



Daya Bay Contingency Plan Practical Tips



Where are the nuclear power stations at Daya Bay and how safe are they?

- The Guangdong Nuclear Power Station (GNPS) and the Lingao Nuclear Power Station (LNPS) are located at Daya Bay in Guangdong, about 50 kilometres northeast of the urban areas of Hong Kong.
- The two power stations have adopted a well-proven French pressurised water reactor design and are operated strictly in accordance with international safety standards. The risk of any serious nuclear accident is extremely small.

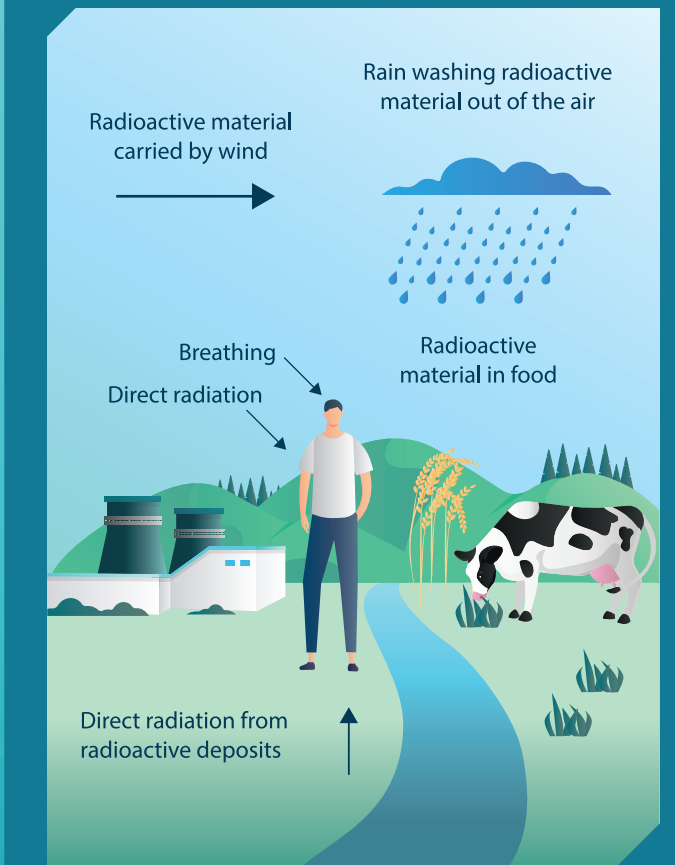


How would people in Hong Kong be affected in the unlikely event of a severe nuclear accident?

- Only in the extreme scenario of a reactor core meltdown together with severe damage to the containment structures would people outside the reactor site be affected.
- Radioactive substances released into the air may be transported by wind in the same way that a plume of smoke would be, and would become diluted with increasing time and distance.

- During the passage of a plume of radioactive substances, people may be exposed to radiation in three main ways:

- ✓ External exposure to radioactive substances carried in the air and deposited on the ground.
- ✓ Internal exposure from inhalation of airborne radioactive substances.
- ✓ Internal exposure from consumption of contaminated food and water.



- The Government has put in place a comprehensive Daya Bay Contingency Plan that can minimise the impact of such an event and protect the health and safety of the people of Hong Kong.

If a nuclear emergency occurs, what should we do?

- In the unlikely event of a nuclear incident at Daya Bay, you should:
 - ✓ Stay calm and respond in a rational manner.
 - ✓ Follow the advice given by the Government through various channels including broadcast through radio and TV as well as the dedicated DBCP website (www.dbcp.gov.hk).
 - ✓ Not fall victim to rumours.



What should I do if I am asked to take shelter during the passage of a plume?

- If you are advised to remain indoors during the passage of a plume (which may last for a few hours depending on the weather conditions), you should:
 - ✓ Close all windows and doors.
 - ✓ Turn off the air exchange setting of heaters, air-conditioners and any other air exchange ventilation systems.
 - ✓ Listen to radio and TV announcements or check the Government's websites or mobile apps for emergency information.
 - ✓ Avoid using telephones, including mobile phones, to prevent overloading of the system and interference with emergency communication.



- It is not envisaged that a nuclear accident will give rise to the need for sheltering in areas along the plume's pathway beyond 20 kilometres from Daya Bay.

If I am asked to evacuate, what should I do?

- It is not envisaged that a nuclear accident at Daya Bay will give rise to the need for evacuation of people in Hong Kong. As a precautionary measure, residents and visitors on Tung Ping Chau and vessels in Mirs Bay within 20 kilometres from Daya Bay may be evacuated.
- If you are asked to evacuate, please follow the advice given by the Government. Stay calm and don't panic.
- Gather clothing and personal items to take with you, such as:
 - ✓ Medical needs – drugs, eyeglasses, dentures, etc.
 - ✓ Special diet food.
 - ✓ Baby supplies – food, formula, diapers, favourite toy, etc.
 - ✓ Extra clothing and shoes.
 - ✓ Personal hygiene items.
 - ✓ Cash, credit cards.
 - ✓ Identification and important papers.
 - ✓ Mobile phone, notebook and charger, keys, etc.



- Check your house to ensure that all water faucets, lights and appliances are turned off. Close and lock your windows and door.

What is decontamination?

- If persons evacuated are found to be contaminated by radioactive substances, decontamination procedures will follow.
- The Government may set up Monitoring Centres to provide assistance to contaminated persons and carry out decontamination as needed.
- Simply by changing clothes and wiping the skin with clean paper towels should remove most of the contamination.
- If this is not effective, showering, or even hospitalisation, may follow.

Will contaminated persons or objects affect other people?

- The chance of occurrence of an off-site nuclear emergency at Daya Bay is extremely small. However, in the event of such a nuclear emergency, there is a possibility that persons or objects in close vicinity may be contaminated by radioactive substances released off-site.
- However, it is very unlikely for contaminated persons or objects to cause harm to others.
- Unlike infectious agents, radiological contamination is usually not readily transferable, will not multiply over time, and will reduce significantly over time owing to radioactive decay and basic personal hygiene measures.

Should I use a thyroid blocking agent?

- Radioactive iodine is among the most common fission products released in a nuclear accident. People in close vicinity of an accident site and emergency responders may be exposed to significant level of radioactive iodine. Infants and young children are the more susceptible groups. Thyroid blocking agents (i.e. stable iodine) taken before or within a few hours of the arrival of the plume can effectively block the thyroid gland's uptake of radioactive iodine and so reduce the risk of thyroid cancer.
- The Government has stockpiled thyroid blocking agents for emergency use. If needed, the Government will make an announcement and give instructions. Emergency response departments will distribute the thyroid blocking agents for use by specific groups of people.



- The prudent assessment is that only evacuees from Tung Ping Chau and Mirs Bay and emergency responders involved in the evacuation may need thyroid blocking agents. In view of possible side effects, people should only use thyroid blocking agents when advised by the Government.

Are there any restrictions on consumption of food or water?

- Where radioactive fallout has occurred, there may be a risk of food and water exposed to the outdoor environment becoming contaminated. Leafy vegetables, fruits and mushrooms grown outdoors are particularly susceptible to radioactive fallout. In addition, radionuclides may appear in milk produced by dairy cows that have grazed on pastures contaminated by fallout.
- The Daya Bay Contingency Plan provides for countermeasures against ingestion of contaminated food and water, covering an area at a distance of up to 85 kilometres from Daya Bay, i.e. the whole of Hong Kong.
- Where necessary, food, live food animals and water imported from the vicinity of the nuclear power stations or those locally produced or available will be closely monitored for possible contamination. The monitoring results will be announced through the Government's websites.
- You should pay attention to the Government's advice on any restrictions on the consumption of food or water.



Where can I get more information?

To find out more about the Daya Bay Contingency Plan, please visit www.dbcp.gov.hk.

