



HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT

2025 Emergency Information



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digital version of this
emergency information.



ABOUT THIS EMERGENCY INFORMATION BROCHURE

Plant Hatch is committed to the relentless pursuit of safety. This includes the safety of our employees, facility and, most importantly, the safety and health of our neighbors. As a neighbor of Plant Hatch, it's important that you are informed about our facility.

Please follow these tips to use the emergency information brochure:

- Keep this brochure to use in the unlikely event of an emergency.
- Familiarize yourself with the contents of this brochure, which explain what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency at our plant.
- The Family Emergency Plan on Page 24 will help you plan your evacuation and be prepared to respond quickly.
- The Access and Functional Needs Card, which came with this brochure, is for you or anyone at your location who would require additional assistance with evacuation in the unlikely event of an incident occurring at the plant. Please complete and return the card on an annual basis to ensure proper assistance.
- You also may view the 2025 Hatch Emergency Information brochure online by scanning the QR code on the opposite page.
- Pole-mounted sirens are installed throughout the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone around Plant Hatch. These sirens alert residents to listen to a local radio or television station (emergency alert stations on Page 6) for instructions in the unlikely event of an emergency.
- The CodeRED emergency notification system is used by public safety officials and may be utilized to contact residents by phone in the event of an emergency. Follow the QR code here to sign up for emergency alerts and download the mobile alert app. For additional information, contact your local Emergency Management Agency (contact information on Page 3).



If you have any questions about information in this brochure, please call Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness at 855-880-2058.

To learn more about nuclear energy, please call the Plant Hatch Energy Education Center at 1-800-722-7774.

WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE EMERGENCY PLAN?

State and local government agencies have plans to protect you if there is an emergency at Plant Hatch. Organizations involved in emergency planning are:

- Appling County Emergency Management Agency
- Jeff Davis County Emergency Management Agency
- Tattnall County Emergency Management Agency
- Toombs County Emergency Management Agency
- Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- Georgia Governor's Office
- Georgia Power
- Southern Nuclear

Any serious emergency would generally develop over time. There would normally be plenty of time for you to be notified and take action.

For more information about the Plant Hatch Emergency Plan, please call Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness at 855-880-2058.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

For the latest information about the emergency, visit GeorgiaPower.com or call 800-262-5283 to hear updates throughout the duration of the event. To report rumors during an emergency, residents are asked to please call 888-823-0406.

States and counties release information throughout an event; their information resources are provided in the following sections.

State and county 24-hour contact numbers:

- Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency
800-879-4362 or 800-TRY-GEMA
- Appling County Sheriff's Office
912-367-8111
- Jeff Davis County Sheriff's Office
912-375-6600
- Tattnall County Sheriff's Office
912-557-8800
- Toombs County Sheriff's Office
912-526-9292

For questions about state and local emergency plans contact:

- Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency
gema.georgia.gov | 800-879-4362 or 800-TRY-GEMA
- Appling County Emergency Management Agency
applingema.com | 912-367-8170
- Jeff Davis County Emergency Management Agency
jeffdavisema.com | 912-375-6628
- Tattnall County Emergency Management Agency
tattnallcountyga.com/emergency-management-agency.cfm
912-557-6820 | [TattnallEMA/Facebook](#)
- Toombs County Emergency Management Agency
912-526-6424

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS

Notification of Unusual Event

The least serious of the four U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) classifications. It means there is a minor problem at the plant. Because of strict federal regulations, many situations occur that qualify as unusual events. Unusual events pose no danger to the public. You will not need to take any actions unless directed by state and local officials.

Alert

An event has occurred that could reduce the plant's level of safety. If there is a radiological release caused by the event that led to the Alert, levels will be low and will not exceed federal guideline exposure levels. County and state officials will be involved and prepared for any necessary response. You will not need to take any actions unless directed by state and local officials.

Site Area Emergency

An event has occurred that could involve major problems with plant systems. Local radio and television stations in the area will provide information and instructions. If you're in an affected area, you will be notified by state and local officials about any actions you need to take.

General Emergency

The most serious of the four NRC classifications. Radioactive material could be released outside the plant site. State and local authorities will take action to protect the public. Sirens may be sounded and local radio and television stations will provide information and instructions. If you're in an affected area, you will be notified by state and local officials about any actions you need to take.

HOW TO KNOW IF THERE IS AN EMERGENCY

Siren Systems

Sirens have been set up within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Plant Hatch. These sirens alert residents to monitor local radio or television stations in the event of an emergency. The sirens have a sound different than fire trucks.

The sirens are tested frequently, including an annual test that will be heard by residents. The sirens are activated briefly for this annual test. Residents will be notified of any audible testing in advance through local television, radio and print media.

CodeRED Emergency Notification System

CodeRED is an emergency notification system that may be utilized to contact residents by phone in the event of an emergency. For additional information, contact your local Emergency Management Agency (see contact information on Page 3). Follow the QR code here to sign up for emergency alerts and download the CodeRED Mobile Alert app.



Emergency Alert Stations - Radio

The following radio stations will broadcast a warning.

WUFE-AM	1260	Baxley, Ga.
WBYZ-FM	94.5	Baxley, Ga.
WHJD-FM	105.9	Hazlehurst, Ga.
WTCQ-FM	97.7	Vidalia, Ga.
WYUM-FM	101.7	Vidalia, Ga.

Emergency Alert Stations - Television

The following television stations will broadcast a warning.

WSAV-TV	Channel 3	Savannah, Ga.
WTOC-TV	Channel 11	Savannah, Ga.
WJCL-TV	Channel 22	Savannah, Ga.

Social Media Channels

Facebook: facebook.com/GeorgiaPower

Instagram: instagram.com/ga_power

X: x.com/GeorgiaPower

Other Alerts

In boating and recreational areas, local emergency officials will sound sirens and/or use loudspeakers to warn visitors.

False Alarms

A false alarm of the emergency sirens is possible because of lightning or other events. If you hear the emergency sirens and there is NO emergency information on an emergency alert station, then the alarm is probably false.

If this happens, please call the local Emergency Management Agency office with any questions (phone numbers are on Page 3).

EMERGENCY ACTIONS

To protect yourself and other citizens, please follow actions and orders from state, county and local officials. The three actions you may be asked to take to protect yourself are “take shelter,” “go inside, stay inside” or “evacuate.” These three actions are described in the following sections. Be sure you understand them. Officials will tell you what to do based on the type of emergency. For updated information, stay tuned to local radio and television stations. Whatever you are told to do, keep calm and follow directions.

If Told to Take Shelter

Taking shelter means protecting yourself by going inside a building and not breathing outside air. The building could be your house, your workplace or some other nearby building. Taking shelter will help keep you safe if there is a small amount of radiation in the air.

If you are told to take shelter, follow these steps:

1. Stay indoors until further notice.
2. Close all doors and windows.
3. Turn off fans, heaters and air conditioners that use outside air. Only use your heating or cooling system to protect life or health.
4. Do not use fireplaces. If your fireplace is in use, put out the fire. Close dampers or any other air intakes.
5. Stay tuned to your local radio or television stations listed on Page 6 for more instructions.
6. Shelter your livestock if you can do so easily. Place them on stored feed and protected water.
7. Do not leave your home or shelter. Stay indoors until you receive official notice that it is safe to go out or until you are instructed to evacuate your home.
8. If you must go outside, protect your breathing by placing a damp cloth or towel over your nose and mouth. To provide more protection, fold the cloth over several times before placing it over your nose and mouth.
9. If your children are in school and the school is in an affected zone, they will be sheltered in place. It is important that you do not go to a school to pick up children until instructed to do so.

If Told to Go Inside, Stay Inside

Go inside, stay inside means protecting yourself by going inside any type of building, home or business. This action will keep you safe if there is a security event occurring at the plant. There is no danger of a radiation release at this time.

If you are told to go inside, stay inside, follow these steps:

1. Go indoors and stay until further notice.
2. Lock all doors and windows.
3. If you observe suspicious activity, call local law enforcement immediately.
4. Do not drive unless it is an emergency.
5. Stay tuned to stations listed on Page 6 for updates.

If Told to Evacuate Your Home

Evacuation means that you and anyone who is with you should move to a place that is at least 15 miles away from the facility.

- Go first to your reception center/shelter. Reception centers/shelters are listed on Pages 14-15. Look at the map on Pages 12-13, find the zone you live in and follow the evacuation route on Page 16.
- Upon arrival at your reception center/shelter, you may need to be checked for contamination prior to registration.
- Sign in to registration, even if you do not intend to stay there. This allows officials to verify you have safely exited the evacuation area and maintain contact with all persons during an emergency.
- Only service animals will be allowed in the shelters, which are defined as: any guide dog or signal dog trained to assist an individual with a disability, including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision; alerting individuals with impaired hearing; providing minimal protection or rescue work; and pulling a wheelchair or fetching dropped items.

NOTE: Law enforcement officers will make every effort to protect your property while you are away. For the safety and convenience of others, alcoholic beverages and firearms should not be brought to the reception center/shelter. Residents will receive instructions on where they can shelter their pets from state agencies.

Following official evacuation orders is urgent. Safely and quickly evacuate using these steps to help you:

1. Stay calm and have a plan. Knowing where to go, how to get there and what to take in advance will give you time to gather what you need to evacuate.
2. Stay tuned to your local radio or television stations listed on Page 6 for news about the emergency.
3. Children in school during an emergency will be cared for. Please DO NOT go to the school – it is important to know that if the school is in an affected zone, students will be sheltered or sent to the reception center/shelter as directed by officials. When you reach the reception center/shelter, you will receive information on how to pick up your children.
4. Gather what you and your family will need. You will likely have to be away from home for a few days. Take these things along if you can:
 - This brochure.
 - Some way to identify yourself, such as a driver's license or other important papers with proof of address.
 - Cash, checkbook and credit cards.
 - Glasses, prescription drugs and other important medicines.
 - Personal toiletry items (toothbrush, comb, etc.).
 - Baby supplies.
 - Pets.
5. Remember to do the following before you leave:
 - Shelter your livestock, especially dairy animals, if you can do so easily. Leave enough water and stored feed for several days. Residents will receive instructions on where they can shelter their pets from state agencies.
 - Turn off all appliances except your refrigerator and freezer. Turn off lights and water faucets.
 - Lock all windows and outside doors. Law enforcement will patrol the evacuated area to ensure individuals have been evacuated from affected areas.
 - Tie a white cloth to the front doorknob of your house or to the mailbox. The white cloth will signal to emergency workers that you have left the area safely.

- Remind nearby friends and neighbors about the need to evacuate with a text message, if time permits. Please limit or do not make phone calls to reserve the lines for official calls.
- Use your own car if you can. If you have room for additional passengers, offer a ride to your neighbors or someone you know who may need evacuation assistance. For additional assistance, contact your local county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) – phone numbers are on Page 3. If you sent in an Access and Functional Needs Card and need a ride, an emergency worker will pick you up, possibly before zones are evacuated. If you sent in the card and got a ride from someone else, please notify your EMA. If you have not sent in the card, call your EMA for a ride and assistance.

NOTE: An Access and Functional Needs Card for a Plant Hatch emergency is attached to the inside back cover of this brochure. If you or someone you know would be unable to evacuate without assistance, fill out the card and mail it now.

- Tune your car radio to local stations listed on Page 6 for more information.
 - Follow the route you have marked on the map on Pages 12-13. Traffic control officials will help guide you on your trip.
 - Close car windows and vents. Turn off the air conditioner and heater. Change air to recirculate to open vents and run car air.
6. Drive carefully. Go straight to the reception center/shelter, even if you don't plan to stay. Your belongings and clothing may need to be checked for contamination. The reception center/shelter will record your temporary address or location. Law enforcement will patrol the evacuated area to ensure individuals have been evacuated from affected areas. You will be notified when officials determine it is safe for you to return home to check on animals and to pick up other items. When the emergency has ended, officials will notify you when it is safe to go home through emergency alert stations listed on Pages 5-6.

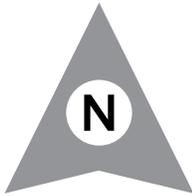
INFORMATION FOR FARMERS, FOOD PROCESSORS AND DISTRIBUTORS

State and local emergency response officials may issue special preventive and emergency protective actions for farmers, food processors and distributors. Those instructions may include:

- Cover outside feed supplies with a tarp or other appropriate material.
- Cover open water sources such as wells, rain barrels, tanks, cisterns, etc.
- Remove dairy animals, poultry and other livestock from pasture. Shelter them if possible and provide them with protected feed and water.
- Do not use fresh milk from your dairy animals, vegetables from your garden or eggs from your poultry.
- Cover harvested crops or store them indoors.
- Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled by appropriate government officials and found to be free of contamination.
- Do not engage in dust-producing activities such as cultivating, disking, baling or harvesting.
- Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- If ordered to evacuate, provide plenty of food and water for your animals. Make sure shelters are well ventilated during hot weather. Farmers will have opportunities to return to their farms to care for their livestock under supervision of emergency workers.

Emergency officials will advise you on what to do based on the type of emergency and other factors such as the distance of your farm or facility from the plant and the prevailing wind conditions. Follow their instructions to prevent or minimize contamination of food products.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE MAP



Symbols

- RIVER
- RAILROAD
- RECEPTION CENTER
- U.S. HIGHWAY
- COUNTY LINE BOUNDARIES
- PAVED ROAD
- EVACUATION ROUTE
- COUNTY/STATE ROADS
- PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE
- LANDMARKS



JEFF DAVIS COUNTY
JEFF DAVIS HIGH SCHOOL
 156 COLLINS STREET
 Hazlehurst

HOW TO DETERMINE YOUR ZONE

Notice on the map (Pages 12-13) that the 10-mile area has been divided into zones. The number by the zone letter tells the distance (in miles) between that area and the plant.

Government officials will give instructions on which zones are affected and what actions should be taken. You should know the zone in which you live and work. For example, Altamaha Elementary School is located in zone C-5, and Toombs Central Elementary School is located in zone J-10.

Zones	Evacuation Routes	Reception Center
A	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County High School 482 Blackshear Highway, Baxley
B-5	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County High School 482 Blackshear Highway, Baxley
C-5	Evacuation Route 4	
D-5	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
E-5	Evacuation Route 1	
B-10	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County High School 482 Blackshear Highway, Baxley
C-10	Evacuation Route 4	

Zones	Evacuation Routes	Reception Center
D-10	Evacuation Route 4	Appling County Appling County High School 482 Blackshear Highway, Baxley
E-10	Evacuation Route 4	
F-10	Evacuation Route 5	Jeff Davis County Jeff Davis High School 156 Collins Street, Hazlehurst
G-10	Evacuation Route 5	
H-10	Evacuation Route 1	Toombs County Toombs County Middle School 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons
I-10	Evacuation Route 1	
J-10	Evacuation Route 2	
K-10	Evacuation Route 2	
L-10	Evacuation Route 3	Tattnall County North Tattnall Middle School 148 West Brazell Street, Reidsville

EVACUATION ROUTES AND INFORMATION

Evacuation routes will depend on weather conditions and will be announced on radio and television. Always obey posted road and speed signs and follow traffic control official's guidance.

Evacuation Route 1 —Toombs County

(West of U.S. Hwy 1) U.S. Highway 1, north to County Road 115 (Aimwell Road Ext.), west to 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons, north to Toombs County Middle School:

- County Road 364 (Cedar Crossing-Alston Road), north to County Road 78 (Cedar Crossing-Vidalia Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 97 (South Thompson Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 78 (Cedar Crossing-Vidalia Road), north to U.S. Highway 1
- Georgia Highway 56, east to U.S. Highway 1
- Georgia Highway 147, west to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 336 (Old River Road), east to U.S. Highway 1

Evacuation Route 2 —Toombs County

(East of U.S. Highway 1) Georgia Highway 178, north to U.S. Highway 1, south to Parker Avenue, west to 701 Bulldog Road, Lyons, south to Toombs County Middle School:

- Georgia Highway 147, east to Georgia Highway 178
- Georgia Highway 56, east to Georgia Highway 178
- County Road 332 (Marvin Church Road), north to County Road 333 (Johnson Corner Road), north to Georgia Highway 178

Evacuation Route 3 — Tattnell County

Georgia Highway 147, northeast to North Tattnell Middle School:

- Georgia Highway 178, north to Georgia Highway 147
- County Road 184 (P.E. Davis Road), County Road 185 (Elza District Road), County Road 183 (I.S. Smith Road), northeast to Elza District Road to Highway 147
- County Road 186 (Edwin Phillips Road), County Road 189 (Peach Tree Road), east to County Road 192 (Cedar Haw Road), north to Highway 147
- County Road 626 (Maple Drive), County Road 187 (Catherine T. Sanders Road), south to County Road 188 (Old River Road), east to Highway 178, north to Highway 147

Evacuation Route 4 — Appling County

U.S. Highway 1, south to Georgia Highway 15, south to Appling County High School:

- County Road 3 (West River Road), east to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 538 (Altamaha School Road), south to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 537 (Ten Mile Road), south to Georgia Highway 144, south to U.S. Highway 1
- County Road 1 (Nails Ferry Extension Road), south to County Road 1 (Nails Ferry Road), south to U.S. Highway 1

Evacuation Route 5 — Jeff Davis County

County Road 203 (Altamaha Road), west to U.S. Highway 341, south to U.S. Highway 23 (Contos Boulevard), south to Jefferson Street (Alma Highway), north to Broxton Highway, west to Jeff Davis High School:

- County Road 245 (Owl Head Road), east to County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- County Road 223 (Bullard Creek Road), west to County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- County Road 185 (Graham Road), south to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- County Road 185 (Graham Road), north to County Road 203 (Altamaha Road)
- County Road 301 (Will Waters Road), west to U.S. Highway 341
- County Road 182 (Mt. Zion Church Road), south to U.S. Highway 341, east to U.S. Highway 23 (Contos Boulevard)

RADIATION

Radiation, energy in the form of waves, is part of life because it is naturally present in our environment. Also, radiation can be produced artificially; examples include medical X-rays, microwaves and nuclear power plants.

The combined effect of the structural, mechanical and human safety systems built into our nuclear plants protects people and the environment from unnecessary or excessive exposures.

Radiation absorbed by the human body is measured in millirem. The average background radiation from our natural environment (sunlight, rocks, soil, food) and man-made sources of low-level radiation adds up to approximately 300 millirem a year.

Radiation Information Sources

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
[cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
[epa.gov/radiation/protecting-yourself-radiation](https://www.epa.gov/radiation/protecting-yourself-radiation)

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission:
[nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation](https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation)

Radiation Emergencies

In a large-scale radiological release, state and county officials will give directions to provide maximum protection.

As discussed in the brochure, officials will notify individuals that could be affected to take the appropriate protective action – take shelter, go inside, stay inside or evacuate. If a radiation emergency occurs, follow any recommended actions to protect yourself, your loved ones and your pets.

Stay tuned to local radio or television for the most up-to-date information.

Radiation Protection Principles: Time, Distance and Shielding

Most people are rarely exposed to uncontrolled sources of radiation above background; still, it is wise to be prepared and know what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Applying the radiation protection principles of time, distance and shielding during a radiological emergency helps to minimize exposure to radiation, very similar to the way you would protect yourself against overexposure to the sun.

State and county officials apply these principles when giving protective actions and share easy-to-understand directions.

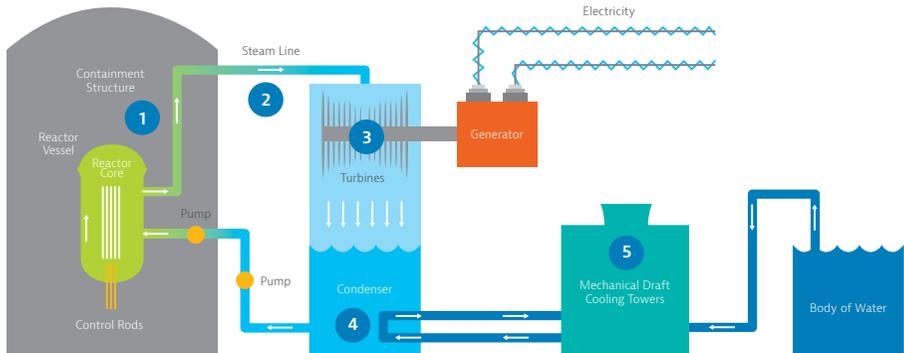


Time: For people who are exposed to radiation in addition to natural background radiation, limiting or minimizing the exposure time reduces the dose from the radiation source.

Distance: Just as the heat from a fire reduces as you move further away, the dose of radiation decreases dramatically as you increase your distance from the source.

Shielding: Barriers of lead, concrete or water provide protection from penetrating gamma rays and X-rays. This is why certain radioactive materials are stored under water or in concrete or lead-lined rooms, and why dentists place a lead blanket on patients receiving X-rays. Inserting the proper shield between you and a radiation source greatly reduces or eliminates exposure and dose.

HOW PLANT HATCH WORKS



Boiling Water Reactor

1. Water is pumped through the reactor core where the fission process boils the water into steam.
2. The steam goes to the turbine and spins the turbine blades.
3. The turbine spins the electric generator to produce electricity.
4. The steam goes to the condenser where it turns to liquid again to continue the cycle.
5. The water that circulates through the condenser is cooled by large fans in the cooling towers.

Note: The two water systems used to generate electricity are separate and don't mix with each other.

HOW WE SERVE OUR COMMUNITY

Serving our plant neighbors is a top priority in everything we do – we strive to be one of the greatest assets in the community. Our goal is to be an economic engine powered by quality jobs and community service. Simply put – we want life to be better because we are here.

Our employees demonstrate their commitment to community service through their participation in diverse projects including educational outreach programs, local elementary school mentoring groups, quarterly American Red Cross blood drives and United Way of Appling and Toombs/Montgomery County.

Although our main focus is on our local community, it's also important that we recognize the benefits of nuclear energy to our entire country as we work to safely provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable energy and improve our environment.

BENEFITS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

We protect the environment.

Nuclear energy produces more carbon-free energy than any other energy source. It provides almost 80% of Georgia's carbon-free electricity and approximately 50% of all U.S. emission-free electricity. In 2021, the use of nuclear energy in the U.S. prevented the emission of 482 million metric tons of carbon dioxide — the equivalent of the amount released in a year by more than 100 million passenger cars.

We care about your safety.

Nuclear facilities are held to the highest of standards by the federal government and its inspectors. There are comprehensive plans in place – in partnership with local, state and federal agencies – that prepare for the unexpected and provide layer upon layer of redundant safety features.

We are the most reliable.

More than 90 nuclear facilities in the U.S. provide about 20% of all electricity in the country. These facilities generate electricity 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Efficiency is the core.

One uranium fuel pellet is about the size of a pencil eraser and creates as much energy as one ton of coal or 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Be prepared to rapidly respond to a plant event by completing this simple evacuation checklist.

We live in zone:

Our reception center/shelter is:

Our evacuation route is:

See the emergency map on Pages 12-13. If you cannot determine your zone, please call Plant Hatch Emergency Preparedness at 855-880-2058.

Other Important Numbers and Information



For emergency information on Plant Hatch



@GeorgiaPower

GeorgiaPower.com

For general information on Plant Hatch

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant
11028 Hatch Parkway N., Baxley, GA 31513
912-453-2000

SouthernNuclear.com



@SouthernNuclear