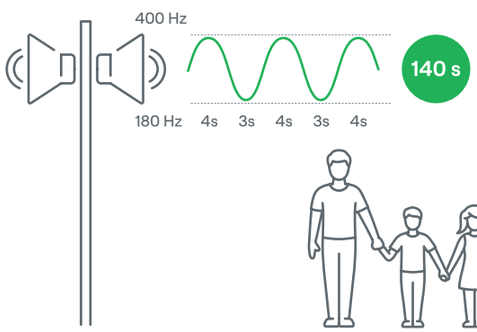
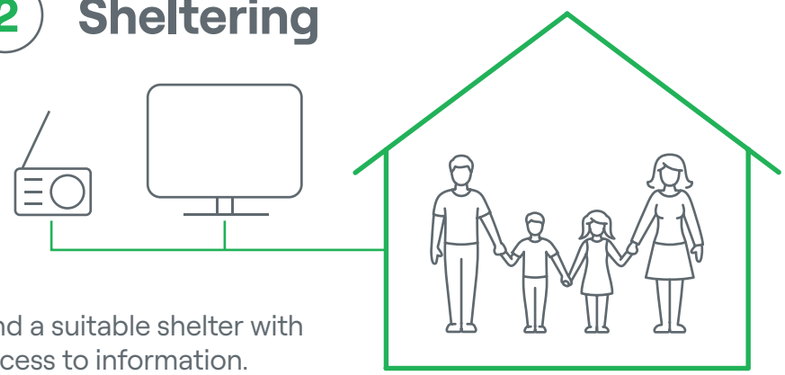
Basic information in the event of a radiation accident at Dukovany NPP

1 Warning



Attention!
A fluctuating siren tone sounds for 140 seconds.

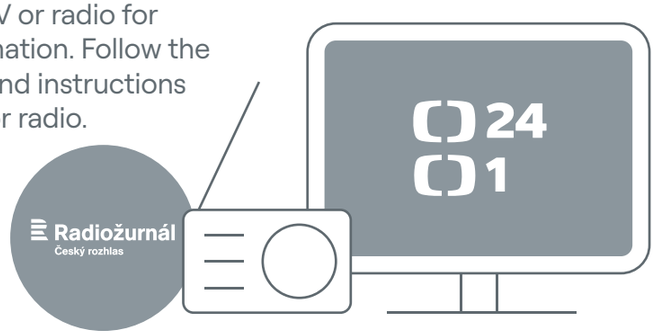
2 Sheltering



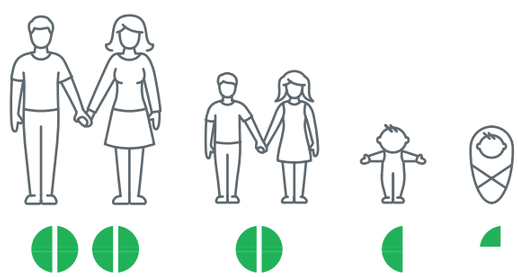
Find a suitable shelter with access to information.

3 Information

Turn on the TV or radio for further information. Follow the information and instructions from the TV or radio.



4 Iodine prophylaxis



Take potassium iodide tablets when instructed to do so by the TV or radio. Follow the dosage instructions provided in the package information.

5 Follow instructions

Follow the information and instructions constantly.
Give priority to information from the mass media.

6 Protective equipment

Use improvised protective equipment against the adverse effects of radioactive substances when moving out of the shelter.

7 Evacuation kit

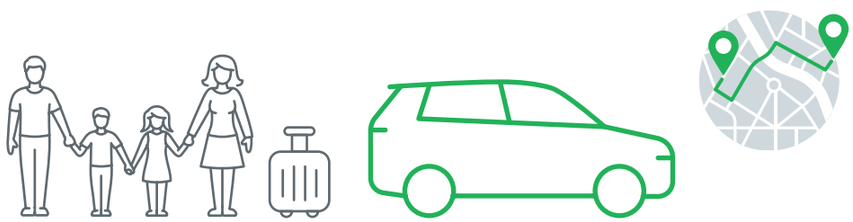
Get your evacuation kit ready.
It should contain the following items:

- food,
- valuables and documents,
- medicines and hygiene,
- clothing and equipment for sleeping,
- electronics and entertainment.

8 Secure the home

Secure your home and animals before leaving.
Fill in forms C and D.

9 Evacuation a) self-evacuation



Follow the specified evacuation route. Follow the rules of safe driving.
Minimise the car ventilation and air conditioning while driving.
Internal air circulation can be used.

b) mass evacuation

Follow the directions of the municipal office and report to the location, from where the evacuation by bus will be carried out.

Dear citizens,

you are holding a calendar with basic information in the event of a radiation accident, which is intended for you, the resident inhabitants of the emergency planning area of the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant.. It serves to ensure that you are prepared for a possible radiation accident. The calender was prepared for you by the Emergency Preparedness Section and Nuclear Communication Section of ČEZ, a. s., the text was approved by the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB), the Governor of the South Moravian Region, the Governor of the Vysočina Region, the Fire Rescue Service of the South Moravian Region and the Fire Rescue Service of the Vysočina Region.

We recommend that you

- familiarise yourself with the content of basic information and if you do not find answers to all the questions that you may have in this regard, contact the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant Information Centre for further information,
- keep the basic information in an accessible and memorable place so that you can find and use it at any time,
- Pay attention to the forms that are at the end of the basic information, familiarise yourself with them and fill them in carefully according to the instructions.

Contact details for the Dukovany NPP Information Centre

Phone:	**561 105 519, 561 102 992**
E-mail:	**infocentrum.edu@cez.cz**
Websites:	**www.cez.cz, www.aktivnizona.cz**
Facebook	**www.facebook.com/ICDukovany**

It is open daily, including public holidays except for the first Monday of the month, Easter Monday, December 24th to 26th and January 1st, namely Monday to Sunday from 9.00 a.m.to 4 p.m. During the summer holidays, the opening hours are extended: Monday to Sunday from 9.00 a.m.to 5 p.m..

SMS and information system for residents in the vicinity of the power plant

You can register here now at **www.aktivnizona.cz.**
Registered users will receive information for example about:

- siren tests,
- tests of technology involving noise emissions,
- or other important information about events that may affect the surrounding area.

The system does not replace, but only complements the sirens and other public warning and information mechanisms.

Basic information in the event of a radiation accident at the Dukovany NPP 2026- 2027

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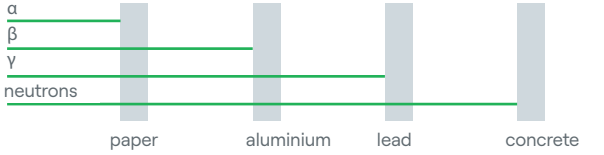
Basic data on ionising radiation and its effects on the human body and the environment

Radioactivity is the natural ability of certain substances (both natural and artificial) to spontaneously transform (disintegrate). During this transformation, radioactive substances emit invisible radiation (ionising radiation), which has the ability to penetrate matter, including the human body. Some types of ionising radiation have very little penetration and a thin layer of paper, for example, is sufficient for their capture. Others, however, are so penetrating that a thick layer of heavy materials, such as lead or concrete, is required to absorb them.



Penetration of radiation through different types of materials

Ionising radiation can have adverse effects on the human body. Reducing the exposure of the human body to ionising radiation is the best protection. Ionising radiation has been present all around us since the beginning of our planet, independent of human existence. Natural sources of ionising radiation include cosmic radiation and radiation from radioactive elements in the earth's crust, as well as natural radioactive substances in ourselves.

Artificial sources of ionising radiation include sources of ionising radiation used in healthcare, industry (including nuclear installations), science, research. Further sources of ionising radiation include radionuclides found in the environment after nuclear power plant accidents (associated with radioactive material leakage) and after nuclear weapons tests. It should be noted that, apart from medical exposure, other artificial sources contribute to human exposure only to a minimum.

The transformation of radioactive substances can take fractions of a second or even thousands of years. Living matter can be damaged by ionising radiation, the extent of which depends mainly on the dose received. The dose is the ratio of the energy transmitted by ionising radiation per unit of mass. The direct action of ionising radiation energy on a person is called exposure.

We express the magnitude of exposure using quantities that have the common unit of 1 Sv (Sievert). The effects of exposure depend on the size of the energy that the ionising radiation transfers to 1 kg of substance. We refer to such energy as a dose measured in units of 1 Gy (Gray). For simplification, it can be said that 1 Sv = 1 Gy.

Contributions of various sources to human exposure

Description of the operation of the nuclear power plant

The nuclear power plant uses the transformation of thermal energy obtained from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor to produce electricity.

The whole process of heat generation, production of steam for driving a turbine and cooling steam after passing through the turbine is carried out in three circuits separated from each other.

The first - primary (nuclear) circuit consists of:

- reactor (as the source of heat),
- circulation pumps (ensure the coolant circulation between the reactor and the steam generator),
- steam generators (they hermetically separate the primary and secondary circuit).

The main function of the primary circuit is to remove the heat generated in the reactor during nuclear fuel fission and to transfer it to the secondary circuit via steam generators, i.e. heat exchangers, in which steam is generated.

The second - secondary (non-nuclear) circuit consists of:

- steam pipelines,
- turbine with an electric current generator,
- steam condensers with auxiliary circuits.

The function of the secondary circuit is to use the steam generated in steam generators to turn the turbine blades. The turbine turns a generator that generates electricity.

The third - tertiary (non-nuclear) cooling water circuit

dissipates the residual heat from the turbine condensers to cooling towers.

The main function of this circuit is the reverse condensation of steam passed through turbine to water.

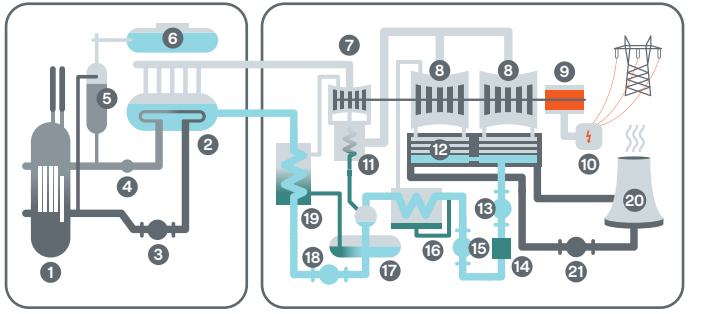


Diagram of the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant

Primary circuit
❶ reactor ❷steam generator ❸ main circulation pump ❹ main shut-off valves ❺pressuriser ❻ bubbler tank

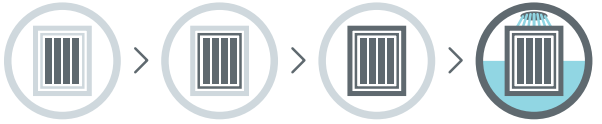
Secondary circuit
❼ high pressure stage of turbine ❽ low pressure stage of turbine ❾ generator ❿ transformer ⓫ separator and reheater ⓬ condenser ⓭ condensate pump of level 1 ⓮ unit water treatment building ⓯ condensate pump of level 2 ⓰ heater of low-pressure regeneration ⓱ feed water tank ⓲ feed water pump ⓳ heater of high-pressure regeneration

Tertiary circuit
⓴ cooling tower ㉑ pumps of circulation cooling water

Ensuring nuclear safety

The basic principle of the safety of the nuclear power plant is to ensure the integrity of protective barriers that prevent the leakage of radioactive substances contained in the nuclear fuel in the reactor to the surrounding environment.

These barriers are protected by safety systems in case of possible failures of nuclear power plant operation. Safety systems are backed up and put into operation automatically. Even in the event of an accident, radioactive substances are detained in the space of the protective envelope. The probability that there would be a protective envelope failure at the same time is very small. However, if such an unlikely failure nevertheless occur, pre-planned protective measures would be implemented to ensure the protection of the population



1st barrier
ceramic fuel

2nd barrier
cladding of fuel elements

3rd barrier
primary pressure circuit

4th barrier
the reinforced concrete protective envelope (containment) hermetically separates the primary circuit from the environment

Conceptual diagram of the nuclear power plant's protective barriers

Radiation accident and radiation protection

A radiation accident is an event that leads to or may lead to exceeding exposure limits and requires the introduction of urgent protective measures for the population to prevent exceeding the limits or deterioration of the situation in terms of radiation protection assurance.

Radioactive substances can be carried by the wind in the form of gases or aerosols to the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. Subsequently, they may settle on buildings, soil, plants, possibly human skin or clothing, and in the environment in general. This process is called contamination.

Radioactive substances can get into the human body by inhalation or consumption of contaminated liquids and food and cause thus internal exposure. Radioactive substances deposited on the surface of the ground may cause external exposure of persons (so-called cloud and fallout exposure). Due to internal contamination, a person is exposed to radiation for as long as the substance is present inside the body (but the substance is gradually excreted and disintegrates). On the other hand, the dose from external exposure depends on the length of time a human being is exposed to the radiation (but a person himself is not the source of the radiation). A brief overview of the biological effects of radiation can be found here: https://www.sujb.cz/radiacni-ochrana/oznameni-a-informace/strucny-prehled-biologickych-ucinku-zareni/

How and at what concentration radioactive substances will spread outside the nuclear power plant is primarily affected:

- by the actual course of the radiation accident,
- by the weather at the time of the release of radioactive substances and in the period immediately after it.

The concentration of radioactive substances and thus the degree of threat to the population by radioactive substances depends on specific meteorological conditions and decreases with increasing distance from the source and with time since the leakage of radioactive substances.

The limitation of human exposure to ionising irradiation is the basis of radiation protection. The effective and most important way of protection is **sheltering**. The effects of radioactive radiation are significantly reduced simply by staying in buildings with windows and doors closed. Closed masonry provides the best protection against the effects of radioactive substances.

Iodine prophylaxis is an important measure. One of the substances that leaks out in a radiation accident at a nuclear facility is radioactive iodine. Iodine tends to accumulate in a person's thyroid gland. To prevent the accumulation of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland and the consequent damage to health, tablets of non-radioactive iodine in the form of potassium iodide are used. Correct timing of ingestion of a potassium iodide tablet ensures full thyroid saturation with non-radioactive iodine, prevents the accumulation of radioactive iodine and thus damage to the thyroid gland.

Another measure is an evacuation, which is managed by the public authorities. You can find details of the evacuation further in the chapter **Evacuation**.

Possible routes of exposure

Emergency planning area (EPA)

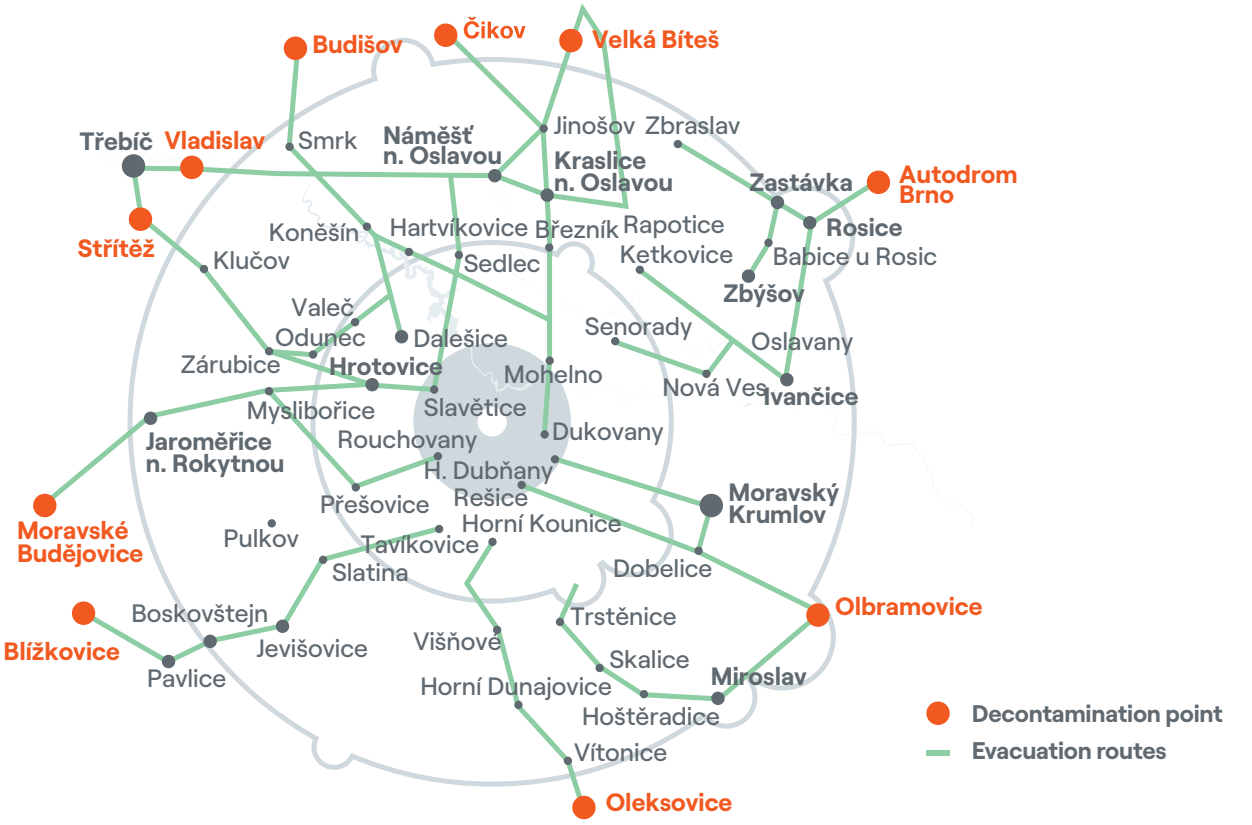
The EPA is the area around the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant where the requirements for the preparation and eventual, implementation of population protection measures apply.

In a radiation accident, the following protective measures may be implemented in the EPA to limit exposure of the population:

- warning and information,
- sheltering,
- iodine prophylaxis,
- restrictions on the movement and stay of persons,
- evacuation,
- regulation of food, water and feed intake.

The EPA is divided first into three zones representing a circle (zone) with radii 5 km, 10 km and 20 km from the nuclear power plant and 16 circular sectors. The exact course of the boundaries of the sectors and the central area is adapted to local geographical conditions.

The EPA map is provided at the end of the basic information.



Schematic representation of the EPA

How to proceed when a radiation accident arises

General principles and behaviour:

- **follow** the instructions of the rescue services and public administration bodies,
- **obtain** information from official sources and **do not spread** alarming and unverified reports,
- **warn** other threatened persons in your immediate vicinity,
- **do not make unnecessary phone calls,** there may be an overload of the telephone network. **Call** the emergency number, only if there is a threat to your health, life, property, safety or public order:

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic	**150**
Emergency medical service	**155**
Police of the Czech Republic	**158**
Municipal Police	**156**
Emergency call	**112**

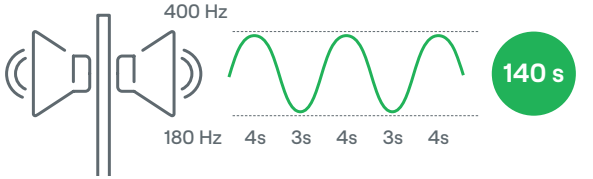
- **help** neighbours, especially old and sick people,
- **be aware** that human life and health always takes precedence the safeguarding of property thereafter.

Warning and information

The aim of the warning and information is to ensure that the population carries out the announced protective measures (sheltering, iodine prophylaxis) leading to a reduction in the effects of leaked radioactive substances to a minimum.

When a radiation accident arises, the first measure is warning the population by a GENERAL WARNING signal (a fluctuating tone for 140 seconds that can sound 3 times in a row) by means of:

- a siren network
- and local information systems (local radio).



Graphical representation of the "General Warning" signal

Immediately after the warning signal, there will be emergency information with instructions for the population by means of:

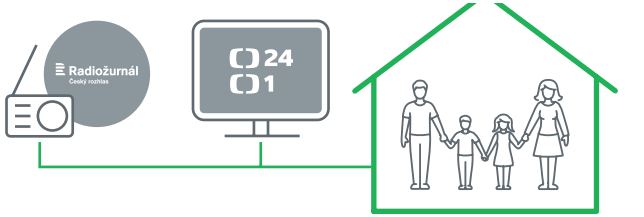
- television and radio.

In your own interest, follow the instructions of the public authorities which you receive through the broadcast of mass media, local reports or in any other way usual in the place.

Sheltering

Sheltering is planned for the necessary duration, for a maximum of 2 days.

At home



Sheltering in houses

If you are at home at the time of the sheltering announcement, we recommend that you follow the following measures:

- **keep calm**,
- **gather** everyone present in a room with the possibility of listening to a television or radio broadcast, constant access to information is very important,
- **Turn on** radio (or internet broadcasts) at the specified stations listed below on which the instructions for your further activities will be communicated:
  - **television station ČT 1 or ČT 24,**
  - **the radio station Český rozhlas Radiožurnál (Czech Radio - Radio Journal), Czech Radio Brno or Czech Radio Vysočina,**
- **turn off** the ventilation and air conditioning equipment and close the vents (in the bathrooms, toilets, pantries, chimney flaps, etc.), if the technology of the house allows it,

- **extinguish (turn off)** all fuel combustion devices,
- **close** windows and doors and seal them if possible,
- **lock** animals in buildings and provide them with sufficient water and fodder,
- **phone** only in the most urgent cases,
- **do not leave** the chosen shelter, unless you receive instructions for other activities through public or local media from public authorities,
- never **carry out**spontaneous evacuation at the time of leakage of radioactive substances.

In the workplace,

- **follow** the instructions of your superiors or the organisational guidelines,if they are processed, in other cases, follow the same procedure as when taking shelter at home,
- **follow the instructions** of staff in health, social, cultural, transport and other public facilities.

Outside the building

- **seek** shelter (in a foreign environment, **ask** for assistance and entering the building, **provide** your own shelter to all who need it).

Child care

- **do not pick up** children from kindergartens, schools and school facilities, children will be properly cared for by their staff,
- **try to contact** your children who are at home unattended and **inform** them about the situation. If necessary, **try** to provide surveillance for them or **inform** the mayor of the municipality about your children.

Care for persons with disabilities

- **remember**, whether there are people living near you who, due to illness, being bedridden, with limited sight, hearing or mobility and similar could have overheard the announcement of the signal or are unable to respond to it properly as a result of their limited possibilities,
- **alert them** to the situation arisen and **help them** to carry out the announced protective measures
- possibly **contact** the mayor of your municipality.

How to behave when you have to leave the shelter

If you have to leave the flat or the building where you take shelter for any reason, we recommend:

- **to limit** the time of leaving the shelter for the duration strictly necessary,
- **to protect** the airways and eyes,
- **to protect** the body surface.

Use simple tools that can be made from available household items for your own protection:

- **protection of airways and eyes** is carried out with a respirator, mouthpiece or improvised mask (such as a wet handkerchief, towel, folded gauze), ski/swimming goggles, etc.,
- **protection of body surface** by means of overalls, trousers, sports sets, etc., wearing for example a raincoat, a long coat, gloves (cotton, rubber, leather) over them, high closed shoes or boots or footwear sleeves (for example covers made of plastic bags on hands and feet), head cover (hat, cap, hood, etc.).

Perform individual decontamination after returning to the building:

- **take off** the used protective equipment and used outer clothing behind the door of the house (in the hallway in front of the flat). Place these items in a pre-prepared plastic bag that you close tightly,
- If possible, **take a shower** or **wash** with lukewarm soapy water, paying particular attention to washing hands, face, hair and beard. **rinse** your mouth, nose and eyes with ordinary water (you can also use boric acid or eye water on your eyes),
- then **put on** clean clothing.

Eating while in shelter

- **consume** only protected food (enclosed in packaging, bottles, stored in refrigerators, canned products and similar),
- **do not consume** food, in particular vegetables and fruits, which were outside the shelter, in the wild, in the garden or in an unprotected area after announcement of the radiation accident,
- **you can use** water from a public water-main without concern, it will be controlled and in case of contamination the inhabitants will be informed in good time,
- **you can** use water from closed wells if necessary, **do not drink** water from surface sources, unclosed wells and unclosed containers that were outside the shelter after the announcement of the radiation accident.

Care of animals

- **try** to prevent animals from consuming unprotected feed, in particular green forage and surface water,
- **ensure** additional feed and water supplies against contamination by covering them with a canvas or plastic foil,
- **provide** nursing care only to the necessary extent and only if it does not endanger public health,
- **mark** the facility with sheltered animals visibly by posting Form C - .Designation of abandoned animal care facility.

Iodine prophylaxis

Your potassium iodine tablets are replaced regularly before the expiry date. Take potassium iodine tablets at the prescribed dosage only after the call in the mass media. Delayed uptake results in reduced protective effects. If the situation requires, you will be asked by the media or public authorities to take the next dose within 24-48 hours.

Dosage

The prescribed dosage of potassium iodide is specified in the package leaflet, which you should **read** carefully.

Newborns up to 1 month of age	Infants and children up to 3 years of age	Children from 3 to 12 years of age	Persons over 12 years of age
¼ of tablet	½ of tablet	1 tablet	2 tablets
16 mg	32 mg	65 mg	130 mg

Potassium iodide normally does not have side effects. Therefore, the iodine prophylaxis is performed for all persons including children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. It is not performed for persons with increased sensitivity or intolerance to the administered preparation. Persons with proven intolerance to iodine preparations or thyroid disorder should consult the doctor at the next visit, how to proceed in the event of announced measures of iodine prophylaxis. According to the package leaflet of this medicine, the use of iodine tablets is not usually recommended to people over 40 years of age as there is no longer an increased risk of thyroid cancer caused by exposure to radioactive iodine at this age.

Notice concerning the iodine prophylaxis:

- **Do not take** potassium iodine tablets unnecessarily or in excess of the specified amount. You will not benefit your health by this.
- no additional doses of potassium iodide are given to newborns (up to 1 month of age) and a maximum of 2 doses are given to pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- **keep** the tablets at home in a cool, dark place out of the reach of small children.

If you do not have tablets from some reason in the building at which you are at the moment, do not go out for them. Sheltering is an important measure in terms of your protection.

Evacuation

Evacuation from the endangered part of the territory is another protective measure.

Instructions for preparing and initiating the evacuation will be broadcast by the mass media and specified by the local media or by other means customary in your municipality.

Suitable evacuation routes are selected that go through pre-determined points where contamination is checked or decontamination is carried out. These places are called decontamination points. The routes then continue through pre-determined reception/evacuation centres. Except municipalities located in the EPA of the South Moravian, a 10-20 km zone around the Dukovany NPP, see Overview of reception centres to places of emergency accommodation.

Evacuation centres (Vysočina Region only) are determined according to the municipality, from which you are evacuated, and are listed at the end of the basic information. At the evacuation centre, you will be provided with additional information and, if needed, an emergency accommodation will be assigned to you.

An organised return will take place after the reasons for which the evacuation was ordered pass.

Evacuation is carried out according to the actual situation (level of contamination in the area) and the time available with regard to the preparedness of the subjects involved in the evacuation. Evacuation is normally carried out only after decontamination points, evacuation/reception centres and places of emergency accommodation are operational.

Evacuation order

If you are ordered to evacuate, observe the following instructions:

- **follow** the instructions of the public authorities and rescue services,
- **look for** the location of your reception/evacuation centre in the table at the end of the basic information and enter it in Form "A" ,
- **record** the evacuation route (indicated in this basic information) to the decontamination point, which will be communicated to you by the public authorities together with the evacuation order, on the map,
- **do not carry out** the evacuation, unless you are called upon to do so by the public authorities, you would unnecessarily complicate the situation, the implementation of protective measures, and in particular threaten your own health, health of family members and of other persons,
- **remember**, whether there are people in your immediate neighbourhood who, due to old age, being bed-ridden, with impaired hearing or medical condition, might not be able to hear the evacuation order, help these people, if needed and **inform** the mayor about them,
- **take care of** unattended children in the same way.

Principles of leaving the home during an evacuation

Prepare the evacuation kit and hand luggage in the event of leaving home due to a radiation accident and ordered evacuation.

The recommended content of the kit can be divided into several logical groups:

- food and drinks + dishes,
- valuables and documents,
- medicines and hygiene,
- clothing and equipment for sleeping,
- electronics and entertainment.

1st group: durable and well-wrapped food, drinking water (all for 2-3 days for each member of the household), mug or bowl, cutlery and can opener.

2nd group: personal documents (birth certificate, identity card, passport, health insurance card), other important documents (insurance contracts, building savings, investment contracts, shares, or latest medical reports) and cash + credit cards.

3rd group: medicines or medical aids (glasses, contact lenses, etc.) used regularly, hygiene requirements in appropriate quantities.

4th group: clothing appropriate to the season, spare underwear and footwear, sleeping bag, mat, raincoat or umbrella.

5th group: mobile phone with charger, flashlight, closing knife, sewing, writing supplies and further items for filling free time - books, small toys for children, social games.

Provide each kit with a label containing the name, address and mobile phone number of the owner. **Wrap** in a plastic foil, or **insert** it into a plastic bag and tightly close. **Put** the same label also in the pockets of small children. In the event of your decontamination, **pack** one extra piece of clothing in your well closable luggage, including underwear, shoes and other items you will need during the evacuation. The hand luggage also **secure** against contamination as well as the evacuation kit.

Take the following measures before leaving your flat:

- **switch off** and **disconnect** all electrical consumers except the refrigerator and the freezer, caution - do not switch off the main circuit breaker!
- **store** perishable food in refrigerators and freezers or throw it in a waste bin,
- **close** the main water and gas valves,
- **provide** children with a label containing their name and contact for their parents,
- **put** the evacuation kit into a plastic bag prepared in advance and closed, or wrap it in PVC foil,
- **take** the evacuation kit and the hand luggage (do not place them outside the shelter on the ground), lock the door and attach the filled in Form "D" to the entrance door - information about who was evacuated, when and to where,
- **verify** that neighbours also know that evacuation has been ordered.

If you have animals:

- **provide** the animals with enough feed and water before the evacuation, even if they should be placed in outdoor areas (yards, paddocks, pastures),
- **fill in Form "C"** - Designation of an abandoned house for care of animals and place it visibly on the house door,
- **secure** the entrances to the premises, in which the animals are housed so that they remain accessible,
- **inform** the State Veterinary Administration about all animals left in the evacuated area immediately after the evacuation using phone lines that will be published in the mass media.

Only pets that were sheltered during the leak of radioactive substances can be evacuated, and only by own vehicle with own accommodation, not by the evacuation bus. Do not forget the feed, transport box, leash, etc.

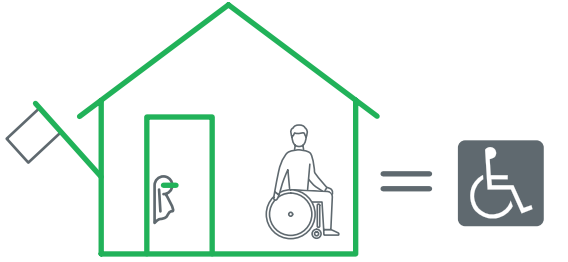
Your property will be protected by the Police of the Czech Republic and by personnel of the Army of the Czech Republic during your absence. Unauthorised persons are prohibited from moving or staying in the evacuated area.

Evacuation of disabled persons

If you are unable to carry out all the measures associated with your evacuation (e.g. for reasons of health limitation or disability):

- **ask** the mayor of your municipality for assistance, if necessary ask for assistance by calling the emergency numbers,
- or **hang** a large piece of white cloth from the window or **tie** it to the door handle of your home, if you need assistance.

It will contribute to the organisation of this assistance very much, if you now **fill in** and **hand over** at the municipal office Form "B" - Report for the municipal office, which is in the annex to this basic Information.



Transport provision of the evacuation

Evacuation can be carried out:

1. By own vehicle

Provided that:

- the vehicle is in good technical condition,
- it has sufficient supply of fuel (for about 100 km of driving),
- you know the way to the decontamination point
- and the driver is fit to drive according to the road traffic rules.

Choose the shortest route to the vehicle that would be used for evacuation.

If the vehicle is parked outside your home:

- before leaving the flat, **put on** protective footwear sleeves (plastic bag and the like) and **dress in** improvised individual protective equipment (raincoat, coat, rubber gloves, etc.) for body surface protection and **put on** equipment for protection of airways (respirators, mouth pieces, masks),
- before entering the vehicle, **take off** the equipment for body surface protection and leave it outside the vehicle, keep the protection of airways.
- **listen** to the broadcasting of the radio stations Český rozhlas Radiožurnál (Czech Radio - Radio Journal), Český rozhlas Brno or Český rozhlas Vysočina, if you have a car radio in your vehicle.
- when travelling to the decontamination point, **keep** windows closed, minimise the ventilation and the use of the vehicle air conditioning and heating equipment. The internal air circulation function of the vehicle may be used.

Furthermore, **you will undergo a contamination check**, and if contamination is detected, your vehicle will be decontaminated, or **you will go through the site** of personal decontamination yourself. **Follow** the instructions of rescue services at the site.

If you are able to arrange your **own accommodation** , **use** this possibility. In any case we ask you to: **inform** about your arrival at the municipal office of the municipality of your own accommodation. Even in case of evacuation to the place of your own accommodation, **you must follow** the established evacuation route within the emergency planning area and drive through the decontamination point.

2. By mass means of transport intended for evacuation

Buses that will take you to designated locations will be provided in individual municipalities. The municipal office will inform you about the specific locations providing buses. The beginning of boarding at the designated assembly point will be initiated by the bus horn and specified by local radio or other means usual in the location.

After being instructed to report to the bus:

- **put on** protective footwear sleeves (plastic bag and the like) and dress in improvised individual protective equipment (raincoat, coat, rubber gloves, etc.) for body surface protection and put on equipment for protection of airways (respirators, mouth pieces, masks),
- **choose** the shortest route to the bus,
- **take off** the body surface protection equipment and protective footwear sleeves before entering the bus and leave them outside the bus,
- **keep** the equipment for protection of airways on the face throughout the transfer to the decontamination point,
- **keep** calm, behave in a disciplined manner, and follow the instructions of the public authorities and rescue services conducting the evacuation,
- **alert** the mayor of the municipality to cases where fellow citizens remain in flats and buildings for whatever reason.

Disabled persons who cannot be transported by their own vehicle or by an evacuation bus will be evacuated individually by the rescue services.

Planned evacuation routes to the decontamination point:

Evacuation routes are selected so that traffic on the roads is smooth, complications do not occur, the arrival of forces and resources is not prevented, and the endangered area can be evacuated as quickly as possible through the decontamination points. **The specific use of evacuation routes will be specified according to the current development of the situation.** The routes from the decontamination point to the reception/evacuation centre will be selected on an operational basis.

Evacuation routes (EVA):

1. Dukovany - Mohelno - Březník - Kralice nad Oslavou - Náměšť nad Oslavou - Vladislav
2. Kralice nad Oslavou - Náměšť nad Oslavou - Vladislav
3. Náměšť nad Oslavou - Jinošov - Velká Bíteš
4. Dalešice - Stropešín - Koněšín - Vladislav
5. Hrotovice - Zárubice - Lipník - Klučov - Střítež
6. Rouchovany - Přešovice - Radkovice u Hr. - Myslibořice - Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou - Moravské Budějovice
7. Slavětice - Hrotovice - Myslibořice - Jaroměř nad Rokytnou - Moravské Budějovice
8. Mohelno - Kladeruby - Sedlec - Vícenice u Náměště nad Oslavou - Vladislav
9. Stropešín - Valeč - Odunec - Zárubice - Lipník - Střítež
10. Tavíkovice - Újezd - Slatina - Střelice - Jevišovice - Boskovštejn - Pavlice- Blížkovice
11. Horní Kounice - Medlice - Višňové - Horní Dunajovice - Želetice - Vítonice - Oleksovice
12. Džbánice - Trstěnice - Hostěradice - Miroslav - Olbramovice
13. Rešice - Tulešice - Vémyslice - Dobelice - Olbramovice
14. Horní Dubňany - Dolní Dubňany - Dobřínsko - Moravský Krumlov - Olbramovice
15. Rapotice - Stanoviště - Velká Bíteš
16. Zbraslav - Zastávka - Rosice - Autodrom Brno
17. Ketkovice - Oslavany - Ivančice - Neslovice - Tetčice - Autodrom Brno

Overview of reception centres - Municipalities of the South Moravian Region

Municipalities in the 5 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of reception centre and place of emergency accommodation
Horní Dubňany	Brno, Králova 45
Rešice	Brno, Kounicova 507/50

Municipalities in the 5-10 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of reception centre and place of emergency accommodation
Biskoupky	Brno, Mánesova 12c
Čermákovice	Brno, nám. Míru 4
Dobřínsko	Brno, J. Babáka 3/5
Dolní Dubňany	Brno, Kohoutova 3-11
Džbánice	Brno, Klácelova 2
Horní Kounice	Brno, Sladkého 13
Jamolice	Brno, Kounicova 46
Medlice	Brno, Tvrdého 7
Přeskače	Brno, Mánesova 12
Senorady	Brno, Vinařská 5
Tavíkovice	Brno, Purkyňova 93
Tulešice	Brno, bří Žůrků 5
Újezd	Brno, bří Žůrků 5
Vémyslice	Brno, Kolejní 2

Municipalities in the 10-20 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

For municipalities located in the EPA of the South Moravian Region, in 10-20 km zone around the Dukovany NPP, the evacuation is planned in general to pre-selected places. In the event of a radiation accident, it is therefore important that the population follows the current instructions of public authorities and representatives of the rescue services who will direct them to these places in good time.

Overview of evacuation centres - Municipalities of the Vysočina Region

Municipalities in the 5 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Dukovany	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Mohelno	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Rouchovany	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Slavětice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Šemíkovice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933

Municipalities in the 5-10 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Bačice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Březník	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Dalešice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Hrotovice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Kladeruby	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Kramolín	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Krhov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Kuroslepy	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Lhánice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Litovany	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Popůvky	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Přešovice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Račice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Sedlec	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Stropešín	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112

Municipalities in the 10-20 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Biskupice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Blatnice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Boňov	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Častotice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Číměř	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Dol. Vilémovice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Hartvíkovice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Hluboké	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Horní Lhotice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Chroustov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Jaroměřice n. Rok.	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Jasenice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Jedov	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Jinošov	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Klučov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112

Overview of evacuation centres - Municipalities of the Vysočina Region

Municipalities in the 10-20 km zone around the Dukovany NPP

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Koněšín	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Kozlany	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Kralice n. Osl.	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Krokočín	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Lesní Jakubov	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Lipník	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Myslibořice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Naloučany	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Náměšť n. Osl.	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Ocmanice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Odunec	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Ohrazenice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Okarec	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Okrašovice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Ostašov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Otradice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Petrůvky	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Plešice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Pozďatín	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Pozďátky	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Příložany	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Příštpo	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Pucov	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Pyšel	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Radkovice u Hrotovic	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Rapotice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Ratibořice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Slavíčky	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112

Evacuated municipality	Address of evacuation centre
Smrk	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Střížov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Studenec	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Sudice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Štěpánovice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Třebenice	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Třesov	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Valeč	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Vaneč	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Vícenice	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482
Vladislav	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Zahrádka	Třebíč, Manž. Curieových 1112
Zárubice	Mor. Budějovice, Havlíčkova 933
Zňátky	Velká Bíteš, Vlkovská 482

Form A - notes for your reference

Fill in now

This form is designed to allow you to record information that you may need in the event of an evacuation announcement. Fill in and keep in the calendar for your own reference!

Your evacuated municipality (name):

The designated evacuation route to the decontamination point
(complete only in case of a radiation accident, you will be informed about it simultaneously with the evacuation order):

Reception/evacuation centre
(according to the Annex "Overview of reception/evacuation centres" of this basic information):

Name and address of place of emergency accommodation
(you will be informed at the reception centre):

Reception centre of the school facility of your children *:

Reception centre of your employment*:

Important phone numbers:

Mayor:

Municipal office:

* The reception centre is determined according to the municipality in which the facility is located, see "Overview of reception centres and evacuation centres"

Note: The information needed for filling in this form will be provided to you upon request by your respective municipal office.

Form B - for the municipal office

To be filled in by persons who need assistance during the evacuation

Tear off, fill in now

and submit at your municipal office

Your name:		**Your phone number:**
Your address - street/number:	**Municipality:**	**Part of the municipality:**
Names and surnames of persons providing you with care:	**Phone number:**	**Address:**

In the event of sheltering, I need to be provided assistance (what kind):

In the event of evacuation, I need to be provided assistance (what kind):

Additional data and information:

Form C - Marking the abandoned house for care of animals

Fill in during the evacuation

To be filled in by the owner of animals after the announcement of the evacuation

Fill in this form and place it visibly on the door of your flat or house during the evacuation. Make access possible to animals!

Name and surname of the owner: **Mobile phone:** **E-mail:**

Address:

Species of animals: **Number of animals:** **Location of animals:**

Animals that require treatment (if applicable, what treatment):

Location of feeds (in a text, or, if applicable, in a drawing on the back side):

Form D - Report for the municipal office

Fill in during the evacuation

Fill in this form and place it visibly on the door of your flat or house during the evacuation.

Your evacuated municipality (name):

Your address:

Names and surnames (persons living in the same household):

We departed on (date):

at (hour):

By own vehicle: ☐ **yes** ☐ **no**

In the event of securing your own accommodation add the address, where you will stay (contact details, mobile, e-mail):

Signature:

When you arrive at the actual place of accommodation, register at the local municipal office.

Separate this part in the event of evacuation and leave it at the door of the flat or house.
By filling in and attaching this form, you will avoid being searched in your residence and will make the rescuers' work easier.

Emergency planning area of the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant