

**For more information, contact the NYS
Department of Agriculture & Markets:**

1-800-554-4501

**For those living within 10-mile Emergency
Planning Zones:**

Indian Point

Westchester County
Office of Emergency Management 800-942-1452
Cornell Cooperative Extension 914-285-4620

Rockland County
Office of Fire & Emergency Services 800-942-1450
Cornell Cooperative Extension 845-429-7085

Putnam County
Bureau of Emergency Services 800-942-1457
Cornell Cooperative Extension 845-278-6738

Orange County
Department of Emergency Services 800-942-7136
Cornell Cooperative Extension 845-344-1234

Nine Mile Point / J.A. FitzPatrick

Oswego County
Office of Emergency Management 315-591-9150
Cornell Cooperative Extension 315-963-7286

R.E. Ginna

Wayne County
Emergency Management Office 315-946-5663
Cornell Cooperative Extension 315-331-8415

Monroe County
Office of Emergency Management 585-753-3803
Agriculture & Life Sciences Institute 585-292-2065

New York State
Radiological Preparedness Program

**RADIOLOGICAL
EMERGENCY
INFORMATION
FOR
THE
AGRICULTURAL
COMMUNITY**



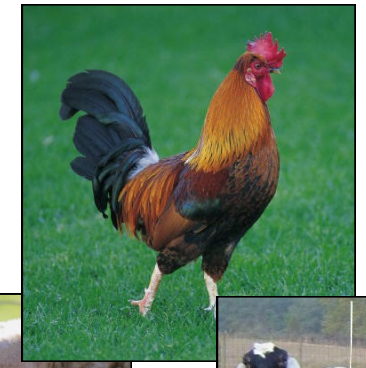
This booklet was prepared for you as a member of the agricultural community to answer questions you might have in the event of a radiological emergency at the nuclear power plant near you.

Comprehensive emergency plans have been prepared cooperatively by county and state emergency management officials to advise you should the need arise. For the public, this includes the 10-mile area around the nuclear power plant. For the agricultural community (farmers, food processors, and distributors) plans have been made to include a 50-mile zone, with the emphasis on protecting dairy products and crops. Teams of trained personnel have been organized to implement emergency procedures and assist all residents during an emergency.

If you live within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant, you should have received an informational booklet or calendar from your local Emergency Management Office. Please read the material so you and your family will know about the emergency plans in place to protect them.

You should also make plans in advance on what you, your family and employees should do in case of a radiological emergency.

For further information, contact your local Cooperative Extension Office, your local Emergency Management Office or the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.



What is a radiological emergency?

A radiological emergency is an accidental release of radiation from a nuclear power plant that has the potential to affect livestock or the quality or marketability of farm products. In the unlikely event of such an accident, farmers may be asked to take certain precautionary measures:

- Provide dairy animals with shelter and protected feed and water.
- Place other livestock on stored feed and protected water and shelter, if possible.
- Cover feed that is outdoors, or bring feed inside a building.
- Store as much water as possible for livestock and cover wells, rain barrels and tanks.
- Thoroughly wash crops brought in from a contaminated area. Green vegetables exposed to contamination should have outer leaves removed.
- Temporarily wear protective clothing (such as that worn for pesticide applications) when working outdoors.

Farms in the affected areas will be notified of any additional precautions needed.

What is radiation?

Radiation is a form of energy and comes from both natural and man-made sources. Natural radiation comes from the sun, the soil, building materials and food. Some man-made sources are X-ray equipment, color televisions, smoke detectors and nuclear power plants. The effects of radiation are the same regardless of the source. Exposure to too much radiation can be harmful.

What is contamination?

Contamination is the presence of radioactive materials in unwanted locations. The principal concern for the agricultural community is the possible contamination of food and water supplies. Additionally, direct exposure to radioactive materials could pose potential health problems for people and animals.

How will I know if there is an emergency?

If there is an emergency and you are within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, you may be notified by one or more of the following methods:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS) message
- Telephone call
- Door-to-door notification
- Mobile public address message
- News broadcasts

In addition, sirens and tone-alert radios are located within 10 miles of each plant. The sirens produce a steady, loud, high-pitched tone. If you hear the sirens sound for three minutes, or if you hear a message on your tone alert radio, it means one thing:

TURN ON YOUR RADIO TO AN EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM STATION

While EAS messages may be carried on a number of local stations, the primary EAS stations for each nuclear power site are:

Indian PointWHUD-FM (100.7 MHz)
Nine Mile Point/J.A. FitzPatrickWSYR-AM (570 kHz)
R.E. GinnaWHAM-AM (1180 kHz)

What should I do?

Once notified, turn on your radio and listen for instructions via the Emergency Alert System (EAS). If you live within 10 miles of the plant, EAS messages will recommend actions you should take to protect yourself and your family. Depending on your location and the type of emergency, you may be advised to shelter – stay inside – or to evacuate – leave the area – and take KI (potassium iodide).

Continue to listen to news broadcasts covering the emergency. Protective actions for animals will be issued through the news media. Safeguard animals by placing them under shelter and supplying them with protected food and water. If your farm is within 10 miles of the plant and you are advised to evacuate, arrangements can be made for you to return to the area to care for your animals.

What would be the best way to protect animals during a radiological emergency?

Putting animals under shelter and providing protected feed and water would be the best protection against contamination. Lactating animals should be taken care of first to avoid contamination of their milk.

Why must water and feed be protected?

If livestock or dairy animals consume contaminated feed or water, some of that contamination will be absorbed into their bodies. This contamination could enter the human food supply through meat or dairy products.

What is protected feed and water?

Protected feed is grain stored in a permanent bin, hay in a barn, or ensilage in a silo that is completely covered (top and open silo faces). Water that is considered “protected” includes well water or water stored in tanks or cisterns prior to release of radiation.

Should dairy animals receive special treatment?

Yes. Give dairy animals priority in sheltering and receiving protected feed and water. It may be necessary to provide dairy animals with protected feed for longer periods than other animals.

What measures should be taken to protect poultry?

Measures for protecting poultry are the same as those recommended for other farm animals: keep poultry under shelter and give them stored feed and water.

Will I be permitted to return to care for my animals?

Yes. You would be considered an emergency worker. The Cooperative Extension agricultural educator in your county can assist you in making arrangements with the county Emergency Management Office for you and your employees to return to care for your animals.

How do I know if meat and dairy products are safe to market?

Your local Emergency Management Office, Cooperative Extension educators and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets representatives will work with farmers and farm organizations to determine if the products are safe and tell you whether or not to market them.

What would be the effect of contamination on fruits and vegetables?

Suspected contamination would mean that the produce must be checked before it is marketed. If fruit and vegetable crops are contaminated, they may be able to be washed. Rinsing with water is the most effective method of cleaning garden foods. Roots and tubers are not affected by surface contamination. The normal cleaning or peeling of vegetables such as potatoes and carrots should be adequate for removing contamination.

Should the soil be treated to reduce contamination of the land?

Probably not – however, state and county officials will evaluate the situation and advise you if any actions are necessary.

What happens after the emergency?

Certain precautions should be taken after the emergency. In the event of an extensive radiological emergency, food, water and feed should be thoroughly tested before use.

Keep in contact with your local Cooperative Extension Office and listen to the news for additional instructions and information.

If you would like additional information, please contact your county Emergency Management Office, your local Cooperative Extension, or the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.