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FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS MATERIAL

During emergency operations, additional telephone numbers will be published and broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Tennessee Valley Authority

423-365-1014

McMinn County Emergency Management Agency

423-744-5256 or 423-744-5279

Meigs County Emergency Management Agency

423-334-3211

Rhea County Emergency Management Agency

423-775-2506

Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (NON-EMERGENCY)

615-741-0001 or 800-262-3300

For alternate formats of this document, call 865-632-6824 and allow five workdays for processing.



Dear Watts Bar Neighbor,

As in the past, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the state of Tennessee and your local emergency management agency are providing you with a calendar that contains important information about Watts Bar Nuclear Plant.

This calendar contains updated information reflecting additions and changes over the past year. This information will help you better understand Watts Bar and the emergency plans that have been developed for your protection. Please keep the calendar in a convenient place and readily available. Any previous calendars or brochures concerning emergency information or instructions about Watts Bar should be discarded.

We realize that some Watts Bar neighbors may require additional assistance in the unlikely event of an emergency at the plant. Therefore, we have included a card for you to fill out and return if such assistance is needed. For your convenience, the card has been pre-addressed, and the postage has been paid. In order for emergency officials to maintain a current list of persons who would need assistance, this card must be returned immediately, even though you may have sent a card from a previous calendar or brochure.

If you have any questions about this material, please call one of the numbers listed on this page, and we will be glad to answer them for you.

Chris Reneau Site Vice President Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Tennessee Valley Authority Patrick C. Sheehan Director

Tennessee Emergency Management Agency State of Tennessee

The Prompt Notification System

We expect Watts Bar Nuclear Plant to operate safely. However, if an emergency occurs at the plant, TVA will inform state officials at once.

In-depth emergency plans have been prepared by TVA, the state of Tennessee and your local emergency management agency. These plans are in place to protect your health and safety, and this calendar is a part of those plans because we want you to be prepared, know what the sirens mean and know what you should do if you hear them.

If needed, the Prompt Notification System will be activated quickly to inform the public of any potential threat. The Prompt Notification System uses sirens and tone-alert radios to notify members of the public to tune their radios or televisions to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station. The EAS station will provide information and emergency instructions for the public to follow.

The Emergency Alert System includes local radio and television stations, NOAA Weather Radio and the cable-TV interrupt system. Fixed sirens provide coverage out to approximately 10 miles around Watts Bar. If you hear the sirens, tune to a local radio or television station for news and instructions.

The sirens are operated by the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) to warn residents of an incident at Watts Bar.

If you note a problem with one of the sirens, please notify your county or state emergency management agency using one of the number listed on page 1.



Being able to alert and warn the public quickly in an emergency can save lives.

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) provides a single interface that allows emergency officials to warn the public effectively during serious emergencies through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

In addition to the Prompt Notification System, TEMA may issue emergency alerts through radio and television broadcasters, cable systems, and satellite radio and television providers via the EAS.

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

In addition to the Prompt Notification System, TEMA may issue Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA). WEAs are emergency messages sent by authorized government alerting authorities through your wireless provider.

A WEA message will look like a text message. It will show the type and time of the alert, any action you should take, and the agency issuing the alert. To ensure that you receive all WEA messages, check the settings on your mobile phone to confirm that you have not selected to opt out of WEA messages.

NOAA Weather Radio

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In the event of an emergency at a TVA nuclear facility, NWR will also broadcast information about the emergency.

NOAA Weather Radio receivers come in a variety of sizes, styles and prices. They can be found in many electronics stores, or purchased directly from radio manufacturers and outlets found on the internet.

Local Alerts

You also may choose to sign up for your local notification system. To sign up to receive emergency alerts, register online by scanning the respective QR codes below.

McMinn County:

To sign up to receive emergency alerts, go to www.tn-mcminncounty. app.regroup.com.



Meigs County:



Rhea County:





If you hear the sirens

Check it out – it could be only a test. Siren tests occur in your area on the first Wednesday of each month at noon.

Remember: Hearing a siren or tone-alert radio does not mean you should evacuate. It means turn on your radio or television and listen for instructions.

Tune to your local radio or television station and listen for details. WUSY-FM (100.7) in Chattanooga and WIVK-FM (107.7) in Knoxville are the primary and alternate EAS stations in the area and are monitored by other stations.

Most radio and television stations in the area participate in the EAS and will be making announcements. NOAA Weather Radio (162.55 MHz) will instruct listeners to tune to one of these stations.

Check on your neighbors.

Do not use the phone unless absolutely necessary. The phone lines need to be open for emergency workers. Do not call 911 for information if you hear the sirens.

If the warning involves an incident at Watts Bar,

you may be advised to go indoors and close all windows, doors and other sources of outside air. You may be advised to monitor and prepare, or you may be advised to leave (evacuate) your area. See additional information at right.



If told to "Go Inside – Stav Inside"

This means go inside the nearest safe building or structure (home or business) and stay inside until further notification.



If you are advised to take shelter indoors

- Go indoors and stay there until further notice.
- · Close all doors and windows.
- Shut off all systems that draw outside air into the house, such as furnaces, air conditioners, fireplace vents and dampers.
- Stay tuned to your local EAS radio or television station. Emergency officials will be providing information and instructions over these stations.
- The primary and alternate EAS stations for the area are WUSY-FM (100.7) and WIVK-FM (107.7).

- Prepare to evacuate.
- If you must go outside, protect your breathing.
 Place a damp cloth or towel over your nose and mouth.
- If you are told that it is safe to go outside, try to check on your neighbors. They may not have heard the announcements.
- Do not use the phone unless you have an emergency and need help. Leave the lines open for official business.



If you are advised to monitor and prepare

This is a precautionary action to advise the public within the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) that a serious emergency at the nuclear plant exists and you should monitor the situation and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, sheltering in place or taking other protective actions.



If you are asked to leave (evacuate) the area

- Stay calm and do not rush. Evacuation can work properly and reduce your risk only if you act safely and calmly.
- Take a few items with you. Gather personal items you or your family might need, using the checklist on page 7.
- Turn off lights, appliances and water.
- As you leave, lock your house and tie a white cloth or white towel on your front door. This sign will let emergency workers know that everyone in your home has left the area.
- Please leave your pets at home with plenty of food and water. Pets will NOT be allowed in the public shelters.
- Use your own transportation or, if possible, make arrangements to ride with a neighbor. Keep car windows and air vents closed and listen to an EAS radio station.
- Use the map on page 4 of this booklet to find the sector in which you live and the evacuation route

- you should follow. Write this information in the space provided next to the map.
- Follow the evacuation routes shown on the map.
 If you need a place to stay, shelter information points will be located along the controlled evacuation routes.

If an evacuation is underway, members of the public who are NOT directed to evacuate should remain off the roadways to allow the evacuation to proceed.

While you are away

- Local police officers will secure the evacuated areas to protect homes and businesses.
- ONLY authorized persons will be allowed into the evacuated areas.
- Officials of the Tennessee Division of Radiological Health will monitor affected areas. You will be notified when it is safe to return home.



Watts Bar evacuation map and routes

If an evacuation is ordered, it is important that you follow the evacuation routes shown on the map.

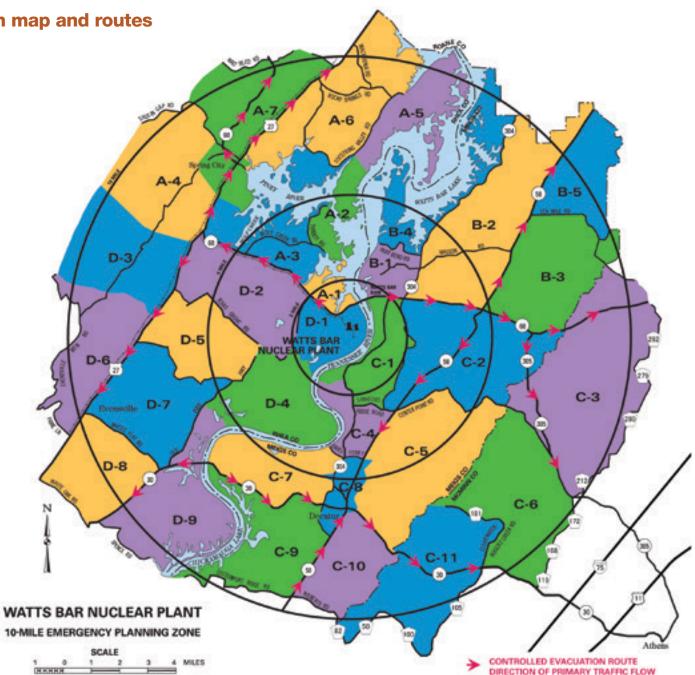
The 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is divided into sectors. For quick reference, locate the sector in which you live or work and write it in the space below.

The evacuation routes for each sector are described on page 5. If an evacuation is ordered, locate the number for your sector and follow that route. Emergency workers will patrol these roads and will provide any aid or guidance you need.

Note: Individuals in doubt as to sector of residence or work should contact their local emergency management agency.

My sector number is:







Controlled evacuation routes

Controlled evacuation routes are established for the purpose of helping the traffic flow. These routes will be patrolled by law enforcement officers and traffic-assist teams. In addition, if you are not familiar with the area or your shelter assignment, shelter information points will be set up on each route to assist in getting you to your assigned shelter. The controlled evacuation routes are indicated by arrows on the map on page 4 and are as follows:

U.S. 27

North from the intersection of State Route (SR) 68 into Roane County and south from the intersection into Hamilton County.

State Route (SR) 68

West from the Tennessee River to U.S. 27; north from Spring City into Cumberland County and east from the river to I-75.

SR 58

North from the intersection of SR 68 into Roane County; south from the intersection of SR 68 to SR 30, then east on SR 30; north from Cottonport Ridge Road/Roberts Road to SR 30, then east on SR 30.

SR 30

West from the Tennessee River to U.S. 27; east from the Tennessee River into Athens.

SR 305

South from the intersection with SR 68 to SR 30 in Athens.

McMinn County evacuation routes C-3, C-6, C-11

To: McMinn Central High School 145 County Road 461, Englewood, TN 37329 (McMinn County) Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to SR 68, SR 30 or SR 305; go east on SR 68 to I-75; south on I-75 to SR 30; south on SR 305 to SR 30; east on SR 30, through Athens to Etowah; turn left at the intersection of U.S. 411 and SR 30; go 2 miles to the school on the right.

Meigs County evacuation routes B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5

To: Roane State Community College 276 Patton Lane, Harriman, TN 37748 (Roane County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to SR 58; go north on SR 58 into Kingston; turn left at the intersection of U.S. 70 and SR 58 and go 7 miles to the college, which is on the right at 276 Patton Lane.

C-1, C-2

To: McMinn Central High School 145 County Road 461, Englewood, TN 37329 (McMinn County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to SR 68; go east on SR 68 to SR 305 or I-75; go south on SR 305 or I-75 to SR 30; go east on SR 30, through Athens to Etowah; turn left at the intersection of U.S. 411 and SR 30; go 2 miles to the school on the right.

C-4, C-5, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10

To: McMinn Central High School 145 County Road 461, Englewood, TN 37329 (McMinn County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to SR 30; go east on SR 30 through Athens into Etowah; turn left at the intersection of U.S. 411 and SR 30; go 2 miles to the school on the right.

Rhea County evacuation routes A-1, A-2, A-3, A-5, A-6

To: Roane State Community College 276 Patton Lane, Harriman, TN 37748 (Roane County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to U.S. 27; go north on U.S. 27 through Rockwood to Harriman. Turn right to the college, which is at 276 Patton Lane.

A-4, A-7

To: Cumberland County High School 660 Stanley St., Crossville, TN 38555 (Cumberland County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation route signs on secondary roads, to SR 68; go north on SR 68 into Cumberland County, through Homestead on SR 68/U.S. 127 into Crossville; turn left at the intersection of SR 68/U.S. 127 and SR 392 (Miller Avenue); go about 1.5 miles to the second traffic light (intersection of SR 392 and Stanley Street); turn left on Stanley Street to the school on the right.

D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9

To: Soddy-Daisy High School 618 Sequoyah Access Road, Soddy-Daisy, TN 37379 (Hamilton County)

Take the most direct route from your location, following evacuation signs on secondary roads, to U.S. 27; go south on U.S. 27 into Soddy-Daisy; turn left at the intersection of Sequoyah Access Road and U.S. 27 and go about 1/2 mile to the school at 618 Sequoyah Access Road.



School pairings for relocation

If an incident involving an actual or potential radiological release occurs at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, first consideration will be given to the safety of children.

If a Site-Area Emergency is declared at the plant (see page 8, "How emergencies are classified"), students in the 10-mile EPZ will be relocated to paired schools in a safe area. Children will be under the supervision of school officials at all times during and after the movement.

To allow school officials to move the children quickly and safely, without causing unnecessary delay, do not attempt to pick up children at the schools once the relocation order is issued.

A list of schools in the EPZ and the paired schools where the children will be taken is provided below. (Sector locations are in parentheses.)

McMinn County Schools

E.K. Baker School (C-6)

Relocated to: McMinn Central High School, Englewood, TN

Meigs County Schools

Meigs North Elementary School (C-2)

Relocated to: McMinn Central High School, Englewood, TN

Meigs County High School (C-8)

Relocated to: McMinn Central High School, Englewood, TN

Meigs Middle School (C-8)

Relocated to: McMinn Central High School, Englewood, TN

Rhea County Schools

Spring City Elementary School (A-7)

Relocated to: Cumberland County High School, Crossville, TN*

Spring City Middle School (A-7)

Relocated to: Cumberland County High School, Crossville, TN*

Rhea County Middle and High School (D-6)

Relocated to: Soddy-Daisy High School, Soddy-Daisy, TN

Rhea County Childcare Facilities

Cedine Bible Camp (A-5)

Relocated to: Roane State Community College, Harriman, TN

Rhea County Alternative School (D-6)

Relocated to: Soddy-Daisy High School, Soddy-Daisy, TN

Rhea County Preschool (D-6)

Relocated to: Soddy-Daisy High School, Soddy-Daisy, TN

Sequatchie Valley Headstart Dayton (D-7)

Relocated to: Cumberland County High School, Crossville, TN

^{*}Spring City Elementary School and Spring City Middle School relocate via U.S. 27 North / I-40 West to Cumberland County High School in Crossville, TN.



If you will need additional assistance during an emergency

Your health and safety are important. Therefore, plans must be made to assist and care for individuals who have disabilities or access and functional needs.

If you or someone you know lives within 10 miles of Watts Bar and will need additional assistance during an emergency, please fill out and mail one of the two cards provided in this calendar. The card is pre-addressed and postage-paid and must be mailed as soon as possible so proper arrangements can be made.

Please fill out and return the card even though you may have returned the card from a previous calendar.

This will enable your emergency officials to maintain a current list of all persons who would need assistance.

After you have answered all the questions, drop the card in a mailbox.

If you have any questions or need additional cards, you may contact the appropriate emergency management office listed on page 1 of this calendar.

Dial 711 for TTY/Relay Service.



For farmers and home gardeners

If a major incident happens at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture will issue periodic information concerning the safety of using homegrown products.

You should stay tuned to an EAS station for these announcements. Information on actions you can take to protect crops and livestock is available from your county agricultural extension agent.

Your crops

 An unharvested crop is hard to protect.
 But normal harvesting and processing still may be possible if time permits.

- Crops already harvested will be safer if they are stored inside.
- You should wash and peel vegetables and fruits from your garden before use if they were not already harvested.

To protect your livestock

- Provide as much shelter as possible.
 If you do not have enough space in barns or sheds, use natural shelters such as wooded lots or culverts.
- · Take care of milk animals first.
- Provide plenty of food and water and make sure shelters are well ventilated.
- Use stored feed when possible.

Emergency supplies checklist for your home

☐ First-aid kit

_	i ii st did kit
	Toolbox
	Candles and matches
	Potassium iodide tablets*
	Portable radio, flashlight, extra batteries
Eva	acuation supplies
	This calendar
	Prescription and over-the-counter medications
	Personal health products (shaving cream, toothbrush, etc.)
	Necessary foods for dietary restrictions
	Blankets and pillows
	Cash, checkbook, credit cards, important papers
	Items for children (favorite toy, books)
	Change of clothing
	Potassium iodide tablets*

*Potassium iodide tablets – In cases where you may be exposed to certain types of radioactivity, the Tennessee Department of Health may direct you to take potassium iodide (KI) tablets. These tablets, when taken as directed, may reduce the amount of radioactive iodine absorbed by your body's thyroid gland. Should an accidental release of radiation occur, KI will be available at all mass-care shelters. However, if you live within 5 miles of the plant and prefer to have it on hand, you may pick up a supply at the following locations: Rhea County Health Department, 344 Eagle Lane, Evensville, TN 37332, 423-775-7819; or Meigs County Health Department, 389 River Road, Decatur, TN 37322, 423-334-5185.

Any questions concerning potassium iodide, including allergies to iodine or other contraindications, should be referred to the Rhea County Health Department or Meigs County Health Department.

? General information

How emergencies are classified

If there is an incident at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, it will be placed in one of four emergency categories from least serious to most serious. These four levels have been set by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and adopted by the state of Tennessee and TVA.

The four emergency levels are described below in order from least to most severe.

- A Notification of Unusual Event is the least serious. Because of strict federal laws, any event out of the ordinary is reported to federal, state and local authorities. The event poses no threat to you or to plant employees, but emergency officials are notified.
- 2. An Alert is declared when an event has occurred that could reduce the level of safety of the plant, but backup plant systems still work. Emergency agencies are notified and kept up-to-date, but no action by the public is necessary.
- 3. A Site-Area Emergency is declared when an event involving major problems with plant safety systems has progressed to the point that a release of some radioactivity into the air or water is possible. The sirens may be sounded. If they are, you should listen to radio and television stations for details.
- 4. A General Emergency is the most serious of the four classifications and is declared when an event at the plant has caused a loss of safety systems and is likely to lead to a release of radiation into the environment. State and local authorities will take action to protect residents living near the plant. People in affected areas will be advised to stay indoors or to evacuate.



Glossary

Background radiation – This is radiation from natural sources. It comes from the sun's rays, and it's in the ground, building materials and the human body.

Core – The central part of a nuclear reactor that contains the uranium fuel.

Fission – The nuclear process in which a heavy atom, such as uranium, splits into fragments.

Fuel assembly – A collection of rods that contain the nuclear fuel pellets. The fuel pellets produce heat to make the steam used to generate electricity.

Fuel pellets – Thimble-size uranium dioxide pellets used in nuclear power generation. Each pellet contains about the same amount of energy as that produced from burning 1 ton of coal. A modern reactor core may contain up to 17.5 million pellets.

Fuel rods – Hollow tubes that contain stacks of uranium dioxide fuel pellets. These rods are bundled together to form fuel assemblies.

Half-life – The time required for a radioactive substance to lose one-half of its radioactivity. Half-life can vary from minutes to years, depending on the substance.

What is radiation?

Radiation is energy traveling in the form of invisible particles or rays after the breakdown of radioactive atoms. Everyone is exposed to small amounts of radiation every day. Air, water, food and sunshine are a few sources of natural background radiation. The dose humans receive from radiation is commonly measured in "millirem." According to recent studies, the average radiation dose to a member of the public in the United States is about 620 millirem per year.

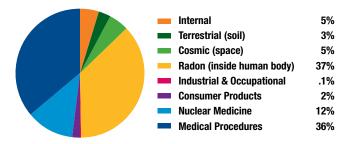
Radiation also comes from man-made sources such as building and road construction materials, smoke detectors, televisions, and luminous watches (to name a few). Medical procedures such as X-rays and diagnostic tests can result in 0.5 to 1,000 millirem of radiation, depending on a person's treatment for disease or injury.

People are concerned about radiation exposure because it can alter or damage human cell structure. That is why workers at nuclear power plants are carefully monitored and trained to limit their exposure to a level that is as low as is reasonably achievable. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which issues licenses to all nuclear power plants, has set a maximum safe individual dose of 5,000

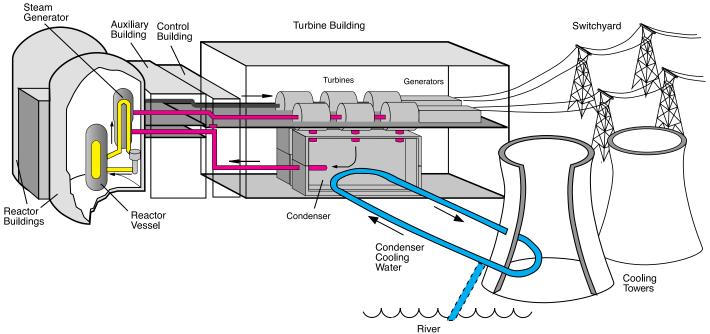
millirem a year, measured over the entire body. To avoid coming even close to this level, TVA work procedures set an administrative limit of 1,000 millirem per year for any worker, with any additional dose requiring written approval.

A nuclear power plant's containment building, reactor vessel and fuel assemblies are barriers designed to contain radiation and protect plant workers and persons living near the plant from any exposures to elevated levels of radiation. Repeated surveys around TVA's operating nuclear plants have shown no detectable increase in radiation above normal background levels.

SOURCES OF RADIATION







How Watts Bar works

Watts Bar operates much like a fossil-fueled power plant, with one major difference. In a fossil plant, coal, oil or gas is burned to make heat. The heat turns water into steam, the steam drives a turbine, and the turbine spins an electrical generator, producing electric power.

The operation is the same at Watts Bar, except the heat is provided by a process called fission. The fuel for Watts Bar is uranium, which is made into pellets and sealed inside long metal tubes, called fuel rods. These rods are placed into the reactor vessel, making up the fuel core. In addition, some rods are designed to collect tritium for use by the U.S. Department of Energy.

When a uranium atom is struck by a small particle called a neutron, it can split (fission), giving off heat and more neutrons. Those neutrons can strike other uranium atoms, causing them to split and continue the

chain reaction. The reaction is started and stopped by substances that absorb neutrons. Control rods are made of material that absorbs neutrons and can be moved in and out of the fuel core. When inserted into the core, they stop the chain reaction.

It is physically IMPOSSIBLE for the nuclear fuel at Watts Bar to explode like a nuclear bomb. The fuel for Watts Bar and most other nuclear power plants is only about 3 percent to 5 percent fissionable uranium. Nuclear weapons contain in excess of 90 percent fissionable uranium. Thus, there is not enough fissionable material for an explosion. The illustration above shows how the heat from the fission process is used to make steam and generate electricity at Watts Bar.

In the primary loop (yellow), water is pumped through the reactor core and is heated. The water is kept under high pressure to prevent it from boiling. The heated water is pumped to a steam generator, where the heat is transferred to a secondary loop of water. The water in the secondary loop (pink) boils to produce steam. The steam is piped to the turbines. The force of the expanding steam drives the turbines, which spin a magnet in a coil of wire (the generator) to generate electric power.

After passing through the turbines, the steam is converted back to water by circulating it around tubes carrying cool water from Chickamauga Reservoir (blue). The condensed steam – now water – is pumped back to the steam generator to repeat the cycle.

The condenser cooling water is passed through the cooling towers before being recycled through the plant. The three water systems are separate from each other. Most important, the radioactive water in the primary loop is not permitted to mix with the other, nonradioactive water systems.





SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	SIREN 4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 FIRST DAY OF WINTER
22	23	24 CHRISTMAS EVE	HANUKKAH BEGINS CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28
29	30	31		TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	NOVEMBER 2024 S M T W T F S	JANUARY 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	DECEMBER 2024 S M T W T F S	FEBRUARY 2025 S M T W T F S	TESTING TESTING	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	JANUARY 2025 S M T W T F S	MARCH 2025 S M T W T F S				1
2	3	4	TESTING 5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 VALENTINE'S DAY	15
16	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY PRESIDENTS' DAY	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	FEBRUARY 2025 S M T W T F S	APRIL 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30				1
2	3	4	SIREN TESTING 5	6	7	8
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME BEGINS*	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE		1	TESTING 2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12 PASSOVER BEGINS
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
EASTER PASSOVER ENDS	21	22 EARTH DAY	ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS DAY	24	25 NATIONAL ARBOR DAY	26
27	28	29	30		MARCH 2025 S M T W T F S	MAY 2025 S M T W T F S



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	APRIL 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JUNE 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3
4	5	6	7 TESTING	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	SIREN 4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20 FIRST DAY OF SUMMER	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30			TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	MAY 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JULY 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JUNE 2025 S M T W T F S	AUGUST 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1	SIREN 2	3	4 INDEPENDENCE DAY	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	JULY 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SEPTEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1	2
3	4	5	SIREN () 6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	SIREN TESTING	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	ROSH HASHANAH BEGINS FIRST DAY OF AUTUMN	23	24 ROSH HASHANAH ENDS	25	26	27
28	29	30		TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	AUGUST 2025 S M T W T F S	OCTOBER 2025 S M T W T F S



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	SEPTEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S	TESTING YOM KIPPUR BEGINS	2 YOM KIPPUR ENDS	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	OCTOBER 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	DECEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S				1
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ENDS*	3	4	SIREN () 5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30				THANKSGIVING		

DECEMBER

2025



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	SIREN TESTING	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 FIRST DAY OF WINTER	22	23	24 CHRISTMAS EVE	25 CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27
28	29	30	31	TVA NUCLEAR EP WEBPAGE	NOVEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S	JANUARY 2026 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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