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P.O. Box 14000, Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420

L-90-248  
10 CFR 50.71

JULY 11 1990

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Attn: Document Control Desk  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Gentlemen:

Re: Turkey Point Units 3 and 4  
Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251  
FSAR Update Revision 8

Florida Power & Light Company has completed the annual update of the Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR). In accordance with 10 CFR 50.71(e), Revision 8 to the updated FSAR is hereby submitted. As specified in 10 CFR 50.4(b)(6), ten additional copies of the revision are enclosed.

The enclosed information accurately presents changes made since the previous submittal. This revision includes activities completed between January 23, 1989 and January 22, 1990.

Our report of changes made under the provisions of 10 CFR 50.59 for the period of July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990 will be provided by September 1, 1990.

Very truly yours,

K. N. Harris  
Vice President  
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant

KNH/TCG/sh

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Enclosure: FSAR Update Revision 8 (11 copies)

cc: Stewart Ebnetter, Regional Administrator, Region II, USNRC  
Senior Resident Inspector, USNRC, Turkey Point Plant

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## 1.1 SITE AND ENVIRONMENT

The site is on the shore of Biscayne Bay, about 25 miles south of Miami, Florida. The area immediately surrounding the site is low and swampy and is very sparsely populated, with much of it unsuited for development without raising the elevation with fill. The nearest farming area lies in the northwest quarter of a 5-mile arc from the site.

The area surrounding the site is flat and slopes very gently to the west from sea level at the shoreline of Biscayne Bay to an elevation of about 10 ft above MSL at a point some 8 to 10 miles inland. To the east across Biscayne Bay from 5 to 8 miles, is a series of offshore islands running in a northeast-southwest direction between the Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, the largest of which is Elliott Key.

The site is well ventilated with air movement prevailing almost 100 percent of the time. The atmosphere in the area is generally unstable with diurnal inversions of short duration.

The Miami area has experienced winds of hurricane force periodically. During storms the plant may be subjected to flood tides of varying heights. The two nuclear-electric generating units on this site are constructed on compacted limerock fill to an elevation of +18 feet above MLW, and protected against wave runup to an elevation of +22 feet above MLW on the east side (+22.5 MLW at the Intake Structure). The remaining areas are protected to 20 feet above MLW which is well above any experienced or predictable flood tides. Hurricane "Betsy" in 1965 produced the maximum flooding recorded, which was about 10 feet above MSL.

The normal direction of natural drainage of surface and ground water in the area of the site is to the east and south toward Biscayne Bay and will not affect off-site wells. A radiological background study of the Turkey Point

*Superseded per 16.0.8.  
UTSAR  
500726016  
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area will be initiated approximately one year prior to initial startup of the Unit 3. This will involve the collection of samples of air, soil, water, marine life, biota and vegetation in the area. The bed rock beneath the limerock fill is competent with respect to foundation conditions for the nuclear units. The area is in a seismologically quiet region, all of Florida being classified Zone 0 (the zone of least probability of damage) by the Uniform Building Code, as published by International Conference of Building Officials.