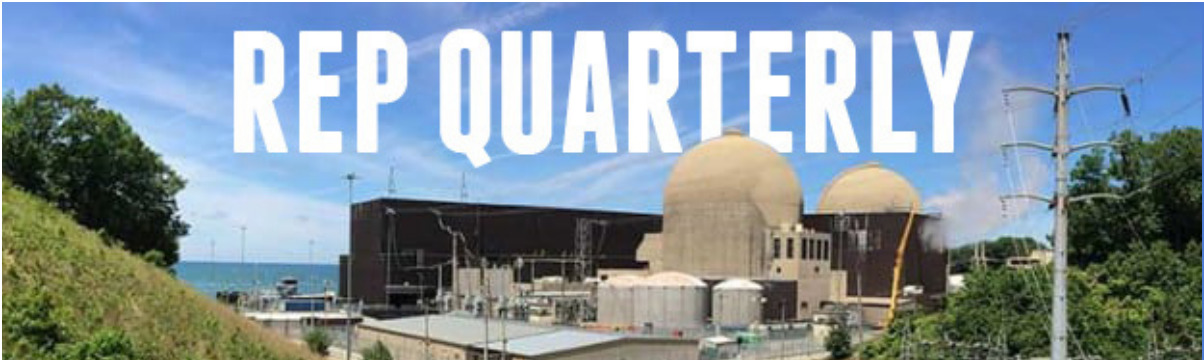


REP QUARTERLY



Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Quarterly Newsletter

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Calendar

No trainings currently available

Message From the Indiana State REP Coordinator

Hello, everyone. I am the new REP Coordinator at IDHS. I hold a master's degree in public health and spent the past year working the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic response in both Indiana and the City of Cincinnati. Although I am still new to the REP position, the IDHS REP Program will continue to prevent, respond to and recover from incidents involving nuclear power plants.

This edition of REP Quarterly includes articles about how hurricanes like Hurricane Ida affect nuclear power plants and how Fukushima continues to move forward in its efforts to clean up. I am also excited to announce the 2023 National REP Conference will be coming to Indianapolis. I will share more details as they become available.

I will be working on regional visits this fall to talk about REP trainings, SOP changes and adopting the new 2019 REP Manual. Please feel free to reach out if you would like to connect or have a concern.

Stay safe and prepared,

Courtney Eckstein, REP Coordinator

Extreme Weather: How Hurricanes Affect Nuclear Power Plants

Unified
CBRNResponder
Mobile App Available



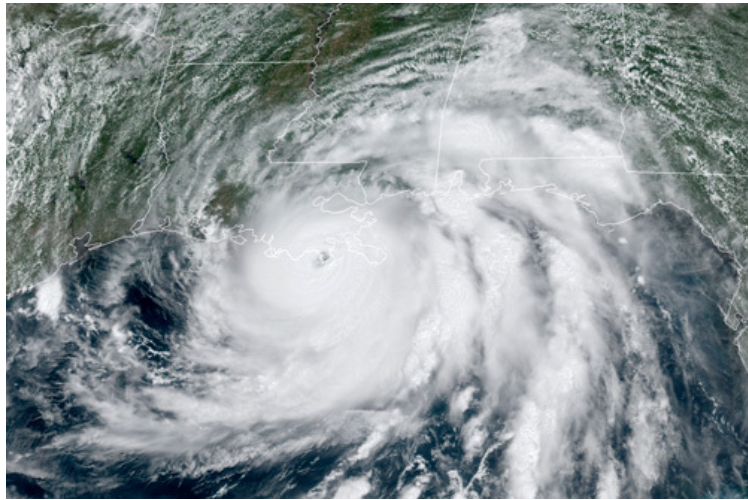
The CBRNResponder Team announced that version 1.0 of the new unified CBRNResponder mobile app is now available. The following features are available:

- Improved navigation
- New mobile app landing page
- Quick access to most recently opened event
- Filtered events list
- Downloading and viewing synced documents
- Ability to create an event (event managers only)
- Upload facility floor plans
- Separate assignments and alert screens for events
- KML/Shape file display on event map

IDHS Radiation Equipment Notice

IDHS is still developing a plan to have all IDHS radiation equipment calibrated and repaired in accordance with manufacturer standards.

Agencies in need of equipment calibration or repair should email [hazmat@dhs.in.gov](mailto: hazmat@dhs.in.gov) for more information.



This is the first of a series of articles about how different natural hazards affect nuclear power plant operations.

Nuclear power plants in the United States are built to withstand all extreme weather events, including hurricanes. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) sets regulations to prepare for incoming inclement weather. Preparation begins 72 to 120 hours before the initial impacts of the storm. During the preparation phase, communication plans are established with state and county emergency management officials, the NRC and the FEMA Region while tracking the storm's path and wind speeds to determine if the nuclear reactors need to be shut down. All nuclear reactors shut down automatically if there is a loss of external power.

After the storm passes, FEMA determines if a Disaster Initiated Review is needed. During the review, FEMA assesses if communication lines are still open, how much infrastructure damage has occurred and if evacuation routes have been blocked. Before Hurricane Ida made landfall on Aug. 29, the last time Louisiana shut down a power plant was in 2012 in preparation for Hurricane Isaac. I will share more in future newsletters about the response to Hurricane Ida, as information becomes available.

To read more about how nuclear plants have responded to different weather events in the past, visit the [Nuclear Energy Institute website](#).

Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Prepares to Release Treated Water



Eleven years after a tsunami flooded the reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, leading to multiple explosions inside the plant, it announced its initial plans to begin safely releasing millions of tons of treated water used to cool the nuclear power plant. In two years, Japan will begin the water release process, but "only after the water has been filtered and stripped of the radioactive isotopes strontium and cesium," according to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi said the organization is working closely with Japan on the water release to ensure "a safe and transparent implementation." Their plan includes environmental monitoring during the water release, regular inspections of the area, plus much more.

Learn more at the [IAEA website](#).

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