

FACTS

Just the Facts –

FPL Nuclear Power Plants Protect Community Health & Safety



safety

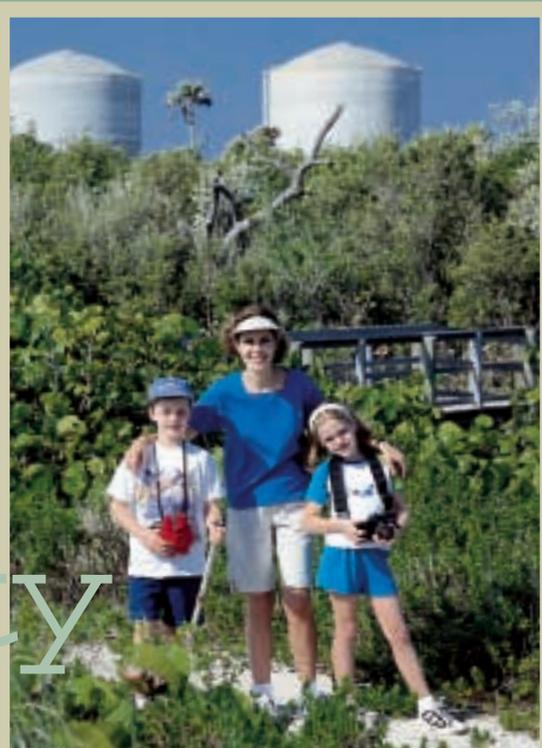
Protecting the community health

and safety is the top priority in the operation of Florida Power & Light Company's nuclear power

plants. That's why we take seriously any claims of health or safety concerns regarding our nuclear power plants, including recent misleading statements by a small group of individuals known as the Radiation and Public Health Project (RPHP). You may have heard of their "Tooth Fairy" Project in which they have collected samples of baby teeth from several U.S. communities. RPHP has made several claims relating to radiation releases from nuclear power plants, including FPL's plants.

We want you to have the facts on this important subject.

health



community



FPL

facts:

Claim: *The Radiation and Public Health Project (RPHP) is conducting a scientific study on this issue.*

According to Research Scientist Francisco Tejada, M.D., Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Miami Hospital and Clinics, "Properly validated scientific investigations are necessary to accurately inform the public. In respect to Strontium-90, its health effects and its possible correlation with pediatric cancer in our society have not been demonstrated."

Fact: Dr. Letty Lutzker, Chief of Nuclear Medicine, St. Barnabas Hospital, Livingston, New Jersey, says, "Contrary to various claims, the (Tooth Fairy) work was not published by the prestigious Johns Hopkins University. It was not even published in a medical publication."

Fact: Independent scientists and public health officials have repeatedly refuted the group's allegations. Their claims have been refuted or criticized by:

- The American Cancer Society
- The National Cancer Institute
- The National Institutes of Health
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- The Health Physics Society
- Public health officials in several states

Claim: *Strontium-90, a radioactive element, has been found in baby teeth near FPL's St. Lucie and Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plants, as well as other U.S. plants. The origin is plant operations, suggesting there is inadequate community protection.*

Fact: Strontium-90 is present in the environment in very low concentrations primarily from historic, above-ground nuclear weapons testing that began in 1945 and continued through 1980. Atmospheric weapons testing produced approximately 16.8 million curies of Strontium-90. In comparison, the total annual release from all U.S. nuclear power plants is typically 1/1000th curie. Think of this amount as a single drop of water compared to the amount of water in a swimming pool.



The amount of Strontium-90 from all U.S. nuclear power plants is small when compared to that from atmospheric weapons testing.



The health and safety of the community is a top priority for Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. This includes the well-being of children. The plant hosts an onsite day care center and a satellite school for employees' children.

Fact: FPL nuclear power plants meet strict radiation safety standards designed to protect employees and ensure public health and safety. Since plant operation first began, FPL has had programs in place to monitor and analyze our air and water emissions – including specific analysis for Strontium-90 – using state-of-the-art sampling techniques and laboratory analysis. FPL's monitoring programs are also evaluated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent federal government agency that oversees U.S. nuclear power plant operations.

Fact: The state of Florida's Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control also independently monitors radiation levels at locations

surrounding FPL's nuclear power plants. This agency samples milk, plants, soil and water to confirm FPL's test findings. Their results: The levels at and around Turkey Point and St. Lucie are comparable to those measured throughout the state.

Fact: In a joint statement, Wesley E. Bolch, Professor of Radiological and Biomedical Engineering, University of Florida, and Otto G. Raabe, Professor of the Institute of Toxicology and Environmental Health, University of California, write, "There is no quantifiable risk associated with these small traces of Strontium-90 (Sr-90) in the body, even in infants. Virtually all of the environmental Sr-90 is from past nuclear weapons tests rather than power reactors."

Claim: *The levels of Strontium-90 in children's teeth in South Florida represent a serious cancer risk.*

facts:

A comprehensive study by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in 1990 concluded there is no increased risk of cancer from living near commercial nuclear facilities.

Fact: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission concluded: "There is little reason to believe that airborne emissions from any civilian nuclear power plant are contributing to childhood cancer in populations living near these plants."

Fact: FPL is committed to operating our nuclear power plants with a "safety-first" culture to ensure the maximum protection of the community health and safety.



"We are employees of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, and our children have used the onsite day care center for several years. We wouldn't do this unless we had 100 percent confidence in the plant being safe and protecting the community and our children."

– Faith and Howard Burke

Just the Facts –



Approximately 800 people work at each of FPL's two nuclear power plants. Most, like licensed Reactor Operator Michael Greene, live in the surrounding community and are dedicated to ensuring safety for the community, their families, friends and themselves.

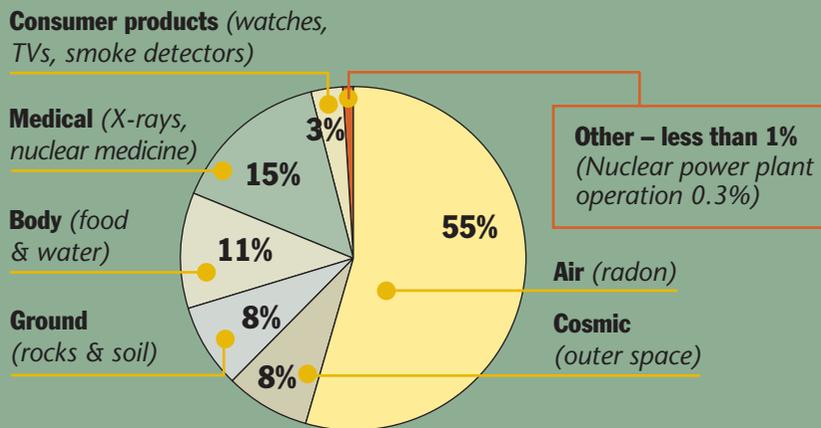
Designed for Safety

dedicated

Safety is built into the design of FPL's nuclear power plants to keep radiation safely inside. Radiation releases from our plants measure less than 1 millirem per year. A millirem is a common unit of radiation measurement. People in the United States receive an average of approximately 360 millirem annually from natural background radiation and man-made sources.

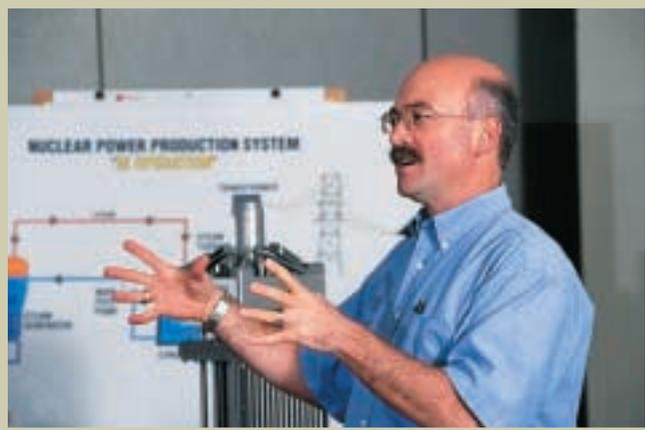
Radiation Around Us

Radiation has always been part of our environment. About 82 percent of the radiation comes from natural sources. Approximately 0.3% comes from nuclear power plant operation.



Safety is a team effort at FPL's nuclear power plants, which are among the best operating plants in the country and the world. Employees are highly qualified and trained professionals who are dedicated to a "safety-first" approach in plant operations.





FPL employees believe in sharing information about plant operation. Here, Bob Hovey, vice-president, Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, talks with a community group.

What the Independent Experts Say:

"During the last 20 years, we have reviewed this data at least twice with the Florida Cancer Data System, and I have had a lot of interest in doing this. We have not found any evidence that shows an increase in pediatric cancer associated with the type of cancer that one would expect from Strontium."

Research Scientist Francisco Tejada, M.D., Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center University of Miami Hospital and Clinics.

"It is our firm belief that the environment around Turkey Point is safe. Staff from our Bureau of Radiation Control regularly collect and analyze environmental samples around the nuclear power plant to determine if there have been any changes in environmental radiation levels. We analyze water, soil, fish, plants and the air in our health physics laboratory and have never detected any significant increases of radiation in the environment since the plant began operating."

Deputy State Health Officer, Richard G. Hunter, Ph.D., from a letter dated May 2, 2001.

"It's never been shown that a small amount of radiation from a nuclear plant in any way correlated with an increase in childhood cancer."

Dr. Harvey Greenberg, radiation oncologist, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute, Tampa.

"The (NRC) staff has reviewed the 1996 study and concludes that it provides no new evidence that links Strontium-90 with increases in breast cancer, prostate cancer, or childhood cancer rates."

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Environmental Scoping Summary Report dated March 29, 2001.

"There is, in fact, no pediatric cancer epidemic to blame on Strontium-90 or any other radioactive substance."

Dr. Letty Lutzker, Chief of Nuclear Medicine, St. Barnabas Hospital, Livingston, New Jersey.



FACTS

Other Facts –

- FPL's St. Lucie and Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plants are safe and among the best operating nuclear power plants in the nation and the world.

experienced

- Our highly qualified employees are some of the best trained and experienced people in the nuclear industry.

- Thorough maintenance programs and regular testing ensure our equipment is consistently safe and reliable.

reliable



Contact

How to Get in Touch

More information on our nuclear power plants can be found at www.fpl.com. If you would like additional brochures on FPL's nuclear power plants, please call 1-800-DIAL-FPL. We can also arrange presentations about plant operations for community groups.

