

# EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT

## *2011 Emergency Information Calendar*

Keep this calendar in your home or a handy place so you will have the information in an emergency.



**Dalton**  
UTILITIES



**MEAGPOWER**



Oglethorpe Power



**GEORGIA  
POWER**  
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

## Dear Neighbor,

At Plant Hatch – safety is our number one priority. That includes the safety of our employees and the safety and health of you and your family. The **2011 Hatch Emergency Information Calendar** contains special information you would need in the unlikely event of an emergency at Plant Hatch.

There are a couple of things we would like for you to take special note of with regard to the calendar and accompanying materials. The Special Needs Card located in the back is to be used to identify anyone at your location who has a physical condition that would require special assistance in the event of an evacuation. Please complete and return the card to ensure proper assistance.

Also included is a new battery for your tone alert radio. Please install the new battery immediately. Tone alert radios provide a means of prompt notification should an emergency occur at Plant Hatch. It also provides early warning of severe weather and storms using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) warning system. If you move away from the area, please return your tone alert radio to your local Georgia Power office or to the Plant Hatch Visitors Center. The radios will not work anywhere outside the plant's vicinity.

As a part of the companies' ongoing commitment to protect the health and safety of the public, we have begun the Alert and Notification System Upgrade Project which is designed to enhance the way residents are notified in the unlikely event of an emergency. Over the next few years the company will install mass notification sirens within the ten mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Plant Hatch.

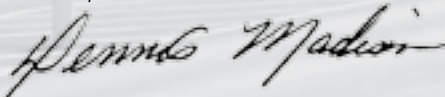
The installation of the siren system is part of a comprehensive plan to update the site's Emergency Plan and comply with rules and regulations set by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The employees at Plant Hatch are grateful for the strong support of the local community. A recent survey of residents living within the ten mile EPZ of Plant Hatch indicates very favorable opinions towards nuclear power and strong support of Plant Hatch. Our duty and pledge to you is to continue to safely operate the plant ensuring a reliable, clean and low cost source of electricity.

Please take a few minutes to look over the calendar's contents, and keep it in a convenient place so it can be easily found. You may also view the 2011 Hatch Emergency Information Calendar online at <http://www.southerncompany.com/southernnuclear/hatch.aspx>.
















If you have any questions about information in the calendar, or have questions concerning the tone alert radio, please call the Plant Hatch Visitors Center at **1-800-722-7774**.

Sincerely,



Dennis R. Madison  
Vice President  
Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant

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## WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE EMERGENCY PLAN?

State and local government agencies have plans to protect you if there is an accident at Plant Hatch.

Some of the agencies involved are:

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

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



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about emergency plans, call (912) 366-2204 or 1-800-722-7774.

You also may call your local Emergency Management Agency office listed below.

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Appling County EMA    | 912-367-8170 |
| Jeff Davis County EMA | 912-375-6628 |
| Tattnall County EMA   | 912-557-6820 |
| Toombs County EMA     | 912-526-6424 |

VRU – Recorded information line 1-800-262-5283 activated in the event of an emergency.



## HOW WOULD YOU KNOW IF THERE WAS AN EMERGENCY?

You will find out about an emergency in one or more of these ways:

1. Your NOAA weather radio will warn you:
  - A loud tone will sound.
  - A red light on the top near the front will flash.
  - A short message will come on.
- NOTE: Keep the radio in your bedroom. Keep it plugged in. Keep the power switch ON. Keep the volume turned up.
2. The radio and TV stations listed on page 4 will broadcast a warning.
3. In boating and recreational areas, local emergency officials will sound sirens and/or use loud speakers to warn visitors.
4. Emergency workers and local officials will contact people as needed. Listen to one of the radio or TV stations listed on page 4 for correct information.

*Copies of the Plant Hatch emergency information are available in Spanish. To receive a Spanish version of this information, call 1-800-722-7774.*

*Copias de la información de emergencia de Plant Hatch están disponibles en español. Para recibir una versión de esta información en español, llame al 1-800-722-7774.*



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## LOCAL RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

### RADIO

WUFE AM	1260	Appling County
WBYZ FM	94.5	Appling County
WVOH AM	920	Jeff Davis County
WVOH FM	93.5	Jeff Davis County



WBYZ FM	94.5	Tattnall County
WTCQ FM	97.7	Tattnall County
WYUM FM	101.7	Toombs County
WTCQ FM	97.7	Toombs County

### TELEVISION

WSAV	Channel 3
WTOC	Channel 11
WJCL	Channel 22
WPHJ	Channel 46

### OTHER ALERTS

Officials also would spread the word by emergency vehicles with public address systems and by knocking on doors. Be a good neighbor and contact others who live near you; however, please leave phone lines clear for emergency uses.

## KINDS OF EMERGENCIES

1. **Unusual Event.** A minor problem has occurred. No release of radioactive matter has taken place or is expected. It is not likely you will need to do anything.
2. **Alert.** Small amounts of radioactive material could be released inside the plant. It is unlikely you will need to do anything.
3. **Site Area Emergency.** There has been a serious problem. Small amounts of radioactive material could be released into the area right around the plant. If action is needed, your NOAA weather radio will be activated and a message will be broadcast providing you with instructions. Tune to an AM/FM radio or television station for additional information. State and county officials will be ready to help you if needed.



4. **General Emergency.** This is the most serious kind of problem. You may have to protect yourself. If action is needed, your NOAA weather radio will be activated and a message will be broadcast providing you with instructions. Tune to an AM/FM radio or television station for additional information. State and county officials will tell you what you need to do.

### EMERGENCY ACTION

The two actions you may be asked to take to protect yourself are called “take shelter” or “evacuate.” These two actions are described in the next two sections. Be sure you understand them. Officials will tell you what to do based on the type of emergency. You may be told that your area is not affected and no action is needed. Whatever you’re told to do, keep calm and follow directions.



### **IF TOLD TO TAKE SHELTER**

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

### IF YOU ARE TOLD TO TAKE SHELTER, FOLLOW THESE STEPS.

1. Stay indoors until further notice.
2. Close all doors and windows.
3. Turn off fans, heaters and air conditioners that use outside air. Use your heating or cooling system only to protect life or health.
4. Do not use fireplaces. Put out the fire. Close dampers or any other air intakes.
5. Stay tuned to your local radio or television stations listed on page 4 for more instructions.
6. Shelter your livestock if you can do so easily. Place them on stored feed and protected water. Keep pets inside.
7. Minimize use of the telephone. Keep the telephone lines open for emergency use.
8. Do not leave. Stay indoors until you receive official notice that it is safe to go out or until you are instructed to evacuate your home.
9. If you must go outside, protect your breathing. Place a damp cloth or towel over your nose and mouth. To provide more protection, fold the cloth over several times before placing it over your nose and mouth.
10. Do not try to pick up your school children. Children who are in school during an emergency will be cared for until you are able to pick them up.

## IF TOLD TO EVACUATE YOUR HOME

Evacuation means that you and anyone who is with you should move to a place that is greater than 10 miles away from the plant. Go first to your reception center/shelter. Reception centers/shelters are listed on page 31. Sign in when you get there to help keep track of all persons during an emergency.

Do not try to pick up your children if they are in school during an emergency. School children will be cared for until you are able to pick them up. You will be told how to pick them up once you sign in at the reception center/shelter.

Plans have been made to give you housing if you need it. You may also need to be checked for contamination which can be done at your reception center/shelter. Look at the map on page 31. Find your reception center and know how to get there.

NOTE: It is important for you to register at your reception center/shelter even if you do not intend to stay there. This allows officials to verify you are safe and out of the area. Law enforcement officers will make every effort to protect your property while you are away. Do not bring alcoholic beverages, firearms or pets to the reception center/shelter.

### IF YOU ARE TOLD TO EVACUATE, FOLLOW THESE STEPS.

1. Stay calm. If you already know where to go, how to get there and what to take, that will help you. You will have time to do what you need to do.
2. Stay tuned to your NOAA alert radio or one of the stations listed on page 4 for news about the emergency.
3. Children who are in school during an emergency will be cared for. Do not go to the school. If your children are in school and the school is in an affected zone, school children will be sheltered or sent to the reception center as needed. You will be told how to pick up your school children when you get to the reception center/shelter. It is important that you do not go to a school to pick up children.
4. Gather what you and your family will need. You will likely have to be away from home for a few days.

continued on next page

Take these things along if you can:

- This calendar
- Glasses, prescription drugs and other important medicines
- Personal toiletry items (toothbrush, comb, etc.)
- Foods required for special diets
- Extra clothing and shoes for each person in your family
- Baby supplies
- Two blankets and a sleeping bag, cot or air mattress for each person
- Portable radio and batteries
- Flashlight and batteries
- Some way to identify yourself, such as a driver's license or other important papers with proof of address
- Cash, checkbook and credit cards
- Magazines or books to read

NOTE: Reception centers/shelters provide food, bedding and other emergency services.

5. Remember to do the following before you leave:



- Shelter your livestock, especially dairy animals, if you can do so easily. Leave enough water and stored feed for several days. Leave your pets inside with enough food and water for several days. You may take your pets with you only if you do not plan to stay at a reception center/shelter.
- Turn off all appliances except your refrigerator and freezer. Turn off the lights. Turn off water faucets.
- Lock all windows and outside doors. Law enforcement will patrol the evacuated area.
- Tie a white cloth to the front doorknob of your house or to the mailbox. The white cloth will signal to emergency workers that you have left the area safely.
- Remind nearby friends and neighbors about the need to evacuate. Do not use the phone for this since the lines will be needed for official calls.
- Use your own car if you can. If you have room, check to see if any of your neighbors need to ride with you. If you know someone who is handi-

capped or an invalid, give them a ride if you can. If you need a ride and have already sent in a special needs card, an emergency worker will pick you up. If you have not sent in the card, the radio or television will give the phone number to call to be picked up. You can also call your county Emergency Management Agency office (listed on page 17).

NOTE: Special needs cards are located on the back of this calendar. If you or someone you know would be unable to evacuate himself or herself, fill out the special needs post card on the back of this calendar and mail it now.

- Turn on your car radio for more information.
  - Follow the route you have identified on the map on page 31. Traffic control officials will help guide you on your trip.
  - Close car windows and vents. Keep the air conditioner and heater off. It is okay to recirculate air inside the car.
6. Drive carefully. Go straight to the reception center/shelter even if you plan to stay with friends or at a motel. Your belongings and clothing may be checked for contamination. The reception center/shelter will also record your temporary address or location.

## **EVACUATION ROUTES AND INFORMATION**

### **EVACUATION ROUTE 1 — Toombs County**

(West of U.S. Hwy 1) U.S. Highway 1, north to County Road 115 (Aimwell Road Ext.), west to County Road 337 (Lyons-Center Rd.), north to Toombs County High School:

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

### **EVACUATION ROUTE 5 — Jeff Davis County**

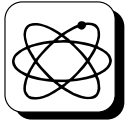
County Road 203 (Altamaha Road), west to U.S. Highway 341, south to U.S. Highway 23 (Contos Boulevard), south to Jefferson Street (Alma Highway), north to Broxton Highway, west to Jeff Davis High School:

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

While you're away from home, local officers will patrol the area to protect property. Officials will decide when you can go home to check on pets and animals and to pick up other items.

When the emergency has ended, public officials through the news media will tell you it is safe for you to go home.

Write the location of your reception center/shelter on the Emergency Checklist, page 17.



- Georgia Highway 147, west to U.S. Highway 1.
- County Road 336 (Old River Road), east to U.S. Highway 1.

continued

on next page

**EVACUATION ROUTE 2 — Toombs County**

(East of U.S. Highway 1) Georgia Highway 178, north to U.S. Highway 1, south to Parker Avenue, west to County Road 337 (Lyons-Center Road), south to Toombs County High School:

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

**EVACUATION ROUTE 3 — Tattnall County**

Georgia Highway 147, northeast to Reidsville Middle School:

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

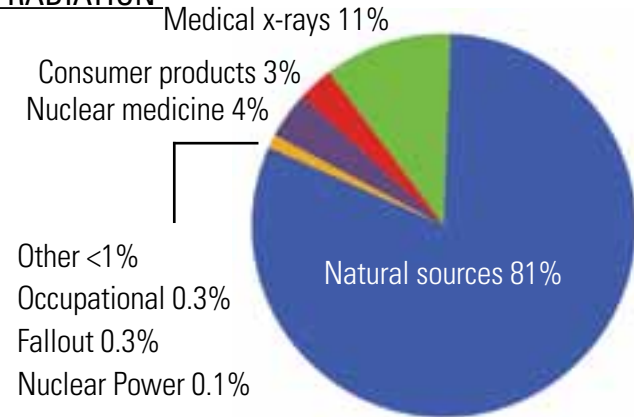
**EVACUATION ROUTE 4 — Appling County**

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

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

**RADIATION**

**BACKGROUND RADIATION**



This chart shows that the nuclear power industry is only a small contributor to your average radiation exposure.

**Sources and amounts of natural background radiation**

(measured in millirem per year)

Cosmic rays	27
Air	5
Soil and rocks	28
Food and water	39
Building materials	7
Mining and farming	2

**Sources and amounts of man-made radiation**

(measured in millirem per year)

Diagnostic x-rays	39
Coast-to-coast airline flight	5
Living next to a nuclear plant	Less than 0.1 per year
Mining and farming	2

Source: National Council of Radiation Protection



Radiation is energy released in the form of waves or particles so small that we cannot see them. They are a natural part of our environment.

It is in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, in our homes and even in our bodies. The levels of background radiation vary greatly from one location to another. For example, the background level in Denver, Colorado, is almost twice that in the Plant Hatch area.

### MAN-MADE RADIATION

People also are exposed to sources of man-made radiation, such as X-ray machines and radioactive materials released in nuclear power production. Radiation from these sources is no different from natural background radiation we receive daily.

### MEASUREMENT

Radiation is measured in units of millirem (mrem). In the United States, the average person receives from 80 to 110 mrem a year from natural background radiation. That same person also receives about 90 mrem a year from medical care. The average person receives less than 1 mrem a year from living next to a nuclear plant. Sources of radiation are listed below.

### RADIATION EFFECTS

How radiation affects us depends upon the kinds of particles or rays; the amount and duration of exposure; how much of the body is exposed; how much radioactive material stays in the body; and how old we are. Small increases in radiation exposure will not harm you. That is why people don't worry about the change in background radiation exposure when they move from one city to another. Even so, nuclear power plants operate to keep radiation exposure to the public as low as possible.

Large amounts of radiation — more than a hundred thousand millirem — could possibly harm you. The chances are very small that an accident at Plant Hatch would put out a significant amount of radiation. But if such an accident should happen, the plans in this calendar are designed to help you avoid receiving dangerous amounts of radiation.

It's important that you review the emergency plan described in this calendar so you

would know what to do if there were an accident.

### **WORDS TO KNOW**

**Chain Reaction** — a reaction that causes itself to repeat.

**Cold Shutdown** — when the cooling-water temperature in the reactor is below the boiling point and the pressure is reduced to atmospheric pressure.

**Coolant** — a fluid, usually water, used to cool a nuclear reactor and transfer heat energy.

**Containment** — the steel and concrete structure along with the various components that surround and isolate the reactor.

**Contamination** — the presence of unsealed sources of radioactive material in a place where it is not desired.

**Control Rods** — movable rods used to slow down or stop a nuclear chain reaction.

**Core** — the central part of a nuclear reactor that contains the fuel assemblies.

**Curie** — the basic unit used to describe the strength of radioactivity in a sample of material.

**Dosimeter** — a device that can be worn and used to measure the radiation a person receives over a period of time.

**Emergency Core Cooling System** — an emergency system designed to return coolant to the reactor core if coolant is lost.

**Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)** — the 10-mile area around the plant. This area is required to have special emergency plans.

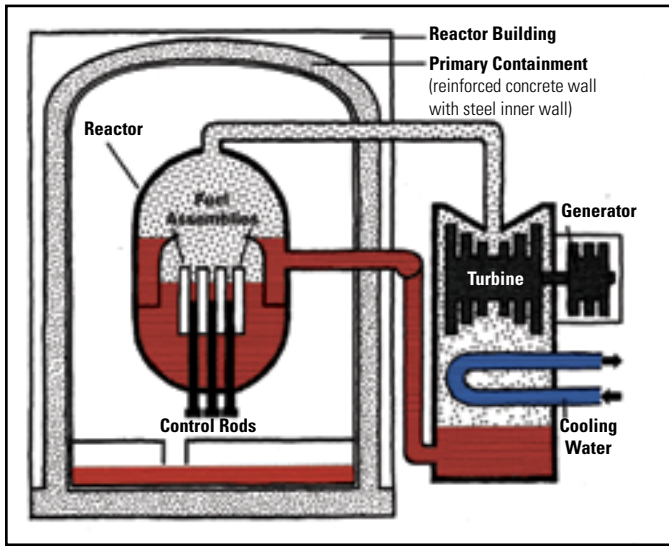
**Fission** — the splitting or breaking apart of atoms into two or more new atoms. The process releases energy and produces heat.

**Fuel Assemblies** — a group of fuel rods.

**Fuel Pellets** — thimble-sized uranium oxide pellets. A reactor core may contain millions of pellets.



**Fuel Rods** — long, hollow tubes of zirconium metal that contain stacks of fuel pellets.

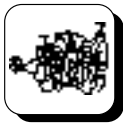


substance to lose one-half  
 ment agency that regu-  
 s or electromagnetic  
 ed with lead or concrete.  
 containing nuclear fuel,  
 g structure.  
 rol rods in the fuel core  
 of the reactor, stopping the nuclear process.

**Reactor Vessel** — the thick steel vessel that contains the fuel, control rods, and coolant.

**REM** — roentgen equivalent man. Common unit used for measuring human radiation doses, usually in millirem. (1,000 millirem = 1 rem)

**Shielding** — any material, such as lead or concrete, used around a nuclear reactor to protect workers and equipment.



**Spent Fuel** — used nuclear fuel awaiting disposal.

**Uranium** — a radioactive element found in natural ores. Uranium is the basic fuel of a nuclear reactor.



## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

### APPLING COUNTY

Emergency Management Agency 912-367-8170  
 Sheriff 912-367-8120

### JEFF DAVIS COUNTY

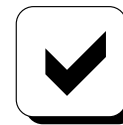
Emergency Management Agency 912-375-6628  
 Sheriff 912-375-6600

### TATTNALL COUNTY

Emergency Management Agency 912-557-6820  
 Sheriff 912-557-6777

### TOOMBS COUNTY

Emergency Management Agency 912-526-6424  
 Sheriff 912-526-6778



## EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

I live in zone \_\_\_\_\_.

My Reception Center/Shelter is \_\_\_\_\_.

My Evacuation Route is \_\_\_\_\_.

(See emergency map on page 31.)

If you cannot determine your zone, please contact Plant Hatch Emergency Planning at 912-366-2000 or 912-537-5900, Extension 2847 or call toll free 1-800-722-7774.

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## HOW PLANT HATCH WORKS

A nuclear power plant such as Plant Hatch works in much the same way as other steam-generating plants. Fuel rods in the reactor core contain uranium oxide pellets. In a neutron chain reaction inside the reactor vessel, the uranium atoms split by fission, creating heat. When water is pumped from the bottom of the reactor up to the hot fuel rods, it is vaporized into steam. The steam turns the turbine generator and then is funneled into a condenser to be cooled. The water is then sent back through the reactor to make more steam.

## HOW TO DETERMINE YOUR ZONE

Notice on the map that the 10-mile area has been divided into zones. The number by the zone letter tells the distance (in miles) between that area and the plant. You can also find your zone by looking for the zone identification sticker on your radio.

It is very unlikely that every zone would be affected in an emergency. Government officials will give instructions on which zones are affected and what actions should be taken. You should know the zone in which you live and work. For example, Altamaha

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed*	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1 New Year's Day
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

\* NOAA Weather Radio tests every Wednesday.

Notes:

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December						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed*	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				First Day of Winter		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Christmas						

\* NOAA Weather Radio tests every Wednesday.

**SEE MAP PAGE 34-35**

Notes:

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ZONES	EVACUATION ROUTES	RECEPTION CENTERS
A	Evacuation Route 1	<b>Toombs County</b> Toombs County High School Gym County Road 337 South Lyons Center Road Lyons
	Evacuation Route 4	<b>Appling County</b> Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South Baxley
B-5	Evacuation Route 4	<b>Appling County</b> Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South Baxley
C-5	Evacuation Route 4	
D-5	Evacuation Route 1	<b>Toombs County</b> Toombs County High School Gym County Road 337 South Lyons Center Road Lyons
E-5	Evacuation Route 1	
B-10	Evacuation Route 4	<b>Appling County</b> Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South Baxley
C-10	Evacuation Route 4	

ZONES	EVACUATION ROUTES	RECEPTION CENTERS
D-10	Evacuation Route 4	<b>Appling County</b> Appling County Comprehensive High School Georgia Highway 15 South Baxley
E-10	Evacuation Route 4	
F-10	Evacuation Route 5	<b>Jeff Davis County</b> Jeff Davis High School 156 Collins Street Hazlehurst
G-10	Evacuation Route 5	
H-10	Evacuation Route 1	<b>Toombs County</b> Toombs County High School Gym County Road 337 South Lyons Center Road Lyons
I-10	Evacuation Route 1	
J-10	Evacuation Route 2	
K-10	Evacuation Route 2	
L-10	Evacuation Route 3	<b>Tattnall County</b> Reidsville Middle School 148 West Brazell Street Reidsville

