

**TAB M
NUCLEAR BLAST**

1. PURPOSE: To establish an operational procedure for the Joint Force Headquarters in Salem, Oregon as used in implementing an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the assigned facility.

2. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: The Director of State Personnel (AGP) and Director of Installations (AGI) are responsible for the maintenance of this Emergency Action Plan.

3. REFERENCES: FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/terrorism/nuclear/index.shtm>

4. GENERAL INFORMATION: The danger of a massive strategic nuclear attack on the United States is predicted by experts to be less likely today. However, terrorism, by nature, is unpredictable.

a. In general, potential targets include:

- (1) Strategic missile sites and military bases.
- (2) Centers of government such as Washington, DC, and state capitols.
- (3) Important transportation and communication centers.
- (4) Manufacturing, industrial, technology, and financial centers.
- (5) Petroleum refineries, electrical power plants, and chemical plants.
- (6) Major ports and airfields.

b. The three factors for protecting oneself from radiation and fallout are:

- (1) Distance - the more distance between you and the fallout particles, the better. An underground area such as a home or office building basement offers more protection than the first floor of a building. A floor near the middle of a high-rise may be better, depending on what is nearby at that level on which significant fallout particles would collect. Flat roofs collect fallout particles so the top floor is not a good choice, nor is a floor adjacent to a neighboring flat roof.
- (2) Shielding - the heavier and denser the materials - thick walls, concrete, bricks, books and earth - between you and the fallout particles, the better.
- (3) Time - fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you

will be able to leave the fallout shelter. Radioactive fallout poses the greatest threat to people during the first two weeks, by which time it has declined to about 1 percent of its initial radiation level.

Remember that any protection, however temporary, is better than none at all, and the more shielding, distance, and time you can take advantage of, the better.

c. If an attack warning is issued:

- (1) Take cover as quickly as you can, below ground if possible, and stay there until instructed to do otherwise.
- (2) Listen for official information and follow instructions.

d. If you are caught outside and unable to get inside immediately:

- (1) Do not look at the flash or fireball - it can blind you.
- (2) Take cover behind anything that might offer protection.
- (3) Lie flat on the ground and cover your head. If the explosion is some distance away, it could take 30 seconds or more for the blast wave to hit.
- (4) Take shelter as soon as you can, even if you are many miles from ground zero where the attack occurred - radioactive fallout can be carried by the winds for hundreds of miles. Remember the three protective factors: Distance, shielding, and time.

e. Decay rates of the radioactive fallout are the same for any size nuclear device. However, the amount of fallout will vary based on the size of the device and its proximity to the ground. Therefore, it might be necessary for those in the areas with highest radiation levels to shelter for up to a month.

f. The heaviest fallout would be limited to the area at or downwind from the explosion, and 80 percent of the fallout would occur during the first 24 hours.

g. People in most of the areas that would be affected could be allowed to come out of shelter within a few days and, if necessary, evacuate to unaffected areas.