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January 13, 1984

Mr. Alan S. Rosenthal  
Chairman  
Atomic Safety and Licensing  
Appeal Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Mr. Thomas S. Moore  
Atomic Safety and Licensing  
Appeal Board  
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Mr. Howard A. Wilber  
Atomic Safety and Licensing  
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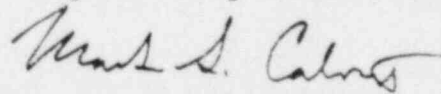
Re: Duke Power Company, et al. (Catawba  
Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2),  
Docket Nos. 50-413, 50-414

Gentlemen:

On January 12, 1984, Duke Power Company, et al. filed a motion for directed certification of the Licensing Board's December 30, 1983 ruling revising and admitting emergency planning Contention 11. We inadvertently omitted the attachments referred to in the motion, however, and so are enclosing them now for your reference, with the exception of the attached maps which are being obtained from Duke Power Company and will be delivered as soon as possible.

We hope this has not caused you any inconvenience.

Respectfully submitted,



Mark S. Calvert

cc: All Parties (without maps)

Enclosures

8401180228 840113  
PDR ADUCK 05000413  
G PDR

NORTH CAROLINA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

R. Michael GLOVER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is Emergency Response Coordinator at Duke Power Company, Charlotte, North Carolina and that it is his assigned responsibility to coordinate emergency planning at Duke and with outside agencies in preparation for any possible emergency at the Catawba Nuclear Station. (Resume of background training and experience is attached as Exhibit A.)

That he has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.

That the proposed extension of the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone plume (EPZ) embodied in the revised version of Contention 11 with northeastern boundaries corresponding with Highways 74 and 16 could require extensive changes in the previously submitted plans of the State of North Carolina and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management Agency and in the overall emergency planning program as mandated by 10 CFR 50.47, 10 CFR 50.54, 10 CFR 50, Appendix E, and 10 CFR 50.33.

That the proposed extension of the plume EPZ is illustrated on Exhibits B and C (maps of Charlotte, North Carolina and vicinity) attached hereto, and that Exhibit B also contains population densities of segments of the proposed extension area.

That the proposed extension of the northeast boundary would extend the plume EPZ to a distance greater than 17 miles from the Catawba Nuclear Station.

That, as currently drawn, the plume EPZ contains a population of 93,483; that the extension of the northeast boundary of the plume EPZ to Highways 74 and 16 would add an additional population of approximately 124,000; that such an extension would also add an additional 67 square miles to the 332 square miles contained in the existing EPZ; and that the proposed extended boundary does not appear to reflect any logical dividing line based on population density, topography, land characteristics, or jurisdictional boundaries.

That the existing plume EPZ radius varies from about nine miles in some places to about 13 miles in other areas; that the city limits of Charlotte are entirely outside the approved plume EPZ and at the closest point, are 9.7 miles from Catawba. Significantly, the area where suburban/ urban-type population densities begin is in the vicinity of the Charlotte city line outside the 10 mile radius.

That if the plume EPZ is enlarged in the northeast and east northeast sectors (approximately 45 degrees) from its radius of about 10 miles to about 17 miles, the area of these sectors is increased from about 43 square miles to about 110 square miles.

That the currently drawn plume EPZ with a radius of approximately 10 miles, is based on extremely conservative considerations calculated to

protect the public health and safety. These considerations and worst case assumptions have resulted in a zone of protection with a wide margin of added safety. The NRC Staff is currently considering a reduction in source term which could completely obviate the need for a 10 mile zone and reduce the recommended radius of protection to five miles or less.

That if it were necessary to implement the plans outside the existing 10 mile area to the same detail and extent as within 10 miles, extensive changes would be required within the previously submitted plans of the State of North Carolina and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management Agency. A major action item for full scale planning would be the installation and testing of sirens.

That the detailed step-by-step actions required under this assumption by the proposed extension of the plume EPZ are listed on Exhibit D. This list is a compilation of the actions required by 10 CFR 50.47, 10 CFR 50.54, 10 CFR 50, Appendix E, and 10 CFR 50.33; and in the guidance of NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1.

That such an extension under full-scale planning would require the purchase, installation, testing, and maintenance of a system of about 46 additional sirens when an adequate level of protection is already provided by EBS messages through the City of Charlotte All Hazards Plan alerting system to specifically advise Charlotte residents within the proposed extended area to stay indoors during a radiological emergency.

That in estimating the number of sirens (if such were required) for alerting the population in the proposed extension of the plume EPZ, NUREG-0654, Appendix 3, and FEMA's Standard Guide for Design of Alert and Notification Systems were used as references for design criteria.

That the Federal signal "Thunderbolt" siren (125 db at 100 feet) was chosen for the equipment to be considered. With this siren output and an "urban" design criteria of 60 db ambient noise, the siren coverage is designed to extend to the point where its noise level would be 70 db. Using the assumption of -10 db per distance doubled as a sound propagation factor, the Thunderbolt siren will cover an area of approximately 4500 feet in radius for an urban setting.

That to determine the approximate number of sirens needed (if required) to provide a minimum of sound level of 70 db within all areas of the proposed extended zone, circles 4500 feet in radius were transposed onto a city map as in Exhibit E. Overlap was provided as needed to ensure coverage of all areas. Upon completion of the drawing in of circles representing each siren's coverage, they were tallied and it was found that 46 were required for full-scale planning.

That protection of persons within the City of Charlotte is also provided by the existing City All Hazards Emergency Response Plan, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit F. This Plan was designed for use by the City in responding to events from any source (toxic chemical spill, fire, transportation accident, or fixed nuclear facility accident). It has been tested twice for actual situations involving evacuation and has been

effective in protecting the public health and safety. This type of plan provides a basis for suitable protection beyond the 10 mile radius as discussed in NUREG-0654, at Page 12, wherein it is stated: "...detailed planning within 10 miles would provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts in the event this proved necessary." Charlotte-Mecklenburg planners have taken the additional step of drawing upon their detailed 10 mile plans and, rather than waiting to react on an ad hoc basis, have developed a means of extending the area of protective actions outside 10 miles should the need arise.

Michael Allen

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 2nd day of <sup>November</sup> ~~October~~, 1983.

Ans. S. Grauer

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

12-10-84

STATEMENT OF  
EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

R. MICHAEL GLOVER

My name is R. Michael Glover. Since October of 1980, I have been Emergency Response Coordinator for Duke Power Company. As such, I have coordinated the development of Duke Power's Response Program at all three of Duke's nuclear stations. It is my responsibility to assure compliance with developing regulations in this area. I directed the development of and our company's participation in four drills and seven exercises since 1980 and have maintained the corporate plans as the organization and facilities have evolved. My responsibilities also have included coordinating the installation of three siren systems (with periodic maintenance), upgrading meteorology systems, and developing plant-specific transport and diffusion computer models. I have also contracted for and provided input into each station's evacuation time study, coordinated the development of revisions to each station's annual emergency planning public information brochure, and have worked closely with Federal, State, and Local officials responsible for the offsite planning effort.

I was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1975, with a B.S. in Nuclear Engineering. In June of 1975, I accepted employment as an engineer with Duke Power Company in Nuclear Fuels Services, and was assigned positions of increasing responsibility in that department until October of 1980 when I assumed my present position.

ACTIONS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED TO FORMALLY  
EXTEND CATAWBA'S PLUME EPZ

The following actions would be required if the full extent of planning (as present within the existing plume EPZ) is deemed necessary outside of 10 miles.

1. State of North Carolina ("State") and Charlotte-Mecklenburg Emergency Management Agency ("City") develop plans. (See 10 CFR 50.33)
2. Plans are submitted to the Regional Advisory Committee ("RAC"). (See 10 CFR 50.33)
3. Plans are reviewed by RAC and comments forwarded to the State and to the City. (See NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1)
4. Comments included into plans and revised versions/ responses to comments are sent back to RAC. (See NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1)
5. A full-scale test of the plans is conducted. Critiques are conducted. Public meetings are held. (See 10 CFR 50, Appendix E)
6. FEMA and NRC file reports. (See 10 CFR 50, Appendix E)
7. Duke, the State, and the City resolve any problems discovered. (See 10 CFR 50, Appendix E)
8. To prepare the plans, the following must be accomplished pursuant to NUREG - 0654, Parts I.A. through II.P. and Appendices 1 through 5, and 10 CFR 50.47(b)(1) through (b)(16):
  - City commits organization and resources.
  - City establishes "adequate" capabilities to support Federal Response
  - City establishes a methodology for determining appropriate protective response, consistent with Duke
  - City establishes, as a minimum, a public spokesperson for the joint news center
  - City establishes provisions for alerting, notifying, and mobilizing emergency response personnel
  - City and State establish a system for including City of Charlotte needs on EBS
  - Duke establishes an area wide siren system under city control for operation. Tone alert radios provided for all special facilities (schools, hospitals, prison camps, major industrial)
  - City establishes EBS message formats
  - City establishes a reliable primary and backup communications system
  - Duke/City establishes communications with schools, school bus drivers, and other response personnel
  - Duke provides brochures each year to each home, place of business within the extended zone
  - Duke/City provides for transient public



- information program (for hotels, motels, gasoline stations, phone booths)
- City develops a rumor control center
  - City develops an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - City provides for offsite radiological monitoring
  - City provides for inspection, inventory, and operational checks of emergency equipment and reserves for those periodically removed for calibration or repair
  - City provides for emergency kits
  - City establishes a central point for receipt and analysis of field monitoring data
  - City develops a procedure for field team organization, notification, deployment, and direction
  - City establishes procedure for traffic control
  - City establishes a capability for implementing protective measures
  - New maps developed showing pre-selected monitoring points, shelters, and population distribution
  - City establishes a supplemental alerting capability
  - City establishes a means for notifying all segments of transient and resident population
  - City establishes special procedures for those whose mobility is impaired or are confined
  - City makes provisions for use, storage, and distribution of KI
  - City/County establish capability for registering and monitoring all residents and transients within 12 hours
  - City makes provisions for distribution of dosimeters to emergency workers and periodic reading in an emergency
  - City establishes guidelines for allowing workers to exceed EPA Public Protective Action Guides
  - City establishes action levels for when to decontaminate and the means for decontamination
  - City establishes local and backup medical services and for transport to medical facilities
  - City establishes general recovery and re-entry plans including when people will be allowed to re-enter area, security for evacuated zones, etc.
  - City conducts an exercise with Duke no less than once every two years
  - City participates in monthly communications drills
  - City provides for establishment and follow-up of exercise action items
  - City conducts annual radiological monitoring drills
  - City provides for training (initial and annual) of all emergency response personnel including personnel responsible for management, accident assessment, radiological monitoring, police, security, firefighting, first aid/rescue, civil defense group, medical support, transmission of/receipt of emergency information messages, school bus drivers, etc.
  - City provides for training of planners
  - City revises its plan on at least an annual basis
  - City updates its telephone numbers quarterly

- Duke revises Class A dispersion model to include new area
- Duke revises monitoring procedures
- 9. Sirens required (See 10 CFR 50, Appendix E, Part D.(3), NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1)
  - Duke procures 46 additional sirens
  - Installation of sirens
  - Testing of sirens

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Charlotte, North Carolina

CITY OF CHARLOTTE  
PROTECTIVE RESPONSE PLAN

FOR

ALL HAZARDS

1982

## RECORD OF CHANGES

[illegible]

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### CITY OF CHARLOTTE PROTECTIVE RESPONSE PLAN FOR ALL HAZARDS

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CITY OF CHARLOTTE  
PROTECTIVE RESPONSE PLAN FOR ALL HAZARDS

- I. GENERAL SITUATION. The City of Charlotte is subject to a number of hazardous situations that could occur at any time and might require protective actions including evacuation of people from potentially unsafe areas to safe areas. Below are categories of incidents with listings of typical causes of hazardous situations:
- A. Transportation. Plane crash, railroad accident, truck wreck with hazardous materials aboard including spent nuclear fuels or other radioactive materials.
  - B. Industry. Fire, explosion, pesticide, petroleum, chemicals, other hazardous materials, and problems at nuclear power plants.
  - C. Weather. Floods, tornadoes, tropical storms, winter storms.
- II. SPECIAL SITUATION. There are sites of nuclear power plants in or near Mecklenburg County that lie some miles away from the city limits of Charlotte. In event problems requiring protective public action arise at the nuclear power plant sites, first response for public safety necessarily will be undertaken by officials of Mecklenburg County, in order for people who live and work in Mecklenburg County near nuclear plants to be protected from danger of radiation. Should such danger spread (or be forecast as likely to spread) into areas of the City of Charlotte, then, in consonance with principles of good management, officials of Mecklenburg County will continue to direct responses, extending their management of the emergency into the City of Charlotte throughout endangered areas within the city limits. The North Carolina State government plans to take over the direction of response to problems at nuclear power plants as soon as they can set up their Emergency Operating Center in the area. Charlotte and Mecklenburg County governments will have only support responsibility after the State assumes control.
- Recommended protective actions for problems at nuclear power plants and conditions under which actions are to be taken are shown in Figure 1, as page 2.
- III. PURPOSE. This planning document presents a system of protective actions to be undertaken in event of hazards which threaten lives or property of people in the City of Charlotte.
- IV. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES.
- A. Chapter 166A, N. C. General Statutes.

# Recommended Protective Actions to Avoid Whole Body and Thyroid Dose from Exposure to a Gaseous Plume

Projected Dose (Rem) to the Population	(a) Recommended Protective Actions	Comments
Whole body <1 Thyroid <5	-No protective action required. -State may issue an advisory to seek shelter (stay indoors) and await further instructions. -Monitor environmental radiation levels.	The immediate action is sheltering (staying indoors) rather than evacuation, until an assessment can be made that (1) an evacuation is indicated and (2) an evacuation, if indicated, can be completed prior to significant release and arrival of radioactive material in the affected area.
Whole body 1 to < 5 Thyroid 5 <25	-Seek shelter (stay indoors) and await further instructions. -Consider voluntary evacuation, particularly for children and pregnant women. -Monitor environmental radiation levels. -Control access.	
Whole body 5 and above Thyroid 25 and above	-Conduct mandatory evacuation of populations in affected areas. -Monitor environmental radiation levels and adjust area for mandatory evacuation based on these levels. -Control access.	
Projected Dose (Rem) to Emergency Team Workers Whole body 25 Thyroid 125	-Control exposure of emergency team members to these levels except for lifesaving missions. (Appropriate controls for emergency workers include time limitations, respirators, and stable iodine. Mecklenburg Environmental Health Department has a supply of Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets.)	Although respirators and stable iodine should be used where effective to control dose to emergency team workers, thyroid dose may not be a limiting factor for lifesaving missions.
Whole body 75	-Control exposure of emergency team members performing lifesaving missions to this level. (Control of time of exposure will be most effective.)	

(a)

These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take into consideration the impact of existing constraints.

Figure 1



- B. Resolution of Charlotte City Council adopted October 7, 1953.
- C. N. C. Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
- D. U. S. Department of Transportation, Hazardous Materials 1980 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P5800.2.

V. ORGANIZATION.

- A. Local. City of Charlotte Organization Chart - See Annex A.
- B. State. North Carolina Emergency Response Team Organization Chart - See Annex B.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This plan calls for:

- A. Prompt reporting of hazardous or potentially hazardous situations, by City of Charlotte emergency services personnel (or other personnel at the scene of the emergency), which pose threats to lives and property of people in the city. See Annex C - Checklist for Reporting Hazardous Materials Incidents or Requesting Assistance. Also see Annex D - N. C. Hazardous Materials Notification Chart.
- B. Notification of the Mecklenburg County Environmental Health Department.
- C. Early identification of hazards and assessment of potential effects that would be hazardous to people. See Annex E - N. C. Guide for Hazardous Materials, paragraphs 1 and 2, - Hazard Identification, Hazard Assessment, and Protective Action.
- D. Judicious selection of protective action options ranging on one hand from remaining in place to full scale evacuation of a portion of the city on the other hand. See Figure 1 on foregoing page and Annex E, paragraph 3.
- E. Early application of option for evacuation protective actions, zone by zone, if evacuation is judged to be a likely action. See Annex F - Operating Procedure, and Annex H - Map of Evacuation Zones (i.e. latest voting precinct map of Charlotte).
- F. Identification of lodging spaces and locations for evacuees. See Annex G - Shelter List.
- G. Notification of American Red Cross and Mecklenburg County Social Services Department if shelters are to be activated.
- H. Coordination of return movement of evacuees to domiciles when hazards have passed.



VII. WARNING. Should an emergency develop requiring protective action for the safety of people, it will be necessary to get the attention of the public and inform them of what has happened and what they are expected to do. If the danger area covers only a few blocks, police and fire vehicles will patrol the affected area and inform the public by broadcasting warning announcements over their public address systems. The police helicopter can also be used for purposes of PA announcements. Police and fire officers should give special attention to remote areas, knocking on doors if necessary to make sure that people are alerted.

If the danger covers a large area, protective actions ranging from staying indoors to evacuation (see Figure 1 and Annex E) may be required for one or more of the zones indicated in Annex H (latest voting precinct map of Charlotte). Warning for a large area will require two separate elements as follows:

1. Actions to alert people in the danger area to turn on their radios or television sets for information and instructions as to what they should do.
  2. Transmission of information and instructions to people in the danger area.
- A. Actions to alert people to turn on their radios or television sets include:
1. Any fixed sirens at fire stations in the affected area will be sounded in a steady tone for a period of three to five minutes.
  2. The Charlotte Police and Fire Departments will dispatch adequate law enforcement and fire personnel with vehicles equipped with siren and public address systems to patrol affected areas. While on patrol, sirens will be sounded with a steady tone for periods of three to five minutes. Sounding of sirens is to be combined with transmitting the following announcement over vehicle public address system: "An emergency condition has developed in this area. Turn your radio and television sets on and listen for information and instructions. Follow the instructions that are being broadcast."
  3. The Charlotte Police Department will be prepared to dispatch the police helicopter to fly over the affected area and broadcast the foregoing alerting announcement.
  4. Law enforcement officers will give special attention to remote areas while on patrol; if necessary, will knock on doors to assure that people have been alerted to listen to emergency instructions on radio/television.
  5. Request the National Weather Service to use weather radio to

alert the public, using an announcement similar to that in 2. above.

6. Take any other actions that will help to get the attention of the public.
- B. Transmission of information and instructions over radio and television will be accomplished by activating the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), as follows, in the Charlotte EBS operational area.
1. Request for activation of EBS is to be directed to the manager of radio station WEZC-FM in Charlotte (104.7 on the FM dial).
  2. The station manager of WEZC-FM will implement "alert and notification" procedures that have been prescribed for this purpose by the Federal Communications Commission.
  3. When alert and notification procedures have been completed, all radio and television stations will receive from radio station WEZC-FM warning and emergency instructions to be rebroadcast throughout the operational area.
- C. It is essential that the instructions bearing upon the emergency at hand be passed to broadcasters before alerting the public to tune in for information and instructions.

#### VIII. RESPONSIBILITIES.

##### A. Emergency Management Office

1. Prepare and maintain emergency response plans.
2. Conduct training courses in radiological monitoring and shelter management as required.
3. Provide radiation detection instruments for monitoring and decontamination operations.
4. Maintain liaison with federal, state, and county governments.
5. If or when the state government assumes command and control of response activities, assist the State Emergency Response Team in accomplishing tasks.

##### B. Fire Department.

1. Maintain an alerting list; alert appropriate officials, agencies and departments.
2. Patrol affected areas; warn people to listen to their radios and television sets for emergency information.

3. Decontaminate equipment, roads, or structures, if required.
4. Monitor radiation levels in affected areas, if required.
5. Provide fire protection.
6. See Annex F for additional tasks.

C. Police Department.

1. Patrol affected areas; warn people to listen to their radios and television sets for emergency information.
2. Patrol affected areas with the police helicopter, broadcasting on its public address system warning announcements for people in the area.
3. Provide traffic control, in case of evacuation; reroute traffic around danger areas.
4. Monitor areas for radiation if hazard is likely.
5. Protect public and private property against looting and other loss and damage.

D. Department of Transportation.

1. Be prepared to dispatch buses to affected areas, if needed for transportation.

E. Utility Department.

1. Monitor radiation level of water supply, if hazard is likely.
2. Restrict intake if radiation exists in the raw water supply. (Water already in storage tanks would be protected.)
3. Ration use of water if necessary.

F. Public Service and Information.

1. ~~Make~~ arrangements with radio and television news media for rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information and of emergency instructions.
2. Draft initial news releases.
3. Collect and release to media pertinent information from the Emergency Operating Center.

4. Schedule news briefings.
5. Assist news media in resolving conflicting information.
6. Prepare and distribute in timely manner to officials and department heads facsimiles of news releases.
7. Coordinate with the Mecklenburg County Public Service and Information Office if the hazard is caused by problems at a nuclear power plant.

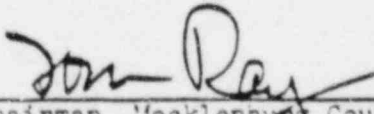
G. All departments are assigned the following general tasks:

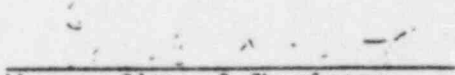
1. Provide manpower, equipment and facilities.
2. Develop and maintain departmental plans, procedures, and alerting lists for supporting City of Charlotte Response Plan.
3. Plan and provide for safety of employees and protection of city property in the event of an emergency.
4. Train personnel assigned for emergency tasks.
5. Participate in exercises to test emergency plans and procedures.
6. Provide for record keeping and documentation of actions taken.

IX. RECORDS. Agencies involved in responding to hazardous situations should maintain detailed records to support claims against carriers, shippers, or facility operators, and to substantiate requests made through state and federal programs for recovery assistance.

X. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. The highest ranking fire or police official initially on the scene in respective jurisdictions is to be in charge; ranking fire official, if the operation is basically a fire and rescue mission; the ranking police official, if it is basically a police emergency.

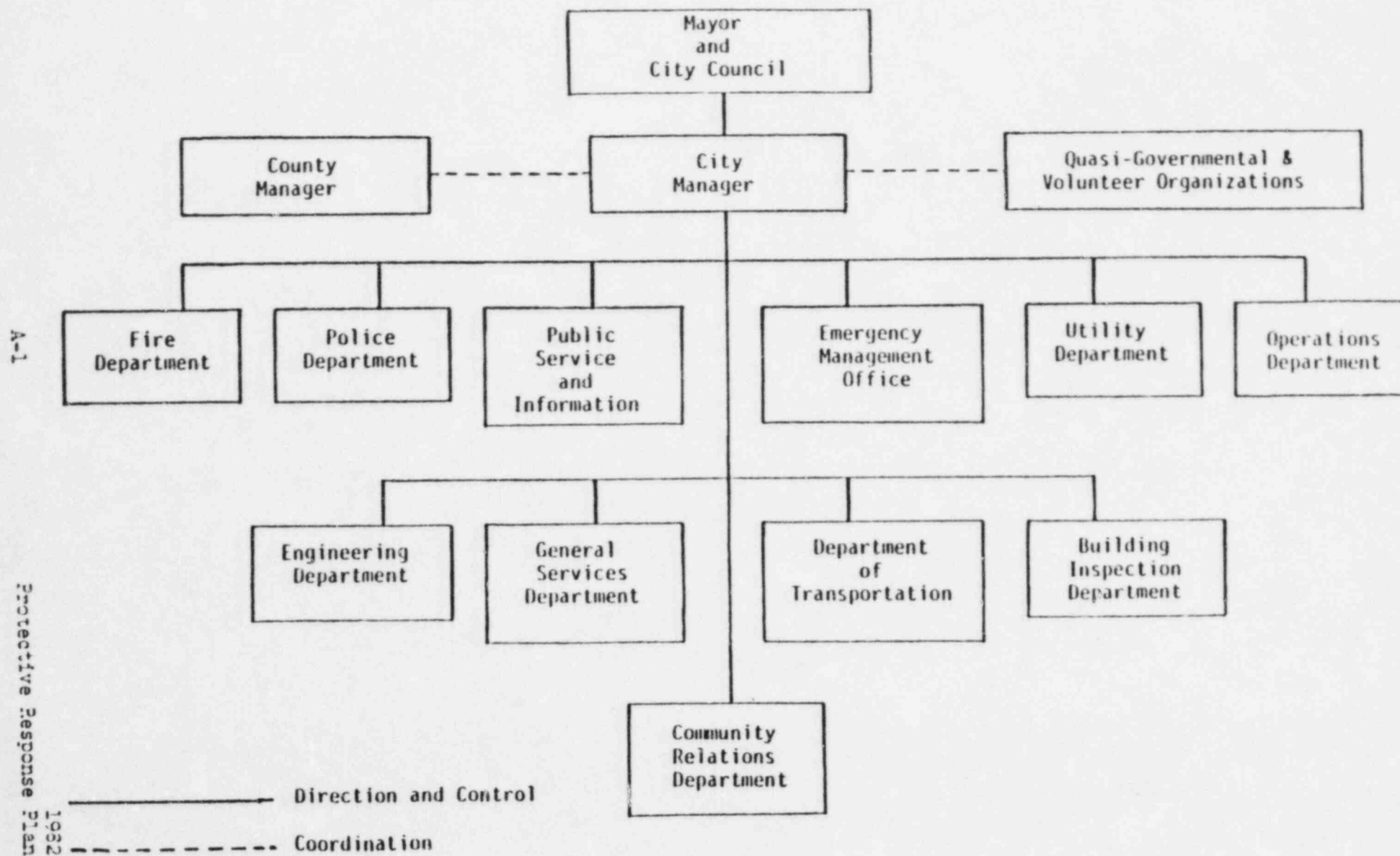
Signed:

  
Chairman, Mecklenburg County  
Board of Commissioners

  
Mayor, City of Charlotte

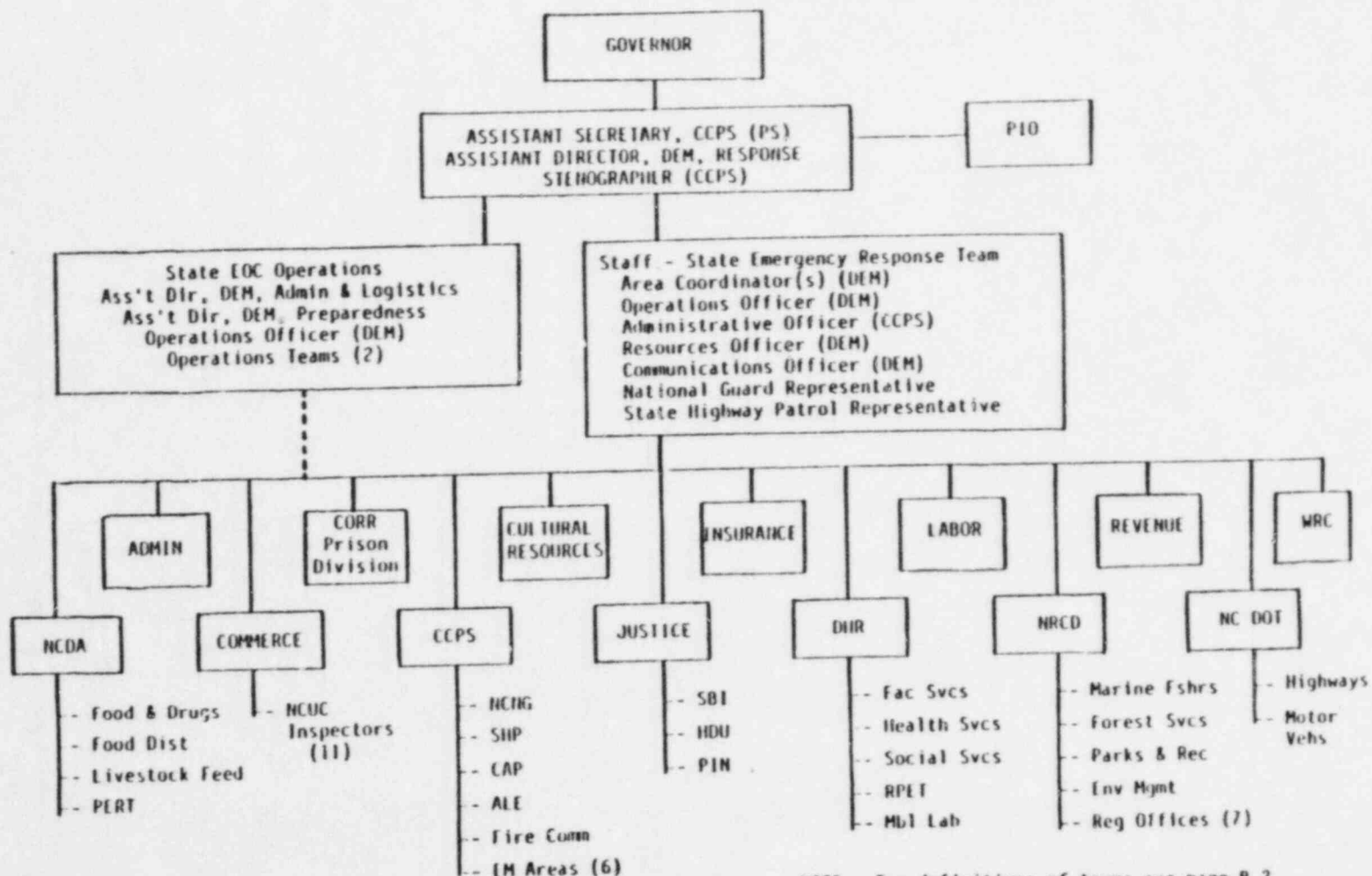
CITY OF CHARLOTTE  
PROTECTIVE RESPONSE PLAN FOR ALL HAZARDS

## ORGANIZATION CHART



# ANNEX B

## SERT ORGANIZATION CHART (North Carolina Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan)



NOTE: For definitions of terms see page B-2.

———— Direction and Control      - - - - - Coordination

1-1

Protective Response Plan  
1-1

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- a. CCPS: North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
- b. DEM: Division of Emergency Management, CCPS.
- c. DHR: North Carolina Department of Human Resources.
- d. DOE: U.S. Department of Energy.
- e. EOC: Emergency Operating Center.
- f. FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- g. FRA: Federal Railroad Administration.
- h. HDU: SBI Hazardous Device Unit.
- i. NCDA: North Carolina Department of Agriculture.
- j. NCDOT: North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- k. NCNG: North Carolina National Guard.
- l. NCUC: North Carolina Utilities Commission.
- m. NRC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- n. NRCD: North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
- o. PERT: NCDA Pesticide Emergency Reaction Team.
- p. PIO: Public Information Officer.
- q. RPET: DHR Radiation Protection Emergency Team.
- r. RRT: U.S. Regional Response Team (Coast Guard and EPA).
- s. SBI: North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.
- t. SERT: State Emergency Response Team, DEM
- u. SHP: North Carolina State Highway Patrol.
- v. USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- w. US DOT: U.S. Department of Transportation.
- x. WRC: North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.



## ANNEX C

CHECKLIST FOR REPORTING  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS OR REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

Provide as much of the following as possible:

1. Report that you are calling about a hazardous materials incident; give your name, title, and telephone call-back number: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Describe the nature of the incident and location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Give the reasons why you believe hazardous materials are involved: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Give the name(s) and characteristic(s) of product(s), if known: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give the Guide Number\* you are using, if any: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Report number of persons injured, if any: \_\_\_\_\_;  
number of persons exposed or contaminated, if any: \_\_\_\_\_;  
number of persons potentially subject to exposure later: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Describe any spill or leak observed; estimate the size of the spill in square feet if possible: \_\_\_\_\_;  
how close to rivers, streams, lakes, etc: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Report the presence of fire, if any: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Describe the weather: \_\_\_\_\_;  
and type of environment (example: populated, rural, business, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Guide Numbers described in DOT P5800.2



10. Provide the name of the carrier, shipper, consignee: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Report personnel and equipment rendering assistance at the scene and activities in progress: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. State the type of assistance being requested (examples: advice from State agency, presence of a State response team, advice from manufacturer, on-site assistance by manufacturer, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Give the following information if available; if not immediately available, make an initial report with request for assistance; then call later with the additional information as to color, odor and form of material, color and type of container, type of transportation vehicle, bill of lading or waybill cautions \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_;  
and description of warning labels and placards on the cargo: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- a. Identify carrier(s) involved (example: railcar line and number, truck license number, aircraft tail number, and ship name and home port): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. Provide name(s) of hazardous materials product(s) involved or suspected of involvement in the incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## NORTH CAROLINA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NOTIFICATION CHART

October 6, 1981

In Case of Incident During Transportation or at a Fixed Installation Involving:	For Immediate Information and/or On-Scene Assistance Call	Legally Required Notification (Note D)	SOURCES OF INFORMATION, ASSISTANCE AND AGENCIES WITH A DUTY TO KNOW
<b>INCIDENTS</b>	<b>SOURCE NUMBER</b>	<b>AGENCY NUMBER</b>	
Radioactive Materials	6,2	6,12 (Note C)	1. N.C. State Warning Point (SNP-24 hrs.) (Note E).....800/662-7956
Pesticides	3,2 (Note A); 10	3,12 (Note C)	2. N.C. Dept. of Crime Control & Public Safety Emergency Management Division Working Hours.....919/733-3867 Non-Working Hours.....Call # 1
Explosives - Military	9,2	12 (Note C)	3. N.C. Dept. of Agriculture/Pesticide Board Working Hours.....919/733-3556 Non-Working Hours (Through the SBI).....919/772-1400 Contact SBI and request notification of Emergency Pesticide Team
Explosives - Civilian	8,2 (Note A); 2	12 (Note C)	4. N.C. Dept. of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) Environmental Management Division Working Hours.....919/733-5291 Non-Working Hours.....Call # 1 above or nearest Highway Patrol Office & request activation of N.C. Highway Patrol Directive No. 61 (Note E)
Petroleum & Other Flammable Liquids & Solids	4,5,2 (Note A); 10	4,11,12 (Note C)	5. N.C. Dept. of Human Resources, Environmental Health Section Working Hours.....919/733-2321 Non-Working Hours.....Call # 1 above or nearest Highway Patrol Office & request activation of N.C. Highway Patrol Directive No. 61 (Note E)
Chemicals: Unknown Chemicals, Compressed Gases, Corrosive Liquids & Oxidizing Materials	5,10,2	12 (Note C)	6. N.C. Dept. of Human Resources, Radiation Protection Team Working Hours.....919/733-4283 Non-Working Hours.....Call # 1 above or nearest Highway Patrol Office and request activation of N.C. State Highway Patrol Directive No. 60.
<b>EFFECTS</b>			7. N.C. Poison Control Center (24 hrs.).....919/681-8111
Actual or Potential Contamination of Watersheds or Waterways by any product or chemical	4,5,2	4,11,12	8. N.C. Dept. of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation "Hazardous Devices Unit" (24 hrs.).....919/772-1400
Human Exposure to Radiological Material	6,2	6,12 (Note C)	9. 10th GHD DET, Ft. Bragg (24 hrs.).....919/416-5651
Human Exposure to Toxic Material	7 (Note B); 2, 10	12 (Note C)	10. CHEMTREC (24 hrs.).....800/424-9300
			11. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region IV) (24 hrs.).....404/861-1062
			12. U.S. Dept. of Transportation (24 hrs.).....R.M. Accident.....800/424-0701 Hwy. Accident.....800/424-8002
			13. U.S. Coast Guard (Wilmington District) Working Hours.....919/343-4861 Non-Working Hours.....919/343-4875

\* This chart replaces all earlier editions which are obsolete and should be discarded.

## NOTES:

A-Call N.C. State Government agency first, if possible.

B-As information source only.

C-USDOT Notification is required in transportation accidents which involve hazardous materials when: 1) a person is killed; 2) an injured person requires hospitalization; 3) estimated carrier or other property damage exceeds \$50,000; 4) fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination of radiological materials; 5) in the judgment of the carrier, notification should be made.

D-Notification is responsibility of the carrier or installation operator as appropriate.

E-for calls in Wake County use 733-3861. The State Highway Patrol (SNP) operates the N.C.

State Warning Point.

## PREPARED BY AND AVAILABLE FROM:

N.C. Division of Emergency Management  
116 W. Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27611

## ANNEX E

### NORTH CAROLINA GUIDE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, HAZARD ASSESSMENT, AND PROTECTIVE ACTION

1. Hazard Identification. It is essential that the hazardous materials type, quantity (size of puddle if spilled), and identification of manufacturer be obtained as rapidly as possible. The following should be considered and applied when appropriate:
  - a. Request information from surviving vehicle drivers, train crews, flight crews, and fixed facility operators.
  - b. For transportation accidents, shipping papers such as Waybills, Cargo Manifests, Airbills, and Hazardous Waste Manifests provide prime sources of information. The papers should show shipping name of material, classification, and may show the ID (identification number).
    - (1) The railroad waybills are usually located on the engine and in the caboose.
    - (2) Motor carrier waybills are located in the cab of the truck. The papers must be within reaching distance of the driver in the cab and may be in a holder which is mounted to the inside of the door on the driver's side of the vehicle.
    - (3) Ships' cargo manifests must be kept in a designated holder on or near the vessel's bridge.
    - (4) Airbills are usually located in the cockpit of the plane near the flight engineer's position.
    - (5) Hazardous Waste Manifests are located in the same place as waybills.
  - c. Other valuable hazardous materials identification sources are placards attached to the outside of the railroad cars, trucks, trailers, storage buildings and on containers aboard ships and barges. Also placards or labels of a similar nature attached to individual pieces of freight may be used for this purpose.
2. Hazard Assessment. It is essential that once the hazardous materials have been identified and quantities determined, an assessment be made of the potential threat to the emergency workers and populace in the vicinity of the accident. Extreme care should be exercised when attempting to identify the cargo and undue risk to emergency personnel must be avoided. The following actions will be helpful in this threat assessment:

- a. Request hazard assessment information from the surviving vehicle drivers, train crews, vessel crews, flight crews, and fixed facility operators.
  - b. Confer with appropriate state, federal, and private organizations shown in Annex D - North Carolina Hazardous Materials Incident Notification Chart.
  - c. Review Emergency Action Guide for Selected Hazardous Materials, US DOT.
  - d. Review Hazardous Materials, 1980 Emergency Response Guidebook DOT P5800.2, using ID number from shipping papers as a means of entry.
  - e. Review waybills, airbills, dangerous cargo manifests, and hazardous waste manifests.
  - f. Review Chem-Cards, Manufacturing Chemists Association. Cards are normally carried in cabs of vehicles.
  - g. Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 and request information and assistance in contacting shipper, manufacturer or manufacturer's representative.
  - h. Call shipper or manufacturer for information and assistance. Every effort should be made to keep a phone line open so that the shipper or manufacturer can contact the on-scene leader.
  - i. Call manufacturer's representative for information and assistance.
3. Protective Actions. Based on the hazardous materials assessment, the following protective actions response in addition to regular emergency services actions will be considered and selectively executed when determined appropriate:
- a. Establish field command post near the scene and coordinate the operation by direct contact with the heads of the emergency service units on site and by radio contact, using the principal system with off-site emergency service units.
  - b. Cordon area and allow only essential emergency workers to enter. Keep out sightseers.
  - c. Request assistance from state, federal, and private organizations shown in Annex D.
  - d. For a particular hazard, review specific guidance in Emergency Action Guide for Selected Hazardous Materials or similar document, Chem-Cards, or shipping documents for immediate action, follow-up actions, and water pollution control measures to be taken.

- e. Contain or confine the hazardous material.
- f. Construct dikes to contain spills.
- g. Contact nearest National Weather Service and request operational weather forecasts.
- h. Keep upwind. Stay out of smoke and vapors.
- i. Prohibit the taking of souvenirs.
- j. Establish a triage area.
- k. Establish an equipment holding area.
- l. Back off firemen and other emergency workers leaving fixed fire-fighting equipment, if expendable, in place. Back off unexpendable equipment, e.g., pumpers and tankers.
- m. Identify, mark, and report individuals and equipment suspected of contamination.
- n. Alert and require personnel in the danger area to remain indoors with windows and doors closed.
- o. Alert and evacuate population and livestock in danger area.
- p. Avoid fires involving explosives unless supervised by an expert.
- q. Provide protective clothes and masks.
- r. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in or near the contaminated area.
- s. Ensure clean-up of the area involved by the owner, carrier or governmental agencies as soon as practicable.
- t. Wrap and label all contaminated clothing and equipment.
- u. Coordinate with the Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch of DHR for ultimate disposal of spill residues.

ANNEX F

OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR CITY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
ALL HAZARDS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. Charlotte Fire Department.

- a. Maintain an operations map of the City of Charlotte showing the following:
  - (1) Boundaries of all voting precincts and subdivisions of larger precincts. See Annex H (i.e. latest voting precinct map of Charlotte).
  - (2) Location of all shelters. See Annex G - Shelter List.
- b. Maintain templates for forecasting probable downwind hazardous materials effects areas for distances out to 5 miles. Use U.S. DCT evacuation table shown in Guide Book P5800.2 as a guide.
- c. Upon receipt of the report of hazardous or potentially hazardous situations, the senior Fire Department official present will cause the following actions to be taken:
  - (1) Plot the location of the reported hazardous situation on the operations map.
  - (2) Verify the identification and confirm the harmful effects of the hazard.
  - (3) Verify wind direction at the scene.
  - (4) Using the template, plot the projected downwind path.
  - (5) If evacuation is recommended as protective action, direct evacuation of zones within projected areas.
  - (6) Specify shelters at least 5 miles from projected areas to receive evacuees.



## ANNEX C

## SHELTER LIST

<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Location *</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1. East Mecklenburg High School	6800 Monroe Rd, SE from Rama Rd/ Idlewild Rd Intersection	4,603
2. Garinger High School	1100 Eastway Dr, NW from Sugar Creek Rd Intersection	5,918
3. Harding High School	2001 Alleghany St, W from Ashley Rd, (from 3100 Wilkinson Blvd (US-74W))	3,488
4. Independence High School	1967 Patriot Dr, W from Wilson Grove Rd (from 9101 Lawyers Rd)	5,217
5. Myers Park High School	2400 Colony Rd, E from 2900 Selwyn Ave	6,527
6. North Mecklenburg High School	- Old Statesville Rd (NC-115N) N from Alexandriana Rd Intersection	4,186
7. Olympic High School	- Sandy Porter Rd at Brown Grier Rd (NW on Sandy Porter from NC-49S)	4,396
8. South Mecklenburg High School	(8300) Park Rd, S from Sharon Rd W/Gleneagles Rd Intersection	5,170
9. West Charlotte High School	2219 Senior Dr W from 2100 Beatties Ford on LaSalle St	4,723
10. West Mecklenburg High School	7400 Tuckaseegee Rd, W from Little Rock Rd Intersection (Exit from I-85S)	4,082
11. Albemarle Road Junior High School	6900 Democracy Dr, S from 6700 Albemarle Rd on Regal Oaks Dr to Democracy Dr	2,722
12. Alexander Junior High School	- Hambright Rd, W from NC-115 at Hambright Intersection (N of N Meck Hi)	2,796
13. Carmel Junior High School	4600 Camilla Dr, SE from 2501 Carmel Rd	2,853
14. Cochrane Junior High School	6200 Starhaven Dr, SE from 6200 Plaza Rd	3,082
15. Coulwood Junior High School	1901 Kentberry Dr, W from NC-16N (NW from Gum Branch Rd Intersection)	2,362
16. Eastway Junior High School	3333 Biscayne Dr, Parking at 1401 Norland Rd, S from 4300 Central Ave	2,800
17. Hawthorne Junior High School	1400 Pegram St, W from 1600 Hawthorne Ln	2,699

18. Kennedy Junior High School	3114 Bank St, NW from 3100 S Tryon St	1,947
19. Randolph Junior High School	4400 Water Oak Rd, N from 601 N Sharon-Amity Rd	2,760
20. Ranson Junior High School	5850 Statesville Rd (US-21) N from I-85N 2.2 mi	2,407
21. Sedgefield Junior High School	2700 Dorchester Pl, SE from 2701 S Boulevard	2,556
22. Smith Junior High School	1600 Tyvola Rd, E from 5301 S Boulevard	2,614
23. Allenbrook Elementary School	1430 Allenbrook Dr, NE from Freedom Dr/Thrift Rd (NC-27W) at 4800 block	1,110
24. Barringer Elementary School	2701 Walton Rd, SE from 2001 W Boulevard	1,108
25. Beverly Woods Elementary School	6001 Quail Hollow Rd, S from 5901 Sharon Rd	1,164
26. Cornelius Elementary School	- Catawba Ave (NC-73), W from Main St (NC-115) in Cornelius, NC	1,845
27. Huntersville Elementary School	- College St, W from Craighead Ave (NC-115) at traffic signal, in Huntersville, NC	1,117
28. Long Creek Elementary School	- Beatties Ford Rd, near Midas Springs Rd 2 mi N of Mt Holly-Huntersville Rd	1,689
29. Matthews Elementary School	200 McDowell Ave, SE from 201 S Trade St in Matthews, NC	1,752
30. Metro Center	700 E Second St, NW from 500 S McDowell St	1,898

\* Unless otherwise specifically stated, locations are oriented on Charlotte, NC.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

'84 JUL 17 A10:57

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL BOARD

BRANCH

In the Matter of	)	Docket Nos. 50-413 OL
	)	50-414 OL
DUKE POWER COMPANY	)	
	)	ASLBP No. 81-463-01 OL
(Catawba Nuclear Station	)	
Units 1 and 2)	)	

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned attorney herewith enters an appearance in the above-captioned proceeding. In accordance with 10 CFR Section 2.713(b), the following information is provided:

Name:	Ronald V. Shearin
Address:	Post Office Box 33189 Charlotte, NC 28242
Telephone Number:	(704) 373-7207
Admissions:	Bar of State of North Carolina U.S. District Court (W.D. and M.D., NC) U.S. Court of Appeals (Fourth Circuit)
Name of Party:	Duke Power Company

Respectfully submitted,

*Ronald V. Shearin*  
Ronald V. Shearin  
Attorney for Duke Power Company

Dated: 2 November, 1983