergency, even if people are not in immediate danger. Some examples of precautionary actions are listed below.

- Closing public schools (see page A-38).
- Restricting hospital admissions.
- Canceling activities expected to draw visitors to the area.
- Closing Montaña de Oro State Park and other parks, recreation areas and beaches.

Using school buses early in the emergency helps because these buses then can be used to transport other people should the emergency become more serious. Moving people out of parks and beaches early helps as well. Police and fire department resources used to notify people at parks and beaches will be available to help the general population if the situation worsens.

If the emergency becomes more serious and SLO County decision makers determine that the general public in one or more of the Protective Action Zones may need to evacuate or shelter, the Early Warning System sirens will sound. Following the use of the sirens, information about the emergency situation, protective actions that may be recommended and instructions will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System radio stations (920 AM, 1400 AM and 98.1 FM).



The Emergency Planning Zone

Technical experts and government agencies have worked to develop nuclear power plant emergency response plans for all of the nuclear power plants in the United States. As part of this planning, the areas around the plants are divided into planning zones. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Environmental Protection Agency have determined that a Basic Emergency Planning Zone should be an area that is roughly a ten mile circle around the nuclear power plant. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has oversight responsibilities for emergency planning within this approximate ten-mile area.

The State of California expanded the Diablo Canyon Basic Emergency Planning Zone so that it is much larger than the basic emergency

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planning zone defined by the federal government. The emergency planning zone defined by the state is divided into twelve smaller Protective Action Zones (PAZs). PAZs 1 through 5 correspond to the area where FEMA has primary oversight responsibilities for emergency planning. The State has primary oversight responsibilities for PAZs 6-12. Residents in PAZs 1 through 12 may be asked to take protective actions, such as take shelter in their homes or evacuate if there is a major emergency.

Surrounding the twelve PAZs are three zones known as Public Education Zones (PEZs). Residents in these areas are not likely to be affected by an accident at the power plant. However, since residents in the PEZs (zones 13 through 15) are next to the Emergency Planning Zone, PG&E mails general information about Diablo Canyon to residents of PEZs regularly.

Diablo Canyon has an emergency response plan that is tested regularly and evaluated by federal officials. It is unlikely that an emergency would affect the entire Basic Emergency Planning Zone. That is why it is divided into twelve smaller Protective Action Zones (PAZs). PAZs help to organize emergency planning and emergency response actions into areas that are familiar to agencies and the public.

Two factors determine whether protective actions would be needed for any of the PAZs during an emergency at Diablo Canyon. The first is the amount of radioactive material released (see page A-39 for radiation information). The second is the speed and direction of the wind. Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations would announce the zones that might be affected by name and number. They also would explain what residents in the affected areas should do.



Your Protective Action Zone (PAZ)

Look at the map on page A-32 and the zone description on page A-33 to determine which protective Action Zone you are in. Record this number on your Evacuation Plan to the right.



If You Are Told To Evacuate

Evacuation means that the general population in a specific area is ordered to leave the area. If there were a serious emergency at the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, people would be evacuated by Protective Action Zone (PAZ). You can find the PAZ for your home or office on the map on page A-32. It is extremely unlikely that an emergency would require all of the PAZs to evacuate at the same time. It is more likely that any decision to evacuate would involve one or two PAZs.

If you are told to evacuate:

- Make sure the zone you are in is one that must evacuate (see map on page A-32).
- Remember, you have plenty of time to leave in a calm manner. Use the checklist on this page as a guide on what to take.
- Make a note of the Reception and/or Congregate Care Center for your zone an-

Evacuation Plan

1. _____ Protective Action Zone for our home
(see map on page A-32).
2. _____ School Evacuation Center
(see page A-38).
3. _____ Collection Point for transportation assistance (see page A-37).
4. Friend or relative OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTY we all could call if we were separated:
Name _____ Phone # _____
Address _____
5. Friend or neighbor who would need a ride during an evacuation: _____
6. Name, location and phone number of a friend or relative we will stay with OUTSIDE OF EVACUATED AREA until we can return home:
Name _____ Phone # _____
Location _____
7. Evacuation route (write down the major roadways you would use to leave the area).
To the north: _____
To the south: _____
(Note: Listen to the Emergency Alert System radio stations 920 AM, 1400 AM, or 98.1 FM for the direction to travel).
8. Important things to take with us:
 - _____ Money/credit cards.
 - _____ Warm/cool clothes for at least three days.
 - _____ Medicines, glasses, prescriptions, first aid supplies.
 - _____ Important papers (insurance, identification, bank books).
 - _____ Extra set of car and home keys.
 - _____ Battery radio, flashlight and extra batteries for each.
 - _____ Pets and pet needs (NOTE: Pets will not be allowed at Reception Centers/Congregate Care Centers).
 - _____ Blankets or a sleeping bag for each person.
 - _____ Jug or large bottle of drinking water.
 - _____ Special foods.
 - _____ Special items for infants, elderly or disabled members.
 - _____ Personal needs (washing, shaving, eye and dental care, sanitary, family photo albums).
 - _____ This emergency information and/or the phone book insert.
 - _____ Other (list items as needed).
9. Before leaving home:
 - _____ Close windows, lock doors, turn off air conditioning/heating.
 - _____ Shut off systems that bring in outside air. These include furnaces, fireplaces, air conditioners, vents, and clothes dryers.
 - _____ Turn off appliances (except refrigerators and freezers).

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nounced over the EAS. If you need a place to stay, you can go there (see next column).

- Gather everyone at your home. Remember that children in public schools will be moved under adult supervision to School Evacuation Centers (see page A-38). You can meet them there.
- Pack to spend three days away from home. Pack only essentials.
- If you plan on staying at a Reception Center or Congregate Care Center, leave pets (small animals or birds) inside with plenty of food and water. Reception/Congregate Care Centers will not accept pets. If you can stay with friends or relatives outside the area, then take pets with you. Remember to bring pet supplies with you.
- Try to shelter farm animals if you have them. Leave water and feed (enough for several days, if possible).
- Try to ride with friends or neighbors, or offer transportation to others who may need it.
- Drive with your car windows and outside vents closed.
- If you need transportation and can't find a ride with a friend or neighbor, walk to the collection point nearest you. (Collection points are shown on next page.)
- Listen to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio stations (920 AM, 1400 AM or 98.1 FM) for further instructions.
- **Do not** try to contact or pick up your children at public schools unless you are directed to do so. This could cause traffic and safety problems for children who are being moved. If the Emergency Alert System is activated, listen for information about where children have been moved. See page A-38 for schools and their specific School Evacuation Centers. Children in public schools may be moved before general public protective action is required. If this happens, news reports will provide information on where to pick up your children. (If your children attend a private school, you should check on and learn its emergency procedure.)
- **Do not** turn off gas service to your house unless the EAS stations tell you to do so.
- **Do not** drive a car in poor running condition or one that is nearly out of gas. Try to ride with a friend or neighbor.
- **Do not** take pets to the Reception or Congregate Care Centers.
- **Do not** use the telephone except to report a life-threatening medical, fire or police emergency or to request assistance.



The Evacuation Routes You Should Use

U.S. Highway 101 and State Highway 1 are the primary evacuation routes out of the Basic Emergency Planning Zone for Diablo Canyon. State highways and local roads can be used to reach U.S. Highway 101 and State Highway 1. The California Highway Patrol, police officers, and other officials will direct traffic along these routes. The map on page A-32 shows the primary evacuation routes. The EAS stations will provide information about evacuation routes.



Where To Go If You Are Told To Evacuate

Go to the home of a friend or relative outside the area affected. If this is not possible, go to one of the Reception Centers or Congregate Care Centers announced on the EAS stations.



Where Reception or Congregate Care Centers Would Be Located

If necessary, Reception and/or Congregate Care Centers will be opened by public officials and the Red Cross. A Reception Center is a location where people can be registered by County and Red Cross personnel and then be provided shelter in a different location, such as a high school gymnasium. To the south of the Basic Emergency Planning Zone, the Santa Barbara County Fairgrounds in Santa Maria is designated as a Reception Center. A Congregate Care Center is a location where people can obtain shelter. To the north of the Basic Emergency Planning Zone, Camp Roberts is the designated Congregate Care Center. Radiation monitoring and, if necessary, decontamination services by trained personnel also will be available at or near the centers listed above. Assistance with locating family members also will be available at these centers (see inserts on page A-32 map).



If Your Children Are In School

Public, private and parochial schools within the Basic Emergency Planning Zone have emergency plans. If your child's school is not shown on the chart on page A-38, ask the school for a copy of its plan. Keep it with this information.

As a precaution, public school officials may decide to close their schools and move students to a School Evacuation Center before any public action is required (see chart on page A-38 or insert on page A-32 map). They will be moved by bus to a School Evacuation Center under constant adult supervision. In this case, listen to the EAS radio stations 920 AM, 1400 AM, or 98.1 FM for details on school evacuation and where to meet your children. News reports will inform you of public schools that take early action to move children. The news reports also will let you know the location to which the children have been moved.

Parents should not try to pick up children at public schools unless they are directed to do so. This could cause traffic and safety problems for children who are being moved. Also, children already may be at a School Evacuation Center before parents arrive.

Day Care or Before/After School Care: Please check with your children's care provider concerning emergency plans.

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If You Do Not Have Transportation

If an evacuation is ordered and you have no transportation, try to find a ride with a friend or neighbor. If you can't find a ride, walk to the nearest collection point for your Protective Action Zone (shown below).

Collection Points

If you are unable to walk to a collection point because of a disability, 543-2444. (This number will be activated only during an emergency. Listen to the Emergency Alert System radio stations 920 AM, 1400 AM 98.1 FM for further details.

Note that these collection points are just places to wait for transport out of an affected area. They are not places to obtain shelter.

Zone	Area	Collection Point
1	Plant Site	Not applicable for the general public.
2	6-Mile Radius Low-Population Zone	Sheriff or fire department will transport to collection point (call 543-2444)
3	Avila Beach	1 Avila Fire Station, 100 San Luis Street
4	Avila Beach/San Luis Bay	2 County Fire Station, San Luis Bay Estates, San Luis Bay Drive
5	See Canyon/Prefumo Canyon/ Los Osos Valley Road Baywood/Los Osos	Sheriff or fire department will transport to collection point (call 543-2444)
6	Pismo/Shell Beach, City of Pismo Beach	3 Coastal Presbyterian Church, 1335 7th Street at Santa Maria Avenue, Baywood Park
7	Price Canyon	4 Trinity United Methodist Church, 490 Los Osos Valley Road at Pine Avenue
8	San Luis Obispo/Cal Poly	5 Vons Shopping Center, Los Osos Valley Road near 10th Street
		6 Pismo Beach Main Fire Station, 990 Bello Street
		7 Pismo Beach Fire Station #2, 2555 Shell Beach Road, Shell Beach
		27 Pacific Coast Plaza, 825 Oak Park Road near Highway 101 (this collection point serves both Zones 6 & 10)
		Sheriff or fire department will transport to collection point (call 543-2444)
		8 Lucky's Shopping Center, 772 Foothill Boulevard near Broad Street
		9 Laurel Lane Shopping Center, 1257 Laurel Lane at Augusta Street
		10 Meadow Park Recreation Hall, Meadow Street at South Street
		11 Laguna Lake Golf Course Club House, 11175 Los Osos Valley Road at Laguna
		12 Veterans Building, 801 Grand Avenue at Monterey Street
		13 Mission San Luis Obispo, 782 Monterey Street at Chorro Street
		14 Padre Plaza Shopping Center, Higuera Street and Prado Road
		15 Cal Poly Mustang Stadium, College Avenue at California Boulevard, Cal Poly Campus
		16 Baseball Field Area, Highland Drive, Cal Poly Campus
		17 Parking Lot H-4, N. Perimeter and Poly Canyon Road, Cal Poly Campus
9	Morro Bay	18 Presbyterian Church of Morro Bay, 485 Piney Way at Anchor Street
		19 Morro Elementary School, 1130 Napa Avenue at Monterey Avenue
		20 Morro Bay High School, 235 Atascadero Road at Highway 1
		21 Young's Market, 2650 Main Street at Elena Street
		22 Del Mar School, 501 Sequoia Street at Fir Avenue
	Cayucos	23 Cayucos Veterans Hall, North Ocean Avenue at Cayucos Drive
		24 CDF Fire Station, Chaney Avenue and Ocean Boulevard
10	Five Cities Southern Portion (Including Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and unincorporated areas)	25 United Methodist Church, 275 N. Halcyon Road at Bennett Avenue
	Arroyo Grande	26 St. Patrick's Church, 501 Fair Oaks Avenue near Valley Road
		27 Pacific Coast Plaza, 825 Oak Park Road near Highway 101 (this point serves both Zones 6 & 10)
		28 Lopez High School, 227 Bridge Street
		29 Arroyo Grande City Hall, 214 East Branch Street at Mason Street
		30 Peace Lutheran Church, 244 Oak Park Boulevard at Ramona Avenue
		31 Latter Day Saints Church, 751 S. Traffic Way exit at Highway 101
	Grover Beach	32 Grover Beach Police Department, 711 Rockaway Avenue at South 8th Street
		33 Ramona Garden Center, 993 Ramona Avenue at North 10th Street
		34 Grover Heights Elementary School, 770 North 8th Street at Ritchie Road
		35 Grover Beach Elementary School, 365 South 10th Street at Longbranch Avenue
		36 Grover Beach Recreation Hall, 1230 Trouville Avenue at South 12th Street
		37 Oceano Fire Department, 1655 Front Street (Highway 1) near 13th Street
11	Oceano	Sheriff or fire department will transport to collection point (call 543-2444)
12	Price Canyon/Orcutt Road	Sheriff or fire department will transport to collection point (call 543-2444)
	Nipomo (North of Willow Road)	

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School Evacuation Centers

SCHOOL	ZONE	EVACUATION CENTER
San Luis Coastal Unified School District		
Baywood Elementary, Los Osos Middle School,	5	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
Monarch Grove Elementary, Sunnyside Elementary		
Bishop's Peak Elementary, Hawthorne Elementary,	8	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
Laguna Middle School, Los Ranchos Elementary,		
Pacheco Elementary, Pacific Beach High School,		
San Luis Obispo High School, Sinsheimer Elementary,		
C.L. Smith Elementary, Charles E. Teach Elementary, Vicente School		
Del Mar Elementary, Morro Bay High School, Morro Elementary	9	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
Lucia Mar Unified School District		
Judkins Middle School, Shell Beach Elementary	6	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
Arroyo Grande High School, Grover Beach Elementary,	10	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
Grover Heights Elementary, Harloe Elementary,		
Lopez High School, North Oceano Elementary,		
Oceano Elementary, Ocean View Elementary, Paulding Middle School		
Branch Elementary	11	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
Mesa Middle School	12	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School		
Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School	3	May be initially moved to C.L. Smith School
County Office of Education - County Campuses		
San Luis Obispo Community School	8	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
South County Community School	10	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
County Office of Education - Special Education Students		
California State Preschool at Sunnyside Elementary	5	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
Chris Jespersen Early Intervention Center, C.L. Smith Campus	8	Mid State Fairgrounds in Paso Robles
(students in wheelchairs are included), San Luis Obispo High School		
Arroyo Grande High School, Oceano Elementary,	10	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
North Oceano Elementary, Grover Beach Elementary,		
California State Preschool at Grover Beach Elementary		
Mesa Middle School	12	Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria
Cayucos School District		
Cayucos Elementary School	9	Santa Lucia School in Cambria



What To Do If You Are Disabled

Complete and mail the Special Needs Request Card on the insert delivered with your phone book if you would be unable to hear sirens or would need help leaving your home. No postage is required. You should do this now so officials are prepared to help you in an emergency. If you don't have the insert you may request one by calling (805) 546-5292. If you move after you mail the card, please notify the County Office of Emergency Services at:

County of San Luis Obispo
County Government Center, Rm. 370
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408-9989
805-781-5011.

If you urgently need information or transportation assistance during an emergency, call 543-2444. This number is staffed only during large-scale emergencies that could affect large numbers of people.



If You Are Told To Take Shelter

Sheltering means staying inside with all doors, windows, and ventilation systems closed. Sheltering reduces exposure to radioactive material. It reduces the chances of breathing in or receiving body surface contamination from radioactive materials if they pass overhead.

For example, taking shelter in a wooden house reduces exposure by

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10 percent. A brick or concrete house reduces exposure by about 40 percent. A large office or industrial building can reduce exposure by up to 80 percent.

County officials will decide on sheltering or evacuation needs based on the nature of the emergency. You will be told what to do over the EAS radio stations.



If You Are Told To Take Shelter

- Gather members of household and pets inside (if children are at school, do not pick them up unless the school or the Emergency Alert System radio stations instruct you to do so).
- Shut and tightly seal all doors and windows (place towels to fill gaps in door frames or windows).
- Turn off systems that bring in outside air. These include furnaces, fireplaces, air conditioners, vents and clothes dryers.
- Move to the center of the house or to the basement.
- Take a radio with you and stay tuned to EAS station 920 AM, 1400 AM or 98.1 FM for continuing information.
- If you must go outside, place a damp cloth or towel over your mouth and nose. This will limit the amount of radioactive materials you breathe in. Limit your time outside as much as possible. Radioprotective drugs should be used only at the direction of the County Health officer or an official from the state Department of Health Services.
- Take this information with you and refer to the Evacuation section on page A-35 for information. You may be told to evacuate later if the situation changes.

Remember, preparing for emergencies in advance is the best way to help protect yourself and your family.



About Radiation

Radiation is not a modern creation. Most radiation comes from natural sources - the air, rocks, earth, sun, building materials and even the food we eat.

The term radiation is very broad and includes such things as light and radio waves. But it is most often used to mean ionizing radiation, which is radiation that can produce charged particles (ions) in the materials it strikes.

Natural sources of ionizing radiation include cosmic rays from the sun and outer space, and radioactive elements that occur naturally in the soil, rocks and building materials, such as concrete.

Nuclear radiation is particles or rays given off by unstable atoms. Radiation is produced inside a nuclear reactor when the uranium atoms split or "fission". This also produces heat which is used to generate electricity.

Radiation Source	Average Annual Radiation in milliRem/year
Natural Radiation	
Cosmic Rays	45
Water and Food	35
Soil	125
Man-Made	
Living in a House Made of:	
Brick	50-100
Concrete	70-100
Wood	50-50
Medical Chest X-Ray	20-50
Round Trip Cross-Country Air Flight	4-6
Standing at the Diablo Canyon Boundary for One Year	<1
Television Viewing	0.05

The three basic types of ionizing radiation produced by radioactive atoms are alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. Alpha particles and beta particles have low penetrating power. Alpha particles can be blocked by a piece of paper. Beta particles can be blocked by a thick piece of cardboard or by a piece of aluminum. Gamma rays are electromagnetic energy, similar to visible light and X-rays, but they have a higher penetrating power. Heavy shielding of lead or concrete, such as a nuclear power plant's containment structure, will stop gamma rays.

The unit most commonly used to measure human exposure to radiation is the Rem. Because most normal exposures involve only a fraction of a Rem, the most commonly used unit is the milliRem, one thousandth of a Rem.

The amount of natural radiation to which people are exposed depends upon where they live and the concentration of radioactive materials in the ground. The table on this page gives you an idea of sources of radiation that people are exposed to. The effects of human exposure to radiation depend upon how much is received, the length of exposure and the person's general health and age. The risk from radiation exposure can be reduced by shortening the time of exposure, getting farther away from the source, and shielding or blocking the source. It is known that whole-body radiation doses of more than 10,000 milliRem over a short period of time can cause a slight increase in a person's risk of developing some types of cancer years after exposure. The risk that radiation-induced cancer will develop during the person's lifetime is estimated by the National Academy of Sciences to be about 1/20 of one

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A40

percent for every 1,000 milliRem of short-term exposure greater than 10,000 milliRem. In other words, if you were to receive a short term exposure of 11,000 milliRem (11 Rem), your estimated risk of developing some type of cancer would increase by 0.05 percent.

Both the federal government and the State of California have established radiation dose limits to the public from a nuclear power plant at 500 milliRem/year. For doses expected to be greater than 1,000 milliRem, protective actions such as evacuations or sheltering (described on pages A-35 and A-38) would be required. The purpose of these actions would be to keep people away from the radioactive materials that might be released during a severe accident.

Diablo Canyon's design makes a large release of radioactive materials extremely unlikely. The safety systems at the plant are designed to control and contain the release of radioactive materials under accident conditions. The federal and state limits on radiation exposure established for the public, guide the emergency planning for public protective actions. The emergency plans for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant are designed to minimize the exposure to the public by using the protective actions of sheltering and evacuation.



Información de Emergencia

En caso de una emergencia en la Planta de Diablo Canyon, el condado dará aviso al público por medio del sonido de sirenas. Si usted oye sirenas sonando continuamente de tres a cinco minutos, sintonice su radio en las estaciones 920 AM, 1400 AM, 98.1 FM o en cualquier otra estación dentro del condado. Sintonice el Canal Marítimo 16 para información de emergencia cuando se encuentre en alta mar. Estas estaciones de radio darán información acerca de la emergencia y qué acción debe usted tomar, si es necesario. Si usted no habla Inglés, pida a un vecino o amigo que le ayude con la traducción de las instrucciones.

Si pasara una emergencia en la Planta de Diablo Canyon, y si su área fuera afectada, es posible que le pidan que evacúe su casa. Si eso sucede, actúe con calma y continúe escuchando su radio. Tendrá suficiente tiempo para reunir a su familia y empacar algunos efectos personales que usará mientras está fuera de su casa unos cuantos días.

Si usted no tiene automóvil, trate de que un amigo o vecino lo lleve fuera de su área. Si no puede conseguir transporte, camine al punto de concentración de su Zona de Medida de Protección (que se encuentra en la página A-37). La Cruz Roja abrirá centros de recepción en Camp Roberts en el condado Norte y en el campo de la feria de Santa Bárbara en Santa María para personas que necesiten refugio. Si le piden que se refugie en su casa o en su trabajo, cierre todas las puertas y ventanas. Escuche su radio para instrucciones adicionales. Si desea recibir la información de éste librito en Español, llame al (805) 546-5292.



How To Get More Information

If you would like more information on the emergency plan, write or call the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services or Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Office of Emergency Services

County of San Luis Obispo
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408-2040
805-781-5011

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

4325 South Higuera Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-546-5292

For more information:

Here is a list of public officials you may contact for more detailed information about the plant's status and any plant operational discharges:

Federal

Chief, Safeguards, Emergency Preparedness
& Non-Power Reactor Branch
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region IV
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 400
Arlington, TX 76011
817-860-8100

State

Environmental Management Branch
State Department of Health Services
601 North 7th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-445-0498

Local

Director, San Luis Obispo County Health Department
Division of Environmental Health
2156 Sierra Way
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
805-781-5544