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(Can be used when additional information is available.)

There has been a nuclear explosion at _____ [site of the detonation]. The fire, police and health departments are assisting injured people. The highest levels of radionuclide contamination are near the explosion, and downwind from the explosion, going from the _____ [north, south, east, west] to the _____ [north, south, east, west]. People should stay away from this area to allow response efforts to take place, and to reduce the possibility of radiation exposure from the incident. If you are outside, you should go to the nearest stable building. The building may have windows that have been blown out, but if that appears to be the only damage and the building appears to be structurally sound, go inside the building if no other building is nearby that still has windows. If you are inside a building, you should stay inside. If the building has a basement, go to the lowest level. If the building does not have a basement, you should get as close as possible to the center of the building and go up two or three floors if it is a multistory building. You need to stay in this location unless advised differently by authorities.

The radiation levels are expected to significantly decrease over the next 24 to 48 h. You will be endangering yourself and others if you try to leave the building you are in. We understand how difficult this will be, but you will endanger your children's lives, as well as your own, if you try to retrieve your children from school. Schools have prepared for taking care of the children, and children are safest staying in their schools. We also understand your desire to return home, and to gather your family. But taking that action could endanger everyone's lives. Please stay where you are. We will provide further instructions on reuniting with your family as quickly as we can.

Even if you are not downwind and do not appear to have any structural damage in your location, stay indoors for your personal safety. You should close the doors and windows and turn off fans that bring in air from the outside. In-room fans that only recirculate air are OK to use. Air conditioning systems that do not bring in air from the outside may be operated.

To minimize your risk of radionuclide contamination, people who were near the _____ [explosion site], or outdoors since _____ [time of the explosion] in the potentially-contaminated area, are advised to change clothes and place the clothes you had been wearing in a plastic bag. Because most of the contamination will be on your clothes, removing your clothing reduces any contamination by ~80 to 90 %. Place the plastic bag in a garage or other remote location. If possible, take a shower with warm, not hot, water and gently wash your body and hair with ordinary soap and shampoo that does not contain a conditioner. Do not apply conditioner after you have washed your hair. You should stay indoors.

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If we determine that you would be safer in another location, we will advise you where to go. You should not go to a hospital unless you were injured in the explosion, or have another medical emergency requiring immediate treatment, such as a heart attack.

You may drink or bathe in the water from your faucet. You may eat the food in your house. Do not eat food or water that has been outside.

We request that people avoid using telephones, including cell phones, to ensure lines are available for emergency responders. We also request that the media not fly over the scene so that airspace is available for emergency air responders, and to reduce air movement around the scene.

We will continue to respond and monitor the area to establish the extent of radionuclide contamination and structural damage to ensure the safety of members of the general public. We will provide an update in 1 h or sooner if additional information becomes available.

This follow-up message is estimated to be issued not later than _____ [e.g., give time as X:XX am/pm].

Source: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP). Responding to a Radiological or Nuclear Terrorism Incident: A Guide for Decision Makers. NCRP report no. 165. Bethesda, MD: NCRP; 2010, pp. 128-129.