



County of Essex

Nuclear Emergency Management Plan

Annex D

Revised: 2025

Emergency Management Division

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1.0 Nuclear Emergency Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

This nuclear emergency annex outlines the County of Essex's role in supporting a nuclear emergency originating at the Fermi 2 Nuclear Plant (located across Lake Erie in Newport, Michigan), in accordance with the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (PNERP). The response framework is guided by:

- PNERP Master Plan 2025 (formerly 2017)
- PNERP Implementing Plan for Fermi 2, 2021
- PNERP Plan for Other Radiological Emergencies 2025 (formerly 2021)

The Province of Ontario maintains direction and control of offsite emergency actions. This annex is to help ensure local alignment with the provincial protocols and outlines the municipal coordination structure, including support to the Town of Amherstburg, the designated municipality nearest to the Fermi 2 site.

1.2 Scope

This annex describes actions by the county and local partners to support a coordinated off-site response to a nuclear emergency at Fermi 2. It will lay out the activation processes, coordination with provincial authorities, and responsibilities shared amongst municipal, county, and community agencies.

1.3 Definition of "Municipality"

Designated Municipality:

- A municipality in the vicinity of a nuclear facility that has been designated under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act (EMCPA) as one that shall have a nuclear emergency plan.

Within the context of this plan, the following entities will have roles and responsibilities in the event of a Fermi 2 nuclear emergency:

- a) The elected officials and staff of the Town of Amherstburg
- b) Local emergency services organizations, i.e. police, fire and emergency medical services (EMS)

- c) County governments and staff, including the Roads Department and the City of Windsor Community Development and Health Commissioner
- d) Adjoining Municipalities
- e) The Windsor Essex County Health Unit (WECHU) and local hospitals
- f) Greater Essex County District School Board (GECDSB) and the Windsor Essex Catholic District School Board (WECDSB)
- g) Local volunteer organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including Red Cross and St. John Ambulance
- h) Local businesses and recreational facilities

1.4 Municipal and Support Roles

During a Fermi 2 emergency, roles and responsibilities will include the following:

Town of Amherstburg:

- Designated municipality that is responsible for their local response

City of Windsor and the Town of Essex:

- Both act as a host municipality for evacuee reception, decontamination, and accommodations

County of Essex:

- Provides EMS, resources, and coordination support upon request

Other Partners:

- Local police, hospitals, school boards, volunteer organizations, and community-based organizations

Host Municipality Definition:

- The municipality assigned responsibility in the PNERP for the reception and care of people evacuated from their homes in a nuclear emergency. The PNERP designates municipalities to act as a host municipality in the event of a nuclear emergency. Host municipalities will have plans for the reception and accommodation of evacuees and for coordination of monitoring and decontamination arrangements. The host municipalities for the Town of Amherstburg during a nuclear emergency are the City of Windsor and the Town of Essex.

1.5 Host Municipality Coordination

Host municipalities are formally activated by the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) and must have plans for evacuee care, decontamination, and sheltering. Activation of the Town of Essex Nuclear Plan is achieved through a formal notification system from a provincial duty officer to the designated municipalities and the host municipality. The City of Windsor Fire Dispatch Service is the designated 24-hour on-call for the alert and activation of the Town of Essex Nuclear Plan.

1.6 Host Facilities

Town of Essex

Initial Decontamination, Reception, and Accommodations Facility
Essex Fire and Rescue – Station 2
3575 North Malden Road, Essex, Ontario N8M 2X6

Overflow Accommodations Facility
Essex Centre Sports Complex
60 Fairview Avenue West, Essex, Ontario N8M 1B6

City of Windsor

City of Windsor, Reception, and Accommodations Facility
WFCU Centre
8787 McHugh Street, Windsor, Ontario N8S 0A1

1.7 County Support Functions

The County of Essex will support local municipalities upon request through:

- Dispatch and deployment of Essex-Windsor Emergency Medical Services (EWEMS) and paramedic staff
- Roads department support for transportation and barricades
- Coordination with Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), Windsor Police (WPS), and any other enforcement agencies

2.0 Planning Basis

2.1 Introduction

The PNERP Implementing Plan for Fermi 2 describes reactor accident scenarios that form the basis for emergency planning. These scenarios

determine the scope of off-site effects and guide the corresponding response organizations' actions.

2.2 Emergency Classification System and Initial Response

The four emergency notification categories with actual or potential for airborne releases, in ascending order of severity, are listed as follows:

Unusual Event:

- Minor plant issue or security concern. No off-site protective actions required. Routine Monitoring.

Alert:

- Significant plant degradation or credible security threat. Off-site release is possible but below the protective thresholds. Enhanced Monitoring.

Site Area Emergency:

- Likely or actual failure of critical safety systems. Partial or full plan activation. Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) may be activated.

General Emergency:

- Major core damage or loss of control, with off-site releases likely to exceed safety thresholds. Full activation of emergency plans.

2.3 Liquid Emissions

A liquid emission involves the release of any radioactive materials into water sources such as lakes or rivers.

If unrelated to an airborne event:

- Response follows the Provincial Liquid Emission Response Plan (PLERP)

If it is related to an airborne event:

- Response aligns with the PNERP Implementing Plan

Other radiological scenarios follow the Other Radiological Emergencies Plan.

2.4 Emergency Planning Zones

Detailed Planning Zone (DPZ):

- A 16 km radius around Fermi 2 requiring pre-planned protective measures (i.e., shelter in place, evacuation). Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island is included in this zone as well due to its logistical challenges.

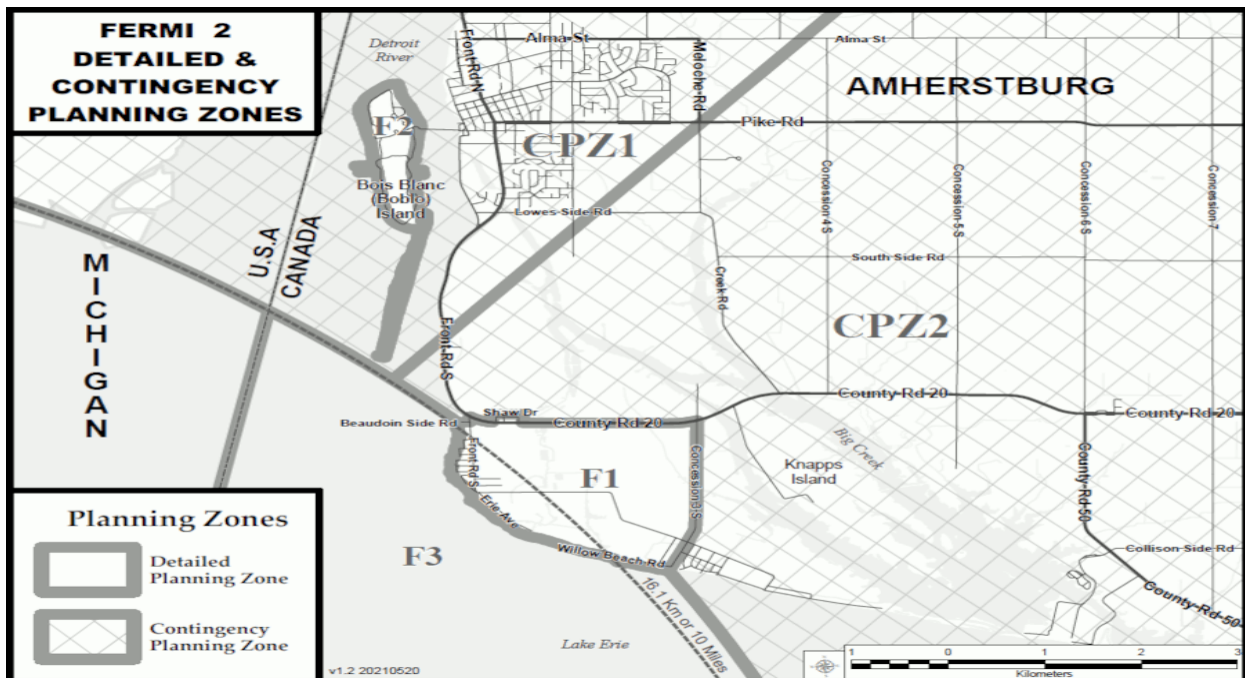
The DPZ for Fermi 2 is divided into 3 Response Sectors:

The Town of Amherstburg Area	Sector F1
Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island	Sector F2
Lake Sector	Sector F3

Contingency Planning Zone (CPZ):

- A 16-32 km radius around Fermi 2, where readiness must exist to expand protective measures and implement ingestion controls if needed.

Figure 1: Detailed & Contingency Planning Zones



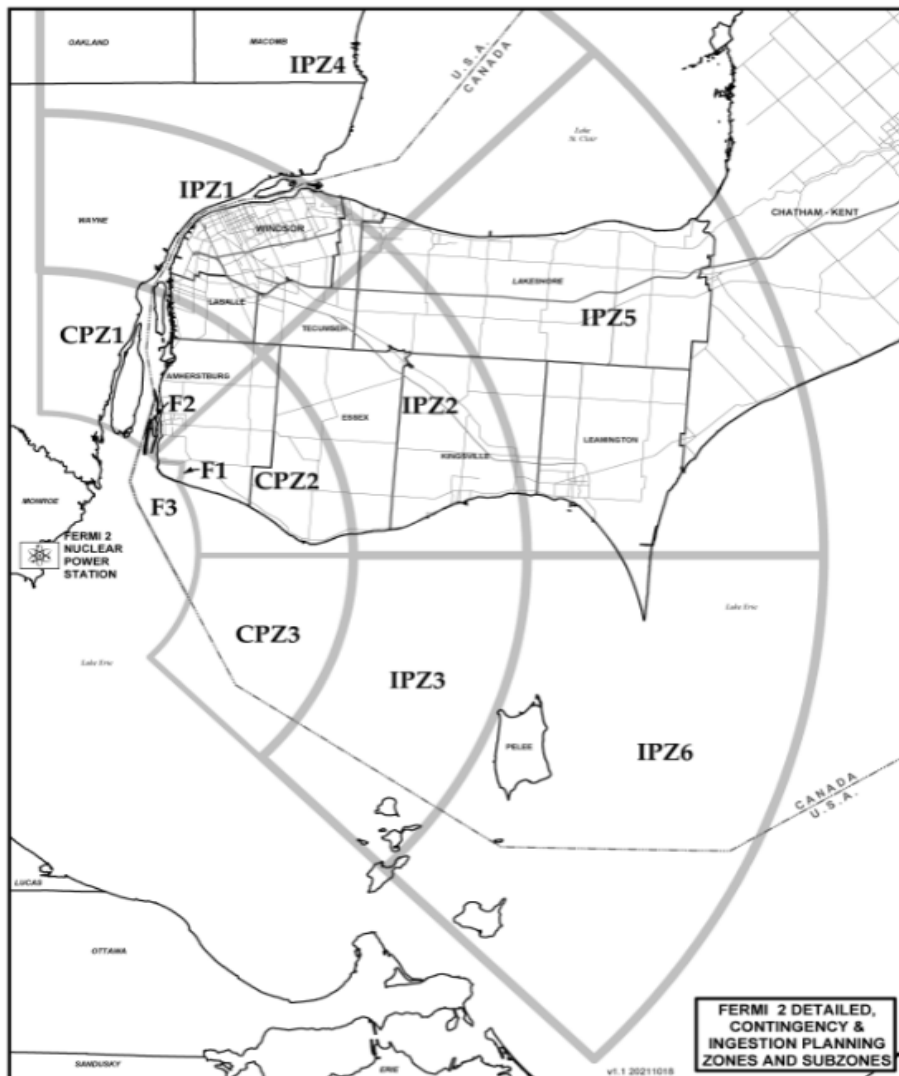
Below is a diagram showing both the DPZ and the CPZ in relation to the Town of Amherstburg:

Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ):

- 80 km radius area where controls are implemented to protect people, agriculture, water and animals from becoming contaminated. Below is a diagram showing the IPZ:

The Fermi 2 IPZ encompasses Essex County, the City of Windsor, and an area of Chatham-Kent lying within an 80 km radius of Fermi 2. The IPZ includes the DPZ and CPZ. The below figure also shows the sub-zones of the IPZ.

Figure 2: Detailed, Contingency & Ingestion Planning Zones and Subzones



2.5 Response Sector Boundaries

Sector	Municipality	SECTOR BOUNDARY (North; East; South; West)
F1	The Town of Amherstburg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South of Shaw Dr. and south of County Rd. 20 from Front Rd S. to Concession 3 S; 2. West of Concession 3 S. from County Rd. 20 to Willow Beach Road; 3. North and East Lake Erie Shoreline from County Road 20 along Front Road S., Erie Avenue and Willow Beach Road.
F2	Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island	Entire island
F3	Detroit River/Lake Erie	Detroit River south of Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island; Essex County shoreline; a line drawn at 215° from the east end of Sector F1 to the international boundary.

3.0 Concept of Operation

3.1 Overview

This section outlines the activation sequence and operational response if there was an incident at the Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plant. The response follows provincial protocols under the direction of the PEOC and includes coordination with the Town of Amherstburg and other municipal partners.

3.2 Sequence of Events

1. Fermi Notification:

- a. Fermi 2 classifies the emergency and notifies the PEOC within 15 minutes

2. Provincial Response Level:

- a. Within 15 minutes of receiving notification, the PEOC determines what the provincial response level will be:
 - i. Routine Monitoring
 - ii. Enhanced Monitoring

- iii. Partial Activation
- iv. Full Activation

3. Local Notification:

- a. PEOC contacts Windsor Fire Dispatch, who then notifies the Community Emergency Measures Coordinator (CEMC) for the Town of Amherstburg

4. Municipal Response:

- a. The CEMC initiates the municipal notification plan and coordinates with any local partner agencies

5. Emergency Centres:

- a. If partial or full activation is confirmed, the following centres may need to be established and staffed:
 - i. Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
 - ii. Emergency Information Centre (EIC)
 - iii. Reception/Evacuee Centres
 - iv. Unified Transportation Coordination Centre (UTCC)
 - v. Emergency Worker Centre (EWC)

6. Municipal Emergency Control Group Activation:

- a. The full Municipal Emergency Control Group (MECG) assembles at the EOC to assume command. Prior to full activation, the head of the Control Group may authorize urgent protective actions

7. Declaration of an Emergency:

- a. The Head of Council (or alternate) of the Town of Amherstburg may declare a municipal emergency and notify the PEOC

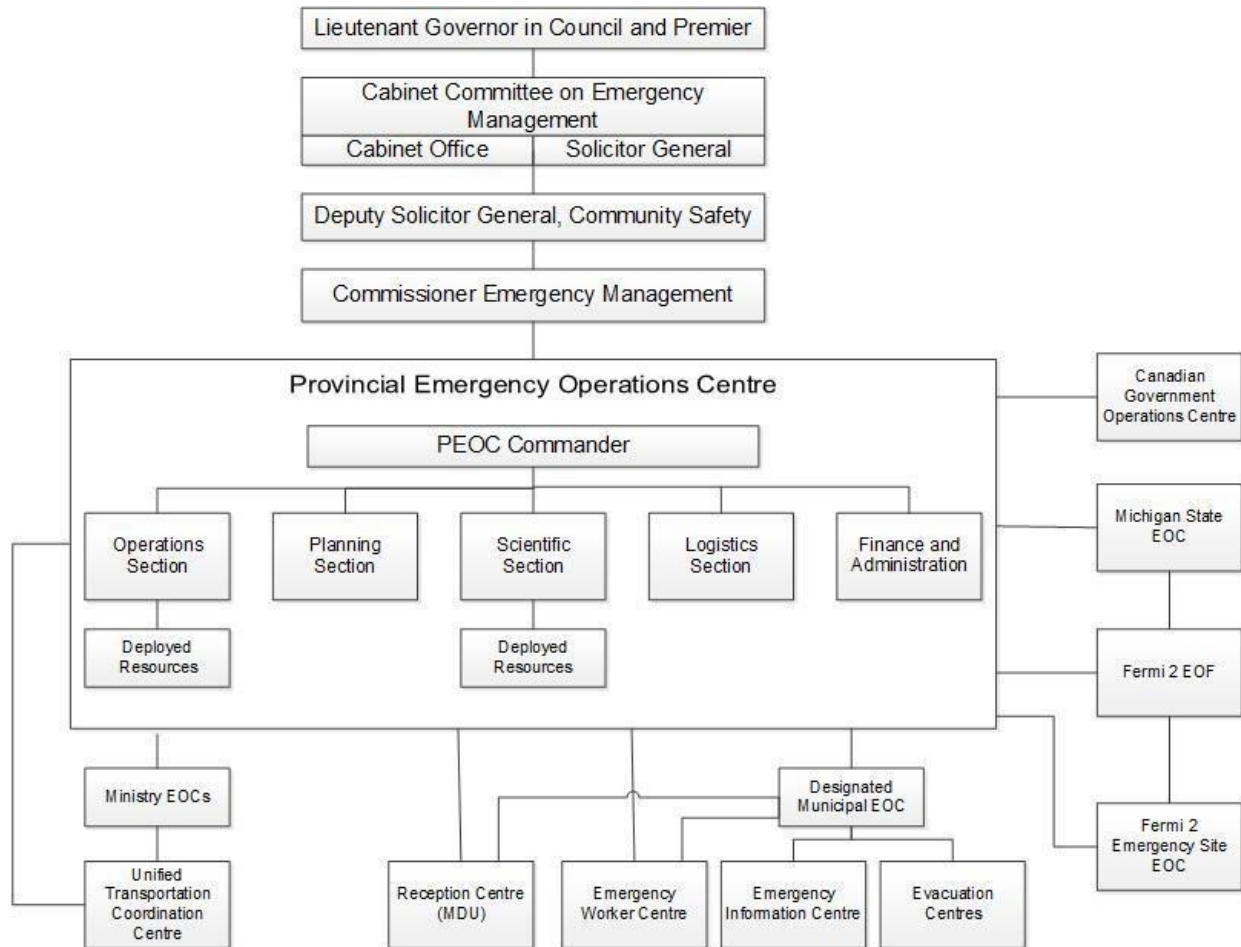
8. Operational Directives:

- a. The PEOC gives out protective action directives, which are carried out by the local response organizations

9. Operational Phases:

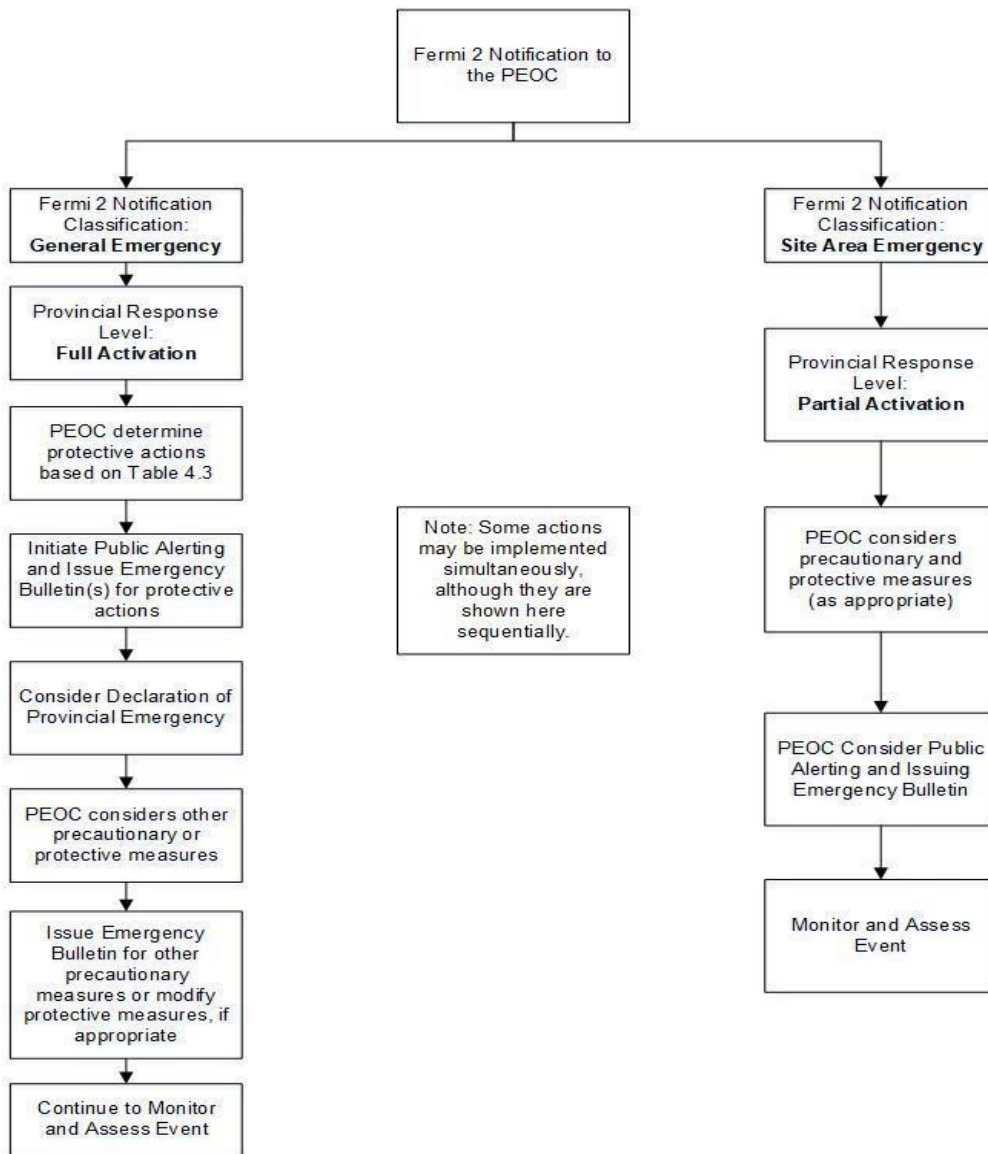
- a. Following the early phase response, operations will eventually transition to the intermediate phase (environmental monitoring and ingestion control), then to the recovery phase (restoration of normal conditions)

Figure 3: Provincial Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response Organizational Structure



Refer to the PNERP Master Plan Chapter 4 for more information.

Figure 4: Initial Provincial Protective Action Strategy Response to a Site Area or General Emergency Notification



3.3 Response Levels

Routine Monitoring

- Activated following an “Unusual Event”
- CEMC maintains contact with the PEOC and is monitoring the situation
- Notification provided to key officials including, the mayor, chief administrative officer (CAO), Ministry of Health (MOH), fire chief and emergency coordinators in the Town of Essex, the City of Windsor, and the County of Essex

Enhanced Monitoring

- Activated following an "Alert"
- CEMC confirms enhanced monitoring with the PEOC and notifies the Mayor, CAO, MOH, Fire Chief, Emergency Information Officer (EIO), and CEMCs in the Town of Essex, the City of Windsor, and the County of Essex
- If requested, the MECG, along with any support or technical groups, may assemble to assess and monitor the situation

Partial Activation

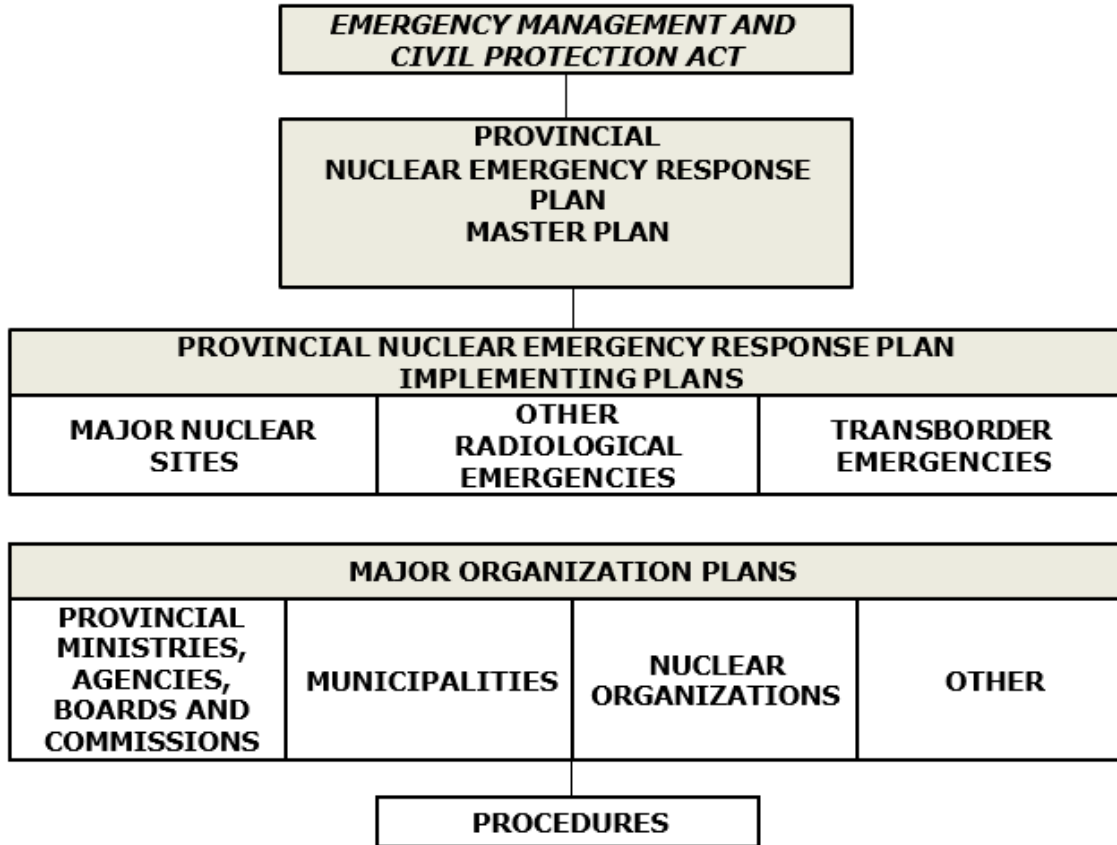
- Triggered by a "Site Area Emergency"
- The CEMC would activate fan-out notification procedures to alert all response organizations, stakeholders, and partner agencies to be on standby
- EOC and EIC are both established and staffed
- Other EOCs are prepared but remain on standby
- The EIC, in coordination with the MECG, may issue initial public communications

Full Activation

- Initiated upon notification of a "General Emergency"
- CEMC confirms with the PEOC and fully activated all emergency centres
- EWC is established in accordance with the Municipal Emergency Worker Centre Plan
- Public Alerting System may be activated upon PEOC instruction, or if required, by the CEMC
- Immediate activation is required if an emission is imminent (within 6 hours) or is already occurring

4.0 Provincial and Municipal Emergency Organization

Figure 5: Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response Planning Structure



4.1 Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC)

The PEOC is responsible for overall coordination of the provincial response during a nuclear emergency. The PEOC:

- Issues protective action directives
- Coordinates provincial resources and support to municipalities
- Maintains liaison with U.S. counterparts and other provinces as needed
- Activates based on the notification level (routine monitoring, enhanced monitoring, partial/full activation)

4.2 Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

The Town of Amherstburg leads the local response operations through its EOC upon activation. The MECG directs municipal responses, liaises with the PEOC, and implements directives. MECG EOC composition includes:

- Mayor or Acting Mayor - Head, MECG
- CAO or Alternate
- CEMC or Alternate
- Municipal Clerk/Legislative Services
- EIO or Alternate
- Medical Officer of Health or Alternate
- Fire Chief or Alternate
- Police Chief or Alternate
- Communications, Engineering, Public Works, Social Services, and other departmental representatives
- Support from the City of Windsor and the Town of Essex CEMCs as needed
- Any other technical/support roles that may be needed

All members of the MECG are responsible for the following:

- Advising and assisting the Head of the MECG in his/her functions and implementing the directives of the PEOC
- Ordering, recording, and tracking actions requested of the organizations they represent
- Similarly recording and tracking requests from MECG for their own organizations and following up to ensure they are implemented
- Keeping informed of the emergency situation and actions of their organization and passing this information to the rest of the MECG through regular management cycle meetings
- Keeping their own organizations informed about the ongoing emergency situation and the measures being taken to deal with it
- Regularly passing nuclear sector safety status information to their organization

4.3 Nuclear Specific Municipal Responsibilities

In addition to general responsibilities, the following specific duties and responsibilities are assigned to individual MECG members in a nuclear emergency:

Mayor or Designate

The mayor or designate acts as the head of the MECG and has overall responsibility for managing the municipal emergency response by ordering and coordinating the actions of the various organizations and centres.

Specifically, they have the following responsibilities:

- Remaining in regular contact with the PEOC

- Remaining in contact with the County of Essex CEMC and local municipal, provincial and federal elected officials
- Providing an oversight function to ensure that necessary actions are being carried out by the MECG and the MECG staff are performing adequately,
- Approving municipal portions of EIC media releases
- Keeping the EIO informed and participating in media conferences as required
- Declaring a municipal emergency if required
- Directing the implementation of Protective Actions or other orders by PEOC on the advice of the MECG

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

The CAO acts as the EOC Command for the MECG and has the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate MECG activities
- Advise members of the MECG on the content of the Town of Amherstburg Emergency Plan and assist them to find appropriate information

Community Emergency Measures Coordinator (CEMC)

- Remain on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week to receive emergency notifications from the PEOC and take actions according to the Town of Amherstburg Emergency Plan
- Initiate the emergency notification system
- Initiate the emergency public alerting system
- Ensure the EOC is in a constant state of readiness and initiate and supervise setup of the centre when required
- Prior to activation of the MECG, in the case of a general nuclear emergency, initiate the public notification system for the primary zone without reference to any other authority should there be an ongoing or an expected emission within 6 hours
- Advise members of the MECG and the CAO on the content of the Town of Amherstburg's Emergency Plan and assist them to find appropriate information
- Provide information to the EIO and other EIC staff on the Town of Amherstburg's Emergency Management Plan (EMP)

Command Staff

The command staff is responsible for the overall physical operation of the EOC, including administrative support, and has the following responsibilities:

- Ensuring all EOC decisions and actions are recorded, tracked, and acted on when required,
- Ensuring minutes of meetings are kept and critical information is posted on the major event logs,
- Coordinating security of the facilities with the CEMC
- Maintaining a shift schedule and log of persons who enter and leave the EOC
- Ensuring sector safety status information is passed on to the municipal organization,
- Maintaining a list of volunteers
- Arranging for all communications requirements (liaising with the CEMC) and ensuring all communications are logged,
- Arranging for food, lodging through the Logistics Section Chief, rest facilities, and other physical amenities for the MECG as required
- Arranging for and supervising all clerical support functions for the EOC, which includes:
 - Word processing services
 - Faxes (incoming and outgoing)
 - Filing
 - E-mail messages
 - Phone messages and switchboard operation
 - Maintaining a chronological board or binder on all written communications
 - Maintaining and operating the PowerPoint projection system to meet MECG needs i.e., mapping, charts, graphics etc.

The EIO is primarily responsible for ensuring timely and accurate information is distributed to the public via normal media outlets as required during an emergency. Specific responsibilities include:

- Creating municipal portions of EIC media releases
- Assisting the Head of MECG with the creation of media releases
- Liaising with media representatives
- Escorting media representatives during on-site visits if necessary
- Verifying media credentials
- Updating media advisories on the municipal website

Population Monitoring and Medical Management

The MOH is responsible for leading and coordinating the health response and maintaining health services during nuclear and radiological emergencies. As such and per the Radiation Health Response Plan (RHRP), the MOH shall develop arrangements in coordination with hospitals, the Town of Amherstburg, the coordinator of the Mobile Decontamination Unit/Monitoring and Decontamination Unit (MDUs), and public health units to track evacuees for the purposes of assessing contamination and dose (internal and external) and to provide follow-up with those affected.

The RHRP shall be fully activated through the MOH EOC when it seems likely that the incident may result in high radiation exposures to some persons necessitating medical management.

Windsor Police Services (WPS)/Ontario Provincial Police Representatives

The WPS/OPP Police Representative is the primary liaison with the UTCC. Through the UTCC, he/she initiates and coordinates all activities associated with:

- Traffic control, roadblocks and diversion points, and
- Security at all EOCs

Community Development and Health Commissioner/Red Cross

- They are responsible for relaying information and requests for assistance to and from their respective organizations, particularly as it relates to evacuation of the public
- They assist and relay all MECG information to the Reception/Evacuee Centre Manager
- They handle any specific requests the Reception/Evacuee Centre might have with regard to securing food, drink, lodging requirements, etc.
- They coordinate all activities and information with respect to their own organizations

Emergency Response Organization

The provincial Emergency Response Organization (provincial ERO) for managing a nuclear emergency at Fermi 2 Nuclear Power Plant is detailed in the PNERP Master Plan, Chapter 4.

Role of deployed provincial staff:

- Maintain close liaison with representatives in the municipal emergency operations centres
- Transmit all relevant information to the PEOC and appropriate provincial agencies
- Provide relevant information from the PEOC on developments in Ontario to the applicable emergency operations centre

Director of Engineering & Public Works

- Arrange and coordinate Public Works issues as they pertain to the emergency as requested by the UTCC
- Advise the Head of Council and EOC Command on issues relating to the emergency and Public Works issues
- Coordinate Public Works staffing requirements as they pertain to the emergency

Fire Chief

The Fire Chief is the primary liaison between other fire departments within the County of Essex and initiates and coordinates all activities associated with:

- Fire suppression and rescue
- Motor vehicle extrications
- Assisting with vehicle decontamination of vehicles at the Reception/Evacuation Centre and the EWC
- Scheduling and rotation of firefighting staff

Director of Parks, Facilities, Recreation, and Culture

- Coordinate with the recreation and social services representatives to facilitate reception/evacuation centres
- Provide advice to MCEG and CEMC on suitable facilities and uses required by the management of the emergency
- Coordinate with the Facilities and Parks Representatives for the use of tools, machinery, or vehicles that may be required

Municipal Clerk/Legal services

- Upon direction by the Mayor, the town clerk's/council services will arrange special meetings of Council, as required, and advise members of Council of the time, date, and location of the meetings
- Provide liaison, communication, and support between the CEMC, CAO, Mayor, and the managers of services reporting to them
- Provide legal counsel as required

4.4 Municipal Support Functions

There are many activities, agencies, and organizations that would be required to support the municipal emergency response effort. These are listed as follows:

- Emergency Social Services (ESS), including radiation monitoring and decontamination for residents of the primary zone, is coordinated at the Reception/Evacuee Centre
- Dose control for emergency workers and other persons who must enter the DPZ is performed at the EWC

4.5 Emergency Worker Safety

At the commencement of an emergency resulting in the activation of this plan, the DPZ shall be assumed to carry the following default safety status (PNERP Master Plan, Annex H), based on the category of the notification initiated by Fermi 2:

General Emergency Notification:

- ORANGE (elevated risk)

All Other Notification Categories:

- GREEN (minimal risk)

The PEOC Scientific Section Chief shall make recommendations on sector safety status to the PEOC commander for approval and update recommendations as data becomes available. The PEOC Commander shall reassign safety status to the DPZ and update it periodically as soon as relevant data is available.

During the course of an emission over land, safety sector status updates shall be done on an hourly basis and promptly communicated by the PEOC commander to all stakeholders. It is the responsibility of each organization with emergency workers operating or required to operate in the DPZ to

ensure that they are kept apprised of the current safety status of the DPZ.

The Town of Amherstburg EMP shall provide for the setting up of EWCs, as appropriate. This includes administrative responsibilities and location facilities. The PEOC will coordinate the monitoring and decontamination aspect of EWCs as soon as notification of a Site-Area or General Emergency at Fermi 2 is received by the PEOC Duty Office. The Province of Ontario is responsible for coordinating the resourcing and maintaining the monitoring and decontamination function of the EWC.

The initial monitoring and decontamination support provided to the EWC will be provided by the Windsor Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) team, which operates under the City of Windsor Fire and Rescue Services. Additional provincial CBRNE teams will be deployed as required. The PEOC should enter into agreements with the Ontario-based reactor facilities and the federal government to support the deployment of additional monitoring and decontamination resources as required throughout the emergency.

Emergency workers who need to enter a sector shall first report to an EWC, where they will be provided with personal dosimeters and briefed on the health risks and precautions they should observe and any maximum time limit on their stay in the sector. If an emission is ongoing, emergency services (i.e., police, fire, and paramedic services) required to operate in the impacted sectors (before an EWC is functioning) should be equipped with the following:

- PPE
- Dosimetry
- Potassium iodide tablets
- A card listing the default safety status of sectors and the precautions to be taken for each safety status

The Town of Amherstburg EMP shall detail how these emergency services obtain these items, appropriately store them, and maintain such equipment so that it is readily available when needed.

Figure 6: Initial Provincial and Municipal Response

Initial Notification	Initial Provincial Response	Initial Municipal Response
Unusual Event	<p style="text-align: center;">ROUTINE MONITORING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEOC should maintain Routine Monitoring and shall notify the municipal contact point(s), Michigan State EOC, and others as appropriate, and shall monitor the situation. 2. PEOC Scientific staff is consulted, if appropriate. 3. If and when appropriate, EIS staff issues news release(s). 	Emergency response staff remain in contact with the PEOC, and monitor event.
Alert	<p style="text-align: center;">ENHANCED MONITORING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEOC should adopt Enhanced Monitoring and shall inform the municipal contact point(s), Michigan State EOC, and any other organizations affected. 2. External notifications to New York, Ohio and Quebec are made. 3. PEOC to set up a duty team consisting of operations staff, scientific staff, EIS staff, and others as required. 4. If and when appropriate, EIS staff shall issue news release(s). 5. Provincial staff are notified to remain available to report in for duty. 	Emergency response staff monitor event, preferably from Municipal EOCs.
Site Area Emergency	<p style="text-align: center;">PARTIAL ACTIVATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEOC should adopt partial activation response and shall initiate the appropriate internal and external notifications, including the municipal contact points and the host communities. The PEOC shall be fully staffed. 2. If a reactor emission is expected to occur in 36 hours or less, PEOC should consider adopting full activation response and consider the need to implement immediate measures. 3. Consideration shall be given to issuing an emergency bulletin, news release or both. 4. Ministry EOCs and UTCC to be established and appropriately staffed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue notification placing municipal Emergency Response Organization on standby. 2. Municipal EOCs fully staffed. 3. EICs to be established. 4. Other emergency centres readied to become operational without undue delay.

<p>General Emergency</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FULL ACTIVATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEOC shall notify and ensure that the municipal contacts have activated the public alerting system. 2. PEOC shall issue the appropriate emergency bulletin. 3. PEOC shall issue operational directives implementing the appropriate protective measures based on the State of Michigan’s Protective Action Orders. 4. PEOC shall adopt full activation, and shall initiate the appropriate internal and external notifications, including the host community. 5. The PEOC shall be fully staffed with provincial deployments as appropriate. 6. PEOC shall assess the situation for further action. 7. PEOC shall issue further emergency bulletins, as appropriate. 8. EIS staff shall issue news releases, as appropriate. 9. Ministry EOCs and UTCC to be established. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate public alerting. 2. Issue notification activating municipal Emergency Response Organization. 3. Municipal EOCs, EICs and other centres activated and fully staffed. 4. Implement operational directives, as issued by the PEOC.
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Figure 7: Guidelines for Implementing Protective Measures in Ontario

<p style="text-align: center;">Michigan State Protective Action Order</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(As indicated on the initial Event Notification Form)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ontario Protective Measures</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evacuate any of Michigan Areas 1,2,3 + Shelter rest of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspension of road, rail, marine and air traffic throughout the DPZ 2. Precautionary measures in the DPZ as applicable 3. Shelter DPZ Sectors F1 and F2
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Evacuate Michigan Areas 4 and/or 5 and there is no imminent/ongoing emission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspension of road, rail, marine and air traffic throughout the DPZ 2. Precautionary measures in the DPZ as applicable 3. Precautionary evacuation of Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island DPZ Sector F2 4. Evacuate DPZ Sector F1

<p>3. Evacuate Michigan Areas 4 and/or 5 and there is an imminent/ongoing emission</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspension of road, rail, marine and air traffic throughout the DPZ 2. Precautionary measures in the DPZ as applicable 3. Precautionary evacuation of Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island DPZ Sector F2 4. Evacuate DPZ Sector F1 5. Consider Iodine Thyroid Blocking (ITB) in the DPZ
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5.0 Municipal Emergency Centres

During a nuclear emergency, the Town of Amherstburg will activate 5 different series of emergency centres to support coordination, information sharing, protective actions, and care for evacuees and emergency workers. The following centres are designated:

5.1 Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

Location:

- 99 Thomas Road, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2Y9

Purpose:

- Central coordination centre for the Town of Amherstburg’s MCEG

Responsibility:

- CEMC ensures the EOC is equipped and operational

5.2 Emergency Information Centre (EIC)

Location:

- 271 Sandwich Street South, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2A5 (Town Hall)

Purpose:

- Issue public messaging, monitor media, assist media, and counter misinformation

Responsibility:

- EIO ensures the facility is suitably equipped and ready for operation

For additional information on the EIO, see the County of Essex EMP

5.3 Reception/Evacuee Centre

Location:

- Libro Centre, 3295 Meloche Road, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2Y8

Functions:

- To register evacuees and answer inquiries from friends and relatives as to their whereabouts and to provide emergency supplies and services to evacuees, i.e., shelter, food, 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
- An MDU may be set up at this location to monitor evacuees for contamination and decontaminate them and their vehicles if necessary
- To provide a location where evacuees can be categorized and referred for follow-up treatment in the event of suspected high exposure to radiation

Responsibility:

- The Reception/Evacuation Centre Manager, assisted by the CEMC, ensures that the Reception/Evacuation Centre is suitably equipped and ready for operation

Additional centres may be established in the City of Windsor at the WFCU Centre, 8787 Mchugh St, and in the Town of Essex at Essex Fire and Rescue – Station 2, 2575 North Malden Rd, or at the Essex Centre Sports Complex, 60 Fairview Ave West.

5.4 Emergency Worker Centre (EWC)

Location:

Libro Centre, 3295 Meloche Road, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2Y8

Purpose:

- Dose tracking, decontamination, and safety briefings for emergency workers operating in the DPZ

If Marine Access was needed, this would be coordinated by the UTCC

5.5 Unified Transportation Coordination Centre (UTCC)

Location:

- Co-located within the EOC at 99 Thomas Road, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2Y9

Lead Agencies:

- WPS, OPP, with Ministry of Transportation (MTO) support, County of Essex Infrastructure and Planning Services (Roads Department)

Functions:

- Manage evacuation routes, roadblocks, and access control
- Coordinate traffic safety, utility shutdowns, and marine operations
- Secure emergency centres and facilitate emergency services access

Responsibility:

- The Traffic Control Centre Manager, assisted by the CEMC, ensures the Traffic Control Centre is fully equipped, functional, and ready for operation.

5.6 Host Municipality

- The City of Windsor and the Town of Essex are designated to be the Host Municipalities under the PNERP
- They are responsible for hosting evacuees and supporting monitoring and decontamination operations

6.0 Emergency Communications

Primary Systems:

Landline Telephones:

- Remain the primary method of internal communication across emergency centres during a nuclear emergency

Cell Phones:

- Carried by all members of the MECG and serve as 24/7 emergency contact lines

Radio Communications:

- Radio networks are used by local emergency services. These include:
 - OPP and WPS communications systems
 - Fire and EMS radio systems
 - Public works and parks operations
 - Marine radio channels (Canadian Coast Guard, OPP, personal)

Additional Tools:

- The EOC is equipped with wireless internet, laptops, and secure digital platforms for file sharing and messaging
- A fax line also remains available as a backup method if needed

7.0 Emergency Notification & Public Information

7.1 Overview

Notification of emergency response Staff and the public are the two most important elements of the emergency plan. It is necessary to ensure people are notified promptly, are given the correct information, and are kept informed through the emergency phase of the actions required by them and the progress of the emergency in general.

7.2 Municipal Emergency Response Organizations

The following applies to this plan:

- Fermi 2 must notify the PEOC and Town of Amherstburg within 15 minutes of emergency classification
- Notifications include classification type, radiological status, protective action recommendations, meteorological data, release info (waterborne/airborne), and more as needed
- After receiving the initial notification from Windsor Fire Dispatch, the CEMC awaits confirmation and direction from the PEOC before proceeding with the municipal notification. If confirmation is not received within 30 minutes, the CEMC will attempt to contact the PEOC. If this is not successful, the CEMC will proceed with emergency notification as per this plan
- Follow-up notifications are authorized by the Head of the MCEG

7.3 Public Alerting System

Public Alerting System Activation and Responsibilities:

- Whenever the public alerting system is to be activated, the PEOC commander shall concurrently issue an emergency bulletin to the broadcast media. The bulletin shall contain specific instructions on what actions the public should take and where to get more information. Emergency bulletins should be consistently repeated.

- In case of a general emergency initial notification from Fermi 2 stating that an emission is ongoing or imminent, the municipal contact points for the Town of Amherstburg should immediately activate the public alerting system. Reference to any other authority is not required.
- In all other cases, the PEOC commander shall decide when to activate the public alerting system and issue the necessary instructions to the Town of Amherstburg. The Everbridge Mass Notification System with over 10,600 contacts is in place. Also, the former Nuclear Siren System continues to be operational.
- The all-hazards municipal alerting system in place in the Town of Amherstburg may be used for a nuclear emergency.
- The provincial Alert Ready program shall also be used to alert all Canadian populations within and beyond the DPZ

Public alerting systems used to implement this PNERP shall conform to the following principles:

- The Town of Amherstburg and the province shall include provisions in their nuclear EMPs to coordinate the timing of public alerting, public direction, and emergency information. This should ensure that the population receives timely and accurate information on what protective measures to take once they have been alerted of an emergency.
- The Town of Amherstburg's nuclear EMPs shall describe how the public alerting system has the capability to issue a public alert to the population in the DPZ.
- Regular integrated testing of existing public alerting systems shall be included as a component of municipal exercise programs.
- Such a public alerting system, coupled together with emergency bulletins, should ensure that the population within the DPZ is notified in an effective and timely manner.

7.4 Emergency Bulletins and Public Direction

- Bulletins provide protective action (sheltering/evacuating) and are issued by the PEOC Commander or delegate
- Bulletins should be:
 - Informative during partial activation
 - Directive during full activation

- Messages should include:
 - Expected emission time (if known)
 - Affected sectors and zones
 - Precautionary/protective measures
 - Reception Centre Locations
 - KI (Potassium Iodide) pill guidance and availability

7.5 Marine Notifications

- The Canadian Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Guard are notified during partial or full activation
- In full activation, marine radio broadcasts are issued to warn watercrafts to avoid the DPZ
- The Town of Amherstburg’s EMP includes procedures for notifying and assisting vessels

8.0 Emergency Public Information & Direction

8.1 Overview

The emergency public information system depends on:

- People being alerted to the fact there is a problem
- Accurate information being available in a timely manner to ensure that people are aware of what actions they must take to protect themselves, their families, and others in the area that may not know of what they are to do

Emergency public information system encompasses: emergency bulletins, media information, news releases, and public inquiry.

8.2 Emergency Information Coordination

- During Routine or Enhanced Monitoring, all messaging is led by the MTO Communications Branch, acting as the Provincial Chief EIO
- During partial or full activation, the Provincial Emergency Information Section (EIS) is activated and coordinates all provincial communications, including:
 - Drafting emergency bulletins, news releases, and social media posts
 - Liaising with municipal EICs

- Coordinating with Michigan, DTE Energy, federal agencies, and media
- Monitoring public reaction and correcting any misinformation

8.3 Municipal Emergency Information Centre

When activated, the Town of Amherstburg's EIC is responsible for:

- Disseminating local emergency updates and instructions
- Coordinating messaging with the Provincial EIS to ensure consistency
- Monitoring local media, correcting inaccuracies, and countering rumours
- Support media briefings and public communications
- Liaising with 211 for public inquiry and call centre support

The EIC may merge into a Joint Information Centre (JIC) if established during a full-scale response. For more information about EICs, refer to the County of Essex EMP.

8.4 Public Inquiry Services

- The 211 call centre serves as the public inquiry hub and should be integrated into the EOC early into the response
- Once the EIC is active, all public inquiries are routed through 211
- Public information may also be shared through media briefings, paid media placements, cable channels, and public meetings as needed

9.0 Municipal Emergency Operations

9.1 Overview

The sequence of operation in the event of an emergency at Fermi 2 is as follows:

- Fermi informs the PEOC and municipal contact point when an event is categorized. The PEOC will decide the response to be taken within 15 minutes and phone the Windsor Fire & Rescue Services (Dispatch).
- The CEMC will continue municipal notifications and take whatever early actions are required according to his/her procedures. The principal actions would be to activate the Public Alerting System and assemble all or part of the MECG.
- If the plan is fully activated, the province and municipalities will each consider declaring an emergency.

- Once the MECG is assembled, protective measures as described in the section following will be implemented when so directed by the PEOC. Similarly, if the response level changes as advised by PEOC, the appropriate actions shall be implemented to deal with that response level.
- Once the initial phase dealing with protecting the public from exposure to radiation due to airborne radioactivity has been implemented, the emergency will then enter the Intermediate Phase Response, which deals more with recovery and prevention of exposure due to contamination and the ingestion of radioactive material.

9.2 Command and Control

The Province of Ontario is responsible for mitigating the off-site effects and coordinating the off-site response to a nuclear emergency. In a nuclear emergency the PEOC is responsible for all decision-making with respect to the emergency. In the event that communications are lost between the PEOC and the MECG, the MECG will make the necessary decisions until such time as communications are re-established.

The MECG is responsible for issuing orders and directing emergency response within the municipality during a nuclear emergency as advised by the PEOC. All orders to implement protective measures within the municipality will be confirmed in writing, signed by the Head of the MECG.

The PEOC may also issue directives directly to any element of the emergency management organization. However, all directives shall be confirmed in writing by the PEOC utilizing the appropriate Incident Management System (IMS) forms issued by the MEPR to the MECG, and the MECG shall be kept informed of all actions.

9.3 Precautionary Measures

The PEOC commander shall direct, as appropriate, any or all of the following precautionary measures in the DPZ and adjacent areas (i.e., CPZ).

Consideration shall also be given to the most suitable timing for the measures (in the case of a delayed emission, it may be appropriate to delay the application of some of them) and issue the necessary bulletin(s) and directions for their implementation. These measures are:

- Closing of beaches, recreation areas, etc.
- Closing of workplaces and schools

- Closing of water intake and treatment plants
- Suspension of admissions of non-critical patients in hospitals (per MOH direction)
- Entry control
- Clearing the milk storage of dairy farms
- Banning consumption of any item of food or water that may have been exposed outdoors
- Banning consumption and export of locally produced milk, meat, produce, milk- and meat-producing animals
- Removing milk and meat-producing animals from outside pasture and exposed water sources.
- Evacuating Bois Blanc (Boblo) Island (based on practical and logistical considerations)

9.4 Traffic & Entry Control

Traffic control is implemented in three stages using the Unified Transportation Coordination Plan (UTCP) developed jointly by WPS, the OPP, MTO, and the Town of Amherstburg:

- This plan shall include provisions for preventing traffic on the main evacuation routes from entering the DPZ whenever Stage 2 of the plan is put into effect.
- Such through traffic shall be diverted around the DPZ via a pre-designated diversion route.
- Entry to emergency workers (who have tasks in the zone) shall be permitted on these routes.
- If main traffic routes are likely to remain closed for an extended period, the UTCC, under the guidance of the PEOC, shall make alternative routing arrangements. Prior planning for this eventuality will minimize the disruption created by such closures.

9.5 Unified Transportation Coordination Centre (UTCC)

A UTCC shall be developed for the DPZ as well as the main roads entering it. During an emergency, the UTCC shall be responsible for implementing the UTCP.

The traffic control plan shall be designed to allow implementation in three incremental stages.

Stage 1:

- Automatically initiated as soon as the traffic control plan is activated. The aim in this stage shall be to keep traffic flowing smoothly on the main evacuation routes and to ensure that these routes remain open.

Stage 2:

- Initiated when it appears likely that the emergency may require evacuations or when spontaneous evacuations begin to occur. Traffic shall be prevented from entering the DPZ on the main evacuation routes and shall instead be diverted around it (local traffic can still enter the DPZ on other routes). However, access should be allowed to emergency workers who have tasks to perform in the DPZ. Stage 1 measures will continue.

Stage 3:

- Initiated when it appears that particular sectors are likely to be evacuated. Additional resources shall be deployed to ensure that evacuation proceeds smoothly beyond the DPZ. Stages 1 and 2 measures will continue.

The timing and order of sector evacuations will be determined by the PEOC, in coordination with the UTCC.

The UTCP shall provide, where applicable, for the priority evacuation of any response sector(s) if and when ordered.

Operational directives implementing evacuations (or emergency orders issued in the event of a declared emergency) will be accompanied by emergency bulletins issued by the PEOC.

9.6 Evacuation

Evacuation is one of the protective measures considered by the PEOC in a nuclear emergency.

The purpose of an evacuation is to prevent or minimize the exposure of members of the public to the effects of radiation.

All routes will be utilized to evacuate the DPZ.

Shadow evacuations may occur spontaneously in areas contiguous to the DPZ and thus contribute to the evacuation time for the DPZ.

9.7 Contamination

In the event evacuations are necessary and are completed prior to an emission, evacuees are not expected to be contaminated and will therefore not require monitoring and/or decontamination.

In the event of an ongoing or imminent emission, evacuees exposed to the radioactive emission can be expected to have varying levels of contamination.

Contamination, where found, would be in the form of loose particulate on people, their belongings, and vehicles.

Internal contamination may be present in individuals exposed to a radioactive emission.

Self-decontamination may be a primary means of decontamination, if required.

Monitoring and decontamination facilities are required for evacuees who have been exposed to a plume, as well as for those who desire assurance monitoring.

9.8 Traffic

During a nuclear emergency, traffic density and volume on major arterial roads and highways will be significantly increased, and therefore, travel time in all directions will be significantly longer than normal.

To ensure that evacuations can proceed as smoothly as possible, integrated and multi-modal transportation management shall be coordinated by the UTCC.

9.9 Family Reunification Prior to Evacuation

Families will want to reunite and evacuate together, as far as possible.

The ability for families to reunite will depend on the time of day at the onset of the emergency and on the urgency for evacuations to proceed (i.e., timing of the emission).

Factors affecting family reunification include workplace location, school children, and residents of hospitals, nursing homes, or other institutions.

9.10 Mass Care

The majority of evacuees will make their own arrangements for care and lodging. The Town of Essex and the City of Windsor, as the designated host municipalities, are responsible for making mass care arrangements for those evacuees without such resources.

Assurances will be required that evacuees requiring either publicly or privately provided accommodation are not contaminated.

9.11 Directing Evacuations

Evacuations will be directed by response sectors or groups, detailing the boundaries of the evacuation area by readily identifiable roads/landmarks.

Evacuees who may have been exposed to an emission will be directed either to proceed to an MDU within the designated evacuation/reception centre or, if not possible, to self-decontaminate upon reaching the destination of their choosing. Information on locations for monitoring shall be provided at the time of the emergency.

Evacuees who are not at risk of being contaminated will be instructed to leave the DPZ and will not be directed to an MDU or to self-decontaminate.

Evacuees who are not at risk of being contaminated will be permitted to evacuate in the direction and to the destination of their choosing, subject to restrictions (due to weather, traffic conditions, etc.) announced by the PEOC through emergency bulletins.

The smooth and expeditious movement of evacuee traffic is the responsibility of the traffic control organization set up under the UTCP.

The UTCC will monitor the evacuating traffic and inform the PEOC and the municipal EOC of any issues impacting the evacuation.

9.12 Evacuation Arrangements

Municipal plans for the Town of Amherstburg shall include arrangements for mass evacuation transportation.

The evacuation of the affected public should be facilitated by the planning and preparedness undertaken in advance, including:

- Transportation management (i.e., MTO)
- Reception and evacuation centres (i.e., designated host municipalities)
- Long-term housing (i.e., multi-ministry and multi-jurisdictional)

- planning group)
- Health issues and medical transfers, led by WECHU and Medical Officers of Health, in conjunction with the MOH, Home and Community Care Support Services (HCCSS), and EWEMS

Medical assistance required during an evacuation is the responsibility of the EWEMS and hospitals in coordination with health partners and other evacuation efforts.

Designated municipalities and designated host municipalities shall include provisions for the reception and care of evacuees in their emergency plans.

Emergency plans of the schools in the DPZ, if any, should provide for the movement of staff and students to prearranged host schools and, if necessary, to MDUs for prior monitoring and decontamination. Evacuated students are the responsibility of their school staff until collected from the host school by their guardians or parents.

Emergency plans of hospitals, long-term care homes, and other institutions in the DPZ, if any, should include provisions for the transfer of staff/residents/patients to an appropriate facility outside the DPZ, with which prior arrangements have been made per the RHRP. Provisions should also be made to take staff/residents/patients to MDUs, if necessary.

As it may not be possible or desirable to evacuate some of these persons, special arrangements shall be made for the care of staff/residents/patients remaining behind, as identified in the organizational plans.

9.13 Monitoring and Decontamination

MEPR is responsible for coordinating, in advance of a Fermi 2 emergency, arrangements for monitoring and decontamination for evacuees and for emergency workers.

This shall be accomplished through engagement and agreement with applicable stakeholders and other organizations, as required, with the appropriate expertise to resource and undertake the following:

- Selection of pre-designated sites (in coordination with designated municipalities)
- Resourcing fixed and/or mobile MDUs
- Provision of core staff and resources
- Transport of staff and resources
- Staff training
- Drills and exercises

Fixed and mobile MDUs shall provide for those evacuees who either require or desire it upon evacuating the DPZ.

Mobile MDUs can also be deployed to support fixed MDUs if additional capacity is required at those locations.

During the early phase of an emergency at Fermi 2, the PEOC shall coordinate the implementation of the monitoring and decontamination arrangements as described above.

9.14 Municipal Evacuation Procedures/Actions:

If a decision is made to evacuate any sector(s), the MECG will be informed and directed by the PEOC over public media via the emergency bulletins. If an evacuation is ordered, the following actions are required:

- Each MECG member should immediately inform his or her alternates.
- The Reception/Evacuation Centre should prepare to receive the evacuees.
- Police should monitor evacuation routes after a suitable time to allow the main flow of evacuees to leave.
- Police, with the assistance of the Amherstburg Fire Department (AFD) if necessary, will patrol the area to ensure it is cleared if possible.
- Roadblocks should be established around the evacuated area, and only persons authorized by the Traffic Control Centre should be allowed to enter. Authorized persons would be emergency workers or others authorized by the UTCC/EWC.
- All persons entering the evacuated area must be registered and issued dosimetry.
- All evacuees will be instructed to report to the Reception Evacuee Centre, where they will be registered and monitored for possible contamination.
- After evacuation takes place, the EIC is responsible for providing information to evacuees, both collectively and individually. When it is safe to return to their homes, evacuees will be informed by EIC via the local media.
- The City of Windsor Community Development and Health Commissioner representative on the MECG is responsible for arranging transportation for evacuees, including disabled persons under home care, if required.

EIC procedures will identify a process for informing the Reception/Evacuation Centre of transportation requirements.

Prompt Evacuations

In the event that an evacuation is necessary in any sector prior to the Reception/Evacuation Centre being established, municipal staff will be informed directly by the CEMC.

These staff will immediately proceed to the Reception/Evacuation Centre, ensure it is either cleared or opened, depending on the time of day, greet evacuees, and direct them to a waiting area to await the arrival of the City of Windsor ESS Department and the Red Cross Reception/Evacuation Centre staff.

Contingency Planning Zone Evacuations

The PEOC will coordinate any evacuations that are required in the CPZ with the appropriate municipality.

Sheltering

The need for any future sheltering-in-place as a protective measure should be broadcast through the emergency bulletin as soon as that need is identified. The timing to actually issue an operational directive for sheltering-in-place (or, in the event of a declared emergency, advise that emergency orders have been made) shall be ultimately made by the PEOC commander (as a general guidance, however, the emergency bulletin to direct this protective measure should be issued at least 4 hours prior to the expected emission time) following escalation to a full activation response.

Iodine Thyroid Blocking (ITB)

The Town of Amherstburg shall detail in their plan the means by which they and WECHU facilitate the pre-distribution of KI pills together with instructions on KI administration to DPZ residences, businesses, institutions, and for emergency centres (i.e., emergency workers, reception, and evacuation centres).

WECHU and Chatham Kent Public Health Unit (CKPHU) shall detail in their plans the means by which they will facilitate the following within their respective jurisdictions: availability of KI pills for any resident of the CPZs and IPZs, including vulnerable populations who may wish to possess a supply in advance of an emergency.

The MOH shall procure, in advance, adequate quantities of KI pills, for use by local authorities of the Fermi 2 DPZ, CPZ, and IPZ populations during a nuclear emergency.

The MOH shall provide support to local authorities for the Fermi 2 DPZ, CPZ, and IPZ populations to ensure that the ITB-related requirements of the PNERP Master Plan and municipal plans are completed.

The Town of Amherstburg and the local health units previously identified should perform periodic reviews of the local populations to assess the adequacy of their ITB distribution programs.

Other operational responsibilities regarding ITB (stocking, distribution, and administration) are described in the RHRP, as prepared by MOH.

The Medical Officer of Health shall decide when to administer KI in consultation with the PEOC Commander and affected local public health units.

Ingestion Control Measures

Before an emission commences, appropriate ingestion control measures should be directed by the PEOC Commander as a precaution within and, if necessary, adjacent to the DPZ.

After an emission commences, precautionary ingestion control measures should be reviewed by the PEOC scientific section and adjusted as necessary by the PEOC commander once environmental monitoring results become available.

If environmental monitoring indicates the need, appropriate ingestion control measures should be considered in areas known or suspected to be contaminated.

Based on the data produced by ground monitoring, additional ingestion control measures should be considered, where necessary, while the original precautionary measures may be lifted where appropriate.

10.0 Recovery Phase

The recovery phase of the emergency occurs when it is clear that conditions within the damaged reactor are stabilized and there is no possibility of any further abnormal releases to the environment. The PEOC will decide and direct the transition to the recovery phase after appropriate consultation and will specify a formal date and time.

The recovery phase is the period when the long-term effects of the emergency are dealt with, and the situation is restored to as close to normal as possible. To do this, the emergency zones are redefined, and the

emergency organization is changed somewhat to reflect the changed roles and tasks.

During the recovery phase, actions will commence to restore the affected area to pre-emergency conditions and to scale back the emergency response organization.

As there may not be a clear distinction between phases, with emergency response operations occurring in all three, planning for recovery should begin as soon as practical.

Stakeholder recovery plans should include measures to address the following as applicable to their organization:

- Recovery organization structure
- Ongoing population monitoring and medical management
- Long-term relocation
- Resettlement and return of evacuees
- Long-term support for those living in contaminated areas
- Decontamination and reconstruction of property damaged during the emergency
- Economic impact issues and improvement plans

Stakeholder recovery plans should be prepared in advance and conform to the provincial recovery plan.

11.0 Emergency Worker Safety

The province of Ontario and the Town of Amherstburg are currently working towards establishing resources that will be responsible for implementing the measures to ensure the safety of emergency workers and for the organization and operation of the EWC.

The PEOC will determine the measures to be taken for emergency worker safety based on known or projected conditions and transmit this information to the MECG in the form of a "Sector Safety Status Code," which defines the level of protection required.

These codes are transmitted to all agencies, including the EWC and/or Remote Exposure Control Desk. All verbal transmission will be confirmed by fax.

Definition of Emergency Worker

A person performing emergency services to support emergency response.

Notes:

1. Emergency workers can include the following: nuclear emergency workers required to remain in, or to enter, areas affected or likely to be affected by radiation from a nuclear emergency, and for whom special safety arrangements are required; emergency workers required to provide response outside the affected areas.
2. This does not include nuclear energy workers.
3. Emergency workers can include police, firefighters, paramedic services and emergency social services workers, and other essential services.

Emergency workers are required to enter areas likely to be affected by radiation outside the nuclear facility boundary, and for them, special safety arrangements are required. They may include police services, fire services, EWEMS, City of Windsor ESS, Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel, municipal, county, provincial or federal government staff, the media, or residents approved by the MECG to enter the area to tend to livestock or other purposes.

11.1 Emergency Worker Safety

Figure 8: Guidelines for Assigning Sector Safety Status in A Nuclear Emergency

Sector Status Colour	Dose Rate
Green	Up to 1 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ or Up to 0.1 mrem/h
Yellow	1 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ - 25 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ or 0.1 mrem/h - 2.5 mrem/h
Orange	25 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ - 1000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ or 2.5 mrem/h - 100 mrem/h

Red	>1000 μ Sv/h or >100 mrem/h
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Figure 9: Emergency Worker Safety Precautionary Measures for Each Safety Status

SAFETY STATUS	PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL
GREEN	No precautions necessary. No limit on stay period.
YELLOW	Restriction of food, drinking water, milk, and other beverages.
ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pregnant workers shall not enter the sector. b) Report to the EWC before entering the sector. c) Carry personal monitoring devices and observe all precautions prescribed by the EWC. d) Dosimeters should be checked every hour. Exit from the sector if the reading reaches 40 mSv (4rem), or any lower personal limit prescribed by the EWC. e) If duties permit, remain under shelter or inside a vehicle. If working outside, wear an outer garment such as a plastic raincoat. f) Stay in the sector shall be limited to 4 hours, or the time prescribed by the EWC. g) Report again to the EWC on leaving the sector.

RED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pregnant emergency workers and support personnel shall not enter the sector. b) Report to the EWC before entering the sector. c) Enter the sector accompanied by a qualified escort provided by the reactor facility and shall carry personal monitoring devices. They shall observe any precautions prescribed by the EWC. d) Dosimeters should be checked every 30 minutes. Exit from the sector if the reading reaches 40 mSv (4 rem), or any lower personal limit prescribed by the EWC. e) If duties permit, remain under shelter or inside a vehicle. If working outside, wear an outer garment such as a plastic raincoat. f) Stay in the sector shall be limited to one hour, or the time prescribed by the EWC. g) Report again to the EWC on leaving the sector.
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Figure 10: Emergency Worker Safety Dose Limits for Off-Site Emergency Workers and Support Personnel

Default Effective Dose Limit for Off-Site Emergency Workers and Support Personnel (Non-Licensees)	Voluntary Effective Dose Limit for Off-Site Emergency Workers and Support Personnel (Non-Licensees)
50 mSv (5 rem) over the duration of the <i>response</i> .	100 mSv (10 rem) over the duration of the <i>response</i> .

*Voluntary requires documented informed consent.

(Source: Health Canada, Generic Criteria and Operational Intervention Levels for Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response, 2018)

11.2 Training and Education

The Town of Amherstburg CEMC provides generic staff training programs to staff and agency emergency personnel on an ongoing basis. Topics provide a level of understanding about upcoming exercises and training events or just

provide general information on the Town of Amherstburg Nuclear EMP or nuclear awareness.

All MECG members and support staff are provided with training to ensure that they have a general knowledge of the PNERP Master Plan and the Town of Amherstburg EMP and are trained to carry out their specific responsibilities under the PNERP Master Plan and other specific plans and implementing procedures.

Staff training may be achieved through all or any of the following activities at the discretion of the CEMC.

This may include the following:

- Staff attending internal or external training sessions on appropriate plans and procedures covering their assigned responsibilities under the plans.
- Staff attending specific training prior to exercises or drills.
- Staff may also be provided generic professional development opportunities such as Basic Emergency Management (BEM) and the IMS courses.

11.3 Exercises and Drills

The Town of Amherstburg conducts exercises and drills to test various components of the emergency management program and to assist with legislative compliance.

Exercises and drills are designed to test things including:

- Specific emergency plans (nuclear and conventional)
- Nuclear emergency centre set-up/operational procedures (reception/evacuation Centre, emergency worker centre)
- Notification procedures
- Emergency Management Structure (MECG)
- EIC
- UTCC
- Interfacing with Community and Provincial Agencies and NGOs

To ensure each department or agency maintains a high level of readiness, departments or agencies with responsibilities under the plans shall be encouraged to take every practical opportunity to participate in exercises and drills.

11.4 Testing the Plan

Testing this plan or other supporting plans is an effective hands-on method of training staff. The Town of Amherstburg tests its plans regularly to train municipal and agency staff.

The following components of the emergency plan may be tested as indicated below:

Review/Exercise	Participation	Frequency
Plan Familiarization	MECG Support Staff External Organizations	Annually
Municipal EOC Set-up Simulation Exercise	MECG Support Staff Volunteers & Agencies	Annually

12.0 Public Education & Awareness

12.1 General

Public awareness is an important component of the Emergency Management Program put in place so that the general public will know what to expect before, during, and after an emergency event.

The Town of Amherstburg, through its CEMC, has an obligation to protect the residents of the municipality through the implementation of an emergency management program that includes the provision of public education and awareness.

All municipalities in the Province of Ontario are legislated to provide a public education and awareness component as part of their Emergency Management Program under the EMCPA.

12.2 Responsibilities

As part of the Emergency Management Program under the EMCPA, the Town of Amherstburg is committed to a public education and awareness program that covers the following information but is not limited to:

- Nuclear emergency plans and response procedures
- Nuclear public alerting and evacuation procedures
- General emergency preparedness
- Personal emergency preparedness

12.3 Public Education & Awareness Delivery Methods

The public awareness information program provided might include:

- Brochures
- USB
- Emergency news releases/media articles
- Municipal/county/provincial websites
- Community displays
- Public presentations

The Town of Amherstburg publicizes emergency exercises and events where possible through local media and on the municipal website.

The CEMC responds to e-mail and telephone requests for information from the general public on emergency preparedness.

13.0 Conclusion

The County of Essex Nuclear Management Plan establishes a framework for protecting public health, safety, and the environment in the event of a radiological or nuclear emergency at the Fermi 2 Nuclear Generating Station in Michigan. By doing this and outlining clear roles and responsibilities for municipal departments, emergency services, provincial and federal partners, hospitals, and community stakeholders, the plan ensures a coordinated response that prioritizes quick protective actions, effective communication, and ongoing support for affected populations. This plan will be a living document that is to be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect lessons learned, evolving science, and updated requirements of the PNERP.