

# ACCELERATED DISTRIBUTION DEMONSTRATION SYSTEM

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 "Duties of Emergency Coordinator" & Rev 22 to Turkey Point  
 Radiological Emergency Plan."

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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  
Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure and  
Radiological Emergency Plan - Revision 22

Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) has issued Revision 22 to the Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan and has determined that the revision does not decrease the effectiveness of the plan. The Emergency Classification Tables have been revised to reflect normal operating conditions following the Emergency Diesel Generator outage. Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54 (q), one copy of the plan is enclosed.

Also enclosed in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 50 Appendix E, is one copy of the following Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure which has been revised to reflect the changes made to the Emergency Classification Table listed in the Emergency Plan:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Implementation Date</u>
20101	Duties of Emergency Coordinator	August 24, 1991

Should there be any questions please contact us.

Very truly yours,

T. F. Plunkett  
Vice President  
Turkey Point Nuclear

TFP/OIH

enclosure

cc: Stewart D. Ebnetter, Regional Administrator, Region II, USNRC (2 copies)  
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Turkey Point Units 3 and 4  
Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251  
Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure and  
Radiological Emergency Plan - Revision 22

ATTACHMENT 1

TURKEY POINT RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN - REVISION 22



*Superseded Pages Per  
Rev to EPIP dtd. 9/4/91  
9109116288  
50-250/251*

**TURKEY POINT PLANT  
RADIOLOGICAL  
EMERGENCY PLAN  
REVISION 21**

Reviewed by Plant Nuclear Safety Committee

91-064  
91-078

Apr. 11, 91  
Date: Apr. /26/ 91

Approved by: *SK Harris*

Senior VP -  
Nuclear Operations

Date: 5.12.91



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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Purpose

This Emergency Plan contains Florida Power & Light Company's plans for coping with radiological emergencies at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, (Units 3 and 4) located in Dade County, Florida.

The plan has been designed to preclude or mitigate the adverse health and safety effects of an emergency. Four general objectives have been considered in the development of this plan:

- 1) Timely and accurate assessment of off-normal or emergency conditions and proper notification of responsible authorities.
- 2) Effective coordination of emergency actions among all organizations having a response role.
- 3) Continued assessment of actual or potential consequences both onsite and offsite.
- 4) Continuing maintenance of an adequate state of emergency preparedness.

### 1.2 Definitions

Assessment Actions - Those actions taken during or after an accident to obtain and process information necessary to make decisions to implement specific emergency measures.

Company - Florida Power & Light Company (FPL)

Corrective Actions - Those measures taken to mitigate or terminate an emergency situation at or near the source of the problem in order to prevent an uncontrolled release of radioactive material or to reduce the magnitude of a release, e.g., shutting down equipment, firefighting, repair, and damage control.

Duty Call Supervisor - A designated supervisor assigned from the nuclear plant staff to provide 24-hour response to any radiological emergency upon notification by the Plant Supervisor Nuclear. He is responsible for notifying plant management in the event of an emergency.



Emergency - Any off-normal event or condition which significantly increases the risk to the health and safety of the public and/or site personnel. A radiological emergency at the Plant is classified in accordance with EP 20101 as an Unusual Event, an Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency.

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) - Radiological dose rates, specific contamination levels of airborne, waterborne, or surface-deposited concentrations of radioactive materials; or specific instrument indications (including their rates of change) that may be used as thresholds for initiating specific emergency measures such as designating a particular class of emergency, or initiating a particular protective action.

Emergency Control Officer (ECO) - A designated Company corporate officer or senior manager who will have the authority during a radiological emergency to make policy and expend funds for emergency response activities.

Recovery Manager (RM) - A designated Company senior manager who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for managing the FPL Offsite Emergency Response Organization.

Emergency Coordinator (EC) - The title assumed by the Plant Supervisor-Nuclear, or member of the plant management staff, in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant. The EC is responsible for notifying offsite authorities, both inside and outside the Company, and has full authority and responsibility for on-site emergency response actions.

Emergency Information Manager (EIM) - A designated Company corporate officer or Company manager who will serve as the principal public spokesman for the Company during a radiological emergency.

Emergency News Center (ENC) - A designated facility for use by the EIM in communicating with the news media.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) - Designated offsite facilities from which the Dade County, Monroe County and State of Florida Emergency Response Organizations will direct necessary assessment and protective actions for offsite areas.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) - A designated location from which FPL emergency activities will be coordinated.

Emergency Operating Procedures - Specific procedures that provide instructions to guide plant operations during potential or actual emergency situations.



Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) - A set of emergency response procedures initiated and followed by the FPL Emergency Response Organization to activate the appropriate sections of the Emergency Plan, assess and classify the emergency, notify the appropriate authorities, and provide continuing response capability (See Appendix C).

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) - That area, for which emergency planning consideration of the plume exposure and ingestion pathways has been given, in order to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant.

Emergency Response Organization - That portion of the FPL organization assigned responsibilities upon initiation of the Radiological Emergency Plan for the Turkey Point Plant.

Emergency Response Directors - The Directors of Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Office of Civil Defense.

Emergency Security Manager (ESM) - A designated Company manager or supervisor who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for security aspects of the emergency response.

Governmental Affairs Manager (GAM) - A designated Company officer or senior manager who has the responsibility for liaison between the Emergency Control Officer and political officials of the State and Federal Governments during radiological emergency.

Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 50 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from ingestion of food-stuffs and water contaminated by radioactive materials released from the Plant.

Emergency Technical Manager (ETM) - A designated Company manager who will be responsible, during a radiological emergency, for providing technical support for emergency response actions.

Nuclear Energy Duty Officer - A designated member of the FPL Nuclear Energy Management with responsibility for responding to radiological emergencies on a 24-hour per day basis. He may serve as an interim Emergency Control Officer until the primary or alternates are reached.

Nuclear Energy Management Center - that area of the Juno Beach Office that will be manned as deemed necessary by the ECO.



Offsite Emergency Organization - A group of designated individuals from within the normal Company organization who may cease normal activities and assume responsibility for augmenting FPL corrective, assessment and protective actions in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant.

Owner Controlled Area - That portion of FPL property surrounding and including the Turkey Point Plant which is subject to limited access and control as deemed appropriate by FPL.

Operations Support Center (OSC) - An onsite assembly area where FPL operations support personnel can report in an emergency and await assignment.

Offsite - All property outside the Site Protected area.

Onsite - The area within the Site Protected area.

Plant - The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, Units 3 and 4.

Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 10 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from exposure to a plume containing radioactive materials.

Protected Area - The area (within the Owner Controlled Area) occupied by the two fossil units, the two nuclear units and their associated equipment enclosed within the security perimeter fence.

Protective Actions - Those measures taken for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radiological exposure to persons during an emergency.

Radiation Controlled Area (RCA) - The area (within the Protected Area) wherein personnel access is restricted for the purpose of monitoring and controlling exposure to radiation.

Recovery Actions - Those actions taken after an emergency to restore the plant as nearly as possible to its condition before the emergency.



REAC/TS - The Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/ Training Site is operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities for the Department of Energy. REAC/TS serves as the backup medical facility for the Turkey Point Plant.

Site - The Turkey Point Power Plant Protected Area.

State - The State of Florida.

State Plan - The State of Florida's Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants

System Operations Power Coordinator - An FPL System Operations position which is staffed 24 hours per day providing uninterrupted coordination of electrical power distribution. Communication is maintained by the System Operations Power Coordinator with all FPL plants, service centers, and the General Office.

Technical Support Center (TSC) - A designated onsite facility that serves as a work area for use by technical and management personnel in order to provide technical support to Control Room personnel

TSC Supervisor - The person assigned to supervise the personnel and direct the technical support activities in the TSC.

### 1.3 Scope and Applicability

The Emergency Plan describes Florida Power & Light Company's plans for responding to emergencies that may develop at the Turkey Point Plant. The plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.47(b), 10 CFR 50.72, and 10 CFR 50 Appendix E. The purpose of this plan is to define and assign authority and responsibility in order to protect the health and safety of the public and plant personnel. This plan applies to all plant emergencies which have resulted in, or which increase the risk of the accidental release of radioactive materials to the environment.

Plans have been developed based upon knowledge of the potential consequences, timing, and release characteristics of a spectrum of events. Emergency Planning Zones have been defined. Figure 1-1 illustrates the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone for the Turkey Point Plant. A key component of this plan is coordination with federal, state, and county authorities who contribute to the overall response effort. This plan outlines Company responsibilities within the framework of the overall emergency response organization, and provides a conceptual basis for the development of the detailed procedures necessary to implement the plan.



#### 1.4 Concept of Operations

The Emergency Plan defines emergency conditions and delineates the responsibilities and duties of the FPL Emergency Response Organization (see Figure 2-1). The Emergency Plan is concerned with the following basic activities, which are discussed in the Plan in detail:

- 1) Organization and resources adequate to detect the presence of an emergency condition, assess the condition, and respond in an appropriate manner (Chapter 2).
- 2) Assignment of an off-normal event to its proper classification (Chapter 3).
- 3) Notification of offsite authorities, as required, and continuing communications (Chapter 4).
- 4) Gathering and interpreting data to determine appropriate actions (Chapter 5).
- 5) Assisting governmental agencies in the development of information for the public both in terms of preparatory education and emergency response information (Chapter 6).
- 6) Maintaining FPL in a state of emergency preparedness (Chapter 7).

Associated with this Emergency Plan are implementing procedures which provide a source of pertinent information and data required by the response organization during an emergency.

Off-normal events have been separated into the following four classifications of emergencies:

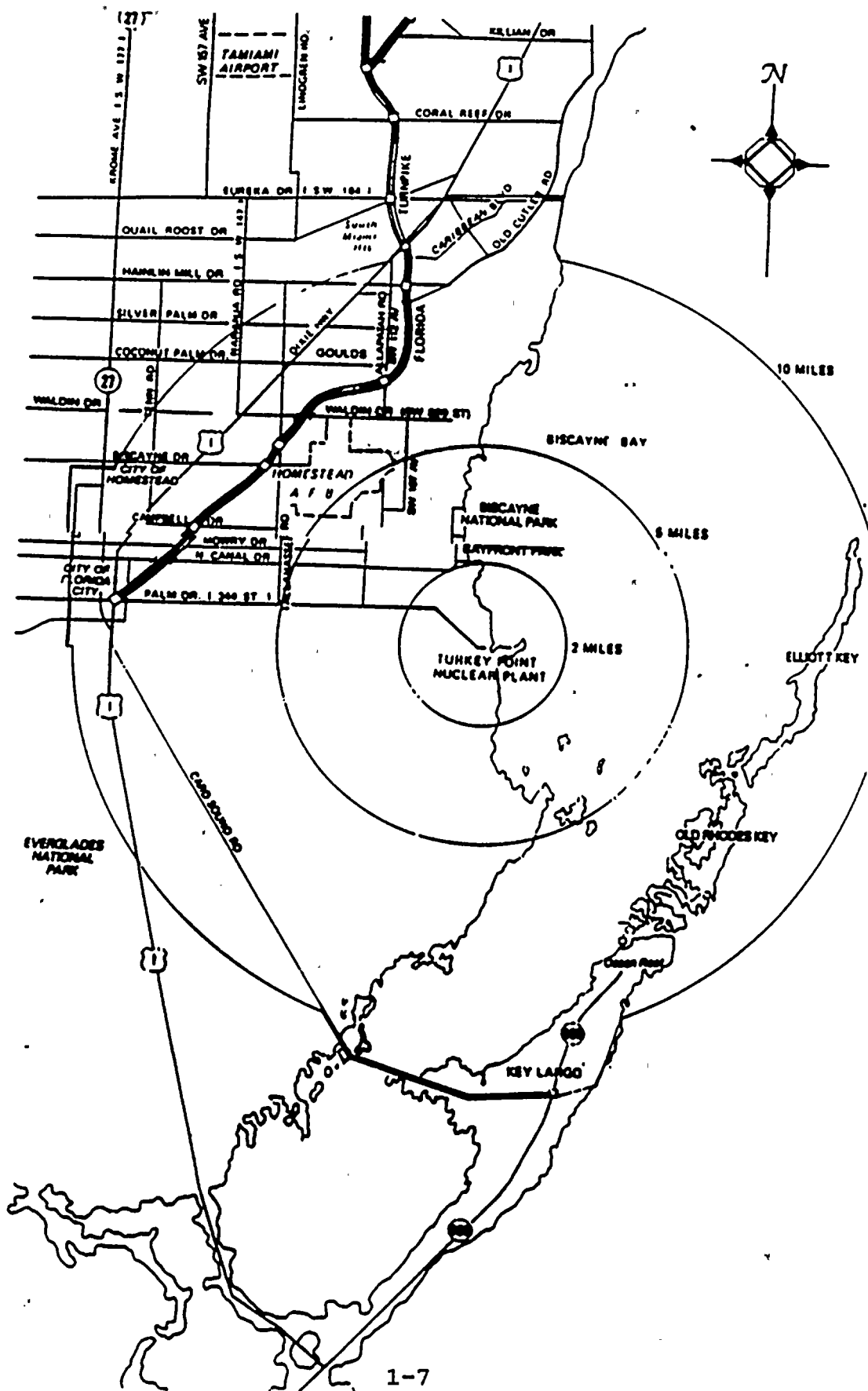
- 1) Unusual Event
- 2) Alert
- 3) Site Area Emergency
- 4) General Emergency

These four classes represent emergency conditions which trigger activation of emergency procedures. When an emergency is declared in connection with one of these four classes, many individuals assume new title with special responsibilities.



FIGURE 1 -1

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY EPZ





Each emergency class is characterized by unusual or off-normal plant events detected by Control Room instrumentation and/or routine or directed surveillance activities.

The Company's response to an emergency condition consists of an immediate response and an expanded response reflecting the need for a dynamic emergency response organization which can readily adapt to an emergency condition as it develops. The immediate response phase encompasses the period of time and sequence of actions associated with the initial detection of an off-normal event, classification as an emergency, and activation of the expanded response capability, if required. During this phase, the Plant Supervisor-Nuclear assumes responsibility as the Emergency Coordinator and initiates the following general activities:

- 1) Diagnosis of the off-normal event.
- 2) Corrective action.
- 3) Classification of the off-normal event.
- 4) Notification of appropriate offsite authorities.
- 5) Notification of appropriate FPL authorities.

During the expanded response phase, the Emergency Control Officer will assess the situation and expand the emergency response as necessary. All available company resources (site and corporate) can be mobilized as needed during this period. State, county, and federal response organizations can become fully operational, as required. Continuing corrective, assessment, and protective actions are underway, as required.

Table 1-1 summarizes the sequence of actions taken during the phased response. Figure 1-2 delineates the initial notification flow and Figure 2-2 shows the same for the State and county organizations.

As discussed throughout this plan, FPL maintains adequate facilities and equipment for detecting, assessing, and responding to emergencies. Redundant means of communications among key response participants are maintained. FPL also maintains agreements that will provide for emergency medical, rescue, or fire support onsite, if needed. The training program is designed to maintain the proficiency of the Emergency Response Organization.

The FPL individual in charge of onsite Emergency response during the immediate response phase is the Emergency Coordinator. The senior company official involved in emergencies, with responsibility for policy and authority to expend funds, is the Emergency Control Officer. The individual responsible for the expanded response phase is the Recovery Manager.



In Dade County, the individual responsible during emergencies is the County Manager. In Monroe County, the Chairman, County Board of Commissioners, provides direction and control during emergencies.

As indicated in Annex B of the State Plan, "the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by disasters which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. He will provide that protection through the assignment of appropriate state resources and agencies. The Governor has appointed the Director, Division of Emergency Management, as his Authorized Representative (GAR) to act in his behalf as necessary during a radiological emergency." During emergencies, all state agencies report to these persons.

#### 1.5 Supporting Plans and Agreements

Supporting plans and agreements are included in the Appendices of this plan. Appendix A, State of Florida Plan, contains a signed agreement by FPL, state and county officials. Additional material utilized in the preparation of the Turkey Point Plan are:

- a) NUREG 0654, Rev. 1
- b) NUREG 0578
- c) NUREG 0737
- d) 10 CFR 20
- e) 10 CFR 50
- f) EPA 520/1 - 75/001
- g) Reg. Guide 1.97



TABLE 1-1

**TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS**

Detection of Off-Normal Conditions

- Actions:
- o Individual identifies off-normal condition.
  - o Individual immediately notifies Plant Supervisor-Nuclear (PS-N).

Immediate Response

- Actions:
- o PS-N diagnose condition and directs initial corrective action to control or mitigate the condition.
  - o PS-N classifies the condition in accordance with plant procedures. If the condition is classified as an emergency, the PS-N through the Emergency Plan becomes the Emergency Coordinator (EC).
  - o EC notifies Duty Call Supervisor.
  - o EC directs corrective action to control or mitigate the condition.
  - o The EC orders mobilization of the Technical Support Center and the Operations Support Center (For Alert or higher).
  - o EC initiates necessary protective actions for onsite personnel.
  - o The EC mobilizes onsite response teams as necessary to assess and control the emergency.
  - o EC notifies state and county in accordance with plant procedures.
  - o EC notifies the Emergency Control Officer. If the ECO or his alternate cannot be reached, the Nuclear Energy Duty Officer (NEDO) is notified.
  - o Duty Call Supervisor notifies plant management.
  - o EC notifies NRC via ENS communications link.



TABLE 1-1

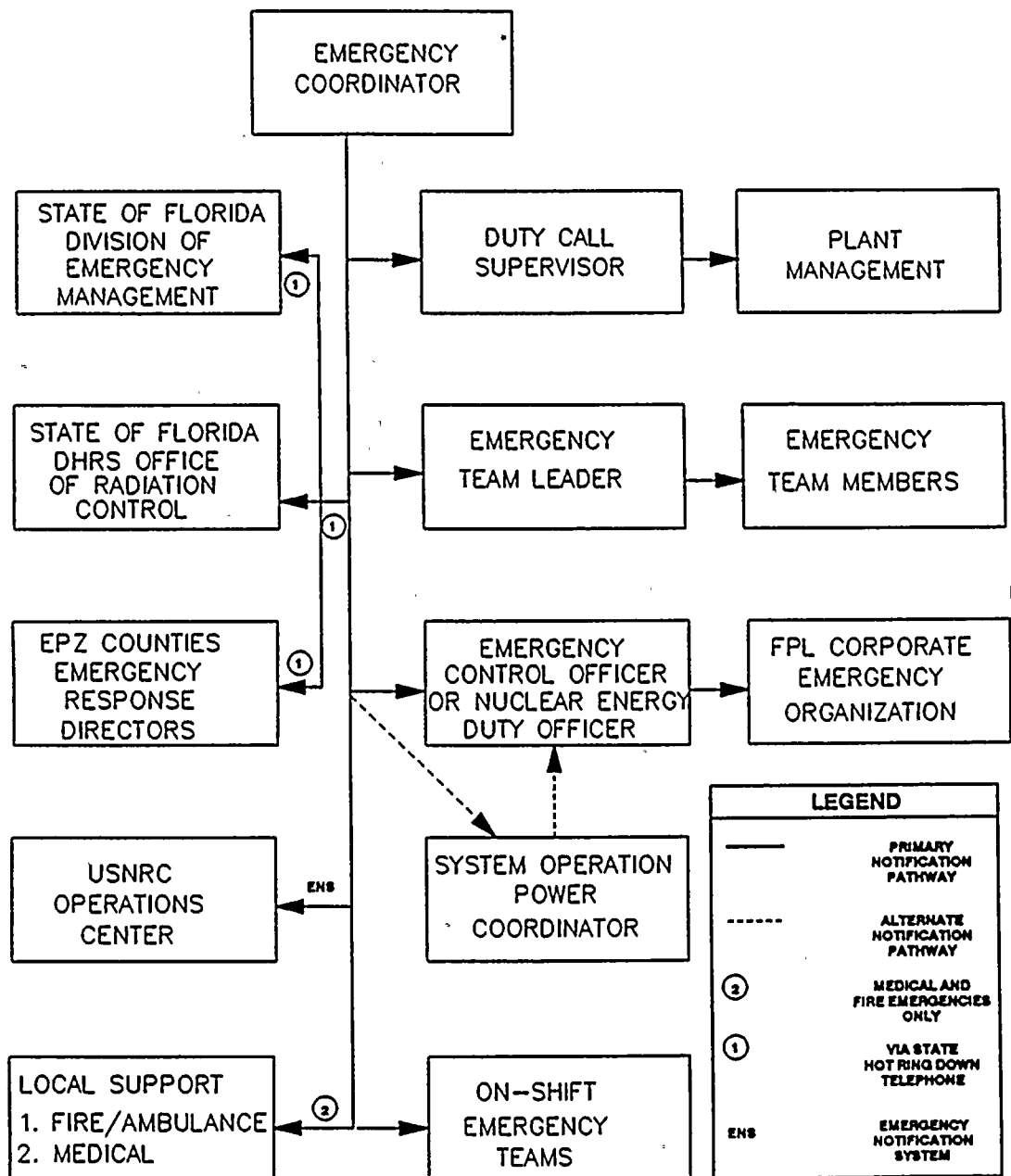
**TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS**

Expanded Response (Alert Class and Higher)

- Actions:
- o ECO and RM proceed to Nuclear Energy Management Center or the Emergency Operations Facility, as appropriate. RM notifies EC when EOF is operational and assumes responsibility for protective action and for communications with offsite organizations.
  - o EIM proceeds to the Emergency Operations Facility as appropriate and establishes communications with the ECO and Emergency News Center.
  - o Once the EOF is operational, the RM relieves the EC of his offsite emergency response responsibilities (including communications with the state and county) and protective action recommendations to the public. The EC can now devote himself to control of the power plant.
  - o RM (or designated response staff) receives and assesses periodic plant status, radiological data, and meteorological data, and continues communications and coordination with the state and county authorities.
  - o RM continues assessment of conditions and control of FPL response until Plant conditions stabilize then closes out with verbal summary to offsite authorities or prepares for further long-term activities.



**FIGURE 1-2**  
**INITIAL NOTIFICATION**





## 2. ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES, AND SUPPORT SERVICES

### 2.1 Elements of the Emergency Response Organization

This section defines the primary components of the overall Emergency Response Organization and the relationship of each component to the total effort.

#### 2.1.1 Florida Power & Light Company

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) is the licensed operator of Turkey Point Units 3 and 4. As the licensed operator, FPL has developed this Emergency Plan (and associated procedures) to specify actions and provide a framework for emergency response. FPL's primary responsibilities include the following:

- 1) Diagnosis and corrective action.
- 2) Emergency classification.
- 3) Notification of appropriate outside response organizations and continuing communication.
- 4) Initiation of protective actions for employees and others onsite.
- 5) Recommendation of protective action for the public.
- 6) Mobilization of the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization.
- 7) Continuing data collection, dose projection, and assessment actions.
- 8) Owner Controlled Area Recovery and re-entry.

The Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization is described in detail in Section 2.2 and illustrated in Figure 2-1.

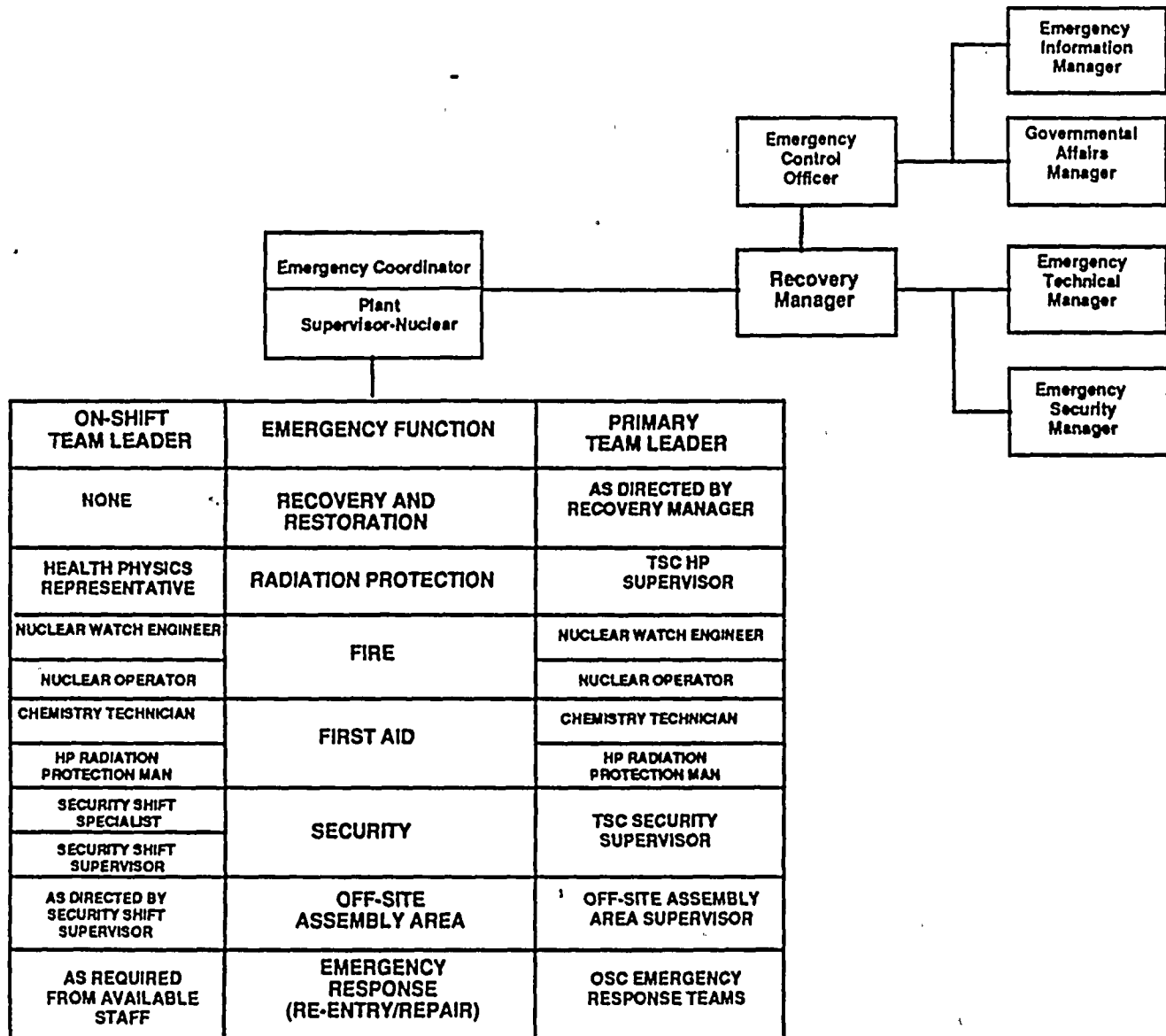
#### 2.1.2 State of Florida Response Organization

Figure 2-2a illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization before an Executive Order by the Governor. Figure 2-2b illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization after Executive Order by the Governor.



**FIGURE 2-1**

**FPL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION**





## State of Florida Division of Emergency Management

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the state agency authorized to receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company and is responsible for mobilizing the State and local emergency response agencies. Specific discussion on transportation of state emergency response personnel to the vicinity of the plant is discussed in Annex H of the State Plan. This emergency response is conducted in accordance with the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, prepared by the DEM in coordination with other emergency response agencies. The DEM's responsibilities include:

- 1) Overall responsibility for coordinating the development and implementation of state and county emergency response plans.
- 2) Command and control of State emergency response resources.
- 3) Notification of State and county response agencies.
- 4) Coordination among State, federal (i.e., FEMA, EPA, DOE) and local agencies.

## State of Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services

The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) is the state agency authorized to provide technical support and expertise in Public Health matters.

The DHRS defined responsibilities include:

- 1) Emergency medical services, public health, and sanitation.
- 2) Economic and social services.

Through the Office of Radiation Control:

- 3) Radiological monitoring offsite.
- 4) Offsite radiological exposure control and protective response recommendations for offsite areas.



3

Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Department of Highway Safety,  
and Motor Vehicles

The Florida Highway Patrol, through the coordination of the Department of Law Enforcement, provides the following services.

- 1) Traffic control.
- 2) Communications (support).
- 3) Law enforcement coordination.
- 4) Transportation of radiological emergency teams.
- 5) Within their authority, evaluate and exclude individuals from designated public areas.

These services will be provided in accordance with the State Plan (Appendix A).

Other State Agencies

As defined in the State Plan, the DEM can request support as necessary from the following state agencies:

- 1) Department of Transportation, Division of Road Operations.
- 2) Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- 3) Department of Natural Resources, through the Department of Law Enforcement.
- 4) Department of Environmental Regulation, Division of Environmental Programs.
- 5) Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, through the Department of Law Enforcement.
- 6) Department of Military Affairs.
- 7) Division of Environmental Programs.

2.1.3 County Response Organizations

Counties that fall within the plume exposure EPZ include Dade County and Monroe County. Counties that fall within the ingestion pathway EPZ include Dade County, Monroe County, Broward County, and Collier County.



The local organizations are described in Annex Q of the State Plan. Counties may have responsibilities with respect to plume exposure risk response, hosting of evacuees, and ingestion pathway protection. Dade County has responsibility with respect to risk, hosting and ingestion pathway. Collier and Broward Counties have responsibility for ingestion pathway.

Section XII to Annex Q addresses short term actions required in the plume exposure pathway EPZ. Section XII addresses the ingestion pathway EPZ. State agencies take the lead in controlling ingestion pathway response. Section XII to Annex Q also establishes procedures to protect citizens of Dade and Monroe Counties and visitors to these Counties from the effect of an accident at the Turkey Point plant. Section II to Annex Q includes the Dade and Monroe Counties' Radiological Emergency Organizations.

Annex Q also includes host plans for Dade County and Monroe County, respectively.

Boards of County Commissioners will take proper and responsible action to protect life, health, safety, property,, and the environment from the consequences of nuclear power plant accidents. During radiological emergencies, resources, and personnel of Dade and Monroe Counties will be reserved and available for use by County Commissioners.



FIGURE 2-2a

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE BEFORE EXECUTIVE ORDER

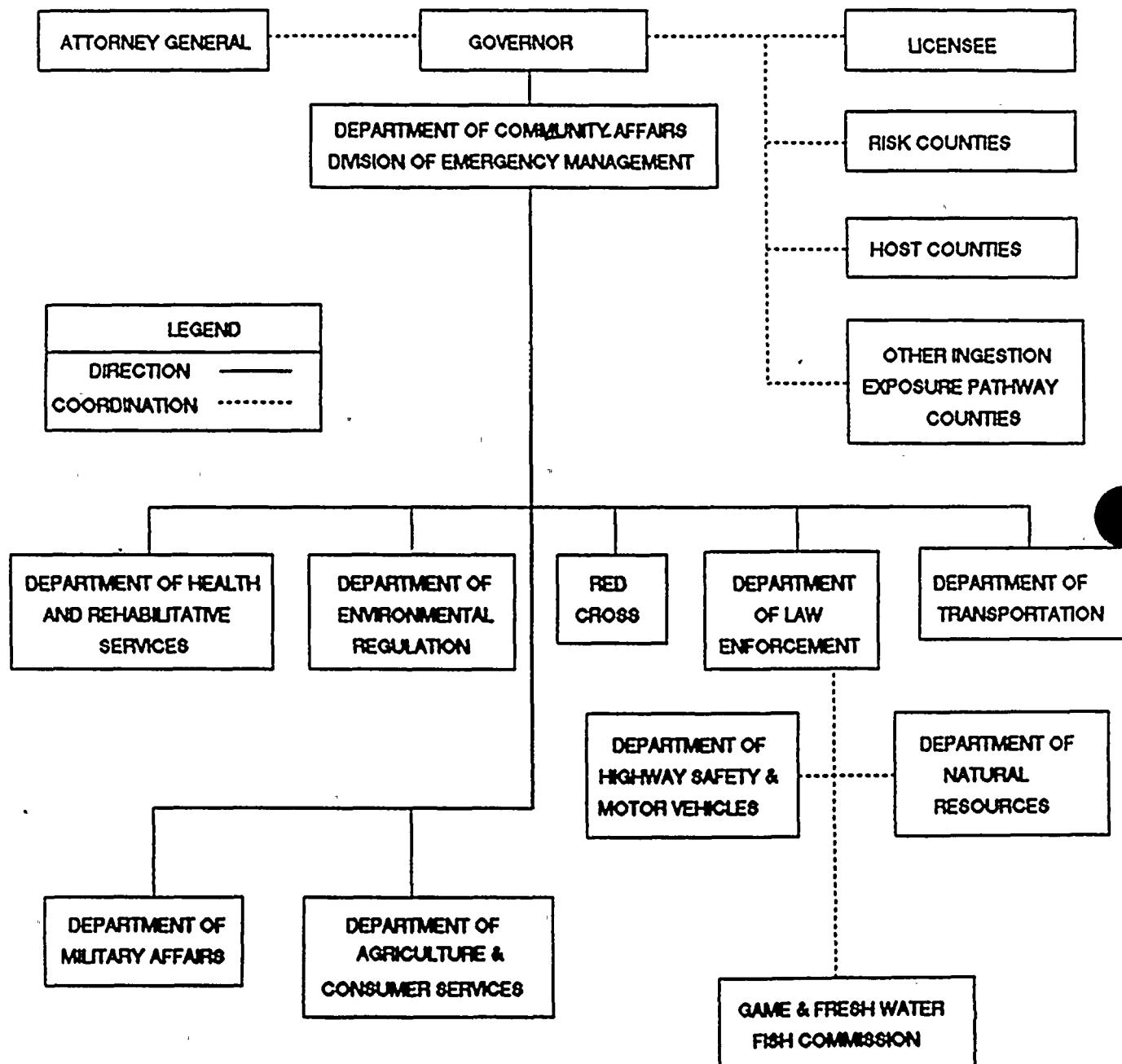
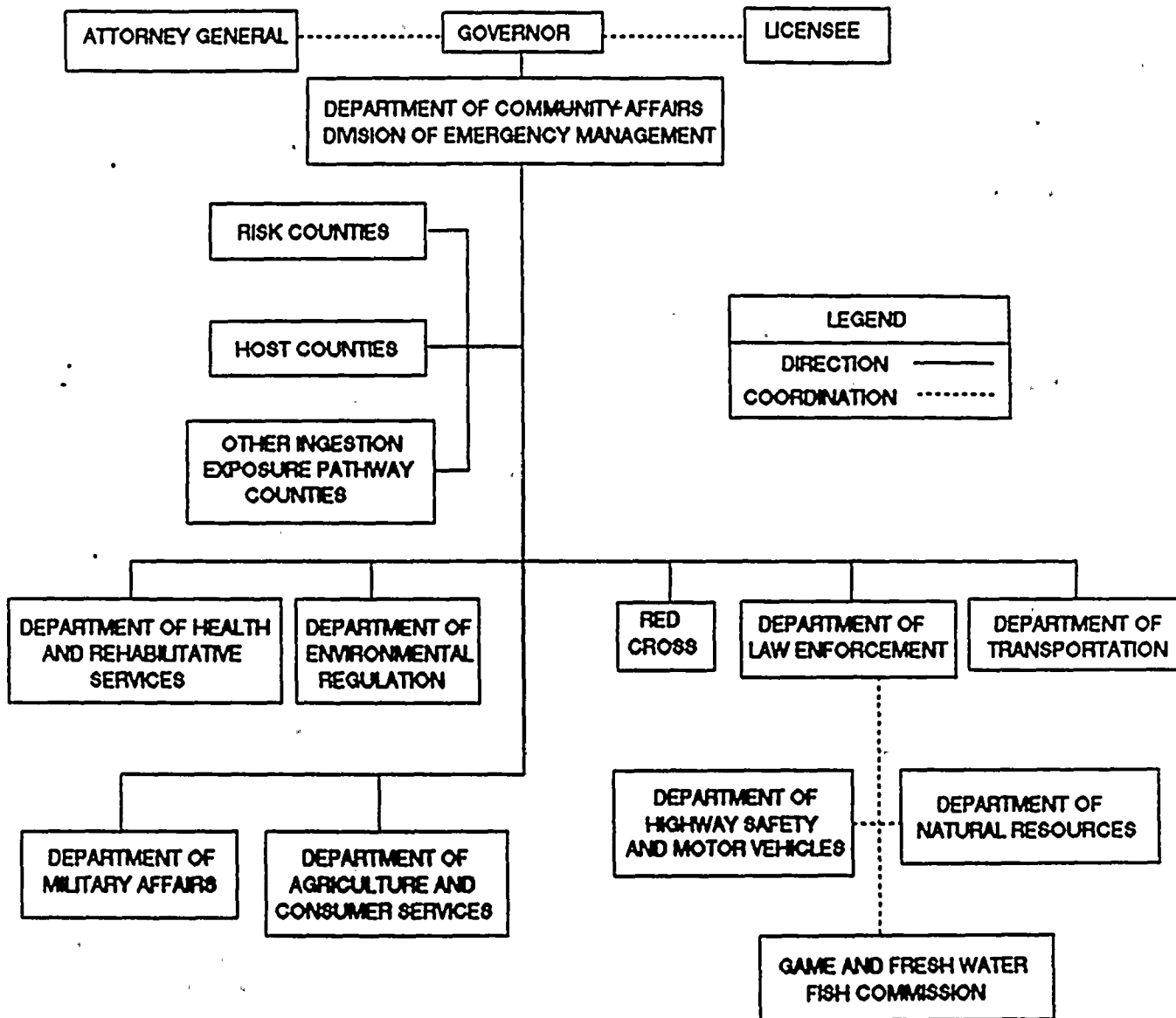




FIGURE 2-2b

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE AFTER EXECUTIVE ORDER





Decision to implement protective action recommendations will be made jointly by the Dade County Manager and Chairman, Monroe County Board of Commissioners and either the Governor or State Director, Division of Emergency Management. If time does not permit State involvement in initial decision making, the decision to take protective actions may be made by the Dade County Manager and Chairman, Monroe County Board of Commissioners, or their designated alternates. All County personnel and resources will be under the control of the County Commissioners. Federal and State resources will also be available to the Counties.

Alerting, warning, and evacuation of populations will be in accordance with procedures prescribed in Section XI and XII to Annex Q. Section IX also describes hosting responsibilities, including shelter location and operation, and evacuee registration, monitoring, and decontamination.

Responsibility for direction and control rests with the Dade County Manager and Chairman, Monroe County Board of Commissioners, unless a disaster declaration under provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 252 is in effect. If a disaster has been declared, responsibility for direction and control rests with the Governor or Director, Division of Public Safety Planning and Assistance.

The Dade County Office of Emergency Management reports to the County Manager and the Monroe County Civil Defense Division to the Board of Commissioners. This is also true for other County resources, including the County Manager, Sheriffs' Offices, Engineers' Offices, fire departments, public health offices, school boards, and other County organizations.

The Chairman, Monroe County Board of Commissioners, and Dade County Manager have responsibility for overall emergency response planning. County Emergency Response Directors are responsible for actual plan development and updating. Dade County and Monroe County each have an Emergency Operations Center.

Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Office of Civil Defense Directors

The county Emergency Response Directors (Monroe and Metropolitan Dade County) receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company simultaneously with the DEM via the Hot Ring Down System for all four classes of emergency. They then have responsibility for initiating any necessary offsite protective actions (including evacuation of offsite areas) based upon available information from the FPL Emergency Coordinator and Office of Radiation Control (DHRS). The Dade County and Monroe County Plans are a part of the State plan.



In addition to overall responsibility, the Emergency Response Directors have responsibility for the following:

- 1) Direction and control of county emergency resources.
- 2) Protective response for offsite areas including warning and evacuation.
- 3) Communications.
- 4) Public information.
- 5) Offsite radiological exposure control.
- 6) Coordination of arrangements for shelter and feeding of evacuees.

Metropolitan Dade County Public Safety Department and Monroe County Sheriff

At the request of the respective Emergency Response Directors, the Dade County Public Safety Department or the Monroe County Sheriff can provide the following support services:

- 1) Law enforcement.
- 2) Warning and evacuation (implementation).
- 3) Traffic control.
- 4) Communications (support).
- 5) Rescue (support).

Other Local Agencies

As defined in the County plans, the Emergency Response Directors can request support as necessary from the following:

- 1) Department of Fire and Rescue.
- 2) Department of Public Health.
- 3) Public Works/General Services Administration.
- 4) Metro Transit Agency (Dade County).
- 5) American Red Cross.



The Metropolitan Dade County Fire Department, by agreement with Florida Power & Light Company (Appendix B) will respond to fires onsite upon request.

#### 2.1.4 Federal Response Agencies

##### U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will be notified via a direct, dedicated telephone line (ENS hotline) within one hour after identifying the existence of an emergency condition. NRC is responsible for the coordination of the Federal Government's technical response activities.

##### U. S. Coast Guard

At the request of Florida Power & Light Company (onsite activities) and the DEM (offsite activities), the Coast Guard can provide rescue assistance in accordance with their general authority as described in Appendix B.

##### U. S. Department to Energy (DOE)

Upon request by the DHRS, DEM can request that the DOE provide a Radiological Assistance Team to aid in evaluating radiological hazards. This support would be provided out of DOE's Savannah River Operations Office, Aiken, South Carolina. This provision is described in Annex Section IV of the State plan. DOE is responsible for coordinating the offsite radiological monitoring and evaluation activities of the Federal Government.

##### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA has the responsibility for coordinating all non-technical response activities of the Federal Government offsite. They serve as the primary point of contact for requests for federal assistance from state and local officials and other federal agencies.

##### Homestead Air Force Base, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing

Upon request from Florida Power & Light Company, the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing can furnish the following services in accordance with an agreement between FPL and the Base Commander (Appendix B):

- 1) Helicopters and watercraft for evacuation of personnel from the site.



- 2) Helicopters and surface ambulances for evacuation of injured personnel to designated hospitals, and for transporting medical personnel to the Turkey Point Plant.
- 3) Fire fighting equipment to assist the plant Fire Team.
- 4) Weather data in the event of a radiological release.
- 5) Disaster Control Group (including radiological monitors) to assist in control and containment.

#### 2.1.5 Private Sector Organization

##### Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)

INPO maintains industry source lists for personnel and equipment which can be made available for support services during an emergency. A letter of support has been provided in Appendix B.

#### 2.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization

The purpose of this section is to describe FPL's Emergency Response Organization including both site and corporate organization resources. The Emergency Response Organization is defined relative to the two phases of response and actions which are anticipated. This approach recognizes that the organization will be a dynamic one, dependent upon response time and the severity of the emergency. The "immediate" response organization consists of the plant duty shift and other plant personnel as available to be called in from offsite to diagnose the emergency and take corrective actions. The "expanded" response organization includes broader corporate resources which can be made available, if the emergency warrants, to assist in assessment actions, control, and stabilization.

##### 2.2.1 Normal Operating Organization

The normal operating organization chart for Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 is shown on Figure 2-3. The plant is staffed and qualified to take the necessary actions to implement the Emergency Plan and to initiate the immediate response actions necessary.

The normal hours plant staff consists of approximately 375 people. Key operating positions are described below:



FIGURE 2-3

TURKEY POINT PLANT NORMAL OPERATING ORGANIZATION

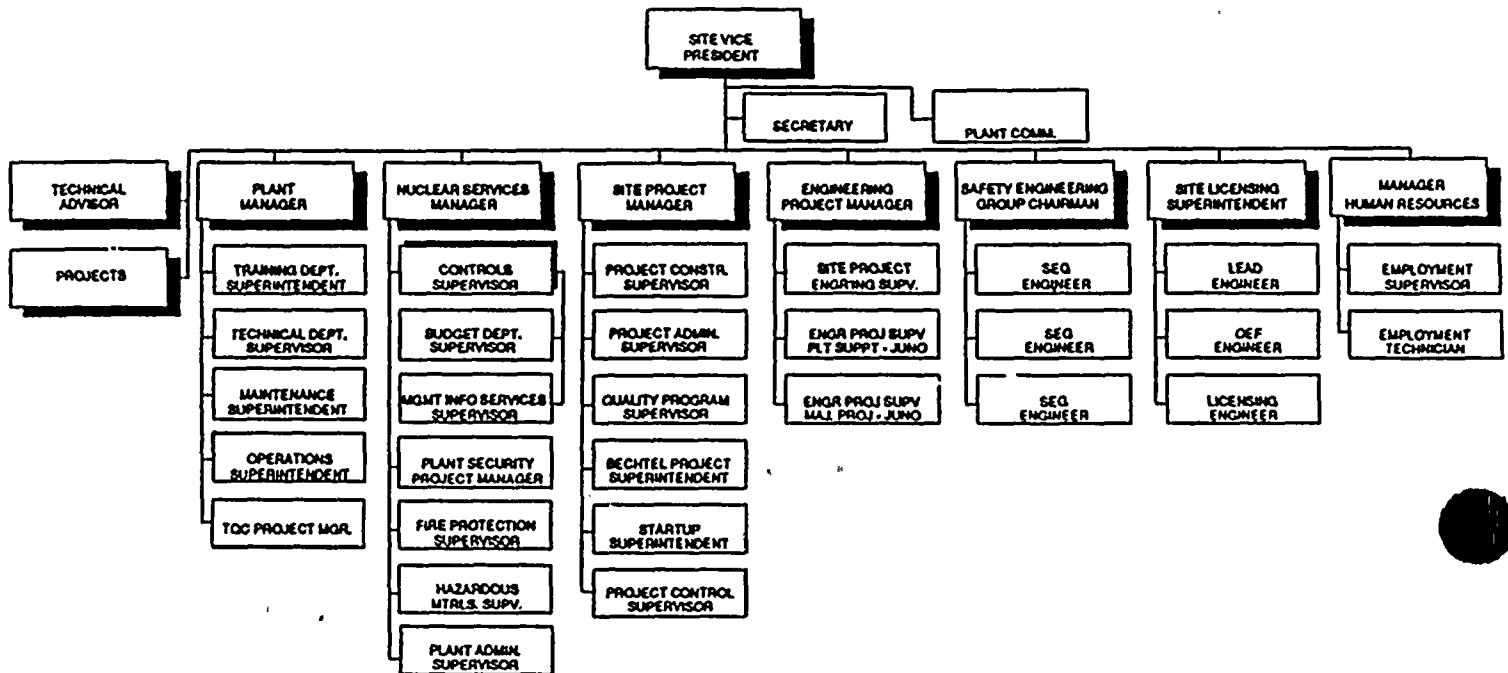




TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

3. Steam Generator Tube Leak/Rupture			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either 1 or 2: 1) Greater than 500 gpd steam generator tube leakage to any one steam generator per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System ----- 2) Greater than 1 gpm total steam generator tube leakage per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System	Either 1 or 2: 1) Confirmed steam generator tube leakage > 50 gpm AND Steam generator tube leakage within available charging pump capacity AND Loss of offsite power ----- 2) Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity.	Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Loss of offsite power  CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for possible protective action recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

4. Loss of Secondary Coolant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either 1 or 2: 1) Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation. ----- 2) Failure of a steam generator safety or steam dump to atmosphere valve to close resulting in uncontrolled secondary depressurization.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation <u>AND</u> Evidence of significant (> 10 gpm) steam generator tube leakage in the affected steam generator.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation <u>AND</u> Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity $\geq 300 \mu\text{Ci/gm}$ <u>AND</u> Confirmed steam generator tube leakage > 50 gpm <b>CAUTION:</b> Consult Table 2, page 32 for possible protective action recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	



TABLE 3-1

**EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE**

<b>5. Abnormal RCS Temperature and/or Pressure</b>			
<b>UNUSUAL EVENT</b>	<b>ALERT</b>	<b>SITE AREA EMERGENCY</b>	<b>GENERAL EMERGENCY</b>
Plant in Mode 1 - 2 - 3 - 4:  Either 1, 2, or 3 <u>AND</u> 1) RCS saturated or superheated ----- 2) RCS pressure > 2510 psig ----- 3) RCS pressure above Technical Specification 3.4.9, Heatup or Cooldown Pressure/ Temperature Limits			
<b>Possible Control Room Indicators</b>			
Subcooling Margin Monitor			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

6. Fuel Handling Accident			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	<p>A spent fuel element has been dropped or damaged  <b>AND</b>            Release of radioactivity from the damaged spent fuel element has been detected.</p>	<p>Either 1, 2 or 3:</p> <p>1) Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred  <b>AND</b>            Affected area radiation monitors are off-scale high</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred  <b>AND</b>            Containment radiation levels &gt; 1.3 E4 Rem/hr</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3) Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements due to water level being below top of spent fuel</p>	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	ARMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22 PRMS R-12, 14	ARMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22 PRMS R-12, 14 SFP Level Indication RI-6311A RI-6311B	



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

7. Loss of Safe Shutdown Functions/ATWS			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	<p>Either 1, 2, 3 or 4:</p> <p>1) Reactor critical AND Failure of the Reactor Protection System to initiate a trip signal when a trip setpoint has been exceeded.</p> <p>2) Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on automatic signal</p> <p>3) Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on manual signal</p> <p>4) RCS temperature increasing due to loss of decay heat removal capability from all of the following:</p> <p>a) RHR system AND b) Forced RCS circulation AND c) Natural RCS circulation</p>	<p>Either 1, 2, 3 or 4:</p> <p>1) Inability to bring the reactor subcritical with control rods</p> <p>2) Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of steam release capability from all of the following:</p> <p>a) Condenser steam dumps AND b) Atmospheric steam dumps AND c) All steam generator safeties</p> <p>3) Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of secondary heat sink has occurred AND RCS bleed and feed is required</p> <p>4) Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND RCS injection capability has been lost from:</p> <p>a) Charging pumps AND b) High-head SI pumps</p>	<p>Either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND RCS pressure &gt; 2485 psig.</p> <p>2) Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND Containment pressure <math>\geq</math> 4 psig</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

8. Fuel Element Failure			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
RCS activity is greater than Technical Specification 3.4.8 limit for maximum RCS activity.	Either 1, 2 or 3: 1) Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity $\geq 300 \mu\text{Ci/gm}$ . ----- 2) An increase of $> 1\%$ fuel failure in 30 minutes. ----- 3) Total fuel failure of 5%.	Fuel element failure as indicated by 1, 2 or 3: 1) Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity $\geq 300 \mu\text{Ci/gm}$ AND RCS $T_{\text{hot}} > 620^\circ\text{F}$ . ----- 2) Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity $\geq 300 \mu\text{Ci/gm}$ . AND Core exit thermocouples $> 700^\circ\text{F}$ . ----- 3) Containment high range radiation monitor reading $> 1.3 \text{ E4 Rem/hr}$ .	Fuel element failure as defined in Site Area Emergency of this section AND Any of the following is imminent or in progress: a) LOCA with loss of containment cooling OR b) LOCA with loss of containment integrity which provides a flowpath to the environment OR c) Steam generator tube rupture with unisolable flowpath from the ruptured steam generator to the environment. CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-20 ARMS R-1 through R-6	Core Exit Thermocouples RI-6311A RI-6311B	



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

9. Uncontrolled Effluent Release			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Technical Specification 3.11 limits for gaseous release per 3/4-ONOP-067, Inadvertent Release of Radioactive Gas.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculations.</p> <hr/> <p>2) Technical Specification 3.11 limits for liquid release.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform release calculation in accordance with Offsite Dose Calculation Manual.</p>	<p>A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Ten times Technical Specification 3.11 limits for gaseous release per 3/4-ONOP-067, Inadvertent Release of Radioactive Gas.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculations.</p> <hr/> <p>2) Ten times Technical Specification 3.11 limits for liquid release.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform release calculation in accordance with Offsite Dose Calculation Manual.</p>	<p>Performance of EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculation or offsite surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either 1, 2, 3 or 4:</p> <p>1) <math>\geq 50</math> mRem/hr whole body for 1/2 hour</p> <hr/> <p>2) <math>\geq 250</math> mRem/hr thyroid for 1/2 hour</p> <hr/> <p>3) <math>\geq 500</math> mRem/hr whole body for 2 minutes</p> <hr/> <p>4) <math>\geq 2500</math> mRem/hr thyroid for 2 minutes</p> <p>NOTE: Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit.</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for possible protective action recommendations.</p>	<p>Performance of EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculation or offsite surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either 1, 2, 3 or 4:</p> <p>1) <math>\geq 1</math> Rem/hr whole body</p> <hr/> <p>2) <math>\geq 1</math> Rem integrated whole body dose</p> <hr/> <p>3) <math>\geq 5</math> Rem/hr thyroid</p> <hr/> <p>4) <math>\geq 5</math> Rem integrated thyroid dose</p> <p>NOTE: Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit.</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

10. High Radiation Levels In Plant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	<p>Either 1, 2 or 3:</p> <p>1) Any valid area monitor alarm from an undeterminable source with meter near or greater than full scale deflection (<math>10^3</math> mR/hr).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Unexpected plant iodine or particulate airborne concentration <math>&gt; 1000</math> MPC as per 10 CFR 20 Appendix B, Table 1.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3) Unexpected direct radiation dose rate reading or unexpected airborne radioactivity concentration from an undetermined source in excess of 1000 times normal levels.</p>	<p>Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading <math>&gt; 1.3 \text{ E4 Rem/hr}</math></p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per EPIP-20126, Off-Site Dose Calculations. (See Section 9, Uncontrolled Effluent Release)</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for possible protective action recommendations.</p>	<p>Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading <math>&gt; 1.3 \text{ E5 Rem/hr}</math>.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per EPIP-20126, Off-Site Dose Calculations. (See Section 9, Uncontrolled Effluent Release)</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	Area Radiation Monitors	RI-6311A RI-6311B	RI-6311A RI-6311B



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

11. Other Plant Conditions That Could Lead To Substantial Core Damage			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
			<p>Either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Potential core damage indicated by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Known LOCA greater than available charging pump capacity</li> <li>AND</li> <li>b) Failure of ECCS to deliver flow to the core</li> <li>AND</li> <li>c) Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading <math>&gt; 1.3 \times 10^4</math> Rem/hr.</li> </ul> <p>2) Potential core damage indicated by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Loss of secondary heat sink</li> <li>AND</li> <li>b) RCS bleed and feed required</li> <li>AND</li> <li>c) No high-head SI flow available</li> <li>AND</li> <li>d) No RHRT flow for greater than 30 minutes</li> <li>AND</li> <li>e) No AFW flow for greater than 30 minutes</li> </ul> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

12. Loss Of Power Conditions			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Loss of offsite power to the:</p> <p>a) A 4KV bus AND b) B 4KV bus</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Loss of onsite power capability as indicated by:</p> <p>a) Inability to energize onsite buses using the auxiliary transformer AND b) Loss of all diesel generators for greater than 1 hour. AND c) Spent fuel pit temp &gt; 130°F</p>	<p>Either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Loss of all vital onsite DC power.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Loss of all A/C power AND Loss of all diesel generators for greater than 1 hour AND Spent Fuel pit temperature greater than 180°</p> <p>NOTE: Refer to Section 7, Loss of Safe Shutdown Function</p>	<p>Either 1, 2 or 3 with fuel in the Reactor Vessel</p> <p>1) Loss of all A/C power for &gt; 15 minutes.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Loss of all vital onsite DC power for &gt; 15 minutes</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3) Emergency Coordinator leaves Control Room within the first 15 minutes of a loss of all A/C power.</p>	<p>The following situation exists for &gt; 1 hr with fuel in the Reactor Vessel</p> <p>a) Loss of all A/C power AND b) Loss of all feedwater capability</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
4Kv Bus Voltage 4Kv Bus Amps			



TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

13. Contaminated Personnel			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Transportation of confirmed externally contaminated injured individual(s) from the site to an offsite medical facility			
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

14. Loss Of Assessment Functions			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either 1, 2 or 3:  1) Loss of primary communications with offsite locations AND Loss of all backup communications with offsite locations ----- 2) Loss of primary onsite meteorological instrumentation AND Loss of all backup onsite meteorological instrumentation AND Loss of all communication with Homestead Air Force Base ----- 3) Loss of effluent or radiological monitoring capability requiring plant shutdown.	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND Most or all Control Room annunciator alarms lost for > 5 minutes	A plant transient is in progress AND All Control Room annunciator alarms lost for > 15 minutes	
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

15. Natural Phenomena			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 <u>AND</u> either a, b, c or d:	Plant in any mode including defueled. <u>AND</u> either a, b, c or d:	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 <u>AND</u> either a, b or c:	A major natural event (e.g., high winds, earthquake, flooding) has occurred, which could cause massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency initiating conditions
a) Confirmed hurricane warning <u>OR</u> b) Confirmed tornado in owner controlled area <u>OR</u> c) Any earthquake detected onsite <u>OR</u> d) Hurricane/flood surge that prevents land access to the site	a) Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum wind speeds in excess of 200 mph <u>OR</u> b) Tornado striking any power block structure <u>OR</u> c) Earthquake that could cause or has caused trip of the turbine generator or reactor <u>OR</u> d) Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level > 18 feet above MLW	a) Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum wind speeds in excess of 225 mph <u>OR</u> b) Earthquake has caused loss of any safety system function <u>OR</u> c) Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level > 18 feet above MLW and results in shutdown of turbine generator or reactor.	CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32   for required protective action recommendations
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

16. Hazards To Station Personnel And Equipment			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Safety of nuclear plant or personnel threatened by either 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5:</p> <p>1) Aircraft crash onsite</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Unusual aircraft activity over facility</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3) Toxic or flammable gas release</p> <p>-----</p> <p>4) Turbine generator rotating component failure requiring rapid turbine shutdown</p> <p>-----</p> <p>5) Onsite explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat, and the rapid expansion of gas.</p>	<p>Either 1, 2 or 3:</p> <p>1) A reduction in the level of safety of plant structures or components within the protected area due to damage caused by either a, b or c:</p> <p>a) Aircraft crash OR b) Missile impact OR c) Explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat, and the rapid expansion of gas.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Toxic or flammable gas release which threatens plant operation.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3) Turbine generator failure resulting in casing penetration</p>	<p>Either 1 or 2:</p> <p>1) Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND Safety systems have failed or damage to vital structures has been caused by either a, b or c:</p> <p>a) Aircraft crash OR b) Missile impact OR c) Explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat, and the rapid expansion of gas.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2) Toxic or flammable gas release into control or vital areas which renders one train of safety related systems inoperable</p>	
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

17. Security Threat			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Declaration of a "Security Alert" due to either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8:	Declaration of a "Security Emergency"	Declaration of a "Security Emergency" involving imminent occupancy of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders.	Physical attack on the plant resulting in occupation of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders
1) Bomb threat .....			CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32   for required protective action recommendations
2) Attack threat .....			
3) Civil disturbance .....			
4) Protected area intrusion .....			
5) Sabotage attempt .....			
6) Internal disturbance .....			
7) Vital area intrusion .....			
8) Security Force strike			
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

18. Control Room Evacuation			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	Control Room evacuation anticipated or required	Control Room has been evacuated <u>AND</u> Local control of shutdown systems has <u>NOT</u> been established from local stations within 15 minutes	
Possible Control Room Indicators			

19. Fire			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Uncontrolled fire within the power block lasting longer than 10 minutes	Uncontrolled fire potentially affecting safety systems <u>AND</u> Offsite support required.	Fire which prevents a safety system from performing its design function.	A major fire has occurred which could cause massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency initiating conditions  CAUTION: Consult Table 2, page 32 for required protective action recommendations
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

20. Loss of Engineered Safety Features/Fire Protection			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Power reduction started in accordance with Technical Specification 3.0.3 due to either 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5:</p> <p>1 Technical Specification 3.6, Containment Systems. OR 2 Technical Specification 3.5, Emergency Core Cooling Systems. OR 3 Technical Specification 3.7.2, 3.7.3, or 3.7.5, Plant Systems OR 4 Technical Specification 3.3, Instrumentation, Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2 OR 5 Fire protection compensatory measures not implemented within the time limits specified by Technical Specification 3.3.4, Table 3.3-6, Fire Protection Instrumentation.</p> <p>NOTE: Notify Fire Protection to consult FSAR Section 9.6, for further guidance on fire protection system requirements</p>			
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-1

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

21. Other Plant Conditions Requiring Increased Awareness (Emergency Coordinator's Judgment)			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant increased awareness on the part of the operating staff and/or local offsite authorities.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Activation of the Emergency Response Facilities does not require declaration of an emergency or entry into a specific emergency classification.</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the increased awareness and activation of emergency response personnel</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the precautionary notification to the public near the site and the activation of FPL and offsite agency emergency response personnel.</p> <p>(Loss of one fission product barrier with potential for loss of a second)</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which make release of large amounts of radioactivity, in a short period of time, possible</p> <p>(Loss of two fission product barriers with potential for loss of the third)</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> Consult Table 2, page 32 I for required protective action recommendations</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			



TABLE 3-2

## PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

<u>MONITOR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS</u>	<u>SETPOINT SETTINGS</u>
Containment air particulate monitors (R3-11, R4-11)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to $10^6$ cpm	$4 \times 10^5$ cpm
Containment radioactive gas monitors (R3-12, R4-12)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	10 to $10^6$ cpm	$6.5 \times 10^4$ cpm
Plant Vent Gas Monitor (R-14)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Assembly (4 tubes in parallel)	0 to $2 \times 10^6$ cpm	$3.6 \times 10^4$ cpm
Condenser Air Ejector Monitors (R3-15, R4-15)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	10 to $10^6$ cpm	$4 \times 10^3$ cpm
Component Cooling Liquid Monitors (R3-17A, R3-17B, R4-17A, R4-17B)	Scintillation counter (NaI)	10 to $10^6$ cpm	$4.4 \times 10^3$ cpm
Waste Disposal System Liquid Effluent (R-18)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	0 to $2 \times 10^6$ cpm	$2.8 \times 10^4$ cpm
Steam Generator Liquid Sample Monitors (R3-19, R4-19)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to $10^6$ cpm	$4 \times 10^3$ cpm



TABLE 3-2

PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

<u>MONITOR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT</u>	<u>SETPOINT SETTING</u>
Reactor Coolant Letdown Line Activity Monitors (R3-20 R4-20)	GM Tube Thin Wall	0 to $10^5$ mR/hr	$5 \times 10^2$ mR/hr
System Level, Particulate Iodine Noble Gas Monitors (SPING)	Alpha/Beta scintillation crystal, photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI) Beta-gamma GM Tube	$10^{-7}$ to $10^5$ uci/cc	Varies with detector and channel.



TABLE 3-3

## AREA RADIATION MONITORS

This system consists of channels which monitor radiation levels in various areas. These areas are as follows:

<u>DETECTOR TAG. NO.</u>	<u>CHANNEL NUMBER</u>	<u>AREA MONITOR*</u>	<u>TYPICAL ALARM SETPOINT SETTINGS (mR/hr)</u>
RD-1401	1	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 3	100
RD-1402	2	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 3	150
RD-1403	3	Incore Detector Seal Table-Unit 3	150
RD-1404	4	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 4	100
RD-1405	5	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 4	150
RD-1406	6	Incore Instrumentation-Unit 4	100
RD-1407	7	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 3	40
RD-1408	8	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 4	40
RD-1409	9	Tank & Pump Room	10
RD-1410	10	Chemical Storage Area	40
RD-1411	11	Cask Wash Area-Unit 4	10
RD-1412	12	Cask Wash Area-Unit 3	10
RD-1413	13	Sample Room-Unit 3	10
RD-1414	14	Sample Room-Unit 4	10
RD-1415	15	North End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1416	16	South End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1417	17	East End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1418	18	West End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1419	19	Spent Fuel Pit Exhaust-Unit 3	15
RD-1420	20	Control Room	1
RD-1421	21	Spent Fuel Pit North wall-Unit 3	5
RD-1422	22	Spent Fuel Pit South wall-Unit 4	5
RD-1423	23	New Fuel Room-Unit 3	20
RD-1424	24	New Fuel Room-Unit 4	20

\* The monitors all have a range of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^3$  mr/hr.

CONTAINMENT HIGH RANGE RADIATION MONITORS (CHRRM)

	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>ALARM SETPOINTS</u>
RI-6311A GM Tube	1 to $10^8$ R/hr	High $1.3 \times 10^4$ R/hr, High High $1.3 \times 10^5$ R/hr
RI-6311B GM Tube	1 to $10^8$ R/hr	High $1 \times 10^5$ R/hr, High High $1 \times 10^7$ R/hr

Typical Alarm Setpoint: Actual Alarms based on plant conditions and may vary from those indicated.



TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR  
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Charging Flow (FI-*-122)	0-150 GPM	35 - 95 GPM
Letdown Flow (FI-*-150)	0-150 GPM	45 - 120 GPM
V.C.T. Level (LI-*-115)	0-100%	16 - 50%
R.C.S. Flow (FI-*-414, 415, 416, 424, 425, 426, 434, 435, 436)	0-120%	95 - 104% (Hot S/D to Full Power)
R.C.S. T-hot (TR-*-413)	0-750°F	545 - 605°F
R.C.S. T-cold (TR-*-410)	0 - 750°F	545 - 550°F
Safety Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-465, 467, 469)	50 - 400°F	70 - 170°F
Power Operated Relief Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-463)	50 - 400°F	70 - 230°F
R.C.S. T-avg (TI-*-412, 422, 432 for protection and TI-*-411, 421, 431 for control)	540 - 610°F	547 - 574.2°F
Pressurizer Temperature, both vapor and liquid. (TI-*-454, 453)	0 - 700°F	650 - 654°F



TABLE 3-4

**NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR  
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (cont.)**

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Pressurizer Pressure narrow PT-455, 456, 457 Control PT-444, PT 445  Range (PT-*-455, 456, 457 for protection and PT-*-444, 445 for control)	1700 - 2500 psig	2205-2254 psig (control at 2235 psig)
Pressurizer Pressure Wide Range (PT-*-403, 404, 405, 406)	0 - 3000 psig	2205 - 2265 psig
Pressurizer Level (LT-*-459, 460, 461)	0 - 100%	22.2 - 53.3%
Steam Generator Level Narrow Range 474, 475 (LT-*-476, 478, 484, 485, 486, 488, 494, 495, 496, 498)	0 - 100%	40 - 60%
Steam Generator Level Wide Range (LR-*-477)	0 - 100%	62 - 68%
Steam Generator Steam Flow (FT-*- 474, 475, 484, 485, 494, 495)	0 - 4 X 10 <sup>6</sup> lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 X 10 <sup>6</sup> lbs/hr
Steam Generator Feed Flow (FT-*-476 477, 486, 487, 496, 497)	0 - 4 X 10 <sup>6</sup> lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 X 10 <sup>6</sup> lbs/hr



TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR  
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (cont.)

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Steam Generator Pressure (PT--474, 475, 476, 484, 485, 486, 494, 495, 496) and Steam Header Pressure (PT--464, 466, 468)	0 - 1400 psig	770 - 1085 psig
R.H.R. Flow (when in use) (FT--605)	0 - 8500 GPM	3500 - 5000 psig
H.H. Safety Injection (FI--943)	0 - 100 GPM	Not Applicable
H.H. Safety Injection Pressure (Pi--943)	0 - 2000 psig	1200 - 1400 psig
QSPDS (located at RCO desk and on VPB)	Inputs allow measurement of subcooling margin, Rx core temperatures and Rx vessel water levels.	
Containment Pressure Narrow Range (PT--PT-6325 A, B)	-6 psi to +18 psi	-3"H <sub>2</sub> O to 20" H <sub>2</sub> O
Containment Pressure Wide Range (PT--PT-6306 A, B)	0 - 180 psig	0 - 2 psig
Containment Temperature (R--1413)	0 - 300°F	70 - 130°F
Containment Sump Level Range (R--1418)	0 - 300 gal.	57 - 266 gal.
Containment Sump Level Wide Range Tag # (LT-6308 A, B)	0 - 400"	6 - 28"



TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR  
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (cont.)

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Containment Level Wide Range Tag# (LT-6309 A, B)	0 - 100"	0
Auxiliary Feed Water Flow (FI-*-1401A, 1401B, 1457A, 1457B, 1458A, 1458B)	0 - 300 GPM	Not Applicable
R.W.S.T. Level (LT-*- LS-*-LT-6583 A, B)	0 - 330,000 gal.	320,000 - 330,000 gal.
4kV Bus Volt Meters	0 - 5250 volts	3950 - 4350 volts
4kV Bus Current Meters	0 - 4000 amps	0 - 3500 amps
DC Bus Volt Meters	0 - 200 volts	128 - 132 volts
T.E.C. Safety Acoustic Monitor Tag # ZT-6303 A, B, C	(Alarms when indication of Safety lifting is required)	







#### 4. NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

This section describes the procedures and methods established for initial notification and follow-up communications within Florida Power & Light Company, and from Florida Power & Light Company to the appropriate state, county, and federal response organizations. Section 4.6, Communications Equipment, describes the referenced systems in more detail. Figure 4-1 shows the initial notification flow. Table 4-1 presents the organizational titles and alternates for the primary response organizations communications links.

##### 4.1 FPL Emergency Response Organization

The FPL Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager acting in accordance with emergency plan implementing procedures has the responsibility for making the necessary notifications and communications, and for determining the content of the notification. However, actual contacts may be made by designated communications assistants. The use of the phrase "Emergency Coordinator" below is also defined as "Emergency Coordinator or his designee," except for those items described in Section 2.2.2.1 which cannot be delegated.

Once the EOF is declared operational, the Recovery Manager assumes the responsibility for notification to offsite governmental agencies.

##### 4.1.1 Initial Notification

Florida Power & Light Company emergency procedures call for the following actions for initial notification within the FPL organization.

Personnel detecting a potentially significant off-normal event or condition should report it to the Plant Supervisor-Nuclear by the fastest means available. This may mean face-to-face communication, the Plant Public Address system, or the commercial (Bell) telephone system. These systems provide adequate means of redundancy for this initial notification.

- 1) Nature of off-normal event.
- 2) Extent of damage to equipment.
- 3) Location of event.
- 4) Personnel injuries.
- 5) Name of individual reporting the event.

The Plant Supervisor-Nuclear directs the investigative actions to address the off-normal event. After investigation, he classifies the event and if it is determined to be an Unusual Event, Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency, implements this Emergency Plan and becomes the Emergency Coordinator.



If necessary, the Emergency Coordinator notifies plant personnel of the emergency situation and any required protective actions by the Plant Public Address system. To activate the FPL Corporate Emergency Organization, the Emergency Coordinator notifies the Emergency Control Officer by the most readily available communications systems.

The Emergency Coordinator will relay his information to the Emergency Control Officer (ECO), or to the Nuclear Energy Duty Officer (NEDO) if the ECO or his alternates cannot be reached. The ECO (or NEDO) notifies appropriate corporate response personnel by commercial telephone. If necessary, notification from the Emergency Coordinator to the ECO (or NEDO) can be accomplished via the Systems Operation Power Coordinator.

The Emergency Coordinator provides the following information to the ECO to the extent possible:

- o Type of accident or incident.
- o Affected unit.
- o Assessment of the emergency condition (including the class of emergency).
- o Information on personnel injuries, and an estimate of personnel radiation exposures.
- o Offsite support already called in and/or required.
- o An estimate of the magnitude of a radioactive material release and the area possibly affected.
- o Actions already taken or recommended with respect to the evacuation of various onsite areas.
- o Wind speed and direction; wind direction range (degrees) over the previous 15 min.
- o Assessment of potential radiation exposure to persons offsite and any protective actions for offsite areas recommended.

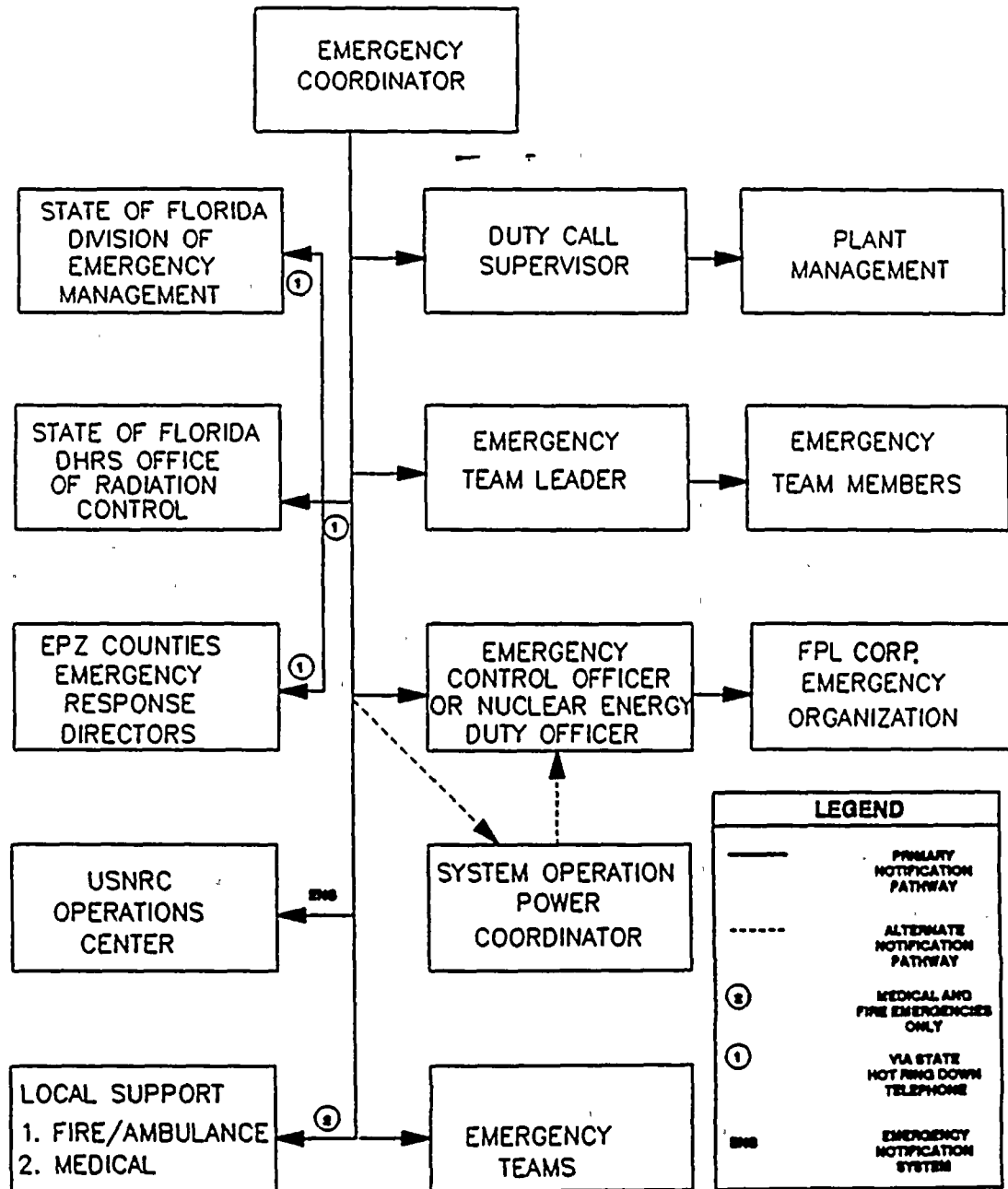
#### 4.1.2 Communications

Initially, communications between the Emergency Coordinator (in the Control Room) and the FPL Corporate Emergency Organization are by telephone, with radio as the backup.

When the Emergency Operations Facility is activated, communications within the FPL Emergency Organization are accomplished primarily using commercial phones.



**FIGURE 4-1**  
**INITIAL NOTIFICATION**





Follow-up messages regarding the prognosis for worsening or terminating of the event as well as requests for onsite support by offsite organizations will be made periodically and as needed by the EC to the RM. Recommendations for offsite protective measures to DEM may be included as part of follow-up messages.

#### 4.2 State Agencies

State of Florida notification and communications procedures are presented in Appendix A.

##### 4.2.1 Division of Emergency Management

###### Initial Notification

FPL's Emergency Coordinator will make initial notification within 15 minutes of declaring any emergency to the Division of Emergency Management via the Hot Ring Down Telephone System to the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the State Warning Point in Tallahassee. NAWAS and commercial telephone serve as the backup systems for initial notification. Backup phone numbers for 24-hour per day notification are provided by procedure.

Information to be communicated to DEM during the initial notification is shown in the State of Florida Notification Message Form, Table 4-2. The listed information will be provided to the extent possible at the time of notification. Information that should be included in follow-up messages is also shown in Table 4-2. The follow-up message may come from the TSC staff if it is operational or EOF if it is operational.

The initial notification may be brief with certain information not available. Follow-up messages from the Emergency Coordinator to the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will include the required information as it becomes available.

The Division of Emergency Management has established a procedure to authenticate emergency notification from the Turkey Point Plant.

###### Communications

The Emergency Coordinator will maintain periodic contact with the State Warning Point, located at the State EOC in Tallahassee, via the Hot Ring Down network.



TABLE 4-1

**COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES**

The following positions are responsible for manning communication links among the listed organizations:

1. FPL Onsite Emergency Response Organization

Primary: Emergency Coordinator

1. PSN
2. Alternate as defined by plan and procedure.

Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available plant operating and technical staff).

2. FPL Corporate Emergency Response Organization

Primary: Recovery Manager

1. Vice President - Turkey Point-Nuclear
2. Alternate as defined by Plan and procedure.

Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available management or technical staff).

3. Florida Division of Emergency Management State Emergency Operations Center, Tallahassee

Primary: Chief of Operations, DEM

Alternate: As described in Annex E of the State Plan

4. Metropolitan Dade County Emergency Operations Center, Miami

Primary: Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director

Alternate: As described in Section V, Annex Q of the State Plan

5. Monroe County Emergency Operations Center

Primary: Monroe County Office of Civil Defense Director

Alternate: As described in Section V, Annex Q of the State Plan



TABLE 4-2

STATE OF FLORIDA  
STATE OF FLORIDA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM  
NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

1. A. TIME/DATE \_\_\_\_\_ B. REPORTED BY (NAME/TITLE) \_\_\_\_\_
2. SITE  
 A. CRYSTAL RIVER UNIT 3  
 B. ST. LUCIE UNIT 1  
 C. ST. LUCIE UNIT 2  
 D. TURKEY POINT UNIT 3  
 E. TURKEY POINT UNIT 4
3. ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION  
 A. NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT  
 B. ALERT  
 C. SITE AREA EMERGENCY  
 D. GENERAL EMERGENCY
4. EMERGENCY DECLARATION TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_
5. INCIDENT DESCRIPTION OR UPDATE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. INJURIES A. CONTAMINATED/NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ 8. NON-CONTAMINATED/NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_
7. SITUATION INVOLVES: (NOTE: IF A, GO TO ITEM 11, OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH REST OF FORM.)  
 A. NO RELEASE  
 B. POTENTIAL (POSSIBLE) RELEASE  
 C. RELEASE IS OCCURRING - EXPECTED DURATION \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. RELEASED OCCURRED, BUT STOPPED - DURATION \_\_\_\_\_
8. TYPE OF RELEASE IS: (BLANKS ARE FOR SPECIFIC NUCLIDES OR GASES, I.E., I-131, CO-137)
9. RELEASE RATE:  

	NOBLE GASES	IODINES
DEFAULT (A) _____	CURIES PER SECOND	(C) _____ CURIES PER SECOND
MEASURED (B) _____	CURIES PER SECOND	(D) _____ CURIES PER SECOND
10. ESTIMATE OF PROJECTED OFFSITE DOSE RATE:  

<u>DISTANCE</u>	<u>THYROID (MREM/HR)</u>	<u>WHOLE BODY (MREM/HR)</u>
1 MILE (SITE BOUNDARY)	_____	_____
2 MILES	_____	_____
5 MILES	_____	_____
10 MILES	_____	_____
11. METEOROLOGICAL DATA (AT 10 METERS):  
 A. WIND DIRECTION (FROM) \_\_\_\_\_ DEGREES OR COMPASS DIRECTION  
 B. SECTORS AFFECTED \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. WIND SPEED \_\_\_\_\_ MPH  
 D. STABILITY CLASS \_\_\_\_\_
12. RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:  
 A. NO RECOMMENDATIONS AT THIS TIME.  
 B. NOTIFY THE PUBLIC TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:  
 (NOTE: IF MESSAGES REFER TO RADIUS, USE THE WORD "ALL" UNDER SECTORS.)  

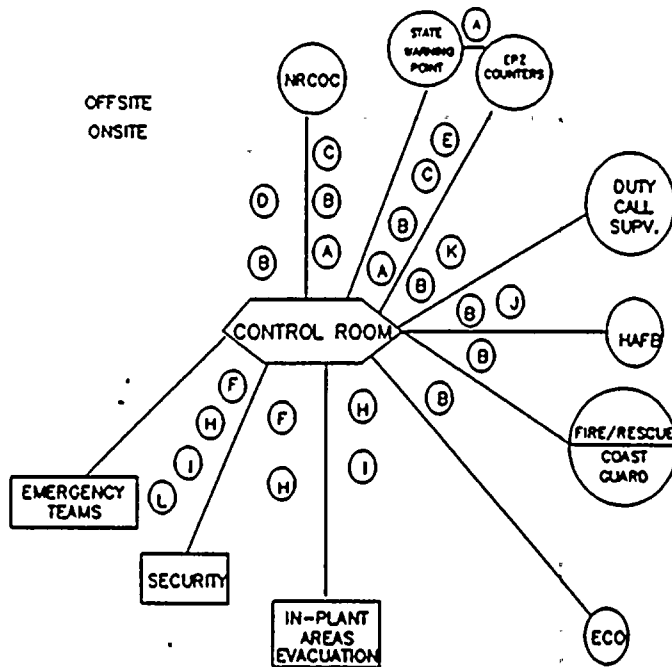
<u>MILES</u>	<u>NO ACTION</u>	<u>SHELTER/SECTORS</u>	<u>EVACUATE/SECTORS</u>
0-2	_____	_____	_____
2-5	_____	_____	_____
5-10	_____	_____	_____
10- _____	_____	_____	_____
13. EVENT TERMINATED: A. NO \_\_\_\_\_ B. YES TIME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_
14. MESSAGE RECEIVED BY: NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_



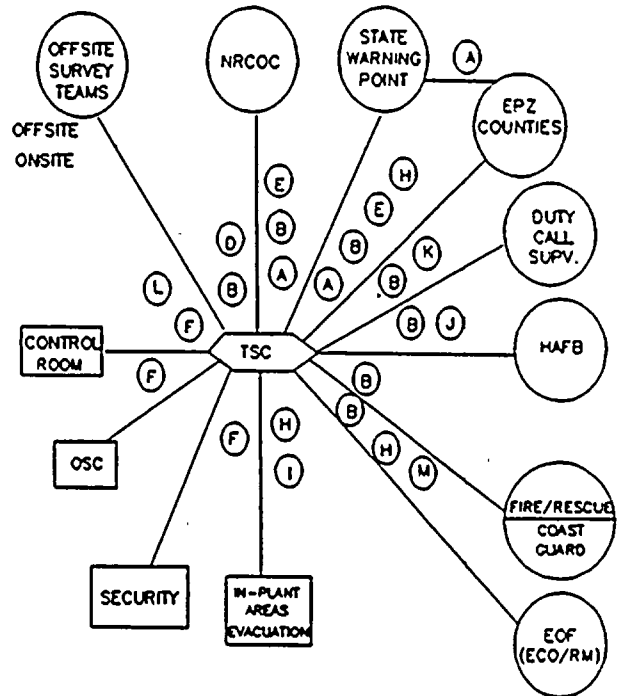
**FIGURE 4-2**

**COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACES**

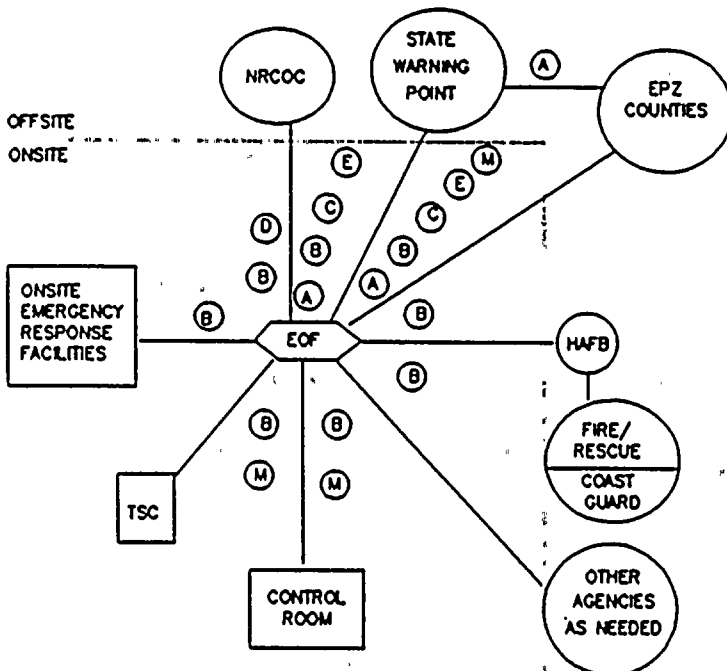
**CONTROL ROOM (PRIOR TO TSC ACTIVATION)**



**TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER**



**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY**



LEGEND	
(A)	HOT RING DOWN TELEPHONE
(B)	COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE
(C)	NAWAS
(D)	EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (ENS)
(E)	LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO (LGR)
(F)	PLANT BELL EXTENSION
(H)	PLANT PAGE SYSTEM
(I)	ALARMS
(J)	HAFB PHONE
(K)	PAGER
(L)	HAND HELD RADIOS
(M)	COMPANY FM RADIOS



FPL responsibility for communication with offsite agencies is transferred from the Emergency Coordinator to the Recovery Manager when he declares the EOF operational.

#### 4.2.2 Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services

##### Initial Notification

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Duty Warning Point Duty Officer is responsible for notifying the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS). Notification is made to the Public Health Physicist and the Administrator, Office of Radiation Control. If required, the Public Health Physicist activates the Miami Field Team, the DHRS's Radiological Emergency Team and the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL).

##### Communications

The Public Health Physicist maintains contact with the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via vehicle radio as he travels to the FPL Emergency Operations Facility. Contact is maintained with the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) by the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via Local Government Radio while the MERL is in transit. On arrival, commercial phones are available also.

The State Plan describes provisions for communications between the EOC and State offsite radiological monitoring teams. Annexes F and Q describe communications for field assessment teams.

#### 4.3 Metropolitan Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director and Monroe County Office of Civil Defense

##### Initial Notification

The County Emergency Response Directors are initially notified (within 15 minutes) simultaneously via the same Hot Ring Down communication used to notify the Division of Emergency Management for all four emergency classes. The Hot Ring Down System is manned on a 24-hour basis by the Dade County Department of Public Safety. The Emergency Management Directors can then be reached by telephone or by dispatching a patrol car. Also, the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the Division of Emergency Management Warning Point is responsible for confirming the receipt of emergency notice by the County Emergency Management and Civil Defense Directors. He is also responsible for verifying the message from the Plant by a call back procedure and informing the County Directors that the message has been verified. Backup phone numbers for



24 hour per day notification are provided by procedure. Follow-up messages concerning the emergency may come from the TSC staff or the EOF. Information that should be contained in these messages is shown in Table 4-2.

#### Communication

The Dade County Emergency Management Director proceeds to the Dade County Emergency Operations Center and uses the communication channels available there. These include Hot Ring Down, NAWAS, RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police and fire networks, and telephone.

The Monroe County Civil Defense Director proceeds to the Emergency Operations Center and uses the communications channels available there. These include HRD, NAWAS, RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police, and fire networks, facsimile, and commercial telephone.

#### 4.4 Federal Agencies

##### 4.4.1 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

#### Initial Notification

The NRC Operations Center in Bethesda, MD is notified of all radiological emergencies via the Emergency Notification System from the Control Room. The notifications are made in accordance with Federal Regulations and plant procedures. The Emergency Coordinator or his designee completes this contact within one hour of the declaration of an emergency. Alternate commercial phone numbers are provided by procedure.

#### Communications

Communications with the NRC may be handled by telephone from the Control Room, the TSC (if activated), and the EOF (if activated).

##### 4.4.2 U. S. Coast Guard

Assistance from the Coast Guard for onsite rescue activities can be requested by telephone call from the Emergency Coordinator or his designee or the Recovery Manager or his designee to the Coast Guard Duty Officer.

##### 4.3.3 Homestead Air Force Base

Assistance from the Homestead Air Force Base for onsite support activities can be requested by direct telephone line from the Emergency Coordinator in the Control Room or his designee to the Base Duty Officer.



#### 4.5 Notification of the Public by the State/County

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants defines the state and county procedures for notifying the public in the event of an emergency. Section 5 describes further provisions.

#### 4.6 Communications Equipment

The various communications systems previously discussed are described in more detail below.

This communications network incorporates all telephones, the plant public address system, fixed and mobile radio systems, and radio "beepers" employed for routine plant operation and other normal Company business. In addition, the communication systems of State and County agencies and other organizations with which the Company has emergency assistance agreements will be used to implement emergency activities.

##### Plant Page System

The plant page system, with speakers strategically located throughout the Protected Area, provides for the transmission of warning and instructions in event of an emergency.

A solid state plant page system is powered from a preferred 120V AC circuit. An alternate power supply is provided.

The plant page system uses noise cancelling dynamic microphone type handsets located throughout the plant. The system includes one paging channel and one party line channel.

The plant page system at Units 3 and 4 is completely independent of the system at Units 1 and 2. However, they can be merged so plant-wide communications are possible.

##### Motor Maintenance Circuit

This is a communications circuit, separate from the Plant Page System, but using 120V AC power from the Plant Page System power supply source. The circuit consists of various outlets throughout the plant, near major equipment both inside and outside the containment and at the fuel handling areas, into which a headset with a microphone can be plugged, to enable communication to be carried on while leaving the operator's hands free. Outlets for this circuit are also provided in the Control Room of Units 3 and 4 so that communications between the Control Room and outlying stations can be established.



### FPL Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) System

Telephones in most FPL locations may access the Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) telephone system. Through the ITN and its associated "Uniform Dialing Plan," other company office locations may be directly dialed, WATS line may be accessed, and local telephone calls may be placed. This system uses a combination of Bell telephones and FPL telephones, depending upon office location.

### Portable Radio Transceiver Sets

Various portable radio receivers (walkie-talkies) are available to supplement the fixed communications equipment in the plant. These radios are lightweight battery operated units which may be easily carried by personnel to any location on the plant site. Some of these portable radios are capable of communicating with the FM radio transceiver over a range of several miles.

### Radio Paging System

Telephones in the Miami Area inter-office dial system are interconnected to the Radio Paging System. This system is capable of reaching beepers in Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties. Beepers are regularly assigned to key personnel in the Offsite Emergency Organization as shown on the Offsite Emergency Roster, and additional beepers can be quickly assigned if required in an emergency. A beeper is also assigned to the Duty Call Supervisor. Assignment of beepers is shown in the Emergency rosters.

### Company FM Radio System

The Company radio system consists of fixed base FM radio equipment in the System Operations Power Coordinator's office, trouble dispatcher offices, service centers, and power plants, in addition numerous mobile units in automobiles, trucks, and mobile service vehicles.

In the event of interruption of electric service to the base radio stations, emergency power can be supplied with equipment.

An FM transceiver is located in the Units 1 and 2 Control Room. A microphone and speaker from this radio are located in the Unit 3 and 4 Control Room. This radio will provide backup communications between the Turkey Point Plant and the Systems Operations Office. The System Operations Office has direct telephone lines and either direct, patch, or indirect radio contact with all plants, radio-equipped vehicles and service centers in the Florida Power & Light Company system.



### State Hot Ring Down Telephone

The State Hot Ring Down telephone is installed in the Control Room TSC, and EOF. This system uses dedicated commercial telephone lines and is activated through pre-designated two-digit access "telephone numbers." The initial notification of an emergency is made via this system to the State Division of Emergency Management (State Warning Point-Tallahassee) and the County Emergency Response Directors. NAWAS serves as backup.

### National Warning System (NAWAS)

The NAWAS is installed in the Control Room and the EOF. This system uses commercial dedicated telephone lines. The initial notification of all emergencies to the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the county Emergency Response Directors will be made via the Hot Ring Down telephone using NAWAS as alternate. Additional phone numbers are listed in procedures if Hot Ring Down and NAWAS are inoperable.

### Local Government Radio (LGR) System

The LGR System is installed in the Control Room, TSC, and EOF. This system, which operates on frequencies allocated in the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM), should be used to maintain communications with the DEM, the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL), and the county Emergency Response Directors.

### Emergency Notification System (ENS)

The ENS hotline is installed in the NRC Resident Inspector's office, the Control Room, the TSC, and the EOF. This is a dedicated phone line with an automatic ringing system that is designed to facilitate notifications to the NRC.

#### 4.7 Testing

As discussed in Section 7.1, Exercises and Drills, communication equipment and procedures will be tested periodically as part of the FPL program of exercises and drills for maintaining emergency preparedness.



## 5. RESPONSE TO ACCIDENT CONDITIONS

Table 3-1 identifies a spectrum of off-normal events and classifies those events into four categories. The classification is based on Emergency Action Levels which are related to the instrument readings, and/or observations, of plant conditions as shown in the tables. This section discusses the assessment of and response to these events.

### 5.1 Accident Assessment

Once an off-normal event has been detected and classified in accordance with the Emergency Action Levels, a process of continuing assessment will be initiated. System instruments and procedures which would be used, as appropriate, in the assessment process are described below. Specifications of instrumentation utilized for accident assessment are contained in procedures. Post accident sampling capabilities are also described in procedures.

#### 5.1.1 Plant Release Pathways

The Turkey Point Plant is provided with systems for measuring radioactivity at potential effluent release points and within the primary containment buildings (See Table 3-2). The principal release point is the plant vent. The following sources of potentially containment air are directed to the plant vent:

- o Containment purge system (both containments).
- o Gas decay tanks.
- o Auxiliary building ventilation system.
- o Unit 4 spent fuel pit ventilation.
- o Rad-waste building ventilation system.
- o Laundry facility ventilation system.

The plant vent monitor readings are available in the Control Room. In addition to the noble gas monitor(s), cartridges for analysis of particulates and iodine are included in the plant vent radiation monitoring system. These cartridges would be removed and analyzed using a multichannel analyzer.



The Unit 3 spent fuel pit area is separately vented. The exhaust flow is monitored for noble gases, particulates, and iodine. Noble gas monitors provide continuous indication of concentration. Special cartridges provided as part of the system are removed for multichannel analyses to determine particulate and iodine emissions.

The steam jet air ejector exhaust systems are provided with gross radioactivity monitors. These monitors would provide early indication of primary to secondary leakage.

The steam dump/safety exhausts are monitored for gross radioactivity. Particulate and iodine concentrations will be determined by analysis of grab samples from the main steam sample lines.

Steam generator blowdowns are monitored for gross activity. Continuous readout is provided in the Control Room.

In addition to these effluent monitors, the plant is provided with an area radiation monitoring system (See Table 3-3). This monitoring system employs detectors distributed throughout the plant and detector indicators are provided locally and in the Control Room. The area radiation system provides early indication of a release of radioactivity within the plant.

Also, the plant has a system of fire detectors with appropriate alarms in the Control Room to provide warning of a fire emergency.

#### 5.1.2 Onsite Sampling Resources

Both containment atmosphere and reactor coolant can be analyzed "on line" during an accident by utilizing the post accident sampling system.

The capability is available at the Turkey Point Plant to obtain grab samples of the reactor containment atmosphere and the reactor coolant.

To obtain grab samples of the containment atmosphere following an accident, a special removable gas sampling vessel is used in the existing containment sampling system. The removable vessel would be transported in a shielded container to a laboratory offsite with specialized material handling capabilities. At the laboratory, a portion of the gas would be drawn from the vessel, and the radioisotopic content determined by appropriate analytical techniques. Plant procedures provide instructions for sample acquisition and on-line analysis. Transportation capability exists



by prearranged letter of agreement between FPL and one of its vendors.

Reactor coolant grab samples can be taken within a shielded container and transported to a laboratory offsite with specialized material handling capabilities following an accident. Dedicated sample lines are installed which route a reactor coolant sample to an accessible, low background area. The sample lines are shielded to reduce the radiation exposure. Mechanical manipulators and a cart mounted shield are used to collect the sample and transport it to the laboratory. The coolant sample is analyzed for pH, boron, and radioactivity. Instructions on sample acquisition and on-line analysis are included in plant procedures.

Air samples will be collected using portable air samplers in accordance with a plant procedure. Portable air samplers are located such that time required to obtain results is minimized for critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center). Silver zeolite sample cartridges are stored onsite. To preclude interferences by noble gas adsorption, only silver zeolite cartridges will initially be used to sample critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center, other areas which require personnel to be present). Collected samples will be transported promptly to the lab. If necessary, an alternate location will be established using portable equipment in a low background area outside the Radiation Controlled Area.

Samples are to be analyzed in accordance with approved procedures.

#### 5.1.3 Meteorological Systems

Meteorological data is required to make estimates of offsite radiation exposure in the event of a release of gaseous radioactivity. Measurement of three meteorological parameters are required to make estimates of atmospheric dispersion, an essential part of a radiation exposure calculation. The parameters are wind speed, wind direction, and a measure of atmospheric stability.

Meteorological data is collected at the Turkey Point Land Management Site 10 meter tower (2 miles southwest), the South Dade site 60 meter tower (7 miles southwest), and the Homestead Air Force Base (5 miles northwest). Table 5-1 summarizes the available data. Data which represents primary and backup sources are summarized on Table 5-2.

As indicated in Table 5-1, values of the key meteorological parameters are provided for the Turkey Point Plant and South Dade Site meteorological installations. These readouts are provided



continuously and the data is directly available at the Control Room Technical Support Center (TSC) and the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) via Emergency Response Data Acquisition and Display System (ERDADS).

Meteorological data is provided to the State via initial and follow-up communications utilizing Table 4-2 as well as response to direct inquiries from DEM and DHRS. The EOF and NRC can receive timely meteorological information through the TSC, upon request.

#### 5.1.4 Source Term and Release Determination

As discussed in Section 5.1.3 certain meteorological parameters are required for the calculation of offsite radiation exposure from airborne releases. Additional essential pieces of information are the rate of release and isotopic composition of the released radioactivity. If radioactivity were released from a monitored vent, then a direct measure of the release rate would be available. Monitored release points are discussed in Section 5.1.1. Based upon certain assumptions, release rate can be determined using EP-20126, "Offsite Dose Calculations" for all monitored release points and grab samples.

In event of a loss of coolant accident, the containment radiation monitors would provide the first indication of the magnitude or existence of radioactivity in the containment. These monitors can be used to determine the concentration of radionuclides based upon the isotopic mixes assumed for the accident described in the FSAR. Additional information about the isotopic composition of the airborne radioactivity would be derived from isotopic analysis of a containment atmosphere sample.

Procedures have been developed to assist the plant staff in estimating release rates and isotopic content for releases from the plant vent.

#### 5.1.5 Exposure and Dose Rate Determination

One of the uses of radiation monitors and meteorological instrumentation is the estimation of offsite radiation exposures. An estimate of doses is needed so that responsible governmental agencies can use this information to plan protective action.

EP-20126 "Offsite Dose Calculations" provides the details of how initial dose estimates are determined. In particular, current meteorological data, process monitor data, and containment high



range radiation monitor readings are used in conjunction with tables for estimating doses under actual conditions. Dose calculations will be updated periodically during the course of the accident and the result will be provided to state and county authorities for their use in evaluating the need for protective action. Figure 5-1 presents the protective action guides to be used for making recommendations. These are consistent with NUREG-0654 and EPA P.A.G.'s. Initial dose calculations are performed by the chemistry representative who is dispatched to the Control Room at the onset of the accident. Refined dose estimates would be prepared by the Chemistry Department representative who reports to the TSC using available tables and/or an interactive computer program which presents results and pre-determined recommendations in a tabular format. Default values based on the FSAR have been established and can be utilized if assessment instrumentation is not available (offscale or inoperable) and field sample analysis has not yet been completed.

#### 5.1.6 Offsite Monitoring

##### Dosimetry

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services maintains a system of 39 TLD stations in the vicinity of Turkey Point Plant. Stations are provided in each 22.5° sector at the 1-mile (approximate), 5-mile (approximate), and 10-mile (approximate) radii. At the 10-mile radius, stations are located with special emphasis on the more densely populated area.

##### Laboratories and Sampling

Laboratory facilities are provided as discussed in Section 2.3.2. The plant's onsite radiological laboratory serves as the primary facility with backup provided by: 1) the Health Physics counting room facilities; 2) St. Lucie Plant Radiological facilities; 3) the State of Florida's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. Analysis of offsite environmental samples will be performed at the state's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. This mobile lab can be in position near the site within six to eight hours of notification. A DHRS representative dispatched to the EOF will coordinate all state offsite field monitoring data and sample media.



TABLE 5-1

**SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE METEOROLOGICAL DATA**

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>DATA</u>	<u>DISPLAY</u>
Turkey Point Land Management 10-meter tower	Wind Speed Wind Direction Sigma-Theta	ERDADS Strip chart record
South Dade Site 60 meter tower	Delta T (60-10m) Wind Speed Wind Direction	ERDADS Strip chart records
Homestead Air Force Base (Class A NWS Station	Wind Speed Wind Direction Cloud Cover Ceiling Height Air Temperature	None; via radio or telephone



TABLE 5-2

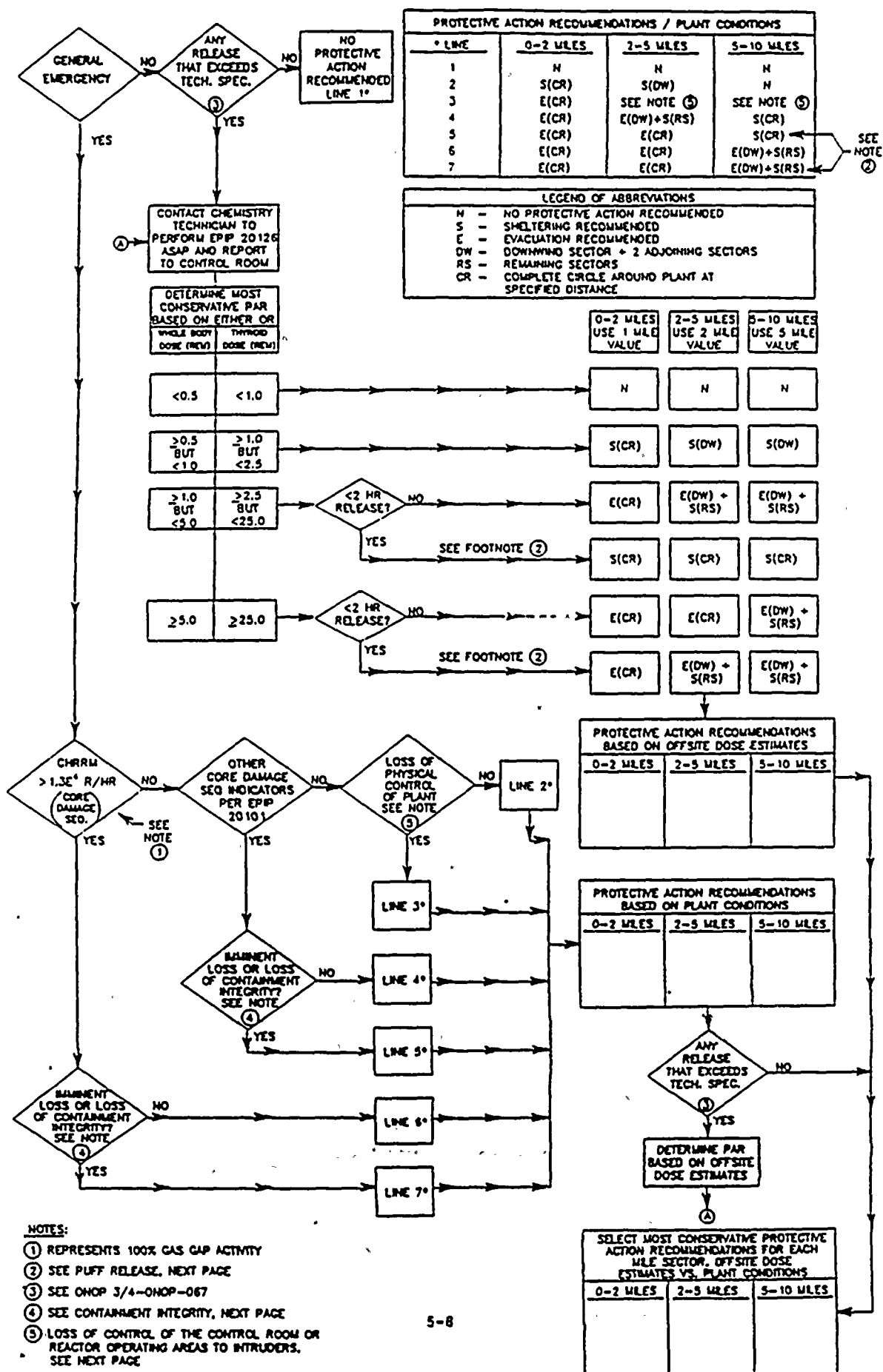
**SOURCES OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA**

<u>METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETER</u>	<u>PRIMARY SOURCE</u>	<u>FIRST BACKUP</u>	<u>SECOND BACKUP</u>
Atmospheric Stability	Delta T (South Dade Site Tower)	Sigma-Theta (Turkey Point Land Manage- ment Tower)	Surface Observations  HAFB
Wind Speed	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	HAFB
Wind Direction	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	HAFB



PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON PLANT CONDITIONS AND OFFSITE DOSE ESTIMATES

FIGURE 5-1





## PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON PLANT CONDITIONS

If a "PUFF" type release is imminent or in progress as indicated by the following conditions:

- (1) Containment failure has occurred or is imminent, and
- (2) Rate of release is much greater than designed leak rate, and
- (3) Either the total or major portion of radioactivity is projected to be released with 2 hours or less, then

in addition to the appropriate protective action recommendations the following statement and information should be given:

"Florida Power & Light Company recommends sheltering those areas that can't be evacuated before plume arrival."

WIND FROM			WIND TOWARD	
SECTOR	DIRECTION	DEGREES	DIRECTION	SECTORS
A	N	349-11	S	H J K
B	NNE	12-33	SSW	J K L
C	NE	34-56	SW	K L M
D	ENE	57-78	WSW	L M N
E	E	79-101	W	M N P
F	ESE	101-123	WNW	N P Q
G	SE	124-146	NW	P Q R
H	SSE	147-168	NNW	Q R A
J	S	169-191	N	R A B
K	SSW	192-213	NNE	A B C
L	SW	214-236	NE	B C D
M	WSW	237-258	ENE	C D E
N	W	259-281	E	D E F
P	WNW	282-303	ESE	E F G
Q	NW	304-326	SE	F G H
R	NNW	327-348	SSE	G H J

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### Containment Integrity

If loss of containment integrity is suspected, the following actions should be taken. If containment pressure is greater than 4 psig - verify PHASE A containment isolation and containment ventilation isolation valves are properly closed, as required. At containment pressure greater than or equal to 20 psig verify isolation valves for both PHASE A and B and



containment isolation valves are properly closed. If possible, and accessible, secure identified leak path(s).

If loss of containment integrity is still suspected (e.g., unmonitored leakage through electrical penetration room, equipment, personnel or emergency hatch, etc.) instruct Health Physics personnel to survey for leakage in specified area(s) by external gamma survey and/or charcoal air sample and analysis.

NOTE: For loss of control of plant to intruders, base 2-5 mile and 5-10 mile PAR on other existing General Emergency conditions. If no other conditions exist (intruder only), no protective actions for the 2-5 miles or the 5-10 miles sectors should be given.

#### Field Monitoring - State

Annex I of the State Plan discusses the State role in accident assessment. It describes agencies and their missions, specialized personnel, special equipment (e.g., helicopters), and other matters related to field monitoring within the plume exposure EPZ. Section VIII to Annex H discusses in further detail the capability and resources for field monitoring.

Field team compositions, transportation, communications, equipment and estimated deployment times are included in the State Plan.

Transportation of field teams is discussed in Section V of Annex H of the State Plan. Field team communications are described in Annex F of the State Plan. Monitoring equipment is described in Section VII of Annex H. Composition of field teams is discussed in Annex H of the State Plan. Deployment times are also discussed therein.

County plans also discuss accident assessment. For example, the Metro-Dade County Plan (Annex Q) indicates that the County Health Department Director will cooperate with DHRS with respect to accident assessment procedures. Annex Q also indicates that the Metro-Dade County Office of Emergency Management will be involved in assessment activities as well.

Section IV of Annex J of the State Plan, discusses the measurement of iodine in air, and the use of such measurements in assessment activities.



## Field Monitoring - Plant

EPIP 20129 provides methods for activation of emergency field monitoring teams, dispatching these teams throughout the plume EPZ and communications. Equipment and instrumentation is maintained for two offsite and three onsite monitoring teams. The equipment includes air samplers, filters, silver zeolite cartridges, sample bags, forms, log books, phone lists, maps, and procedure packs. Instrumentation includes single channel gamma analyzer (sodium iodide crystal type) with the capability of detecting radioiodine concentrations of at least  $10^{-7}$  microcuries/cc in the field. Other instrumentation includes ion chamber survey monitors and high range gamma monitors. Communications will be maintained with the TSC Health Physics Supervisor by portable two-way radios. The procedure packs include sampling techniques, measurements of airborne concentrations of radioiodine, direct radiation dose rates, transportation of teams, expected deployment times, and communications.

## Coordination of Sampling Data

To assure that information concerning FPL offsite radiological assessment is exchanged, arrangements have been made for State DHRS representatives to be stationed at the EOF. Direction and control of field operations for the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Service will be the Public Health Physicist Supervisor of Surveillance and Laboratories. He will conduct/supervise accident assessment and response of the field teams from a post at the EOF (Section III of Annex I of the State Plan). Office space and communications are provided therein and have been described in EPIP 1212 "Activation and Use of the Emergency Operations Facility (Turkey Point)". Prior to the arrival of DHRS personnel, coordination of this information will be through follow-up communications with DEM and the Plume Exposure EPZ counties.

DOE offsite monitoring assistance, if required, will be requested by the DEM in consultation with DHRS. Lead responsibility for coordination with DOE is assigned to DHRS.

## 5.2 Protective Response

This section describes the protective actions onsite, and the data provided to assist the state and county in determining appropriate offsite protective actions.



### 5.2.1 Protective Actions

#### Onsite

Onsite protective actions for a radiological emergency consist of evacuation of the affected area (localized evacuation or site evacuation), monitoring of all personnel who were in affected area, decontamination as required, and re-entry to determine the magnitude and extent of the problem when it is determined to be safe to do so.

Individuals remaining or arriving onsite during an emergency will be provided protective equipment as prescribed by the TSC Health Physics Supervisor and plant procedures. Radioprotective drugs will not be issued to emergency workers unless prescribed by a physician after exposure close to 25 rem (with allowable protection factors taken in account).

Control Room personnel are in an isolated environment and need protective equipment to leave the Control Room or if the Control Room becomes contaminated. An emergency kit with all necessary equipment is present inside the Control Room and is to be used for this purpose.

#### Decontamination

Personnel decontamination facilities are available in three locations. Their use will be governed by the nature of the incident.

- 1) FPL Dress Out Building - Showers and sinks available for the decontamination of personnel with no (or minor) injuries.
- 2) Baptist Hospital of Miami - Decontamination shower and contaminated injury treatment room. For interim use to treat severely injured personnel. Located approximately 30 miles North of the Turkey Point Plant.
- 3) Decontamination Facility - The Florida City Substation has personnel decontamination capabilities available.

Vehicles will be decontaminated with the use of Metro-Dade County Fire Department equipment.



Extra clothing for personnel whose personal clothing has become contaminated is available in the form of disposable garments.

Contamination monitoring is performed through the use of count rate instruments with beta-gamma sensitive probes.

Methods for decontamination and monitoring are described in plant procedures. Contamination monitors and procedures are adequate for assessing potentially contaminated wounds either onsite or at the decontamination facility.

### Offsite

Offsite areas are the responsibility of the respective County Emergency response agencies, the DHRS and the Division of Emergency Management of the State of Florida. Control of radioactive contamination and public safety in offsite areas are responsibilities of these governmental agencies, and their criteria for implementing protective actions may be found in the Florida Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants (see Appendix A). Decontamination of offsite areas will be performed under the direction of the DHRS.

Annex I of the State Plan, discusses evacuation time estimates and their use in determining protective actions.

The Metro-Dade County Plan and the Monroe County Plan (both Annex Q, Figure Q-16) discuss evacuation times.

Recommendations for protective actions will be made by the Emergency Coordinator (or RM if EOF is operational) using Figure 5-1. The development of this figure was based upon consideration of the severity of an accident (emergency class) and, when actual or estimated offsite doses are available, the EPA Protective Action Guides in conjunction with plant conditions.

### 5.2.2 Onsite Warning and Response

During an emergency, the relocation of persons onsite may be required in order to prevent or minimize exposure to radioactive materials. An emergency evacuation is the orderly, rapid, and safe withdrawal of all personnel from an area affected by an emergency condition.



## Evacuation

Evacuation is the primary protective measure anticipated for onsite personnel not filling Emergency Response Organization positions. Contractors not having an emergency response function and visitors are normally evacuated at the Alert or higher classification. Evacuation of all other non-essential personnel, including personnel not required for the shutdown of the fossil units, occurs at the Site Area Emergency and General Emergency. However, the Emergency Coordinator shall use good judgement prior to moving personnel from the Owner Controlled Area. Such conditions as release status, release duration, plant conditions and meteorological conditions should be evaluated.

Owner Controlled Areas outside the Protected Area are evacuated, if conditions warrant, of all non-FPL personnel at an Alert or higher emergency classification. Security is responsible for evacuation implementation per applicable EPIPs and SFIs while the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for the decision to evacuate.

Local Area Evacuations are performed as required for specific areas of the site experiencing hazardous conditions (fire, radiological, toxic gas, etc.). At a minimum, an announcement over the Public Address system will be made, ordering the Local Area Evacuation. Personnel in or around the affected area are instructed to stay clear.

## Accountability

At the declaration of a Protected Area Evacuation (usually Site Area Emergency or above), all non-essential personnel are evacuated. All individuals in the Protected Area are accounted for and names of personnel not accounted for are established within 30 minutes of the initiation of the Protected Area Evacuation. Once established, accountability within the Protected Area is maintained throughout the event. Upon notification that personnel are missing, the Emergency Coordinator shall ensure that Search and Rescue Operations are initiated. Accountability is coordinated by the Security Superintendent and the results are forwarded to the Emergency Coordinator.



7 MILES WEST ON PALM DR.

ALTERNATE ASSEMBLY AREA

OWNER CONTROLLED AREA BOUNDARY

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET



TABLE 5-3

**TYPICAL POPULATION WITHIN THE OWNER CONTROLLED AREA**

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Plant		FPL & Contractor at
Nuclear	977	shift change, with 1
Fossil	136	unit in outage.
Contractors	1750	
Cooling Canals	35	Includes visitors
present 2-3 times/yr. Normally 25.		
Picnic Area	300	Occasional use only
(Red Barn)		
Girl Scout Camp	30	Occasional use only
Boy Scout Camp	60	Occasional use only
AF Sea Survival	200	
School		
TOTAL	<u>3488</u>	



An Offsite Area Evacuation is the orderly withdrawal of all persons from the portion of the public areas surrounding the plant which have been affected by the emergency. The criteria for the initiation of the evacuation are determined by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services as specified in the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants. Annex Q of the State Plan describes evacuation measures and provides maps indicating designated evacuation routes.

The Emergency Coordinator (RM when EOF is operational) will recommend offsite protective actions based upon the criteria shown in Figure 5-1.

The Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors and the State Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for the direction and implementation of the necessary protective actions as specified in the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, including notification and coordination with other state and local assistance agencies.

The State plan describes the bases for the choice of recommended actions for the exposure pathway during emergency conditions.

It will be the responsibility of the Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response agencies to notify the general public if an evacuation is warranted. This will be accomplished as discussed in Sections 5.2.4 and 5.2.8.

A summary of evacuation time estimates appears in Table 5-4 (Figure Q-16 in State Plan). Figure 5-5, (Figure Q-15 in State Plan) is a map of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ and indicates the evacuation study areas described in Table 5-4. Maps describing evacuation routes, monitoring points, and reception centers are provided in Annex Q, Section XII of the State Plan.

The emergency classification system used by the State includes certain protective actions which are automatically triggered upon the occurrence of designated emergency classifications. These are discussed in Annex D to the State Plan. Other protective action decisions are made on the basis of information which becomes available as a result of accident assessment. Assessment actions which would form a basis for recommendations are discussed in Annex I. The State and County plans point out that EPA Protective Action Guides will be an important basis for protective action recommendations.



#### 5.2.4

#### Public Warning and Information

Annex O, to the State Plan, provides information on warning of the public and discusses warning procedures for Dade and Monroe counties. Prompt notification systems are discussed therein. FPL has purchased and installed an alert (siren) and notification system as described in Section 5.2.8.

Notification to the population and arrangements with public communications media are described in the State Plan. Annex E and Annex G to the State Plan provides the guidance for keeping the public informed about the potential hazards, emergency response, and protective measures that can be taken to minimize or avoid public health effects. Annex G also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination to the public of such information. In an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, a press section in the State Emergency Operations Center will be the state's primary source for release of public information. An official spokesperson for the State, the Public Information Officer (PIO), will establish press sections in the State EOC and at FPL EOF. Through these press sections, the PIO will establish contact with wire services, newspapers, radio, and television. Information releases will be coordinated with Federal and local agencies.

Annex G of the State Plan also provides for releases to be used for media. These are consistent with FPL's classification scheme. These are examples of specific prior arrangements that have been made to use public communication media for issuing emergency instructions to the public. Annex G discusses annual orientation of the media. Annex Q also indicates TV and radio stations which would be used.

#### 5.2.5

#### Population Exposure Estimates

Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State plan. Dose calculations assessment and monitoring in the Ingestion Pathway EP2, and dose rate determination are discussed in Annexes H, I, J, K, and M.

#### 5.2.6

#### Special Need Populations

The State Plan (Appendix A) contains a discussion of evacuation of special needs populations in Annex Q of the State Plan.

#### 5.2.7

#### Population Distribution

Annex Q of the State Plan includes maps and tables showing population distribution.



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TABLE 5-4

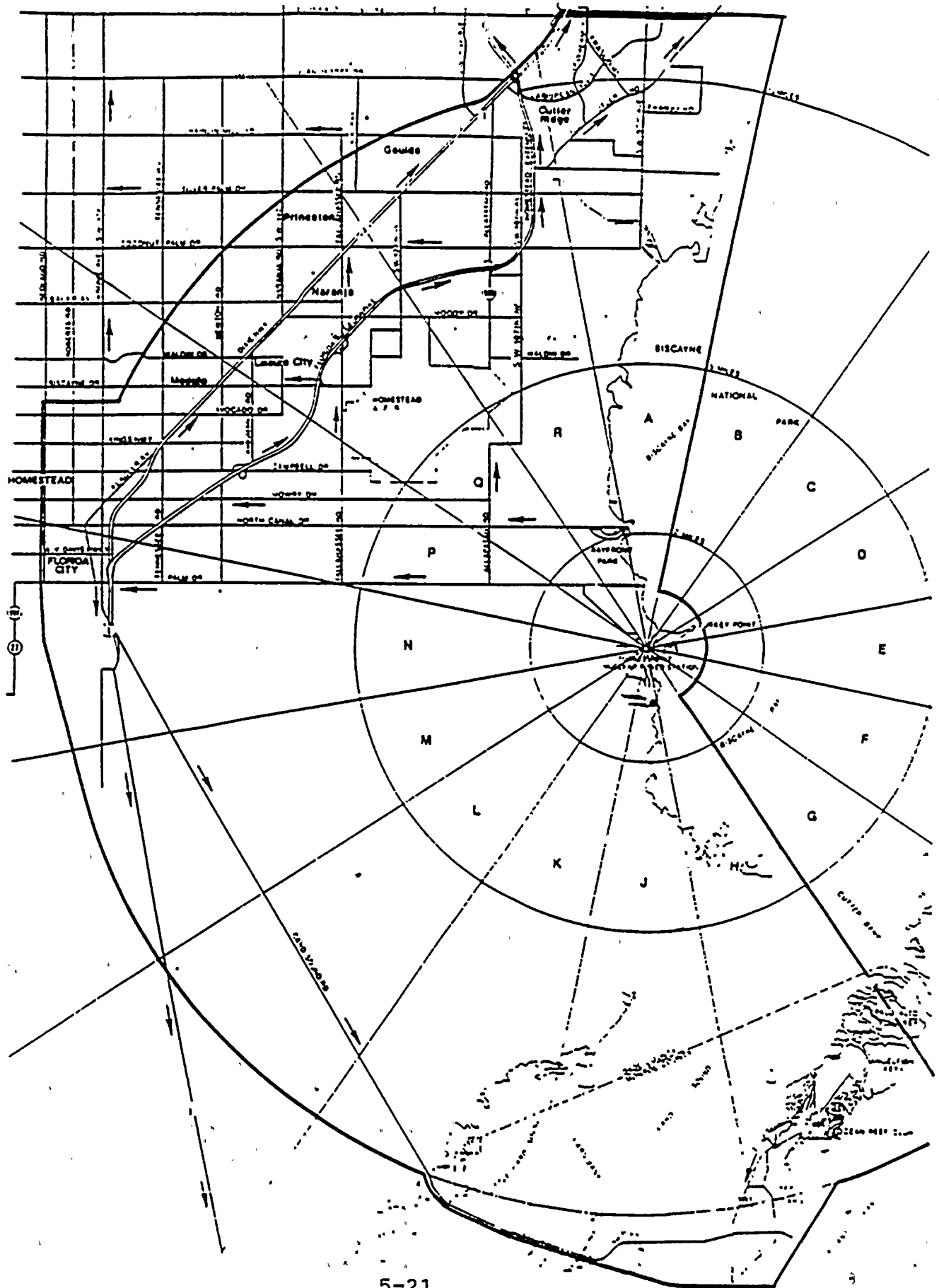
EVACUATION TIME AND TRAFFIC CAPACITY ESTIMATES

<u>COUNTY AFFECTED</u>	<u>APPLICABLE SECTORS</u>	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AND CAPACITY (AUTOS PER HOUR)	POPULATION EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATES (0-10 Miles)			
			<u>Normal Weather</u>		<u>Adverse Weather</u>	
			Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours
Dade	A, R, Q	17,681 (8,700)	430	7.16	445	7.41
Dade	P, Q, R	34,231 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Dade	M, N, P, Q	33,424 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Monroe	H, J, K, L, M	5,635 (1,030)	228	3.80	243	4.0
Dade/Monroe	A, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H	51,357 (9,730)	434	7.23	449	7.48

FROM STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS  
REVISION: 1/2/90.



**TABLE 5-5 EVACUATION ROUTES**



5-21

Turkey Point  
Rev. 21



### 5.2.8 Alert and Notification System

An alert and notification system has been installed and will be used by the Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors for alerting the population of the need to possibly take protective actions. The system consists of approximately 41 electronic sirens located throughout the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. These electronic sirens have the public address capability for voice messages. Upon sounding the sirens, the affected public, keyed through the public information program, would turn on their radios to the local Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) radio station and await emergency information.

### 5.3 Radiological Exposure Control

#### 5.3.1 Onsite Radiation Protection Program

An objective of emergency response is to minimize radiation exposure to individuals both onsite and offsite. Situations may arise, however, when observance of this goal is inconsistent with personnel or plant safety. In anticipation of such needs, guidelines have been established for emergency conditions. The guidelines on which the emergency radiation protection program is based are stated below.

- 1) Efforts should be made to limit radiation exposures to the quarterly exposure limits established for routine operations. Shorter stay times and portable shielding should be used when possible to minimize personnel exposures.
- 2) Where exposures to personnel are expected to exceed those permitted by 10 CFR20, the following guidelines will be met:

(Note: Additional information concerning these guidelines and their implementation is contained in the FPL Radiation Protection Manual, EPIP 20111 and EPIP 20130.

- a) This exposure, with the exception of exposure received for personnel rescue actions, must be explicitly authorized in advance by the Emergency Coordinator.
- b) Any volunteer authorized (by the EC or RM) to receive greater than regulatory exposure limits should be a healthy male. No women of child bearing age will be selected to perform these emergency actions.



- c) Whole body exposure received by emergency workers is to be considered occupational exposure and retained as part of the individual's dose history. Whole body exposure limits have been established as follows:
- o Under emergency conditions not requiring action to prevent serious injury or a catastrophic incident, personnel exposure should not exceed 5 rem to the whole body or 25 rem to the thyroid.
  - o A planned emergency exposure to prevent destruction of equipment which could result in serious injury or to assess a potentially critical situation should not exceed 12 rem to the whole body or 60 rem to the thyroid.
  - o When immediate action is necessary to prevent serious injury, dose to the whole body should not exceed 25 rem and dose to the thyroid should not exceed 125 rem. Events in this category include removal of incapacitated personnel from high radiation areas, providing emergency medical treatment including first aid and decontamination of individuals.
  - o For lifesaving actions, an individual may receive a whole body dose of 75 rem. "No specific upper limit is given for thyroid exposure since in the extreme case complete thyroid loss might be an acceptable penalty for a life saved. However, this should not be necessary if respirators and/or thyroid protection for rescue personnel are available as the result of adequate planning."<sup>1</sup> Because of the health risks associated with the dose limit, lifesaving missions should be undertaken by volunteers (healthy males above the age of 45) who have an understanding of the health risks and preferentially by those whose normal duties have trained them for such missions.
- d) Frequent checking of radiation survey instruments and self reading dosimeters is required during emergency operations.

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<sup>1</sup>EPA-520/1-75-001, "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents."



- e) Whenever it is likely that an area has the potential for airborne radioactivity greater than limits specified in plant Health Physics procedures, appropriate protection will be prescribed.
- 3) The radiation exposure of individuals providing ambulance service and medical treatment service will be kept as low as reasonable achievable. Proper precautions will be taken to assure that these individuals' exposure will remain within the limits of 10 CFR 20.

#### 5.3.2 Dose Records

All emergency response personnel under the authority of FPL who will potentially be exposed to radiation in the course of their duties will be monitored by the plant radiation exposure monitoring program. Personnel in this category will be issued the appropriate personnel dosimetry devices. FPL Nuclear Energy Department procedures provide for conducting the personnel dosimetry program. The Company has the capability of determining radiation exposures on a 24 hour per day basis. Dose records for all individuals exposed to ionizing radiation at FPL's facilities are maintained.

#### 5.3.3 Contamination Control and Decontamination Procedures

A personnel decontamination washroom and shower room with chemical decontamination agents is provided in the Nuclear Maintenance Building. Except in cases of serious injury, accepted decontamination practices will be employed onsite. Life endangering injuries such as extensive burns, serious wounds, or fractures shall receive prompt attention in preference to decontamination. Personnel with injuries involving radiation or radioactive contamination will be handled by SFEP in the Emergency Room at Baptist Hospital. Plant Health Physics procedures specify that decontamination of uninjured personnel must be attempted at contamination levels greater than minimum detectable activity as defined in Health Physics procedures.

Food for emergency workers would be brought in from offsite, if necessary. Frequent surveys of habitable areas utilized during emergency response (i.e., Control Room, OSC, TSC, and Guardhouses) will be performed to assure that these areas remain uncontaminated and tenable. Specifically, special attention to drinking water and food supplies will be given to assure that these supplies remain uncontaminated.

#### 5.3.4 Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive wastes (resins, trash, etc.) accumulated during an emergency will be handled by normal plant procedures. Any special circumstances will be handled on a case-by-case basis.



## 5.4 Recovery and Re-entry

### 5.4.1 Onsite

Once the hazard potential has passed, steps must be taken to recover from the incident. All actions should be preplanned in order to limit exposures. Access to the area will be controlled and personnel exposures will be documented.

The Emergency Control Officer (ECO) has the responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to enter into the recovery phase. The Recovery Organization consists of an augmented Expanded Response Organization. The Emergency Response Managers would continue their assigned duties using additional personnel as necessary. The Recovery Manager (or EC) will evaluate the status of the plant by reviewing all current and pertinent data available from emergency response and/or monitoring teams. The recovery phase will begin only when the plant conditions are stable and the following guidelines are met:

- 1) Radiation levels in all in-plant areas are stable or decreasing with time.
- 2) Releases of radioactive materials to the environment from the plant are under control or have ceased.
- 3) Any fire, flooding, or similar emergency conditions are controlled or have ceased.
- 4) The reactor is in a stable condition.

At the time of initiating activities to enter the recovery phase, the Recovery Manager will be responsible for informing all applicable agencies (e.g., federal, state, and local agencies) that onsite conditions have stabilized and activities for recovering from the incident can now begin. Any de-escalation from a Site Area or General Emergency requires prior approval of the Emergency Control Officer.

Planned recovery actions which may result in radioactive release will be evaluated by the Recovery Manager and his staff in advance. Such planning and data pertaining to the possible release will be reported to the appropriate offsite emergency response organization and agencies.



Re-entry into an affected area may be required before entering the recovery phase. Re-entry into an evacuated area will be made by the emergency Teams when required for one or more of the following reasons:

- 1) To ascertain that all personnel who were in the affected area have been evacuated, or to search for unaccounted personnel.
- 2) To assist in evacuating injured or incapacitated personnel from the affected area.
- 3) To perform operations which may mitigate the effect of the emergency or hazardous condition.
- 4) To determine the nature and extent of the emergency and/or radiological conditions.
- 5) to establish personnel exclusion area boundaries.

Re-entry will take place only under the authority of the Emergency Coordinator. The leaders of the Radiation Team and/or the Fire Team are responsible for evaluating the existing emergency conditions and informing the Emergency Coordinator of the advisability of re-entry. For emergencies inside the RCA, the TSC Health Physics Supervisor will be responsible for providing HP coverage to Emergency Teams.

More detailed guidance for re-entry teams is contained in plant procedures.

#### 5.4.2 Offsite

State and County officials would be in control of recovery and re-entry offsite. Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State plan. Annex I discusses the projected dose calculations and assessment and monitoring in the ingestion pathway EPZ. Annex M of the State Plan (Recovery and Re-entry Planning) also discusses population dose measurement.



## 6. PUBLIC INFORMATION

### 6.1 Preparatory Public Information Program

#### 6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the preparatory public information program is to inform the public of how they will be notified and what their actions should be in a radiological emergency.

#### 6.1.2 Program Execution

Florida Power & Light Company has the responsibility for conducting the public information program with the support from the State Division of Emergency Management and the Monroe County and Metropolitan Dade County Emergency Management offices.

Annex G of the State Plan discusses the preparatory public information program. Section VII of Annex G describes periodic dissemination. Section VII indicates that the educational program will be conducted on an annual basis. Section VII also indicates that permanent and transient population will be provided with an opportunity to become aware of the information. This section also indicates that the program will contain information on radiation, respiratory protection, sheltering, evacuation procedures, warning and notification systems, and who to contact for additional information.

### 6.2

#### Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Public Information Program

This section delineates the organization, public information network, and facilities that would be made available as required in an emergency.

#### 6.2.1 Organization

The members of the emergency public information organization (see Figures 6-1) and their respective responsibilities are as follows:

##### Emergency Information Manager (EIM)

The EIM will be a designated corporate officer or senior manager experienced in media relations and having knowledge of nuclear plant operations. He will be responsible for coordinating dissemination of information to the public via the news media. Insofar as practical, he will work with the NRC, state, and local



news media representatives to effect joint releases and public appearances. He will work with other company officials to develop formal statements and responses. All FPL press releases should originate with or be cleared by the EIM. He will assure that exchange of information among designated spokespersons is accomplished in a timely manner, when possible.

#### Nuclear Information Staff

A staff of public information and technical personnel will be assigned as needed to the Emergency News Center. Their responsibilities will be to:

- 1) Provide technical briefings to the press.
- 2) Inform company employees through a newsletter, bulletin board statements, or other in-place networks.
- 3) Inform the industry, so other companies both in the United States and overseas can deal with questions as they arise from their local media.
- 4) Prepare background material for features, historical context, profiles, etc.
- 5) Handle the photographic needs of the company.
- 6) Record and transcribe all press conferences and other official proceedings for the benefit of company management, official agencies, and the news media.
- 7) Accredited and escort members of the press.
- 8) Provide its own stenographic and typing services for news releases, photo captions, reports, transcripts, etc.
- 9) Provide reference services for maintaining files of releases and photos, obtaining newspapers, monitoring wire services and news broadcasts, logging all clippings.

The staff of the Florida Power & Light Company Corporate Communications Department may be augmented by personnel from other utilities, consultants, or universities.

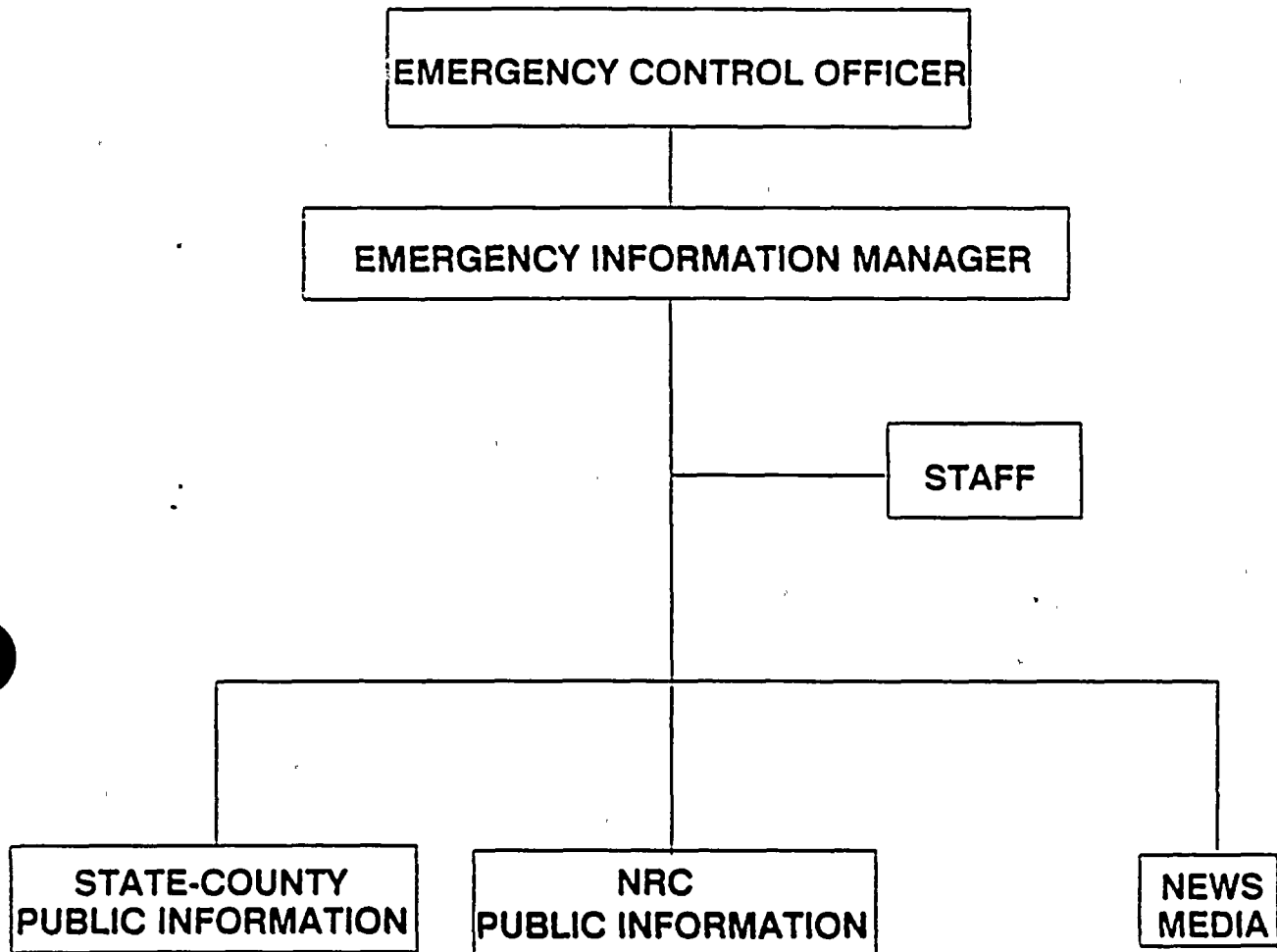
#### 6.2.2 Emergency News Center (ENC)

An Emergency News Center (ENC) will be provided to allow the news media access to information from the EOF. The ENC is located on the second floor of the General Office. The Emergency Information Manager will report to the EOF, a designated ENC supervisor and his staff will man the ENC when the EIM deems it appropriate.



FIGURE 6-1

**PUBLIC INFORMATION INTERFACES**





The National Guard Armory in Homestead may be used as the Near-Site Information Center. The facility is located at 807 N. E. 6th Avenue (just south of Campbell Drive) approximately 9 miles WNW of the Plant. The EIM will designate a staff to man the Near-Site Information Center when appropriate.

#### 6.2.3 News Media Provisions

Florida Power & Light Company will conduct an annual program to acquaint the news media with the emergency plans, information concerning nuclear power, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.

In the event of an emergency, representatives of the news media will be provided space in the Emergency News Center for work and interview purposes.

#### 6.2.4 Written Messages for the Public

Sample formats that may be used for release of information by FPL to the public via the news media appears in Tables 6-1 through 6-7. These releases include initial statements for each class of emergency and follow-up statements for the Alert class and higher.

#### 6.3 Rumor Control

FPL will coordinate information exchange with State officials at the EOF and County officials at the EOC. This coordination will include awareness of media releases. This timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons will aid in dispelling most rumors. In written material which is disseminated annually, means for the public to obtain timely and accurate information is provided. Section VI to Annex G of the State Plan also discusses Rumor Control. Additionally, Dade County Office of Emergency Management maintains telephones designated for rumor control.



TABLE 6-1

INITIAL FPL STATEMENTS (sample)

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

NEWS RELEASE

UNUSUAL EVENT

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has alerted the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that an "unusual event" has occurred at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant located south of Miami.

According to initial reports, the event relates to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (give plant/unit specific data) \_\_\_\_\_

The situation was first identified at \_\_\_\_\_ (time) \_\_\_\_\_

Due to the nature of the event, FPL officials have determined that:

(Options:)

1. The unit can remain operational at this time without posing a health or safety hazard to plant employees or the general public.
2. The power levels at the plant will be systematically reduced in order to investigate the extent of the problem. Full shutdown is expected later today.
3. The unit will be immediately be brought off-line and orderly shutdown procedures will be initiated.

All safety systems are operating normally and officials have stated that no radioactivity has been released as a result of this event. No further information is available at this time. However, news media will be kept informed of the plant's status as it becomes available.

# # #

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TABLE 6-2

INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (sample)

Number:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Time:\_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami,FL 33102  
Phone:

NEWS RELEASE

**ALERT**

MIAMI -- Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has been placed on an alert status, based on problems at Unit #\_\_, Florida Power & Light Company has announced.

The unit had been (is still operational), (under gradual power reduction), (in a full-scale, orderly shutdown following\_\_\_\_\_ (give data relating to alert)\_\_\_\_\_ FPL officials called for the alert and have notified appropriate state and federal officials.

Option 1 (radiation release)

Plant operators have detected small amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the problem. The minor releases are confined to the plant site and pose no health or safety hazard to FPL employees or the general public. Radiation monitoring teams have been deployed as the routine precaution.

Option 2 (no radiation release)

Plant operators report that no radiation has been released from the unit as a result of the problem. Monitoring teams have been deployed at the plant site as a routine precaution.

All safety systems are operating and the unit has been placed in an orderly shutdown mode as officials continue to investigate the problem. FPL officials caution that no public action is required and no health or safety problem exists at this time.

# # #



TABLE 6-3

INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (sample)

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

NEWS RELEASE

**SITE-AREA EMERGENCY**

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has announced that a site-area emergency exists at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. At \_\_\_\_ (time) \_\_\_\_ (am/pm) all non-essential personnel were ordered to evacuate the plant site.

Option 1 (radiation release)

Monitoring equipment at the plant has detected small (additional) amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the present situation at Unit # \_\_\_\_\_. The radiation that has been measured does not significantly increase the normal background radiation detected in the atmosphere and does not pose an immediate health or safety hazard to plant employees or the public. The nature and cause of the release is being investigated and further details are not available at the present time.

Option 2 (no radiation release)

Officials called for the evacuation of employees as a precautionary measure due to (A -- give plant specific data, if known) OR (B -- some equipment problems at the plant) \_\_\_\_\_. The cause and nature of the problems are being investigated and further details are not available at this time. No radiation releases have been detected as a result of the situation at Unit # \_\_\_\_.

The plant is continuing shutdown procedures and cooling of the reactor core. Persons in the immediate vicinity of the plant should continue to monitor radio and television broadcasts for the latest information.

# # #

6-7

Turkey Point  
Rev. 21



TABLE 6-4

INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (sample)

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

NEWS RELEASE

GENERAL EMERGENCY:

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, has announced that a general emergency exists at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant as a result of escalating problems at Unit #\_\_\_\_.

It has been advised that persons within a 10-mile radius of the plant monitor radio, and television stations for more information. Please follow all instructions provided through emergency broadcast services.

At this time, the plant is experiencing (significant, but controlled), (significant, uncontrolled), (small, but controlled), (small, uncontrolled) releases of radiation to the environment.

Plant operators report that (include available plant status info including status of site personnel, monitoring teams, etc).

# # #



TABLE 6-5

**FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (sample)**

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**NEWS RELEASE**

**"LOSS OF POWER/CORE DAMAGE/RADIATION PLUME"**  
(possible follow-up to general emergency)

MIAMI -- Significant equipment problems and loss of power to operate reactor core cooling systems have resulted in loss of coolant and partial uncovering of reactor fuel at Turkey Point Nuclear Unit # \_\_\_\_, FPL plant operators have reported.

Additional emergency systems are being employed. However, monitoring teams are registering radiation in the atmosphere around the plant site. Weather conditions are moving a radiological plume in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

The public is advised to monitor emergency broadcast messages on radio and television.

# # #



TABLE 6-6

FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (sample)

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

NEWS RELEASE

"MEDICAL EMERGENCY"

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has reported that one of its workers at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has been injured and requires medical treatment.

The employee was scheduled to be transported by ambulance to Baptist Hospital in Miami at \_\_\_\_\_ (am/pm).

Preliminary reports indicate the employee suffered \_\_\_\_\_  
(injury) \_\_\_\_\_

while working in the plant's \_\_\_\_\_ (location) \_\_\_\_\_

The worker has received some radioactive contamination, but further information of (his) (her) condition is not available at this time.

The hospital has specialized equipment and protective procedures to ensure proper handling of any radioactive contamination.

# # #



TABLE 6-7

FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (sample)

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Power & Light Company  
Emergency News Center  
P.O. Box 029100/Miami, FL 33102  
Phone:

NEWS RELEASE

EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER ACTIVATED

MIAMI -- The Turkey Point Emergency News Center is now open and operating. Information about the nuclear emergency will be provided at this facility, located in FPL's general office at 9250 West Flagler Street in Miami. All affected agencies -- county, state and federal -- will have representatives at the Emergency News Center to provide information about the emergency.

The Emergency News Center can be contacted by calling 305-552-4506.

(IMPORTANT: That telephone number is for news media only and should NOT be announced to the general public.)

Rumor control numbers for the general public are 1-800-342-3557 for the State Division of Emergency Management and 596-8735 for the Metro-Dade County Office of Emergency Management.

# # #







## 7. MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

### 7.1 Exercises and Drills

#### 7.1.1 Definitions

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability of a major portion of the basic elements existing within the FPL emergency response organization. An exercise includes mobilization of state and local governmental personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an accident scenario.

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing, and maintaining skills in a particular operation. A drill is often a component of an exercise. A drill should be evaluated by the supervisory personnel conducting the drill.

#### 7.1.2 Purpose

Periodic exercises and drills will be conducted in order to test the state of emergency preparedness of participating personnel, organizations, and agencies. Each exercise or drill will be conducted to:

- 1) Ensure that participants are familiar with their respective duties and responsibilities.
- 2) Verify the adequacy of the Emergency Plan and emergency procedures.
- 3) Test the communication network and systems.
- 4) Check the availability of emergency supplies and equipment.
- 5) Verify the operability of emergency equipment.

The results of the exercises will form the basis for prescribing action to eliminate identified deficiencies.

#### 7.1.3 Planning

The Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness will be responsible for the planning, scheduling, and coordinating of all emergency drills or exercises involving offsite agencies. The Emergency Preparedness Supervisor will have the same responsibility for all onsite emergency drills except fire drills which are coordinated through the Fire Protection Department. A sample format for drill and exercise scenarios appears as Table 7-1. All exercises and drills involving the plant are subject to the approval of the Plant Manager-Nuclear.



When a major exercise is to be conducted, the Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness will:

- 1) Schedule a date for the exercise in coordination with the Emergency Preparedness Supervisor and the primary state and county emergency response agencies. Obtain the approval of the Plant Manager-Nuclear.
- 2) Request that the Plant Manager-Nuclear assign personnel to assist the Emergency Preparedness Supervisor to prepare a scenario.
- 3) Coordinate all FPL efforts with other participating personnel, organizations, and agencies.
- 4) Offer federal, state, and local officials the opportunity to observe the exercise.
- 5) Discuss and evaluate the exercise with observers and principal participants.
- 6) Ensure that for all identified deficiencies, corrective measures are recommended.
- 7) Prepare and retain documentation for recordkeeping.

When an exercise or a major drill is to be conducted, the Plant Manager-Nuclear (or Fire Protection Department for fire drills) will assure that the following is accomplished:

- 1) Assign personnel to prepare a scenario.
- 2) Coordinate through the Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness all drill activities which involve offsite personnel, organizations, or agencies.
- 3) Schedule a date for the activity in coordination with the Manager, Emergency Preparedness and assign controllers, evaluators, and observers.
- 4) Review evaluations of the exercise or drill with the observers and the Plant Nuclear Safety Committee.
- 5) Ensure that deficiencies which are identified are addressed with corrective measures.
- 6) Prepare and submit documentation to the Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness for record keeping.



These exercises and drills will simulate emergency conditions and may be scheduled such that two or more exercises or drills are conducted simultaneously. The Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness will normally notify the offsite emergency response organizations and agencies at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled date of an exercise.



TABLE 7-1

**EXAMPLE SCENARIO FORMAT**

- 1.0 Basic objective(s) of drill or exercise
- 2.0 Logistics
  - 2.1 Date(s)
  - 2.2 Time period
  - 2.3 Location(s)
  - 2.4 Participating organizations
- 3.0 The simulated events
- 4.0 Time schedule of real and simulated events
- 5.0 Narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills.
  - 5.1 Simulated casualties
  - 5.2 Offsite firefighting assistance
  - 5.3 Rescue of personnel
  - 5.4 Radiological monitoring deployment
  - 5.5 Public information activities

(Note: 5.1 through 5.5 are examples of subjects that might be discussed in Section 5.0 of the scenario)
- 6.0 Duties of observers
  - 6.1 Specific observer assignment by area
  - 6.2 Material provided to observers (i.e., checklists)
  - 6.3 Pre-drill meeting
    - A. Date
    - B. Time
    - C. Location
- 7.0 Critique/Evaluation
  - 7.1 Date
  - 7.2 Time
  - 7.3 Location
  - 7.4 Suggested Participants



#### 7.1.4 Conduct of Exercises, Drills, and Tests

##### 7.1.4.1 Exercises (Integrated Drills)

A major radiological emergency response exercise will be conducted at least once every calendar year to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan. Any exercise that will provide for the coordination with and participation of offsite emergency response personnel, organizations, and agencies including those of federal, state, and local governments should escalate to a General Emergency. The emergency scenario will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the Plan are tested within a five year period. Provisions will be made to start at least one exercise between 6:00 P.M. and 4:00 A.M. every 5 years.

##### 7.1.4.2 Radiological Monitoring Drill

A radiological monitoring drill will be conducted at least once every calendar year. These drills will include collection and analysis of air sample media and analysis of direct radiation surveys. As an integral part of this annual drill, communications and the understanding of messages between the offsite monitoring team(s) and the TSC Offsite Team Leader in the TSC will be tested. The Health Physics Department will conduct health physics drills semi-annually and one of the semi-annual drills may be incorporated into the radiological monitoring drill.

As indicated in Section III of Annex N of the State Plan, offsite radiological monitoring drills will be conducted annually, and these drills will involve the collection of all sample media (e.g., water, grass, soil, and air).

##### 7.1.4.3 Medical Emergency Drill

A medical emergency drill involving a simulated contaminated individual, with provisions for participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facility), will be conducted at least once every calendar year.

##### 7.1.4.4 Fire Emergency Drill

Fire drills are conducted in accordance with Technical Specifications to test the operational readiness (personnel, equipment, and procedures) to control and extinguish a fire at the site. The drills also serve to evaluate and document the response of onsite personnel and participating offsite agencies to varying fire situations. The communication links and notification procedures are tested at least semi-annually



during fire emergency drills. A post-drill critique is held after each fire drill is completed to identify possible areas for improvement in equipment and/or procedures.

#### 7.1.4.5 Communications Tests and Drills

Communications with state and local governments within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be tested monthly. Communications with the NRC via the Emergency Notification System (ENS) will be tested monthly. On an annual basis, communications to the State EOC, Dade, and Monroe County EOCs will be tested. As part of the annual test certain information will be exchanged. It will be determined whether or not the content of the drill messages are understood. The annual drill may be performed as part of the annual exercise.

Quarterly communications tests will be conducted with the FPL Corporate Emergency Organization. This test may be performed as part of an annual exercise or associated with an actual declared emergency.

As indicated in Section III of Annex N of the State Plan, the State conducts communication drills at least annually. These drills include "communications between the nuclear facility, state, and local emergency operation centers and field assessment teams..." Annex F of the State Plan indicates the equipment tested during drills.

Augumentation Drills are held once per calendar year to test response capabilities of the onsite emergency response organization.

#### 7.1.4.6 Unannounced Drills

At least one communications drill per year will be unannounced. This unannounced drill will include notification to primary offsite response agencies (i.e., DEM, DHRS, County Disaster Preparedness agencies) and those FPL emergency response personnel required to be notified based upon the drill scenario.

Since the annual exercise scenarios are held confidential, fire, medical, evacuation, communication, and accountability drills, when conducted in conjunction with an annual exercise, are unannounced (actual time and specific details of the simulated events are not released).



#### 7.1.5 Evaluation

During drills and exercises, controllers may make on-the-spot corrections to actions taken by drill participants that might affect the planned outcome (objective) of the drill. Minor errors in procedures or techniques will be noted and discussed during the post-drill evaluation.

Following an exercise, the Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, Emergency Preparedness Supervisor, Turkey Point Plant management, FPL controllers/evaluators, and principal participants in the exercise will meet to discuss and evaluate the exercise.

The evaluation should be based on the ability of participants to follow emergency procedures, the adequacy of emergency procedures, and the adequacy of emergency equipment and supplies. The Emergency Preparedness Supervisor will be responsible for any necessary changes in the Plant Emergency Procedures and for recommending changes in the Emergency Plan to the Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

#### 7.2 Emergency Response Training

##### 7.2.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of emergency response training are as follows:

- 1) Familiarize appropriate individuals with the Emergency Plan through related implementing procedures.
- 2) Instruct individuals in their specific duties to ensure effective and expeditious action during an emergency.
- 3) Periodically present significant changes in the scope or content of the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.
- 4) Provide refresher training to ensure that personnel are familiar with their duties and responsibilities.
- 5) Provide the various emergency organization groups with the required training that will ensure an integrated and prompt response to an emergency situation.

##### 7.2.2 Training of Onsite Emergency Organization Personnel

Training programs have been established for personnel working at the plant site. The programs include initial indoctrination (General Employee Training) and subsequent retraining.



The training program for members of the onsite emergency organization will include practical drills in which each individual demonstrates an ability to perform assigned emergency functions.

The Turkey Point Plant Training Superintendent is responsible for the conduct and documentation of initial training and annual retraining programs for onsite FPL emergency organization personnel, including Emergency Teams. The Emergency Preparedness Supervisor is responsible for the content and accuracy of the Emergency Procedure training.

Each new employee permanently assigned to work at the Turkey Point Plant shall be given initial orientation training in the Emergency Plan and Procedures. For employees not assigned specific responsibility or authority under the Emergency Procedures, such training shall, at a minimum, provide information describing the action to be taken by an individual discovering an emergency condition, the location of assembly areas, the identification of emergency alarms, and action to be taken on hearing those alarms.

Training requirements are delineated in Procedure 20201, "Radiological Emergency Plan Training."

### 7.2.3 Training of FPL Corporate Emergency Organization Personnel

The Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness is responsible for the conduct and documentation of initial training and annual retraining for FPL Corporate Emergency Organization personnel.

#### 7.2.3.1 Emergency Control Officer and Recovery Manager

- a) Prompt and effective notification methods, including the types of communication systems.
- b) Method of activating the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Organization.
- c) The methods used for estimating radiation doses and recommending offsite protective actions.
- d) Emergency Plan familiarization.
- e) Emergency procedures familiarization.
- f) Familiarization with the Emergency Operations Facility and the Technical Support Center.



7.2.3.2 Emergency Information Manager, Governmental Affairs Manager, Emergency Security Manager, Emergency Technical Manager

- a) Emergency Plan familiarization.
- b) Emergency procedures familiarization.

7.2.4 Training of Non-FPL Offsite Emergency Response Personnel

Offsite agencies which may be called upon to provide assistance in the event of an emergency will be offered briefings annually. These briefings will discuss basic concepts in radiation protection, plant operations, security, and emergency classification and response. The following groups will be offered these sessions:

- a) Fire and rescue
- b) Police
- c) Local disaster preparedness officials
- d) Medical support

7.2.4.1 State and Local Support

Annex O of the State Plan discusses State standards for training and retraining of offsite (state and local) emergency response personnel.

7.3 Planning Effort Development

Overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency preparedness and planning lies with the Senior Vice President, Nuclear Operations. As described below, through his staff (at the plant and Juno Beach), the FPL emergency planning and preparedness program is implemented. Major responsibility in this area has been described through this plan.

7.3.1 Review Procedure

The Emergency Plan and Emergency Procedures will be under continuing review by the Florida Power & Light Company Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Preparedness Supervisor. Notification lists and rosters will be updated at least quarterly. The Emergency Plan and letters of support will be reviewed annually. Changes to the plan and updated letters of support and agreement will be incorporated as required. When substantial changes affecting emergency response are identified; these changes will be made when needed. If during this annual



review of the Plan and letters no changes are needed, this should be documented. Responsibility for the day-to-day emergency planning- coordination at the plant lies with the Emergency Preparedness Supervisor.

The Plant Nuclear Safety Committee will conduct periodic reviews of Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures, in accordance with Technical Specifications and update the procedures as necessary to incorporate the results of exercises and drills and to account for other site-related changes. Recommended changes to the Emergency Plan will be submitted, in writing, to the Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. Changes in the Emergency Plan that are approved by the Senior Vice President, Nuclear Operations will be incorporated into the Emergency Plan under the direction of the Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

Document holders (e.g., FPL, state, local, and federal agencies, etc.) will receive revisions to the Emergency Plan as they are issued. The Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness is responsible for coordinating the periodic reviews of the Emergency Plan. In addition, the Manager, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, will ensure that elements of the emergency organization (e.g., FPL, state, federal, local, etc.) are informed of amendments and revisions to the Emergency Plan.

#### 7.3.2 Review of Changes by Onsite Personnel

Emergency Preparedness Supervisor will inform department training instructors of relevant changes in the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.

#### 7.3.3 Review of Changes by Corporate Personnel

Periodic correspondence and/or meetings will be held to inform Corporate FPL emergency support personnel of changes in the Emergency Plans and Emergency Procedures.

#### 7.3.4 Audits

An independent audit of emergency preparedness will be performed by the FPL Quality Assurance Department at least annually. Audits will verify compliance with federal regulations and Technical Specifications provisions.

Plant management, the Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, and the Senior Vice President, Nuclear Operations will receive audit reports. Corrective actions, as delineated in the Quality Assurance Manual, will be assigned.

The audit findings will be retained for a minimum of five years.



#### 7.3.5 Document Distribution

The Technical Department Supervisor is responsible for distribution of the Emergency Plan to onsite personnel. The Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness is responsible for Emergency Plan distributions to offsite agencies and organizations. Appendix A (Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants) will be distributed to the TSC, EOF, Plant Document Control Center, and Emergency Planning Manager.

Revisions to the Emergency Plan and Emergency Procedures will be distributed in accordance with plant procedures.

The Emergency Procedures provide sufficient information to assure a thorough understanding of the various emergency response duties and responsibilities. Appendix C contains a listing of the pertinent Emergency Procedures.

#### 7.3.6 Emergency Planner Training

Most training of FPL emergency planners is through on-the-job training related to plan preparation, periodic revisions, drills and exercises for two nuclear facilities. Other training is received through seminars, meetings, and discussions with industry groups. FPL is a member of and participates in emergency planning programs sponsored by NUMARC, the Edison Electric Institute, and KMC, Inc.

#### 7.4 Emergency Equipment/Maintenance

All emergency equipment/instrumentation that is maintained in the Control Room, TSC, OSC, and the field monitoring equipment located in the Florida City Substation will be inventoried, operationally checked, and inspected at least once each calendar quarter and following each use.







## APPENDIX A

### FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants is maintained on file in the following locations:

- 1) Turkey Point Document Control Center
- 2) Technical Support Center
- 3) Emergency Operations Facility
- 4) Manager-Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (at Juno Beach)
- 5) Emergency Preparedness Supervisor (at Turkey Point)







APPENDIX B  
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AGREEMENT

Bechtel Power Corporation

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Institute for Nuclear Power Operations

U. S. Coast Guard

Homestead Air Force Base

Florida Highway Patrol

Monroe County Sheriff's Department

Metro-Dade County Fire Department

U. S. Department of Energy (Savannah River Operations)

Baptist Hospital of Miami, FL

Westinghouse Electric Corp.

U. S. Department of Energy (Oakridge Operations, REAC/TS)

B&W Nuclear Technologies







# **Bechtel**

NorthCorp Center, Suite 5001  
3950 RCA Boulevard  
Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33410  
(407) 694-8400

October 30, 1989

Mr. Jay J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power & Light Company  
Post Office Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Subject: Emergency Response Assistance Agreement  
FPL P.O. 09776-49286  
Bechtel Job 15841  
File: 0110  
FB-7754

Dear Mr. Maisler:

This letter is in response to your letter JNS-EP-89-204, dated October 20, 1989, and summarizes Bechtel Corporation's commitments to provide assistance to Florida Power & Light Company in the event of a nuclear emergency at the Turkey Point or St. Lucie Nuclear Plants. Services will continue to be provided in accordance with the above referenced Emergency Response Assistance Agreement between FPL and Bechtel originally dated January 1, 1984 and amended June 19, 1987.

Upon notification from FPL's predesignated officials of an emergency, during or immediately after a nuclear incident, Bechtel shall provide Loaned Employee Assistance to FPL as expeditiously as practicable to supplement FPL's effort to manage and control the emergency. The loaned employees shall be under the complete supervision, direction and control of FPL.

Upon notification from FPL for Home Office Emergency Assistance in addition to loaned employees, Bechtel shall mobilize its home office facilities including the Palm Beach Gardens Office and make available resources to provide engineering, procurement, construction and related technical services as requested by FPL.

Bechtel will respond to requests from FPL officials designated in Exhibit A-2 of the referenced agreement, or any FPL employee designated in writing by such officials. The administrative point of contact for any requests from FPL in this regard should be directed to my attention at the Palm Beach Gardens Office.



**Bechtel Corporation**



Mr. Jay J. Maisler  
FB-7754  
Page 2 of 2

In accordance with your request, we are enclosing an update of Exhibit A-3 to the Emergency Response Assistance Agreement to identify the names and home telephone numbers of the key response team members.

Sincerely,

*TW Habermas*

T. W. Habermas  
Vice President and  
Manager of Palm Beach Gardens  
Operations

JAI:mls

Enclosure: Exhibit A-3

cc: J. B. Hosmer, w/l  
C. L. Ballard, w/l





UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
REGION II  
101 MARIETTA STREET, N.W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

NUCLEAR LIVE:  
OFFICIAL FILE COPY

SEP 11 1990

sept. 11, 90.  
Docket Nos. 50-250, 50-251, 50-335, 50-389  
License Nos. DPR-31, DPR-41, DPR-67, NPF-16

Florida Power and Light Company  
ATTN: Mr. J. H. Goldberg  
President - Nuclear  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420

Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: NRC RESPONSIBILITIES DURING AN INCIDENT AT AN NRC LICENSED FACILITY

This letter responds to your letter dated August 13, 1990, requesting an emergency support agreement and addresses the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's responsibilities and authorities in response to an incident involving NRC-licensed activities.

The NRC has a statutory responsibility to respond to an incident involving NRC-licensed activities that has the potential to threaten the health and safety of the public or environmental quality. In order to assure that NRC fulfills its statutory responsibilities, the NRC has developed and implemented an Incident Response Plan, NUREG-0728, Rev. 1. The responsibilities assigned by the Plan are exercised through a set of implementing procedures NUREG-0845, Agency Procedures for the NRC Incident Response Plan, and corresponding headquarters and regional supplements. Headquarters and regional emergency response organizations are defined and are prepared to carry out required incident response actions.

During an incident, NRC may exercise more than one role, sometimes concurrently, as the incident progresses. NRC's roles in an incident are to:

Monitor the licensee to assure appropriate recommendations are being made for offsite protective actions.

Support the licensee.  
(technical analysis and logistical support)

Support offsite authorities, including confirming the licensee's recommendations to offsite authorities.

Keep other Federal agencies and entities informed of the status of the incident.

Keep the media informed of the NRC's knowledge of the status of the incident, including coordination with other public affairs groups.



The Chairman of the Commission, or his designee, is the senior NRC authority during an incident for all aspects of the NRC response. The Chairman will generally transfer control of emergency response activities to a senior NRC representative at the site, when the onsite NRC representative has been briefed and is prepared to receive the following authorities:

Authority to recommend actions to the licensee.

Authority to recommend offsite actions, where necessary, either confirming the licensee's recommendation or providing additional NRC recommendations.

Authority to direct the licensee to take specified actions when such action is necessary to protect the public from imminent danger.

By request through the senior NRC representative onsite, the licensee may obtain onsite and external support relating directly to onsite response needs. This support may consist of technical and logistical assistance from NRC as well as other federal agencies (i.e., Department of Energy field monitoring capability).

If there are further questions on this matter, please contact Mr. William P. Rankin, 404-331-5618, of my staff.

Sincerely,



Stewart D. Ebnetter  
Regional Administrator

cc: D. A. Sager, Vice President  
St. Lucie Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 128  
Ft. Pierce, FL 34954-0128

G. J. Boissy, Plant Manager  
St. Lucie Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 128  
Ft. Pierce, FL 34954-0128

Harold F. Reis, Esq.  
Newman & Holtzinger  
1615 L Street, NW  
Washington, D. C. 20036

(cc cont'd - see page 3)



(cc cont'd)  
John T. Butler, Esq.  
Steel, Hector and Davis  
400 Southeast Financial Center  
Miami, FL 33131-2398

Jacob Daniel Nash  
Office of Radiation Control  
Department of Health and  
Rehabilitative Services  
1317 Winewood Boulevard  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

Administrator  
Department of Environmental Regulation  
Power Plant Siting Section  
State of Florida  
Twin Towers  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Jack Shreve  
Office of the Public Counsel  
Room 4, Holland Building  
Tallahassee, FL 32304

State Planning and Development  
Clearinghouse  
Office of Planning and Budget  
Executive Office of the Governor  
The Capitol Building  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

James V. Chisholm  
County Administrator  
St. Lucie County  
2300 Virginia Avenue, Room 104  
Fort Pierce, FL 34982

Charles B. Brinkman  
Washington Nuclear Operations  
Combustion Engineering, Inc.  
12300 Twinbrook Parkway, Suite 330  
Rockville, MD 20852

(cc cont'd - see page 4)



(cc cont'd)

K. N. Harris, Sr. Vice President  
Nuclear Operations  
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 029100  
Miami, FL 33102

L. W. Pearce, Plant Manager  
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 029100  
Miami, FL 33102

L. W. Bladow  
Quality Manager  
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 029100  
Miami, FL 33102

D. Powell, Superintendent -  
Plant Licensing  
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant  
P. O. Box 029100  
Miami, FL 33102

Attorney General  
Department of Legal Affairs  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32304

Joaquin Avino  
County Manager of Metropolitan  
Dade County  
111 NW 1st Street, 29th Floor  
Miami, FL 33128

Intergovernmental Coordination  
and Review  
Office of Planning and Budget  
Executive Office of the Governor  
The Capitol Building  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

State of Florida





Institute of  
Nuclear Power  
Operations

Suite 1500  
1100 Circle 75 Parkway  
Atlanta, Georgia 30339-3064  
Telephone 404 953-3600  
Telefax 404 953-7549

August 14, 1990

Mr. Philip K. Green  
Nuclear Licensing Department  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Dear Mr. Green:

In support of your utility's emergency plan, this letter provides the annual certification of the assistance agreement between INPO and its member utilities. In the event of an emergency at your utility, INPO will assist you in acquiring the help of other organizations in the industry, as described in Section 1 of the Emergency Resources Manual, INPO 86-032. In addition, INPO will provide assistance by utilizing its own resources, as requested and as appropriate.

This agreement will remain in effect until terminated in writing. Please forward a copy of this letter to your emergency preparedness department for use in updating your emergency plan.

Should you have questions, please contact me at (404) 951-4742 or George Felgate, manager, Emergency Preparedness Department, at (404) 953-7646.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John F. Groth". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being the most prominent.

John F. Groth  
Vice President and Director  
Analysis Division

JFG:jej

cc: Mr. D. A. Chaney



that is activated when the INPO duty officer cannot immediately respond to telephone calls. If a message is left on the answering service and a timely response is not forthcoming, the INPO switchboard should be contacted at (404) 953-3600.

INPO will provide the following types of assistance upon request:

- o locating personnel with technical expertise at utilities
- o obtaining industry experience information on plant equipment through NPRDS
- o facilitating the flow of technical information from the affected utility to the nuclear industry

To support these functions, INPO maintains the following Emergency support capabilities:

- o a dedicated emergency notification system capable of reaching appropriate INPO staff members and responding to requests for assistance at any time
- o designated INPO representatives who can be dispatched to the utility to facilitate INPO assistance and information flow between the affected utility, INPO, and other utilities
- o a dedicated Emergency Response Center available to support INPO's emergency response organization at any time

During a Site Area or General Emergency, and after communication with the affected utility, INPO will determine whether an INPO liaison and other suitably qualified members of the INPO staff should be dispatched to the utility. INPO liaison and assistance personnel can be dispatched on approximately four hours notice. The liaison will report to one of the affected utility's emergency response facilities and serve as the communication link to INPO. The liaison will assist in coordinating INPO's response to the emergency as follows:



- o staffing a position responsible to the appropriate utility manager as liaison for all INPO matters
- o working with INPO personnel in Atlanta to coordinate responses to requests for assistance from INPO and other industry resources
- o assisting in responding to industry inquiries
- o facilitating transmittal of approved information to the industry via NUCLEAR NETWORK. INPO and the INPO on-site liaison will not release any information to others until it has been approved for release by an appropriate utility person in authority.

To facilitate assistance to the utilities, INPO has requested that all member utilities provide INPO with a controlled copy of their emergency plan.



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**United States  
Coast Guard**



Commander  
Seventh Coast Guard District

909 S.E. First Avenue  
Brickell Plaza, Federal Building  
Miami, FL 33131-3336-563  
Phone: (305) 336-563  
Staff Symbol: (r)

3000  
Ser: 418  
2 Nov 89

Mr. Jay J. Maisler, Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power and Light Company  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Maisler:

In response to your letter of 20 October 1989, the following updated information is provided. This updated statement reflects no significant change from the information previously provided to FPL.

In a natural disaster, or whenever life, limb, or property is in danger or deemed to be in danger in the immediate future, under authority of Section 88 and 141, Title 14 U. S. Code, the U. S. Coast Guard will provide to any person or governmental authority any assistance that constitutes the rescue, aid or evacuation of persons in danger, and the protection of property threatened by any type of disaster. Among other things, this includes the transportation of personnel and materials to assist a disaster stricken area, the assistance to other officials involved in the emergency situation, and the search for and rescue of persons or vessels lost at sea during an emergency situation.

The nearest Coast Guard facility to your St. Lucie plant is Coast Guard Station Fort Pierce. Providing it is not engaged in some other life threatening emergency, its normal response time to the vicinity of the St. Lucie plant is between 30 and 45 minutes.

A normal response time for helicopters based at the Coast Guard Air Stations Miami and St. Petersburg, Florida, to the area in the vicinity of your St. Lucie plant is approximately 75 minutes.

The nearest Coast Guard facility to your Turkey Point plant site is Coast Guard Base Miami Beach. Its normal response time to the Turkey Point area is approximately 2 hours.

A normal response time for helicopters based at Coast Guard Air Station Miami, Florida, to the area in the vicinity of the Turkey Point plant is approximately 35 minutes.



3000

Ser: 418

2 Nov 89

Depending upon the seriousness of the emergency and the actions required, the Coast Guard could respond with a variety of additional assets. The type, quantity and arrival time of these assets would vary. Should you desire specific details of other Coast Guard forces in these areas that might be available to assist you, please contact CDR Leon D. Howell, my point of contact for this matter, at (305) 536-5639. Coast Guard response to any given emergency must be based on the operational priorities existing at that particular time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. L. Giles', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

W. L. GILES

Captain, U. S. Coast Guard  
Chief, Readiness and Reserve Division  
By direction of the District Commander





## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS 31ST COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (TAC)

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE FL 33039-5000

NOV 30 1989

Mr Jay J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach FL 33408-0420

Dear Mr Maisler

Participation in civil disaster operations by Air Force units is normally authorized and supervised by Eastern Air Force Reserve Region Headquarters, Dobbins AFB, Georgia, Autovon 925-4562. In cases where immediate action is required to save lives and prevent extensive property damage, response is at the discretion of the Tactical Fighter Wing Commander. However, mission requirements must be the first consideration in any action.

In the event of a nuclear incident at your Turkey Point Power Plant of such magnitude as to require immediate response, consideration would be given to use the following equipment and forces, depending on their availability:

Helicopters and watercraft for evacuation of personnel from the Turkey Point area.

Helicopters and surface ambulances for evacuation of injured personnel to designated hospital(s), and for transporting medical personnel to Turkey Point, if necessary.

Fire fighting equipment to assist the Turkey Point Plant fire control team.

Weather data in the event of a radionuclide spill.

A Disaster Control Group (DCG) (including radiological monitors) to assist in control and containment.

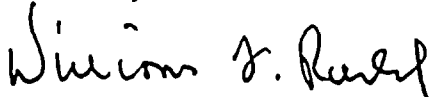
It should also be understood that support provided will be on a reimbursable basis.

Should a disaster situation requiring immediate response occur, the Homestead Consolidated Command Post is the point of contact, and would alert the Wing Commander and me on a 24 hour, 7 day basis. To contact the Command Post using the "Hot-Line" between the Command Post Turkey Point Plant and the base, ask



the operator for extension 8425 or 8056. As an alternate, should the "Hot-Line" be inaccessible, the Command Post may be reached by dialing 257-8425 or 257-8056. For coordination in other than emergency situations, please contact the Base NBC Survivability office at 257-8234.

Sincerely



WILLIAM T. RUDD, Colonel, USAF  
Commander  
31st Combat Support Group (TAC)  
Homestead AFB FL . 33039-5000





**State of Florida  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

LEONARD R. MELLON  
Executive Director  
Neil Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0500

BOB MARTINEZ  
Governor  
JIM SMITH,  
Secretary of State  
BOB BUTTERVORTH  
Attorney General  
GERALD LEWIS  
Comptroller  
TOM GALLAGHER  
Treasurer  
DOYLE CONNER  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
BETTY CASTOR  
Commissioner of Education

September 14, 1990

Mr. G. A. Castro  
Acting Manager, Emergency Preparedness  
Nuclear Energy Services  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Castro:

Attached please find a copy of Policy # 16.09.00 and 16.09.01 of the Florida Highway Patrol Manual which will apply in cases of accidents or emergencies at Florida Power and Light's nuclear power plant.

If you have any questions concerning these procedures, please call Maj. Boles at (904) 488-4163.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

*Nelda Parker*  
Nelda Parker  
Contract Administrator

NP:  
Attachments

cc: Major Boles



#### 16.06.10 Confidentiality of Special Response Team Activities

All Special Response Team activities, equipment, member rosters, training, Manual, and other related items are confidential and shall not be released without specific authority from the Director.

#### 16.07.00 Emergency Roadblock Procedure

Members shall be thoroughly familiar with the Florida Highway Patrol roadblock procedure as outlined in the Division Forms and Procedures Manual, including implementation procedures and individual member responsibility. Members will follow those procedures to help insure a coordinated, well disciplined effort to contain and apprehend dangerous felons.

#### 16.08.00 Disasters and Plane Crashes

Any member gaining knowledge of a plane crash, disaster, or catastrophe in the area to which the member is assigned, shall take appropriate action to aid in handling the emergency and notify the immediate supervisor. In the case of a plane crash, Federal Aviation authorities shall be notified via the Patrol dispatcher or supervisor.

#### 16.09.00 Hazardous Material Emergencies

Members may at any time be called upon to respond to an emergency involving hazardous materials. Members have the responsibility of responding in a prompt and efficient manner



and doing so to ensure the safety of the public and themselves.

#### 16.09.01 Hazardous Materials Procedures

A booklet titled Hazardous Materials (DOT P 5800.2), published by the United States Department of Transportation, has been issued to all members and is available in each radio room. It is the responsibility of each member to be familiar with this book as it is their guidebook for handling emergencies involving any incident involving hazardous materials.



# Sheriff



J. ALLISON DEFOOR, II • SHERIFF OF MONROE COUNTY  
P.O. BOX 1269 KEY WEST, FLORIDA 33041 (305) 296-2424

August 21, 1990

Mr. G. A. Castro  
Acting Manager  
Emergency Preparedness  
Florida Power & Light  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Castro:

If either (1) the Emergency Coordinator; or (2) his designate notifies this office of an emergency at FPL's Turkey Point Plant, we will respond as rapidly as reasonably possible. The following resources will be available as required by the situation:

PERSONNEL - 144 sworn deputy sheriffs and 50 reserve deputy sheriffs.

FACILITIES - The Sheriff's office currently has operational facilities as listed:

- a. Headquarters - Key West, Florida;
- b. District I Substation - Cudjoe Key, Florida.  
(21 miles north of Key West, Florida)
- c. District II Substation - Marathon, Florida.  
(48 miles north Key West, Florida)
- d. District III Substation - Plantation Key  
Florida. (88 miles north of Key West,  
Florida)

VEHICLES - The 144 sworn personnel have a patrol unit assigned on a full time basis.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT - All above cited vehicles are equipped with standard emergency equipment, i.e., lights and sirens to facilitate emergency response.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT - There is no specialized equipment in any of the above listed vehicles. Captain Robert Wilkinson, Commander of District III, is a certified explosives expert who has equipment for that purpose only. In addition, he has been trained in nuclear radiation hazards.

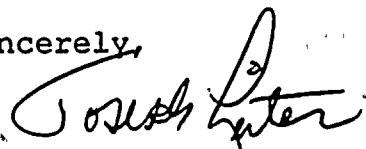


COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT - All vehicles listed above are equipped with two-way radio equipment, capable of 6 frequency operation including the state-wide, Inter-City Net. There are available, at present, walkie-talkies on these frequencies for all personnel.

The duties that this agency can perform in the event of an emergency would include the rendering of first-aid, control of traffic and general law enforcement requirements. As in any emergency of wide spread disaster, the Sheriff becomes responsible for all public safety; and, therefore, we would work closely and coordinate our responsibilities with the Emergency Coordinator for Disaster Preparedness for Monroe County.

In the event that such emergency should arise, we will respond to the limits of our available manpower and equipment while continuing to provide necessary law enforcement services to the community. If the information we are supplying is insufficient or needs clarification, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joseph Leiter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "L".

Major Joseph Leiter, Commander  
Bureau of Operations

JML/mmc  
aug21.1



Metropolitan Dade County, Florida  
Fire Department  
Office of the Fire Chief  
6000 S.W. 87th Avenue  
Miami, Florida 33126-1698  
(305) 596-8593



October 27, 1989

Mr. Jay J. Maisler, Emergency Planning Manager  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33048-0420

Dear Mr. Maisler:

Upon notification through emergency operators (911) of an incident at Florida Power & Light's Turkey Point Plant, the Metro-Dade Fire Department will respond with dispatch of appropriate fire and rescue units. A typical assignment would include 6 fire suppression vehicles (2 aerials and 4 pumpers), 2 rescue vehicles and supervisory units. The normal complement of personnel assigned to these units is 32. Additionally, we will dispatch our Hazardous Materials unit which specializes in incidents concerning hazardous materials and is equipped with sophisticated informational systems and equipment.

If conditions warrant, additional units would be dispatched including support units. The fire department emergency services include fire suppression, basic and advanced life support and related assistance. Personnel and equipment are obligated to implement provisions of the Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan to the extent of available resources.

If any further information is necessary please contact Chief Richard Bennett at (305) 596-8585

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "M. E. Perry", is written above the typed name.

M. E. Perry, Fire Chief  
Metro-Dade Fire Department





**Department of Energy**  
Savannah River Operations Office  
P.O. Box A  
Aiken, South Carolina 29802

**RECEIVED**

**MAR 16 1990**

**Nuclear Licensing**

Mr. J. H. Goldberg,  
Executive Vice President  
Nuclear Energy  
Florida Power and Light Company  
P. O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Dear Mr. Goldberg,

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) AGREEMENT LETTER FOR  
EMERGENCY SUPPORT, DATED JUNE 13, 1985**

This letter provides assurance that the subject agreement between DOE and Florida Power and Light Company for its St. Lucie and Turkey Point Nuclear Stations remains in effect.

We understand your emergency preparedness plan requires formal agreements to be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. The subject letter remains current and requires no revision at this time.

Requests for DOE emergency radiological assistance may be directed to the Savannah River Site Technical Support Center at (803) 725-3333. This is our 24-hour emergency assistance telephone number.

Routine program questions may be directed to D. J. Richards of Westinghouse Savannah River Company at (803) 725-8387. Questions regarding DOE policy may be directed to Sherry Southern of my staff at (803) 725-4723.

Sincerely,

James M. Gaver, Director  
Office of External Affairs

ME:JMG:djr

cc: S. L. Southern, OEA  
P. D. Lassiter, OEA  
D. J. Richards, WSRC

EP 1103.3-3





**Department of Energy**

Oak Ridge Operations

P. O. Box E

Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

DEC 16 1987

Mr. G. A. Casto  
Emergency Planning Coordinator  
Florida Power and Light Company  
Post Office Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Casto:

**RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS)**

In response to your letter of December 3, 1987, we are pleased to inform you that the DOE-REAC/TS' facility and team continue to be available to provide backup capability and assistance to the Florida Power and Light Company.

It has come to our attention that there could be a misunderstanding about the nature of the backup emergency response services that REAC/TS can provide. For the purpose of clarification, we wish to remind you that REAC/TS is a government-owned facility operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities under contract to DOE. Therefore, REAC/TS is prohibited from competing with commercial firms which can provide radiological emergency services. Only if the magnitude or uniqueness of a radiological emergency exceeds your in-house and commercially available capabilities would REAC/TS be authorized to provide backup services.

Information concerning the REAC/TS' facilities, staff, services available, and procedures for seeking REAC/TS' assistance can be obtained by direct contact with the REAC/TS' Director, Dr. Robert C. Ricks, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Post Office Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, or telephone (615) 576-3131. Additional information provided in our May 7, 1984, letter to you is still current.

This letter constitutes our continuing agreement to provide REAC/TS as backup assistance to you, if requested, in the event of a radiological emergency.

Sincerely,

W. D. Adams, Director  
Research and Waste Management Division,

ER-122:Dunaway

cc: R. W. Wood, ER-70, GTN  
L. R. Newby, DP-226, HQ, GTN  
W. P. Snyder, CC-10, ORO  
J. W. Range, M-4, ORO  
D. B. Howard, SE-33, ORO  
W. W. Burr, ORAU  
R. C. Ricks, ORAU





---

BAPTIST HOSPITAL  
OF MIAMI

November 16, 1989

Jay J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power and Light  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Maisler:

As requested in your letter of October 20, 1989, the following is information stating our support, capabilities and resources available to you in the event of an emergency at one of your nuclear plants:

1. Administrative point of contact:

H. Richard Nateman, M.D., Medical Director  
Baptist Hospital of Miami Emergency Department  
8900 N. Kendall Drive  
Miami, Florida 33176  
Business hours: (305) 596-6589  
24 hours-seven days a week (305) 596-6558

2. Descriptions of resources and support which can be provided:

a. The following is contained in the "Scope of Services" portion of the Medical Support Agreement between Florida Power and Light and South Florida Emergency Physicians, P.A. (Physicians):

"Physicians shall provide the Facility (Baptist Hospital of Miami) such that it can perform as a principal radiological emergency medical facility for FPL's Turkey Point Plant for the diagnosis and treatment of injury accompanied by radiological contamination, or actual or alleged injury due to radiation exposure. Such facility shall also serve as a contingent radiological emergency facility for FPL's St. Lucie Plant.



Physicians shall have available at all times a minimum of one physician who has attended appropriate training courses for physicians conducted at the Oak Ridge Associated Universities' Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee or at an equivalent facility, subject to FPL approval.

Physicians shall maintain plans, procedures and staff training programs for radiation casualty reception, diagnosis and treatment, and shall revise such plans and procedures as may be necessary to reflect changes in personnel and facilities and to conform to generally accepted modern standards. Plans, procedures, and training programs shall be reviewed and revised as significant changes occur but not less than annually and reviewed with FPL to assure a mutual understanding and accomplishment of emergency actions and objectives, and to assure coordination with the plans, procedures, and training programs of other medical facilities used by FPL. Copies of all plans and procedures, revisions thereto, and training attendance and critiques shall be furnished to FPL.

Physicians shall maintain their emergency plans, medical staff, and obligate the Facility to meet all applicable regulatory guidelines of the NRC and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

Physicians, at the request of FPL, shall provide a representative to attend meetings sponsored by the NRC or other agencies with regulatory or public responsibilities so as to obtain and describe to FPL the latest information available with regard to nuclear medical and health matters directly related to FPL medical plans for operation of its nuclear facilities. Reasonable and moderate travel and lodging expenses will be reimbursed by FPL.

FPL shall have the right to retain outside consultants (physicians or otherwise) to provide their services at the Physician's Facility, including evaluation and assistance with patient care to persons FPL has referred to Physicians for diagnosis and treatment. However, Physicians shall retain decision authority regarding the care and treatment of such patients, until such time as they are transported to another medical facility. Physicians shall cooperate and assist in the transport of patients.

Physicians shall conduct an emergency drill annually, or as requested by FPL, to assure proficiency of their personnel and adequacy of the Facility with regard to plans, procedures and equipment necessary to provide medical support as may be required, and shall permit FPL to observe such drill. FPL shall use reasonable efforts to have such drill held at times mutually convenient to the Physicians and FPL. Such drill will be coordinated with drills conducted by FPL. If a drill is deemed



unsatisfactory by FPL, the NRC or other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over FPL's plans, subsequent drills will be conducted until a satisfactory outcome is achieved as deemed by FPL, the NRC or other governmental agencies having such jurisdiction. Physicians shall, after each drill, prepare a critique and a written evaluation, and take corrective action, if necessary. However, it is understood that Physicians and Facility are engaged in the practice and provisions of emergency care, and any and all such drills shall be conducted in a manner not to interfere with rendering of care to its patients.

At the request of FPL, Physicians shall assist in FPL's First-Aid Training Course to include the treatment of traumatic injury accompanied by radionuclide contamination, and will observe and comment on the first-aid facilities at the Turkey Point Plant and the St. Lucie Plant including the proficiency of FPL's first-aid teams in the on-site treatment of contaminated casualties to off-site medical facilities.

Physicians shall provide a dedicated telephone at the Facility for FPL's use, assure that it is continuously monitored by a Facility staff member, and maintain the ability to report complete messages for emergency medical support personnel.

Physicians shall maintain a twenty-four hour per day duty roster of qualified physicians who shall be on-call and available in the event of an emergency.

At the request of FPL, Physicians shall provide consultation and testimony on nuclear medical matters related to the scope of this Agreement. Reasonable and moderate travel and lodging expenses, if any will be reimbursed by FPL.

At the request of FPL, Physicians shall admit FPL's personnel, such as health physicists, into the treatment rooms to assist and to provide information relevant to treatment and decontamination of patients. Physicians shall retain decision authority regarding the care and treatment of such patients.

Physicians shall provide emergency treatment and services without delay at the Facility or at the plants on a twenty-four hour per day, seven day per week basis, for FPL employees and any other person designated by FPL who may have been involved in a radiation incident.

In the event a situation occurs where the Facility is considered inadequate by Physicians because of the numbers, nature or severity of injuries sustained, injured persons may be referred, at FPL's expenses, to the Oak Ridge Associated Universities' Radiation Emergency



Assistance Center-Training Site (REAC/TS) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or upon FPL's approval, to other medical facilities for medical care.

Physicians shall perform special medical examinations and laboratory services related to the diagnosis and treatment of radiation injury and personnel contamination".

b. In the event that FPL requests treatment of an individual or individuals who are or may be contaminated with radioactive materials, as well as injured or who have been or may have been acutely overexposed to external radiations, Baptist Hospital of Miami will receive such individuals for treatment.

Relevant Baptist Hospital of Miami personnel will participate in annual training and exercises provided by and performed for FPL in conjunction with radiological emergency planning.

Physicians from South Florida Emergency Physicians, P.A. or from other prearranged, specified groups with an agreement for emergency services, be accorded roles by Baptist Hospital of Miami during radiological emergencies and exercises which are mutually consistent with Baptist Hospital of Miami's Major Disaster Plan and the agreement between said physicians and FPL.

Baptist Hospital of Miami will provide FPL's Corporate Radiation Emergency Planning with current updates of the Major Disaster Plan as they become available.

If either the Emergency Coordinator, or his designate notifies Baptist Hospital of an emergency at FPL's Turkey Point Plant, response will be as rapidly as reasonably possible. The following resources will be available as required by the situation:

**Personnel** - Emergency Department physicians and nursing personnel trained in Nuclear disasters, and hospital trained technicians from Nuclear Medicine.

**Facilities** - All facilities required to treat the radiation exposed or radioactive contaminated patient. (See Attachment #1).

**Vehicles** - The hospital has no vehicular facilities but can be in constant contact with Dade County Fire Rescue and emergency ambulance services.



Equipment - All equipment to treat regular and acute trauma. Also, specialized equipment furnished by FPL to treat the Radiological Emergency.

Communications - Telemetry with Dade County Fire Rescue, ambulance radio, and land phone. Also, availability of a ham operator in case of extreme emergency.

Also provided is hospital security and traffic control.

3. The process and procedure used to obtain support are contained in Baptist Hospital's Emergency Department Policy and Procedure Manual - Policy number 337.162 "Radiation Emergency Medical Plan". (See Attachment #2).

4.. Descriptions of the authorities, responsibilities, and limits of our actions are more fully described in the Medical Support Agreement between FPL and South Florida Emergency Physicians. P.A.

We will continue to cooperate in every way possible in the radiological emergency preparedness program. I believe the above explains our organization's capabilities in the event of an emergency, however, if there is anything further you require or if I can be of assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



H. Richard Nateman, M.D.  
President  
South Florida Emergency Physicians, P.A.

Medical Director  
Emergency Department  
Baptist Hospital of Miami



Brian E. Keeley, FACHE  
President  
Chief Executive Officer  
Baptist Hospital of Miami





Westinghouse  
Electric Corporation

Energy Systems

FPL-89-892

Box 355  
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15230-0355

November 8, 1989

Mr. J. J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Ref: JNS-EP-89-204  
dated 10/20/89

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
TURKEY POINT UNITS 3 & 4  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE - LETTER OF SUPPORT

Dear Mr. Maisler:

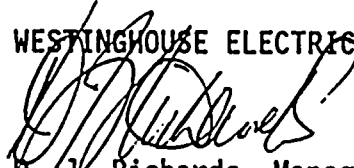
In response to your letter I wish to confirm that Amendment #1 Part II to the Agreement for Nuclear Equipment and Services dated January 1, 1984, and the Westinghouse Emergency Response Plan Revision 2 dated January 1, 1987, are still applicable.

On October 13, 1989, in letter FPL-89-864, I sent you the latest update of the Callout Roster for inclusion in your plan.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION

  
D. J. Richards, Manager  
Florida Power & Light Project

/daw

cc: J. Kirkpatrick  
A. Taylor (Emergency Planning Coordinator Turkey Point)  
G. J. Meyer



① John - CERD  
② File.



FPL-89-864

Westinghouse  
Electric Corporation

Energy Systems

Box 355  
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15230-0355

October 13, 1989

Mr. J. J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, FL 33408

FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY  
TURKEY POINT UNITS 3 AND 4  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN ROSTER UPDATE

Dear Mr. Maisler:

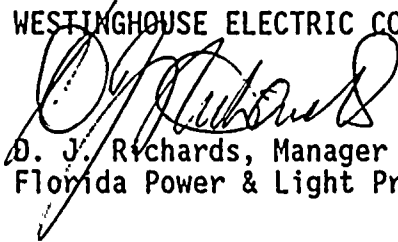
Attached for your information is the latest revision of the Westinghouse ESBU Emergency Response Team for inclusion in your Plan.

The Florida Power & Light specific individuals are highlighted on page 3 of the attachment.

Should you have any questions or comments, please call me.

Sincerely,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION

  
D. J. Richards, Manager  
Florida Power & Light Project

/daw

Attachment

cc: G. J. Meyer





## Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations  
P.O. Box 2001  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8600

September 17, 1990

Mr. G. A. Casto  
Acting Manager, Emergency Preparedness  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power and Light Company  
Post Office Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Casto:

### **RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS)**

Please reference your letter of August 13, 1990, requesting that the Department of Energy (DOE) REAC/TS facility and team be available to provide back-up capability and assistance to the Florida Power and Light Company in the event of a radiological emergency. This response constitutes our agreement to provide this service upon your request.

We wish to remind you that our REAC/TS facilities are government controlled and operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) under contract with DOE. Therefore, REAC/TS is prohibited from competing with commercial firms which can provide radiological emergency services. Only if the magnitude or uniqueness of a radiological emergency exceeds your in-house and commercially available capabilities would REAC/TS be authorized to provide back-up services.

Since these facilities are government controlled, no fee or retainer is required to assure the availability of back-up services by REAC/TS. However, if you utilize the services of REAC/TS, we would expect to recover those costs which could reasonably be related to handling such an incident, including all charges billed to DOE or Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) by hospitals and physicians. Information concerning the REAC/TS facilities, staff, services available, and procedures for seeking REAC/TS assistance can be obtained by direct contact with the REAC/TS Director, Dr. Robert C. Ricks, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Post Office Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, or telephone number (615) 576-3131.

Sincerely,

  
James A. Reafsnyder  
Deputy Assistant Manager for Energy  
Research and Development

ER-113:Cunningham





**B&W NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGIES**

3315 Old Forest Road  
P.O. Box 1093  
Lynchburg, VA 24506-093  
Telephone: 804-385-200  
Telecopy: 804-385-366

December 11, 1989  
FP&L-89-020

Mr. Jay J. Maisler  
Emergency Planning Manager  
Nuclear Energy Services  
Florida Power & Light Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

**Subject:** Emergency Response Support

**Reference:** Master Services Agreement between Florida Power & Light and Babcock & Wilcox, B&W Contract 582-7455, dated March 13, 1985

Dear Mr. Maisler:

This letter is in response to your letter JNS-EP-89-204, dated October 20, 1989 and summarizes the B&W Nuclear Technologies' (BWNT) commitments to provide assistance to Florida Power and Light in the event of an emergency at your Turkey Point or St. Lucie Nuclear Plants. Services will be provided by BWNT to FP&L upon request and authorization by an official representative of FP&L in accordance with the above referenced Master Services Agreement.

The designated point of contact at the B&W Nuclear Service Company (BWNS) is D.C. Winterich, the first alternate is J.A. Castanes, and the second alternate is D.J. Firth, all located in the BWNS Lynchburg, Va. office. The business and home phone numbers for these individuals are as follows:

		<u>Office</u>	<u>Home</u>
Primary Contact	Donald C. Winterich	(804)385-3519	(804)525-0452
First Alternate	John A. Castanes	(804)385-3185	(804)525-6150
Second Alternate	David J. Firth	(804)385-3635	(804)525-6527



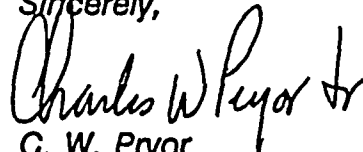
December 11, 1989  
FP&L-89-020  
Page 2

*BWNT can provide engineering, technical support, and field services to assist FP&L in the management and control of an emergency.*

*Any requests to the BWNS point of contact from designated FP&L officials will be responded to as expeditiously as practical to support the FP&L needs.*

*Should you require any further clarification, please contact me at (804)385-3259 in Lynchburg.*

Sincerely,



C. W. Pryor  
Vice President & General Manager  
B&W Nuclear Technologies

CWP/lst

cc: G.W. Christman  
L.H. Bohn  
J.R. Bohart







## APPENDIX C

### LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

#### PTN EPIPs

EPIP-20101, Duties of Emergency Coordinator  
EPIP-20104, Duty Call Notifications/Staff Augmentation  
EPIP-20105, Emergency Response Facilities  
EPIP-20106, Natural Emergencies  
EPIP-20107, Fire/Explosion Emergencies  
EPIP-20109, Criteria For, and Conduct of Local Evacuation  
EPIP-20110, Criteria For, and Conduct of Owner Controlled Area  
Evacuation  
EPIP-20111, Re-entry  
EPIP-20112, Communications Network  
EPIP-20113, Maintaining Emergency Preparedness - Emergency  
Exercises, Drills, Tests and Evaluations  
EPIP-20119, Duties of the Emergency Planning Organization  
EPIP-20125, Onsite Emergency Organization  
EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculations  
EPIP-20127, Duties of the Assembly Area Supervisor  
EPIP-20129, Emergency Radiation Team Response - Offsite  
EPIP-20130, Emergency Radiation Team Response - Onsite  
EPIP-20131, Transfer of Contaminated, Injured Personnel Offsite  
EPIP-20201, Maintaining Emergency Preparedness -  
Radiological Emergency Plan Training

#### OFFSITE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

EPIP-1101, Duties of the Emergency Control Officer, Offsite  
Emergency Organization  
EPIP-1102, Duties of the Recovery Manager, Offsite Emergency  
Organization  
EPIP-1103, Duties of the Emergency Information Manager, Offsite  
Emergency Organization  
EPIP-1104, Duties of the Emergency Security Manager  
EPIP-1105, Duties of the Emergency Technical Manager  
EPIP-1106, Duties of the Governmental Affairs Manager  
EPIP-1107, Duties and Responsibilities of the Emergency Planning  
Manager  
EPIP-1211, Activation and Use of the Emergency News Center  
(Turkey Point)  
EPIP-1212, Activation and Use of the Emergency Operations  
Facility (Turkey Point)  
EPIP-1301, Notification of Offsite Emergency Organization  
EPIP-1302, PTN/PSL Core Damage Assessment



APPENDIX C (continued)

LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING  
PROCEDURES

OTHER PROCEDURES REFERENCED IN THE EMERGENCY PLAN

O-NCZP-094.1, Obtaining a PASS Sample During Emergency  
Conditions

O-NCZP-051.1, Obtaining a Containment Air Sample During  
Emergency Conditions