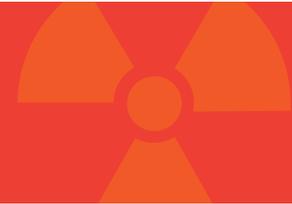


Consideration for Emergency Response Plans In the Event of a Nuclear Incident



Reducing Exposure following a Nuclear Incident

1. The most hazardous fallout (airborne particles the size of salt or ash) may arrive in the first 15 to 30 minutes after the blast. Lack of visible fallout does not mean there is no radiation.
2. Large multistory structures, gymnasiums, auditoriums and underground spaces are deemed "adequate shelter" as these types of buildings can reduce exposure to radioactive fallout. Do not stay in modular or prefabricated rooms such as trailers or other nonpermanent structures, as they offer limited protection from radiation exposure.
3. All students, faculty, staff and visitors should seek "adequate shelter" within 15 minutes of the blast. Move to the center of the building and get as far away from outside walls and windows as possible. Unless or until you receive further instructions, stay in place for a minimum of 24 hours.
4. Expect that there may be limited emergency services available for at least the first 24 hours. Schools should prepare to be self-sufficient for several days.
5. Plan and prepare for the sanitation needs of those sheltering. Collect water in containers as soon as possible (in the first few hours), as water pressure may decrease significantly over time.
6. Do not deny shelter; allow all late-comers entry into shelter. Instruct them on how to decontaminate, as radioactive particles could transfer from person to person in small, less-hazardous amounts. Any lifesaving first aid should be given prior to decontamination.
7. Provide staff with access to communication equipment, such as televisions, hand-cranked radios and other communication devices. Authorities may use all channels available to provide guidance.
8. Prepare staff to listen and watch for nonverbal cues on the emotional well-being of students.

Nuclear Detonation Zones



- Light Damage Zone**
Windows mostly broken, injuries requiring self-care or outpatient care
- Moderate Damage Zone**
Significant building damage and rubble, downed utility poles, overturned automobiles, fires, many serious injuries; greatest lifesaving opportunities
- Severe Damage (No-Go) Zone**
Buildings destroyed; radiation prevents entry into the area; lifesaving not likely

Decontamination Instructions

- Remove outer clothes.
- Shower or wipe exposed skin and hair.
- Gently wash or wipe; no hard scrubbing.
- Double-bag clothes and towels (store near door).
- Brushing off or removing outer garments could get rid of much of the radioactive particles until the person can be more thoroughly decontaminated.

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