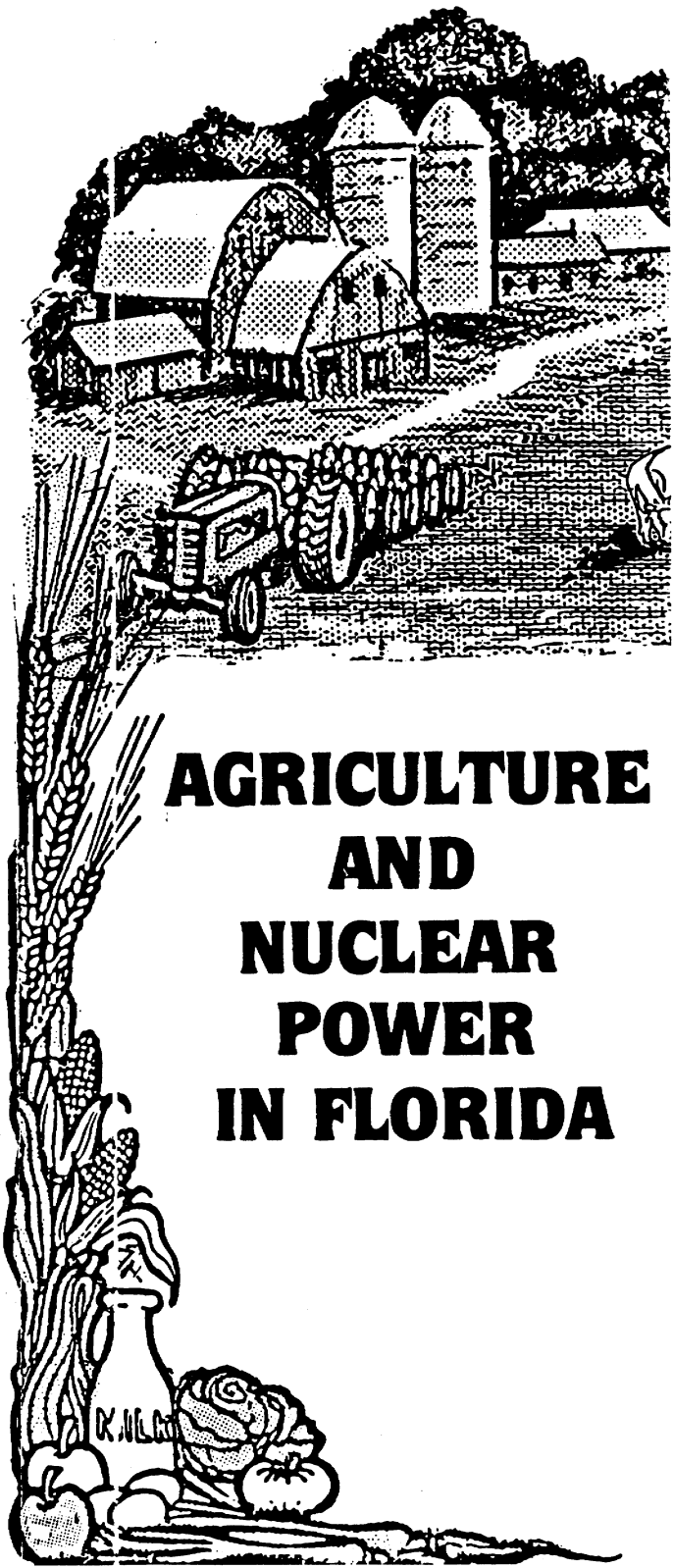
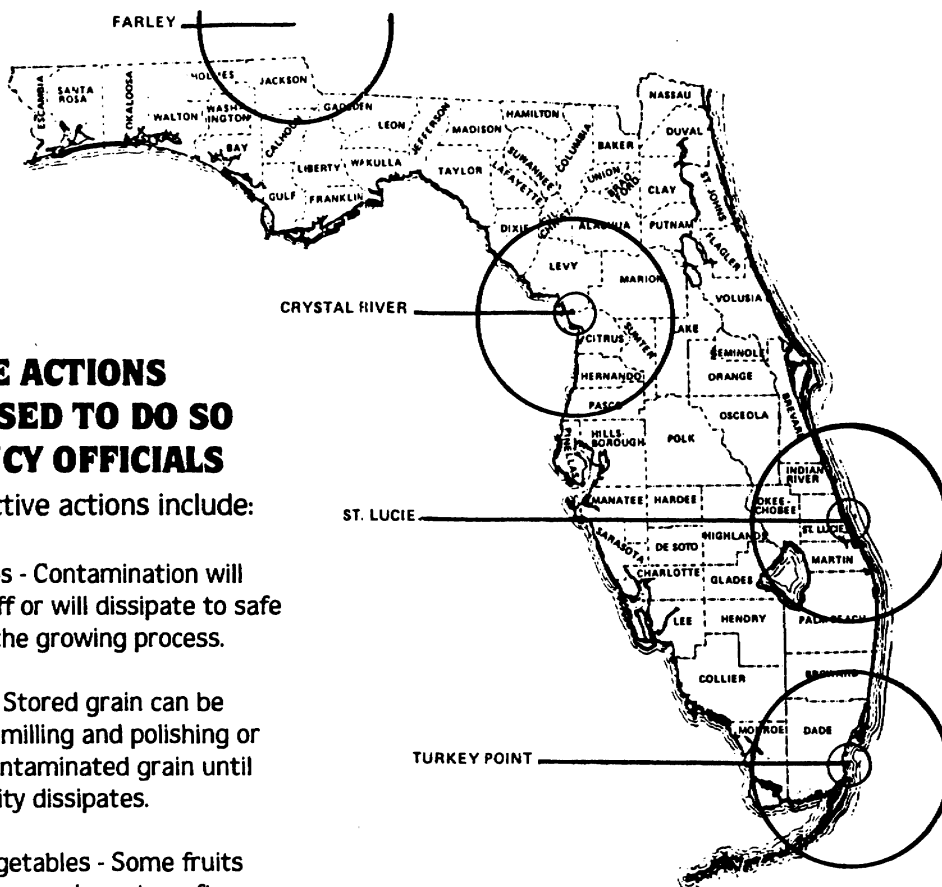


## NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITES 10 AND 50 MILE RADIUS



### DO NOT TAKE ACTIONS UNLESS ADVISED TO DO SO BY EMERGENCY OFFICIALS

Additional protective actions include:

1. Standing Crops - Contamination will either wash off or will dissipate to safe levels during the growing process.
2. Small Grains - Stored grain can be made safe by milling and polishing or storing the contaminated grain until the radioactivity dissipates.
3. Fruits and Vegetables - Some fruits and vegetables may be eaten after washing, removing the outer layer of leaves or skin and washing the remainder with soap and water.
4. Roots and Tubers - Potatoes and carrots can generally be eaten after they are washed and peeled.

If food crops or other food products must be destroyed, they will be collected and treated as all other radioactive waste and transported to specific storage facilities.

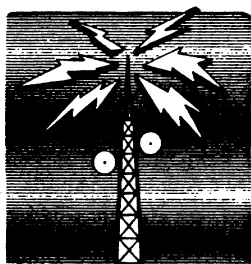
For information on harvesting, storing and decontaminating your crops and land contact your Extension Agent.

Prepared by the Florida Department of Community Affairs in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Power and Light Company, and Florida Power Corporation.

# AGRICULTURE AND NUCLEAR POWER IN FLORIDA

An accidental release of radiation into the atmosphere has the potential to affect you, your family, your livestock and the quality and marketability of your farm products. The information in this guide and the instructions you will receive from radio and television stations will help minimize the effects a radiological emergency could have on your farm.

## IF AN EMERGENCY OCCURS



In the event of a radiological emergency at a nuclear power plant, several methods will be used to warn the public. Within the ten mile area residents will be warned by sirens, radio and television and emergency vehicles' loudspeakers. Outside the ten mile area the residents will be warned primarily by radio and television stations and in some cases door-to-door notification. State and county emergency response organizations will determine protective actions to be taken, and you will be kept informed.

During the period of the emergency, state and county officials will release information to the media on a regular basis. This information will contain the latest status on the emergency and actions that are being taken to protect you, your family and your farm. Also, the local agricultural extension agent will be kept advised on the status of the emergency and can provide information to you on the protective actions that are being taken.

Additionally, a Citizens Information Center will be activated. There will be a toll free number that citizens can call and receive official information on the status of the emergency. The toll free number is 1-800-342-3557.

## PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR FARM

The principal cause of exposure to radiation for persons ten to fifty miles from a nuclear power plant radiological emergency is the consumption of contaminated foods such as milk, fresh fruits, vegetables, processed products and water.

***IF A RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY OCCURS IN YOUR AREA, DO NOT EAT OR SELL FOOD PRODUCTS OR DRINK FROM OPEN WATER SOURCES UNTIL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS HAVE DECLARED IT SAFE TO DO SO.***

In the event of a radiological emergency that involves the release of radioactivity into the environment, you will be advised of actions to prevent the contamination of milk, water and food products. Additionally, state and local governments will take actions to prevent the consumption of contaminated products.

## PROTECTING YOUR FARM ANIMALS



Farm animals will not normally be evacuated during a radiological emergency, so sheltering is the most effective way to limit contamination.

Protecting your animals can be done in several ways:

1. Place the animals in an enclosed shelter; close doors and windows, if possible. Limit entry of rain water into the structure. Provide for adequate air supply to prevent overheating and suffocation.
2. If the animals must remain outside, as much as possible, prevent contact with radioactive contamination. For example, pack the animals closely in an outdoor pen or herd them into a ravine, road underpass, cave, culvert or wooded area.
3. Avoid surface water. Well and spring water should be safe.
4. Do not allow animals to graze unless directed to by your Extension Agent or other State or local officials.
5. Poultry are more resistant to radiation than other farm animals. Egg shells are also a natural protection from radioactive contamination. Generally, eggs will be safe to eat after they are washed in clean water.