

Why is There an Emergency Plan?



Planning is an important part of FPL's strategy to protect you and your family in the unlikely event of an emergency at Turkey Point.

State and local officials, together with FPL, have prepared a detailed emergency plan for people who live, work, visit or go to school within 10 miles of the plant. The plan is tested by actual evaluated exercises and inspections.

Save this booklet and share it with family members. It is your guide to the plan and its safety features. Please read it carefully and study the map at the back. Make sure you and your family know what to do in an emergency.

Classifications of nuclear plant events

The four terms below are used to describe events at nuclear plants. Only two may involve public actions such as staying inside your home, leaving the affected area or going to a specified shelter. FPL notifies county, state and federal authorities in each of the following situations. **You should know these terms:**

An **Unusual Event** is a minor incident such as severe weather. Because of strict regulations, a number of events must be classified and reported as "unusual events" even though they pose no threat or danger to you. *No public action is required.*

An **Alert** is a minor incident, that affects or could potentially affect reactor safety. There is the possibility of a small, limited release of radioactive material, but there would be no danger to you. *No public action is required.*

A **Site Area Emergency** is a more serious incident such as: a major leak from the reactor coolant system; a fire in a safety system, or an incident in which radioactive releases are possible or are occurring. Sirens would sound, alerting you to tune to local radio or television stations (see page 5) for official information.

A **General Emergency** is the most severe emergency classification. Radioactive releases which could affect the off-site population are possible or are occurring. Sirens would sound, alerting you to tune to one of the local radio or television stations (see page 5) for official information.

After notifying the county, state and federal authorities, FPL officials would continue to resolve the problem at the plant. State and county authorities are responsible for notifying area residents and taking steps to ensure public protection.

What is an emergency planning zone?

Federal authorities established two emergency planning zones - a 10-mile zone and a 50-mile zone - as the basis for planning to protect the public.

Residents living within 10 miles of the plant will be protected from direct exposure to radiation in the unlikely event of an accident. People living within 50 miles will be protected from eating contaminated foods or drinking contaminated milk and water.

If there was an accident at the Turkey Point plant, it's not likely everyone within 10 miles would be involved. The area affected would depend on weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction, and the severity of the accident.

How you would be notified of an emergency

In the event of a serious emergency, emergency management, law enforcement and fire and rescue officials may use a variety of methods to notify people living within 10 miles of the plant:

- Sirens
- Emergency Broadcast System (Radio/TV)
- NOAA weather radio (Dade County: 162.55 mHz; Key West: 160.40 mHz)
- Door-to-door notification
- Marine interests via Marine VHF-CH 16
- Cable television override

Emergency vehicle loudspeakers

For Dade County residents without transportation, emergency vehicle loudspeakers will issue instructions where to board public transportation at prearranged bus pick-up points. The buses will then transport residents to the emergency reception centers or shelters outside the 10-mile zone.

Control room operators train on computerized simulators which duplicate plant conditions. This training allows operators to perfect responses to normal and emergency situations.





If you hear an outdoor warning siren:

In an emergency, outdoor warning sirens within the 10-mile area of the Turkey Point nuclear plant would sound for intervals of at least **15 minutes each**, followed by verbal instructions. **When you hear a siren, tune to the following local radio stations (Emergency Broadcast System) for further instructions (see below).**

If you do not have a radio or television, listen to instructions broadcast over police loudspeakers or the siren warning system or call the Rumor Control Center Hotline at 598-7550. Through these broadcasts, Emergency Management officials will provide instructions on what you are to do. Remember, hearing a siren *does not* necessarily mean evacuation is needed.

DADE COUNTY

AM RADIO

English WIOD 610*
WINZ 940
WAQI 710
(Spanish) WQBA 1140*

TELEVISION**

WTVJ-CH 4 WPLG-CH 10
WCIX-CH 6 WLTV-CH 23
WSVN-CH 7 WSTV-CH 51

* Primary Emergency Broadcast System.

**Consult your area cable listing for the position of these channels.

MONROE COUNTY

All radio stations are Emergency Broadcast Stations.

AM RADIO

FM RADIO

TELEVISION

WFFG-1300	WCTH-100.3 (Spanish)	WCMQ-103.9	Local cable
	WFKZ-103.1	WAVK-106.3	CH 5/CH16
	WKLG-102.1	WGMX-94.3	

In an emergency, sirens will sound for at least 15 minutes. If possible, alert your neighbors by means other than a telephone to ensure that they also heard and understood the emergency information and instructions.

Periodic siren tests are conducted by Metro-Dade County emergency management officials on the first Friday of March, June, September and December. During these tests, an introduction is made, then the sirens will sound, followed by a voice stating that this is a test in both English and Spanish. FPL conducts bi-weekly maintenance testing on the sirens, involving a short voice message followed by a fog horn sound.

Occasionally, a siren may accidentally sound due to lightning strikes or other problems. If you hear a siren and have a question, call your local county emergency management office or police department listed on page 6.