



Hazard Resilience Strategies

Nuclear Failure

Nuclear Accidents

Nuclear failure ^{1 2 3 4 5}

- Ensure the community has explored alternatives to nuclear power to reduce risk.
- Ensure community-based nuclear failure exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)
- Ensure existing nuclear facilities have emergency management plans and plans for containment of hazardous materials.
- Ensure most residents and businesses are prepared for nuclear accidents by arranging emergency meeting and communication plans with loved ones and know where to find safe shelters.
- Ensure plans are in place to safely evacuate resident to designated shelters.
- Ensure regulations are in place that prohibit development and limit land use within areas of nuclear accident risk
- Ensure regulations require specific building codes for developments within areas of nuclear accident risk, such as sealing building ventilation systems for residences in proximity to nuclear plants.
- Ensure the community has contact with nuclear preparedness agencies such as the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission to receive nuclear emergency preparedness training and information in the event of a nuclear accident.
- Ensure the community has plans in place for the evacuation of residents to safe shelters.
- Ensure the community has pre-designated shelters both in and outside of the community in the event of nuclear crisis.
- Ensure the community has plans which include banning food and water distribution, sheltering livestock, protecting animal feed and providing uncontaminated feed, especially to milk producing cows, goats, and sheep.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a nuclear accident and the warning includes instructions such as remaining indoors and closing all windows, doors, chimneys and turning off ventilation systems There is a warning system in place to notify police, fire and ambulance personnel of a potential nuclear accident

- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant and homeless people of a potential nuclear accident
- Ensure redundant cooling systems are in place.
- Ensure diverse cooling systems are in place.
- Ensure that in a worst case scenario following failure of all cooling systems and back-up cooling systems, manual cooling protocol has been developed and, furthermore, created to minimize risks to workers.
- Ensure existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity, hazard specific conditions and evacuation procedures to other emergency shelters located outside of nuclear fallout danger zones.

References

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