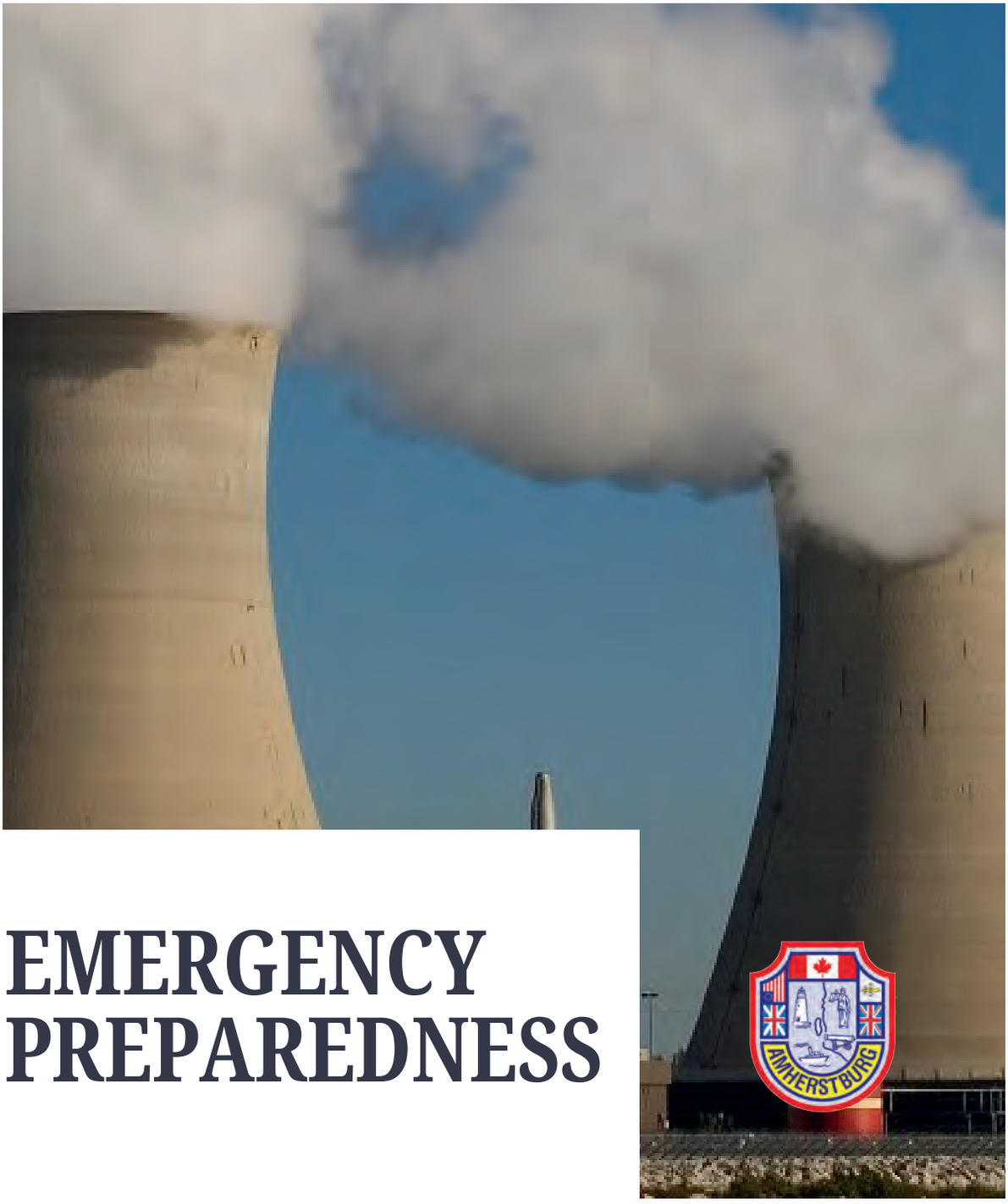


EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

FOR FERMI II NUCLEAR ENERGY FACILITY

2023

PLEASE READ AND KEEP THIS BOOKLET

This booklet contains information that could be useful in the event of an emergency at the Fermi 2 Nuclear Energy Facility.

CONTENTS

On the cover: On the cover: DTE Energy's Fermi 2 nuclear energy facility provides more than 1,200 megawatts of clean, reliable electricity for southeastern Michigan.

NOTES

MY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

MAKING SURE YOU ARE PREPARED

In cooperation with provincial and local officials, DTE Energy has authorized the Town of Amherstburg to modify this booklet to explain emergency planning for the Fermi 2 Power Plant. It also provides information about radiation. It is for people who live, work or go to school within 16 kilometres of the plant, located at 6400 North Dixie Highway, Newport, Michigan.

Please read this booklet. Talk it over with your family, neighbours and friends. Some of them may need your help, and you may need theirs. If you know someone who has a visual impairment or does not read well, please read this booklet to them. If you require special assistance, **please call the Town of Amherstburg Fire at 519-736-6500.**

Knowing what to do beforehand helps you be prepared for any emergency. Save this booklet and keep it handy to find it easily in an emergency.

AMHERSTBURG ALERT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Town of Amherstburg, is providing a new service to keep you informed about emergencies and other situations relating to public preparedness. Amherstburg ALERT will allow local public safety agencies the ability to provide you with up to date information on your home phone, cell phone, by e-mail, or by text message. This service is **FREE** to Amherstburg residents and businesses and enrollment is easy. Just log onto amherstburg.ca/alert and start being informed.

Should you require assistance in registering for Amherstburg's ALERT notification system, please call 519-736-6500.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU RECIEVE AN ALERT

Amherstburg ALERT is controlled by the Town of Amherstburg officials. They are responsible for alerting you so you can listen to the Emergency Alert System for further information.

An ALERT will notify you of an emergency at Fermi 2.

When you receive an ALERT, follow the instructions. Tune your radio or television to local broadcasts.

Listen to the official directions and information, which will be repeated often. Unless otherwise indicated, the stations broadcast 24 hours a day.

THE OFFICIAL BROADCAST STATIONS ARE

THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCY BROADCAST STATIONS ARE:

Radio:
CBEF 540 AM
CKWW 580 AM
CKLW 800 AM
CIMX 88.7 FM
CKMR 93.9 FM
CKBG 107.9

Television:
CBET Channel 9
Cable Channel 10
Cable Channels 6 & 10

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO STAY INDOORS

Keep calm. Panic is the greatest enemy in any emergency. If there is an emergency at Fermi 2, in most cases, it will not be necessary to leave your home.

Emergency response officials will broadcast information over Emergency Broadcast Stations and may instruct people to shelter or stay inside. If this happens, the following actions will help protect you:

1. Stay tuned to local television and radio stations for official information.
2. Stay inside until you are advised that it is safe to go out. Close your doors and windows. Turn off your air conditioner, ventilation fans, furnace and other air intakes. Bring all pets inside.
3. If you must go outdoors, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief.
4. If you have been outside, remove all outer clothing (i.e. coats, coveralls, hats, gloves and shoes) before entering the home. Put the items you were wearing in a plastic bag, seal it shut, and store it out of the way. Shower immediately, if possible, using tepid water and soap. Do not use conditioner on your hair.
5. Put your food in covered containers or the refrigerator.
6. Do not use the telephone unless absolutely necessary. All telephone lines will be needed for emergency communication.
7. If possible, go to the basement and take a radio to continue listening to the Emergency Broadcast Stations for updated information.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MONITOR & PREPARE

Emergency response officials may instruct people to monitor and prepare. If this happens, it is a precautionary action intended for you to monitor the situation by staying tuned to local stations and preparing for the possibility of sheltering in place, evacuation, or other protective actions. Further, if an evacuation is underway, officials should ask individuals who are not involved in the evacuation to remain off the roadways to allow those who are instructed to evacuate to do so.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO EVACUATE

Emergency response officials will use Amherstburg ALERT to tell you if it is necessary to leave your home. Stay calm, and don't panic. The following actions should be taken if you are required to evacuate:

1. Gather clothing and personal items to take with you. See the inside back cover for a list of essential items.
2. Check your house to see that all water faucets, lights and appliances are turned off. Close and lock your doors and windows.
3. Have a plan for your pets. Remember that Reception Centres and Evacuation Centres will only accept pets if they are service animals. Make arrangements to stay with friends, relatives, or a pet-friendly hotel outside the area. Bring your emergency pet kit, including food, water, medicines, leashes and tags.
4. Drive safely, keeping all car windows and vents closed. Offer to take nearby friends and neighbours who may need a ride.
5. Follow the evacuation route given over local broadcast stations for your area and register at the designated Reception Centre (see page 6). You should go to a Reception Centre first so if someone is looking for you, Reception Centre personnel can tell them where you are. [You may then leave to stay with friends or relatives or go to an Evacuation Centre.]

Remember, not everyone in the 16 kilometre Emergency Planning Zone (see page 9) will have to leave. Who leaves depends on the severity of the situation and weather conditions. Listen carefully to the Amherstburg ALERT. Emergency officials will give you directions when/if your area is to be evacuated. Follow the route given to the Reception Centres.

Schools have evacuation plans, refrain from attempting to pick up children there. They will be taken to Host Schools outside the Detailed Planning Zone. Residents of hospitals, nursing homes and other special care facilities will be moved to facilities designated in their emergency plans.

During your absence, the police will control access to the evacuated areas and only authorized people will be permitted access.

WHERE RECEPTION CENTRES ARE LOCATED

NOTE: Not all of the Reception Centres listed may be opened during an evacuation. Listen to your local broadcast stations to determine which Reception Centres are open.

The Reception/ Evacuee Emergency Centre is determined and directed by the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) Commander. The host Communities are the Town of Essex and the City of Windsor. The primary functions of the Reception/Evacuation Centre staff are:

- To register evacuees and answer inquiries from friends and relatives about their whereabouts, to provide emergency supplies and services to evacuees, i.e. shelter, food, and clothing.
- Provide temporary financial assistance, transportation and other services.
- To provide a location where evacuees and the general public can receive information and counselling, both in an individual and group setting.
- A Monitoring and Decontamination Unit may be set up at the location to monitor evacuees for contamination and decontaminate them and their vehicles if necessary.
- To provide a location where evacuees can be categorized and be referred for follow-up treatment in case of suspected high radiation exposure.

The Reception/Evacuation Centre Manager, assisted by the Community Emergency Management Coordinator, ensures that the Reception/Evacuation Centre is suitably equipped and ready for operation.

OTHER HELP IS AVAILABLE

Evacuation Centres

The Town of Essex, the City of Windsor, and the Canadian Red Cross have established several Evacuation Centres. They are for people with nowhere to stay outside the Detailed Planning Zone. Initially, at the Reception Centers, you will be registered and told which Evacuation Centre to go to and how to get there. When you arrive, you will be given food, a place to sleep and clothing, if needed. How long you stay depends on the length of the emergency. You will be notified to return home when officials decide you can do so safely.

PUBLIC INQUIRY

Special public inquiry telephone lines will be staffed in an emergency to provide accurate information to residents. Public inquiry telephone lines are activated when the Monroe County Emergency Management Division is activated in an emergency.

The public inquiry telephone number is: 519-736-0012

WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION

During the day, students at school will be taken by bus to Host Schools beyond the Detailed Planning Zone. This ensures students are moved to safety quickly and efficiently. Some Host Schools also serve as Reception and Evacuation Centres. Parents may pick up their children at Host Schools. This will avoid delays in moving children to safety. You should pick up your children at the Host School only. This includes all public and private schools.

THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG DOES NOT HAVE SCHOOLS, PRIMARY OR SECONDARY, IN THE DETAILED PLANNING ZONE.

THE DETAILED PLANNING ZONE: AN AREA DESIGNED TO ENSURE YOUR SAFETY

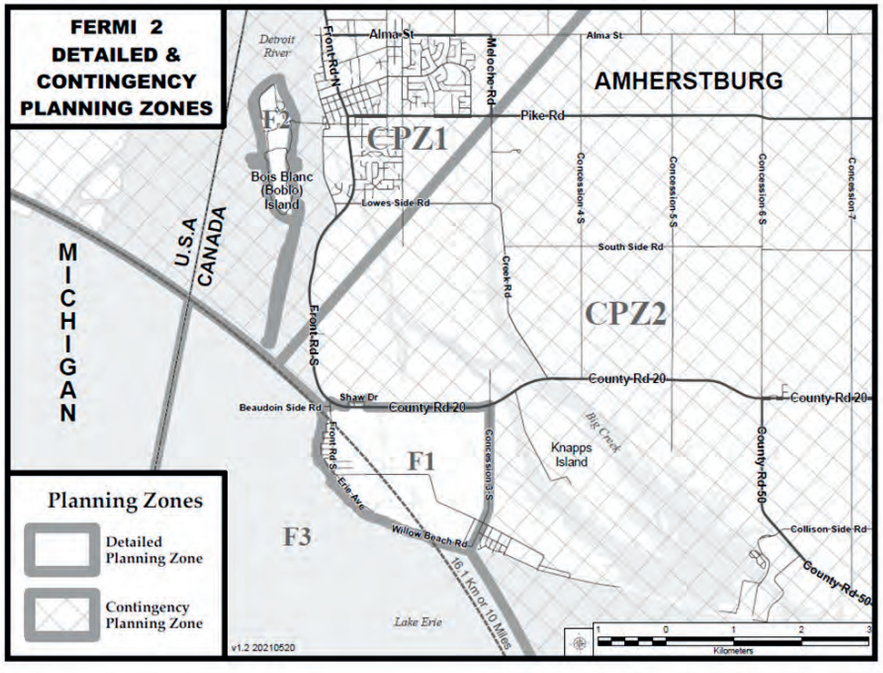
A 16 kilometre area around the Fermi 2 Power Plant has been set up as a Detailed Planning Zone (DPZ). It is required by the Province of Ontario.

The areas in Amherstburg covered by the DPZ for Fermi 2 are divided into 3 Response Sectors :

- **Sector F1**
Town of Amherstburg

- **Sector F2**
Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island

- **Sector F3**
Lake Sector



Please identify the area where your home is located. This information will help you understand your required actions in the unlikely event of an evacuation.

EMERGENCY PLANS ARE EXERCISED REGULARLY

An emergency at Fermi 2 is quite unlikely. Normally, there is no risk to plant employees or the public. However, emergency planning for communities near nuclear plants has proven helpful during other kinds of emergencies, such as severe weather or chemical spills.

SAFETY AT FERMI 2: MINIMIZING RISKS

Fermi 2 has been designed to reduce the possibility of accidents that could harm the public. Systems are in place to automatically shut down the reactor if a problem develops. There are also several different ways to control and cool the reactor.

The Fermi 2 plant was built and operates under strict safety standards. DTE Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) thoroughly check the plant's construction, safety systems and operations.

The plant controls a nuclear reaction in uranium fuel. The heat from this reaction turns water into steam. The steam turns a turbine to generate electricity.

All commercial nuclear power plants have containment structures to contain radioactive materials in the unlikely event of an accident. Radioactive materials must penetrate several barriers, including the containment structure, to reach the environment.

FACTS ABOUT RADIATION

What is Radiation?
Atoms are the building blocks of all materials. If atoms contain excess energy, they are unstable. Materials composed of unstable atoms will naturally emit radiation to release the excess energy and reach a stable state. The radiation is emitted in waves or particles of energy. Thus, radiation can be defined as energy emitted from the nucleus of unstable atoms in the form of particles or waves.

Radiation is not new or limited to nuclear power plants. We are exposed to radiation from radioactive materials in nature every moment of our lives.

Natural Radiation
Natural radiation is a by-product of processes and materials created when the earth is formed. The sun, which we all depend on for heat and light, produces highly charged particles called cosmic rays. We are exposed continuously to this radiation every day. Not many people realize that we all have radiation sources within our bodies, usually in the form of potassium. Radioactive potassium occurs naturally in the earth and is therefore present in trace amounts in the food we eat and the water we drink.

Additionally, radioactivity from uranium and thorium is found in rocks and soil. For example, radon gas is a radiation source resulting from the decay of uranium found in the earth. Radon gas has recently been identified as a concern because it can penetrate the foundations of homes. Recent studies show that radon gas contributes more than half of our yearly radiation exposure.

Man-Made Radiation
Our environment contains many sources of radiation. Some of these sources are natural, either from the sun or from radioactive materials that have resided in the earth since its formation. Other sources are man-made, for example, x-ray machines used in dental and medical treatments.

Nuclear power plants use the energy of radiation to convert water to steam, which is then used to generate electricity.

Measuring Radiation?
Each type of radiation has somewhat different characteristics. It is possible to measure the biological effects of the different kinds of radiation in terms of a unit of exposure called a "rem." Since this is a relatively large unit,
the biological effects of radiation are described in millirem, which are a thousand times smaller than a rem.

Radiation measurement techniques are highly advanced and can detect small changes in the environmental radiation level. Results of extensive environmental monitoring confirm that routine plant operation does not contribute significantly to radiation exposure. People living near Fermi 2 receive less than **one millirem** annually due to the plant's operation. This compares to the average 620 millirem of annual exposure from natural background radiation and other man-made sources. Since every living thing on earth has been continuously exposed to radiation, such exposure is normal. The level of exposure from natural radiation and man-made sources is considered very low. Scientists continue to study the risks associated with low-level radiation exposure to determine its effects on humans. The studies show that adverse health effects caused by low-level exposures cannot be distinguished from those caused by other environmental sources. After more than 80 years of study, radiation is readily detected, understood and strictly regulated.

Potassium Iodide
Radioactive iodine (radioiodine) is one of the products that could be released in a severe nuclear power plant accident. Potassium iodide (KI) is a non-radioactive form of iodine that may be taken to reduce the amount of radioactive iodine absorbed by the body's thyroid gland. KI offers protection only to the thyroid gland, and its use would be to supplement evacuation and in-place sheltering.

Evacuation and in-place sheltering are the primary means of protection in a radiological emergency.
Provincial and Town officials will use Amherstburg ALERT to notify the public of the need to evacuate, shelter, or take KI. KI is available to persons within 16 kilometres of Fermi 2 through the Windsor Essex County Health Unit (WECHU). KI distribution is "Pre-Event", and detailed instructions on the distribution of KI can be found on the WECHU website at wechu.org/KI.

KI should not be used by people who are allergic to iodine. In the event of an allergic reaction, contact a doctor immediately.

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

There are four classifications for a nuclear emergency. They are explained in the order of their seriousness to help you understand their meaning.

1 Unusual Event
The least serious of the four classifications. It means there is a minor problem at the plant. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and state, provincial and local agencies are notified. Because of strict federal regulations, a number of problems are reported as unusual events even though they pose no danger to the public. No action on your part is necessary.

2 ALERT
This is an event which could reduce the plant's level of safety. There would be no danger to the public, and you would not be required to take any action. Federal, provincial, state and local officials are notified. U.S. and state officials and DTE Energy would activate their emergency operation centres.

3 Site Area Emergency
A more serious accident has occurred at the plant. Radiation could be released from the plant, but at low levels, which do not require you to take any action. Federal, state and local officials are notified.

4 General Emergency
The most serious of the four classifications. A large amount of radioactive material is being released or could be released from the plant into the environment. Federal, state, provincial, local and DTE Energy officials would take actions to protect the public. Local radio and television stations would broadcast information and instructions. Please follow those directions closely for your safety.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Background Radiation:
Radiation from natural radioactive materials in the environment. Includes solar and cosmic radiation and radioactive materials in the upper atmosphere, the ground, building materials, and the human body.

Boiling Water Reactor:
A nuclear power reactor is cooled and moderated by water, allowed to boil in the core to generate steam that passes directly to the turbine. Fermi 2 has a boiling water reactor.

Evacuation Centre:
A designated location at which housing and food are provided for people who have been evacuated.

Decontamination:
The controlled removal of radioactive material from places or things where it does not belong.

Emergency Alert System (EAS):
A communications system designed to broadcast emergency information to the public over designated radio and TV outlets.

Emergency Operation Center:
A place where provincial and local government officials manage the response to an emergency.

Detailed Planning Zone (DPZ):
An area surrounding a nuclear plant site for which planning has been done to ensure prompt and effective protection of the public in the event of a potential release or actual release of radioactivity.

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

Joint Information Centre (JIC):
The place where news reporters receive official information on a nuclear plant accident from government and utility officials. For Amherstburg, this is located at Town Hall, 271 Sandwich St. S.

Millirem:
A unit used to measure radiation dose. It is 1/1000thof a rem (Roentgen Equivalent Man).

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC):
The federal agency that regulates the nuclear industry.

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

Protective Actions:
Emergency measures such as sheltering or evacuation are taken to prevent or minimize radiation exposure.

Radiation:
Radioactive materials or radiation generating machines give off energy in the form of rays or particles.

Reception Centre:
A designated location for receiving evacuees, including registration, first aid and assignment to an Evacuation Centre or medical facility.

Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM):
A standard unit of radiation that measures the impact on human cells. Frequently, radiation dose is measured in millirems for low-level radiation.

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 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

The public could be exposed to radioactive material in several ways following an accident. At first, particles and gases released into the air could be ingested or inhaled directly. Additional exposure could result from consuming food or milk contaminated by traces of the material. Farmers, food processors and distributors will be required to take steps to address the issue of food supply contamination. Proper actions will ensure that contamination is minimized or avoided.
If you are alerted to a radiological emergency by warning, tune your radio to a local radio station (see page 3) for immediate information. You may also contact the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs for specific information at 1-877-424-1300.

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 tiny amounts of the radioactive elements potassium 40, carbon 14 and tritium. However, we are not considered to be contaminated because these elements exist within us naturally.

Contamination and Radiation(Cont.)

On the other hand, the presence of strontium 90 (a by-product of nuclear weapons testing) in food, air or water may indicate 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 accident could fall on fruits, vegetables or grains, which could enter the food supply and be eaten by the public. For example, dairy cows and goats could eat grasses covered with radioactive Iodine 131. Traces of the iodine could be passed through to the milk and then to consumers. Iodine 131 can potentially concentrate in the human thyroid gland, where it could cause thyroid cancer.

Public Warning Process

The Province of Ontario 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 16 kilometres of the Fermi 2 power plant, your first warning may be the emergency alert from the province. If you receive an Amherstburg ALERT, turn your radio on and tune it to a local station for immediate information.

If you live farther away, your first notification could come from the news media or local broadcasts. You can contact the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) directly if you have questions about a real or potential emergency.

Sheltering In an Emergency

If you are told to take shelter because of an emergency at a nuclear power plant, limit your outdoor activities as much as possible. Please look at pages 4-7 of this booklet for specific actions you and your family should take for personal protection. Steps to protect the food supply are different and outlined in this booklet section.

What To Do If an Evacuation Is Ordered

If you live within 16 kilometres of Fermi 2, you could be evacuated from the area in an emergency. You may be permitted, at the direction of the province, to re-enter the evacuation area temporarily to tend to the needs of your farm. You will receive specific instructions on routes to use, safety precautions and decontamination procedures. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs can provide animal health and feeding guidance.

Protection of Livestock/Dairy Animals

Priority must 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 with stored feed such as hay, silage and grain stored in buildings or containers with limited water and dust exposure. 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 will minimize the amount of radioactive material available to the animals. Since evacuation of farm animals will not normally be possible after a nuclear accident, sheltering and the use of stored feed are the most effective means of limiting contamination. If your poultry animals are usually kept outdoors, they should be brought inside if possible. Poultry raised in enclosed facilities receiving stored feed and well water are more sheltered from radioactive contamination.

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 destroy any animals unless directed to do so by authorities. Do not slaughter any animals except for immediate food needs. Generally, animals exposed to radioactive contaminants and rainwater will survive and may be marketable and safe for human consumption. Do not allow animals to graze in open fields unless directed by governmental officials.

Contaminated Feed

Only in extreme emergencies may contaminated grain or hay be used for feed. If you must use feed 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.
Do not dispose of contaminated feed or hay because it may be salvageable over time. You should, however, keep it separated from non-contaminated feed supplies and animals so that the contamination is not spread. Contact your Cooperative Extension Service agent for guidance.

Contaminated Milk and Other Farm Products

If particles of radioactive material are present in large amounts, you may be advised only to use, consume or sell garden produce or animal products once the environment and food products are sampled and assessed by OMAFRA. Contamination may not mean that all of your crops will be lost. Iodine 131, an element produced in nuclear plants that could be released accidentally, loses half of its radioactivity in eight days.

Only destroy food or feed if spoilage has made it inedible. Generally, contaminated products may be salvageable after adequate time passes and properly processed. When grains are milled and polished, any remaining contamination will probably be removed.

Fish and Marine Life

Fish and other marine life raised in ponds or taken from rivers, streams, or lakes may only be harvested if the Province has determined through laboratory analysis of samples that they are contaminated.

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 and rivers, where they can infiltrate groundwater supplies. Streams and lake currents can transport contaminants many miles in a few hours.

Crops In the Field

Standing crops should generally be allowed to grow to maturity. The level of radiation exposure to plants that are likely to occur will not affect their growth. Most contaminants will be washed off or diminish in strength naturally to safe levels during the growing process. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs will let you know if special harvesting procedures are necessary.
The extent to which pasture and forage plants 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 removing the outer layers and thoroughly washing.
Ripe fruits 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 can be salvaged later when the area is deemed safe for harvesting.

Honey and Apiary Products

Honey and bee hives should be sampled and analyzed by OMAFRA if radioactive contamination is detected in the area.

Roots and Tubers

Potatoes, carrots and similar plants can generally be eaten after thoroughly washing and peeling to remove soil particles and contaminants.

Other Plants or Wildlife Guidance

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, such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, or partridge, may have ingested contaminants through their normal browse. OMAFRA may advise you only to consume wild game once it has been sampled and assessed as safe.

Following the Event

Government officials may have additional guidance regarding produce, feed and animal health.

NOTE: Government officials may restrict the movement of food, feed, other agricultural products, and animals and withhold them from the Marketplace if they are suspected to be contaminated until they are determined to be safe.

Weather and Time Play a Part

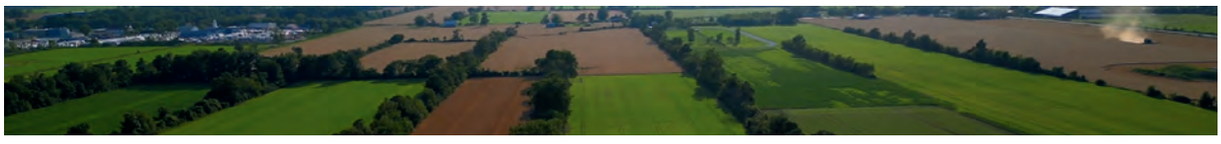
All radioactive materials lose their radioactivity over time. For example, some radioactive gases lose their radioactivity in a matter of minutes. Wind or heavy rain rapidly removes radioactive materials from plants' surfaces. In some cases, however, hard rain falling on contaminated soil could splash 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. Non-use 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, fibre crops may be planted instead of fruits or vegetables. Deep ploughing 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. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) will guide farmers on the best means of restoring valuable soils to productive use.

Food Processors and Distributors

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 only be released once they are considered safe for consumption or when a decision has been made to dispose of them. You will be instructed on how to safely handle and dispose of contaminated food products by the OMAFRA.



JUST A REMINDER... ESSENTIAL ITEMS

- Medical Needs
  Prescription drugs, eyeglasses, dentures, first aid equipment
- Special Diet Foods
- Baby Supplies
  Food, formula, diapers, favourite toy
- Extra Clothing and Shoes
- Personal Hygiene Items
  Shaving, washing, dental and sanitary items
- Cash and Credit Cards
- Identification and Important Papers
- Medical Cards
- Bedding
  Blankets, pillows, sleeping bags
- Miscellaneous
  Portable radio, flashlight, tool kit
- This Emergency Information Brochure
- Phone and Charger
- Pet Supplies, Vet Records

For emergency preparedness information
visit amherstburgfire.com or call 519-736-6500.
To register for Amherstburg ALERT visit amherstburg.ca/alert.