

CP&L

Carolina Power & Light Company

July 27, 1981

To: C.A. Johnson

182

From: Tillie Hudson

File: NG-3514 (B) & (R)

Serial No.: NO-81-1254

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly

Region II

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

101 Marietta Street, NW

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RECEIVED
AUG 03 1981
U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY
COMMISSION

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR, RRPI
DIRECTOR, EPOS
DIRECTOR, ENF/INV
DIRECTOR, ETI
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT UNIT NOS. 1 AND 2
DOCKET NOS. 50-325 AND 50-324
LICENSE NOS. DPR-71 AND DPR-62
H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT UNIT NO. 2
DOCKET NO. 50-261
LICENSE NO. DPR-23
PROMPT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

In response to your letter of July 1, 1981, Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) will have the prompt notification systems at both our Brunswick Steam Electric Plant and H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant fully implemented by September 30, 1981. CP&L submitted a letter to Mr. J. M. Hendrie for each plant, dated June 30, 1981, requesting exemption from the requirements of Section IV.D.3 of Appendix E to 10CFR Part 50 by extending from July 1, 1981 to September 30, 1981 the date by which CP&L must demonstrate that physical means for alerting and providing prompt instructions to the public within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) have been established.

Although the full system for warning the public is not yet operational, measures are already available for notifying and evacuating the general public in event of an emergency. Procedures are in place for notification of State and local authorities in the event of an emergency. The local authorities have procedures in place for the use of various means, e.g., civil defense sirens, law enforcement personnel, Emergency Broadcast System, etc., for notifying and initiating the evacuation of the general public. The local governments are all well versed in this type of operation due to past experiences. A full scale exercise involving evacuation of certain portions of the public was conducted at Robinson by the State of South Carolina in March, 1981. At Brunswick, full scale exercises involving evacuation of certain portions of the public have been conducted by the State of North Carolina in the recent past, and another full scale drill is scheduled for August of 1981. This experience and the detailed, in place, procedures provide adequate interim measures until the early warning system is fully operational.

CP&L has moved expeditiously to meet the notification requirements of the emergency planning rule. Eleven of a total of thirteen planned sirens were installed in the Robinson EPZ by July 1, 1981. Eight of a total of nine

KOO/
S
1/0

411 Fayetteville Street • P. O. Box 1551 • Raleigh, N. C. 27602

8108040532 810727
PDR ADOCK 05000324
F PDR

originally planned sirens were installed in the Brunswick EPZ by July 1. The failure to have the full system for notifying the public operational by July 1, 1981 is attributable to causes beyond the control of CP&L. The siren vendor indicated that it could provide delivery of all equipment in time to meet the deadline. However, the same vendor had similar obligations with several other utilities trying to comply with the same deadline. As a result of these pressures, the necessary control equipment for the sirens was not shipped until June 23. Additionally, at Robinson, CP&L encountered difficulties in obtaining two right-of-ways due to multi-party and out-of-state ownership. CP&L also experienced difficulty obtaining a right-of-way at Brunswick for its ninth siren. As a result, a tenth siren had to be ordered and two additional right-of-ways need to be secured. It will require until September 30, 1981 to purchase the right-of-ways, install the additional siren, install the control equipment required to operate the sirens, and field test the two systems.

When complete, the public notification system for Robinson will consist of 13 Federal Signal Thunderbolt sirens for alerting the population in the 10-mile EPZ to monitor a local Emergency Broadcast System station for information concerning a problem at the nuclear plant. The Brunswick system will consist of ten of the same sirens. These sirens are rated at 127 db at 100 feet and have an effective siren range of 17,200 feet for 60 db sound level. The criteria of Appendix 3 to NUREC-0654, with the exceptions taken at the meeting on February 23, 1981 between CP&L, NRC, and FEMA, were used to design the prompt notification system and determine the locations of the sirens. The notification system is organized such that officials in each county within the 10-mile EPZ will control the sirens in their jurisdiction by radio from the county warning point. State officials will activate the Emergency Broadcast System and originate the emergency information transmitted over the system. CP&L will conduct an ongoing public information program to maintain public awareness of the presence and meaning of the alerting system.

We trust this information will satisfy your request. If you have any further questions, please contact our staff.

Yours very truly,



E. E. Utley
Executive Vice President
Power Supply and
Engineering & Construction

ONH/jc (N#67)

cc: Mr. B. R. Grimes, Director
Division of Emergency Preparedness
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. J. D. Neighbors (NRC)
Mr. J. Van Vliet (NRC)