



2024

Savannah River Site
Community Preparedness Information

To Our Neighbors...

Dedicated to maintaining the highest possible safety and security standards, the Savannah River Site (SRS) is committed to its people, missions and the future. SRS has a long track record of being one of the safest sites in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Complex and other major industrial sites in the world. Protecting workers, the public, the environment and national security interests is our highest goal. Should a serious incident or emergency ever occur at SRS, we want you to know what to do. This brochure includes helpful information on emergency preparations, protective actions and important maps and contacts.

This brochure describes emergency plans for areas that may be affected if an incident should occur at SRS. These emergency plans are prepared by officials of Georgia and South Carolina, local governments and SRS. As with any potential emergency, your safety depends on your preparedness. Please read this brochure and study the map on Page 32. Make sure your family knows what to do in the event of an emergency.

Please keep this brochure in a place where it can be easily located. The brochure includes a 2024 calendar so that it can be placed in a prominent place in your home.

The 2024 SRS Community Preparedness Information brochure was developed through a partnership of DOE and Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS).

This brochure features various photographs of SRS and the Central Savannah River Area.



Woodland Creek, © Brenda Miller



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COVER: Horse Creek, © Patrick Krohn





The Watcher, © Cristy Freda

January 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Green Heron, © John Kirkland

February 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2 Groundhog Day	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day Ash Wednesday	15	16	17
18	19 Presidents' Day	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		



Spring, © Elizabeth Price

March 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Daylight Saving Time Begins	11	12	13	14	15	16
17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19 Spring Equinox	20	21	22	23
24 Easter 31	25	26	27	28	29 Good Friday	30



Bee & Wisteria, © Patrick Krohn

April 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Tax Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Passover Earth Day	23	24 Administrative Professionals Day	25	26	27
28	29	30				



I See You, © John Kirkland

May 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Mother's Day	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 Memorial Day	28	29	30	31	



Train and Morning Glory, © Patrick Krohn

June 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 Flag Day	15
16 Father's Day	17	18	19 Juneteenth	20	21 Summer Solstice	22
23 30	24	25	26	27	28	29



Hidden Hummingbird, © Brenda Miller

July 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4 Independence Day	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Boyd Pond, © Cristy Freda

August 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Nature's Camouflage, © John Kirkland

September 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7
8 Grandparents' Day	9	10	11 Patriot Day	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 Autumn Equinox	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					



Heron, © Karen Boone

October 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3 Rosh Hashana	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16 Boss' Day	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Fall Cotillion, © Patrick Krohn

November 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3 Daylight Saving Time Ends	4	5 Election Day	6	7	8	9
10	11 Veterans Day	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28 Thanksgiving	29	30



Hearts on Water, © Paul Krohn

December 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 Winter Solstice
22	23	24	25 Christmas Hanukkah	26 Kwanzaa	27	28
29	30	31 New Year's Eve				

What is SRS?

Savannah River Site (SRS) is a key Department of Energy (DOE) industrial complex responsible for environmental stewardship, environmental cleanup, waste management and disposition of nuclear materials.

More specifically, SRS processes and stores nuclear materials in support of national defense and U.S. nuclear nonproliferation efforts. The Site also develops and deploys technologies to improve the environment and treat nuclear and hazardous wastes left from the Cold War.



Safety at SRS

Dedicated to maintaining the highest possible safety and security standards, SRS is committed to its people, missions and the future. SRS has a long track record of being one of the safest sites in the DOE Complex and other major industrial sites in the world. Protecting workers, the public, the environment and national security interests is its highest goal.

SRS occupies approximately 310 square miles along the Savannah River, encompassing portions of Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell counties in South Carolina. There is considerable distance between the operating facilities and the Site boundary. SRS facilities and processes are also designed with built-in, overlapping safety features. Even if several should falter or fail, there are still back-up systems to ensure safety.

In the event of an emergency, various on-site organizations, including Site Security personnel, would play an important role in mitigating the emergency.

Radiation

Radiation is a form of energy. It is a part of our daily world. We are all constantly exposed to radiation from our environment. There are two types of sources for this radiation: natural and man-made.

The sun, air, water, earth and even our own bodies are all natural sources of radiation. Man-made sources include consumer products (e.g., smoke detectors), dental and medical X-rays, and very small amounts from the normal operation of nuclear facilities, such as Plant Vogtle and SRS.

There are three types of radiation at SRS, which are also present in our environment: alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays. Alpha radiation, the least penetrating, can be stopped by a sheet of paper. Beta radiation can be blocked by a thin sheet of plastic or metal. Gamma radiation, the most penetrating, can be stopped by concrete or lead.

Although radiation is invisible, it can be measured. Radiation's impact on humans is measured in units called rems and millirems. A millirem is 1/1000th of a rem. The rem is a unit of measure that takes into account the effect that different types of radiation have on the body. The average U.S. resident receives about 620 millirems per year. Residents of the Central Savannah River Area receive a maximum of 0.18 millirem from SRS, according to the most recent annual Savannah River Site Environmental Report. Use the chart at right to calculate your approximate annual dose.

Personal Radiation Dose Chart		
Average Variables	Common sources of radiation	annual dose
Where you live	Cosmic radiation (from outer space):	26
	Your elevation from sea level:	2
	up to 1,000 ft. = 2 1-2,000 ft. = 5 2-3,000 ft. = 9 3-4,000 ft. = 15 4-5,000 ft. = 21 5-6,000 ft. = 26 6-7,000 ft. = 40 7-8,000 ft. = 53 8-9,000 ft. = 70 Elevation of some U.S. cities (in feet): Atlanta 1,050; Chicago 595; Dallas 435; Denver 5,280; Las Vegas 2,000; Salt Lake City 4,400.	
What you eat and drink	Terrestrial (from the ground):	16
	In states that border the Gulf or Atlantic coasts, add 16	
	In the Colorado Plateau area (around Denver), add 63	
How you live	In Middle America (rest of the U.S.), add 30	
	If you live in a house built of stone, brick or concrete, add 7	
	Internal radiation (in your body):	40
	From food and water (U.S. average)	228
	From air (radon — U.S. average)	
	Weapons test fallout**	1
	For each 1000 miles you travel annually by jet, add 1	
	If you have porcelain crowns or false teeth, add 0.07	
	If you smoke 1/2 pack of cigarettes every day, add 18	
	If you use X-ray luggage inspection devices at airports, add 0.002	
	If you watch TV, add 1**	
	If you use a computer, add 1**	
	If you have a smoke detector, add 0.008	
	If you wear a plutonium-powered cardiac pacemaker, add 100	
	Medical exposures:***	
	Diagnostic X-rays (U.S. average), add 40 for each	
	Nuclear medical procedures (e.g., thyroid scans), add 14 for each	
	If you live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, add 0.01	
	If you live within 50 miles of a coal-fired electrical plant, add 0.03	
	If you live in the vicinity of the Savannah River Site, add 0.18****	
	My total annual dose (in millirems):	

Note: Some of the radiation sources listed result in exposure to only part of the body. For example, false teeth result in a dose to the mouth. These numbers represent the effective dose to the whole body.
 ** The value is less than 1, but adding a value of 1 would be conservative.
 *** These are yearly average doses. If you have had many procedures, your dose would be higher.
 **** This information obtained from annual SRS Environmental Report.

Emergency Classifications

Possible emergencies at SRS are divided into three categories. Each category calls for a certain response from Site and government officials. In order of increasing severity, the categories are Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency.

Alert

This means a problem or incident has occurred that could potentially impact Site safety, such as small amounts of hazardous material released around the incident facility. SRS Emergency Response Organization would be fully activated to help solve the problem. State and county officials would be notified. It is not likely off-site safety measures would be necessary.

Site Area Emergency

This means something more serious has occurred at the Site, such as small amounts of hazardous material released into areas of the Site beyond the incident facility. Government officials would be notified and would prepare to assist. They might take actions to provide for public safety. As a precaution, they might take action to protect people near the Site. You should listen to one of the Emergency Alert System radio or television stations listed on page 31 to determine what action you should take.

General Emergency

This is the most severe type of problem and may result in the release of hazardous material off-site. It may threaten the health and safety of people living near the Site. State and county officials would tell the public what to do for safety. They would use Emergency Alert System stations listed on page 31 to tell you what actions to take. They would ask you to stay tuned as long as the emergency lasts.

In The Event Of An Emergency

State and local governments have detailed plans for response to an emergency at SRS. These plans provide for appropriate protective actions. If an emergency has been declared that requires protective actions, you may be alerted by an outdoor siren warning system or a reverse 911 calling system, Code Red. In addition, an Emergency Alert System (EAS) message will be provided to local radio and television stations. If this occurs, tune your radio or television to one of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations listed on this page.

During an emergency, officials will provide instructions to the public through the EAS. EAS stations will interrupt regular programming to give information and instructions to the public. You may be told to go inside and stay inside, shelter in place, or evacuate. You could also be told your zone is not affected. It is important to follow the instructions for your zone. Refer to the map on page 32 to determine your zone.

Local Emergency Alert System Stations

AM radio stations

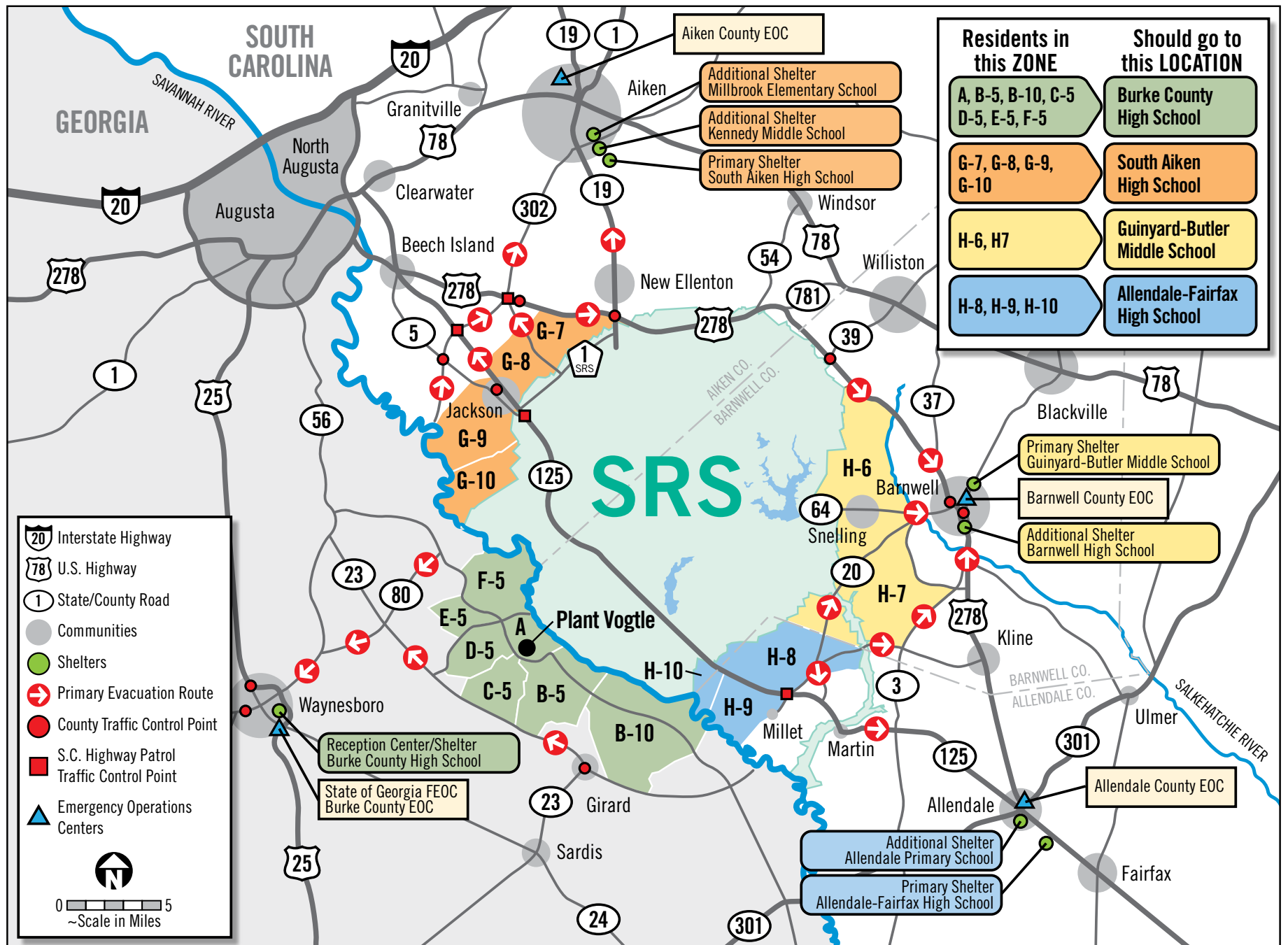
WGAC	580	Augusta, GA	WDOG	1460	Barnwell, SC
WSGF	1340	Augusta, GA	WGUS	1480	Augusta, GA
WPHC	1380	N. Augusta, SC	WRDW	1630	Augusta, GA

FM radio stations

WAFJ	88.3	Belvedere, SC	WKXC	99.5	Aiken, SC
WLJK	89.1	Aiken, SC	WEKL	102.3	Augusta, GA
WACG	90.7	Augusta, GA	WGOR	102.7	New Ellenton, SC
WLPE	91.7	Augusta, GA	WBBQ	104.3	Augusta, GA
WAEQ	92.3	Evans, GA	WLUB	105.7	Augusta, GA
WDOG	93.5	Allendale, SC	WYFA	107.1	Waynesboro, GA
WAAW	94.7	Williston, SC	WPRW	107.7	Martinez, GA
WCHZ	95.1	Harlem, GA			
WKSP	96.3	Aiken, SC			
WIIZ	97.9	Barnwell, SC			
WSLT	98.3	Clearwater, SC			

TV stations

WJBF	CH 6	Augusta, GA	WCES	CH 20	Wrens, GA
WRDW	CH 12	N. Augusta, SC	WAGT	CH 26	Augusta, GA
WEBA	CH 14	Allendale, SC	WFXG	CH 54	Augusta, GA



Locating Your Zone

If there was an incident at SRS, it is not likely that everyone within the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) would be affected. The affected area would depend on weather conditions and severity of the incident.

Look at the map on the previous page. You will see the area surrounding SRS is divided into zones. Find the zone where you live, work and/or go to school and write it in the designated space. This will let you know if you are in the area affected by the emergency. For example, residents in zones G-9 and G-10 might be told to shelter in place; others might not be affected at all.

Next, note the shelter designated for your zone. Refer to the box on the next page. This is where you would go in the event of an evacuation. Take a moment now to determine the best route from your home, workplace and/or school to your designated shelter. Mark the route on the map. Refer to page 32 and note your local television and radio Emergency Alert System stations. Write this information in the box at right. If you have questions, contact your county emergency office listed on page 37.

Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

Plant Vogtle sits on a 3,100-acre site along the Savannah River approximately 34 miles south of Augusta, Georgia. More than 885 people—engineers, mechanics, control room operators, lab technicians, instrument and control technicians, electricians, security officers and others oversee Unit 1, Unit 2 and Unit 3. Unit 4 is expected to come on-line early this year. Full-time, on-site inspectors from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission monitor the plant to ensure it is maintained and operated safely, efficiently, and in accordance with established nuclear operating procedures. As with all nuclear power plants, emphasis is placed on safety of plant design and construction, equipment, staff training and operations.

In an emergency at Plant Vogtle, you would use the same emergency routes, shelters, and information as in an SRS emergency. All of this information is detailed in this brochure.

Personal Emergency Information Chart

Please fill out the information in this chart:

1. I live in zone (circle one):

A	B-5	B-10	C-5	D-5	E-5	F-5	G-7
G-8	G-9	G-10	H-6	H-7	H-8	H-9	H-10

2. My local Emergency Alert System television station is: _____

3. My local Emergency Alert System AM radio station is: _____

4. My local Emergency Alert System FM radio station is: _____

5. My work site zone is: _____

6. My children's school zone is: _____

7. My emergency shelter is: _____

8. My evacuation route is: _____

Emergency Planning Zone Shelters

If you are told to evacuate, take the easiest route from your location to the shelter in your area.

County	Zone	Shelter
Aiken, SC	G-7	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-8	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-9	South Aiken High School
Aiken, SC	G-10	South Aiken High School
Allendale, SC	H-8	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Allendale, SC	H-9	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Allendale, SC	H-10	Allendale-Fairfax High School
Barnwell, SC	H-6	Guinyard-Butler Middle School
Barnwell, SC	H-7	Guinyard-Butler Middle School
Burke, GA	A	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	B-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	B-10	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	C-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	D-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	E-5	Burke County High School
Burke, GA	F-5	Burke County High School

Services provided at shelters

Shelters provide food, water, clothing, medical help, showers, toilets and telephones, as well as decontamination services, if necessary.

Shelters will not allow pets; Only service animals will be allowed, which are defined as: any guide dog, signal dog or other animal trained to provide assistance to 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. The definition of Service Animal was changed on March 15, 2011, by the Dept. of Justice to limit service animals to dogs only, with a subsection addressing miniature horses.

Where your shelter is located

South Carolina

Aiken County
South Aiken High School
232 E. Pine Log Road
Aiken, SC

Allendale County
Allendale-Fairfax High School
3581 Allendale-Fairfax Highway
Fairfax, SC

Barnwell County
Guinyard-Butler Middle School
779 Allen Street
Barnwell, SC

Georgia

Burke County
Burke County High School
1057 Burke Veterans Parkway
Waynesboro, GA

Protective Actions That May Be Necessary

If your children are in school

There are emergency instructions for school children in the areas surrounding SRS. Only one school – Jackson Middle School – is located in the Emergency Planning Zone. Students at that school would be evacuated to and sheltered at South Aiken High School.

- In an emergency, school officials will be contacted by local emergency management officials. When necessary, children will be moved by bus to the shelter.
- To avoid delays, parents may meet their children at the shelter. Do not go to the school.
- Adults will care for children until parents arrive at the shelter.
- If your child is home alone for long periods of time, or is left with a caretaker, be sure the child and/or caretaker knows the appropriate zone and what to do in case of an emergency.

If you are told to take shelter

You may be told to go inside and stay inside or to shelter in place. Go inside and stay inside simply means to go inside any building, home, or business, lock the doors and stay there until officials say it's safe to leave. Should you observe any suspicious or unusual activity, contact your local law enforcement agency.

Shelter in place is a way to reduce your exposure to hazardous materials. Follow these instructions:

- Go indoors and stay there.
- Close all windows, doors and air vents.
- Turn off all fans, air conditioners, heaters and furnaces that use outside air. Only use your heating or cooling system to protect life or health.
- Do not use fireplaces. Put out fire, if in use, and close dampers.
- Confine your pets inside.
- Limit time spent outside. If you must go outside, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth or towel.
- Stay tuned to your local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio or television station for more information.

State and local officials will determine if school children should be sheltered in place or, as a precaution, taken to a host school. Parents should not attempt to pick up their children if a shelter in place advisory is in effect. Instructions will be provided to you over the EAS about your children.

If you are told to evacuate

You will need to do several things before you leave your home.

- Prepare your house as if you were going to be absent for several days. Turn off all appliances except the refrigerator and freezer. Turn off all lights.
- Lock all windows and outside doors.
- Tie a white cloth to your mail box or the doorknob of your house. This signal tells emergency workers you have left safely.
- Shelter livestock, if you can do so easily. Leave water and stored feed for several days.
- Evacuate your pets only if you do NOT plan to stay at an emergency shelter. A list of pet friendly establishments can be found at www.petswelcome.com. Otherwise, secure pets inside with food and water for several days.
- Use your own car, if you can. If you have room, check to see if neighbors need a ride. If you know someone who is handicapped or an invalid, give that person a ride.
- Close car windows and vents. Keep the air conditioner and heater off.
- Listen to Emergency Alert Systems (EAS) stations for traffic information or other news. Follow the route you have marked on the map on page 32, and proceed to your designated shelter. Traffic control officials will help guide you.

If you do have to evacuate, you will likely be away for several days. The following supplies will be helpful while you are away.

- This Community Preparedness Brochure
- Glasses, dentures, prescription drugs, other important medicines, and a First Aid kit
- Personal hygiene items and extra clothing and shoes for each person in your family
- Baby supplies, including a favorite sleep toy
- Two blankets or a sleeping bag, cot or air mattress, and pillow for each person
- Portable radio, flashlight, and batteries
- Some form of identification, such as a driver's license
- Cash, checkbook, and credit cards
- Special foods, if on a restricted diet

***Drive safely.
Follow all normal
traffic laws.***

If you are told to shelter livestock

If there is a radiological emergency at SRS, farmers should be prepared to take the following immediate actions:

- Monitor and follow instructions given over the Emergency Alert System. Specific recommendations for the protection of farm animals and agricultural products will be issued by appropriate state and county officials.
- Remove all dairy animals from pasture, shelter if possible, and provide them with stored feed and protected water. Protected self-feeders and automatic livestock waterers are the most effective.
- Store feed in buildings or cover if outdoors. Feed stored in buildings will be protected from contamination. Keep radioactive particles out of other feed by covering the feed with plastic or canvas.
- Cover open wells and water tanks.

Special help and transportation

The county emergency offices listed below can help people with access and functional needs. If you, or someone you know, are blind, are hard of hearing or cannot walk, complete the appropriate postage-paid access and functional needs card on the inside back cover and mail it today. This way, in the event of any emergency, county officials will be best informed to assist people with access and functional needs and evacuate them, if necessary.

The access and functional needs card should also be used if you or other members of your family cannot drive or do not have transportation. You will be put on a list with other people who need transportation in an emergency. If evacuation is necessary, you will be picked up and taken to a shelter in your area.

If your access and functional needs card has already been used or has been lost, contact your county emergency management office and let them know that help will be needed in an emergency.

Helpful links for preparing for and implementing protective actions:

www.ready.gov/make-a-plan

www.ready.gov/evacuation

www.ready.gov/shelter

www.redcross.org/get-help

Emergency Management Agencies

If you have questions, please contact any of the following emergency management agencies.

Aiken County Emergency Management Division

1930 University Parkway, Suite 1100

Aiken, SC 29801

803-642-1623

www.aikencountysc.gov

Allendale County Emergency Management Agency

911-B Main St. North

Allendale, SC 29810

803-584-4081

www.allendalecounty.gov

Barnwell County Emergency Management Division

Barnwell County Administration Building 57 Wall Street

Barnwell, SC 29812

803-259-7013

www.barnwellcountysc.us

Burke County Emergency Management Agency

277 Highway 24 South

Waynesboro, GA 30830

706-554-6651

www.burkecounty-ga.gov/departments/ema/

Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency

Building 2, 935 United Avenue SE

Atlanta, GA 30316-0055

404-635-7000 or 1-800-879-4362

www.gema.georgia.gov

South Carolina Emergency Management Division

2779 Fish Hatchery Road

West Columbia, SC 29172 803-737-8500

www.scemd.org

For questions about radiation or DHEC emergency response actions for SRS, please call the DHEC Radiation Public Information Line. Please also contact DHEC via this number if you would like a Radiation Speaker/Lecture for your school or civic group. **SC DHEC Nuclear Response Section • 1-844-723-7377 • radiationspeaker@dhec.sc.gov**



Ye Olde Fountain, © Roger Riley

A Message from the USDA Forest Service-Savannah River

This message serves as an advance announcement of prescribed burns conducted by the USDA Forest Service-Savannah River.

The USDA Forest Service-Savannah River manages the natural resources on the Savannah River Site and uses prescribed fire as a management tool. Prescribed burning is fire applied to a fixed area within a given set of conditions, dates and with appropriate safety measures. Prescribed burns serve many purposes and help us to:

- Maintain and restore a healthy forest environment while reducing the potential for a catastrophic wildland fire
- Maintain and restore natural plant and animal communities
- Control tree disease

Prescribed burns will be and have been conducted with consideration of our neighbors. Relevant hazards and safety of the public, site personnel and property, and firefighters are assessed and addressed both during the planning and implementation of each prescribed fire. Smoke, however, is a natural byproduct of fire and some amounts are unavoidable. Through careful planning and preparation, we make every effort to lessen the impact of smoke from prescribed burns.

Visit the South Carolina Forestry Commission Burn Notifications webpage at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/scnotifs.htm> for more information about prescribed fire and locations of prescribed burns. Call Fire Management Officer Chris Hobson at (803) 725-0732 with any questions or concerns.

Check out our website at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/savannahriver>



**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Southern Region**

Special needs card for Aiken County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> has no way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> uses a wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is deaf or hard of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> must stay in bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is blind or does not see well | <input type="checkbox"/> needs help for other reason |
| <input type="checkbox"/> does not read well | <input type="checkbox"/> Please say why below |

Special needs card for Allendale County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> has no way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> uses a wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is deaf or hard of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> must stay in bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is blind or does not see well | <input type="checkbox"/> needs help for other reason |
| <input type="checkbox"/> does not read well | <input type="checkbox"/> Please say why below |

Special needs card for Barnwell County citizens

Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> has no way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> uses a wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is deaf or hard of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> must stay in bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is blind or does not see well | <input type="checkbox"/> needs help for other reason |
| <input type="checkbox"/> does not read well | <input type="checkbox"/> Please say why below |

Special needs card for Burke County citizens

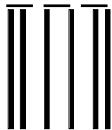
Some people may need special help if there is an emergency at SRS.
Please fill out and mail this special needs card if you, or someone you know, needs help to travel or has a physical or mental problem.

Name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of those who need help:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please check the reason or reasons that help would be needed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> has no way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> uses a wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is deaf or hard of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> must stay in bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is blind or does not see well | <input type="checkbox"/> needs help for other reason |
| <input type="checkbox"/> does not read well | <input type="checkbox"/> Please say why below |



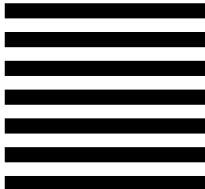
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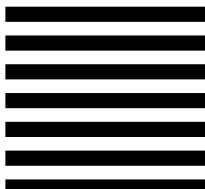
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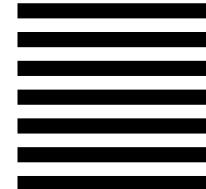
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