2018
Effective 12/15/2017

Important Emergency Information for Neighbors

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

This booklet contains important emergency planning information for people who live within 10-miles of Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. This information was developed by Miami-Dade and Monroe County public safety officials together with FPL and is distributed annually. It provides basic information about radiation and how to prepare for a nuclear emergency. Public safety officials and FPL want you to read this booklet and know what to do in the unlikely event of an emergency at Turkey Point. *The next edition of this booklet will be published in 2019.*

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Please discard the previous booklet and review content for changes annually.
Copies of this information can be found online at TurkeyPointNuclear.com.

Effective Emergency Planning

Planning is an important part of FPL's strategy to protect you and your family. Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has a more than 40-year record of safe operations, but it makes sense to have a plan in the unlikely event of an emergency.

State and local officials, together with FPL, have prepared a detailed emergency plan to protect people who live, work, visit or go to school within 10 miles of the plant. The plan is tested routinely during practice drills and inspections. Conducting practice drills improves the overall readiness of local authorities and enhances their ability to respond to emergencies.

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 incident

The four terms below are used to describe events at nuclear power plants. Only two may involve public actions such as staying inside, evacuating the area, or going to a specified shelter. You should familiarize yourself with each of these terms:

Unusual Event – This is the least significant of the four emergency classifications. It involves a minor mechanical or security event. No public action is needed.

Alert – An equipment or security event of increasing significance that may affect plant safety. There is no impact to the public but public safety officials may take some preparatory activities or share information with the public, as needed. Residents should monitor communications from their County Safety Officials.

Site Area Emergency – A serious equipment or security event affecting plant safety. Sirens would sound to alert the public to listen to local radio and television stations for information. Radiation levels outside the plant property should not exceed federal guidelines but public safety officials may take some precautionary actions and share information or instructions with the public. Residents should monitor communications and prepare to take action as directed by their Public Safety Officials.

General Emergency – A very serious equipment or security event affecting plant safety. Sirens would sound. Public safety officials would act to protect the public. Instructions for people in the affected areas would be provided by local radio or television stations. Radiation levels outside the plant may exceed federal guidelines.

After notifying the county, state and federal authorities, FPL officials would continue to address any problems at the nuclear plant. State and county authorities are responsible for providing public information and instructions and taking steps to ensure public protection.

Emergency Planning Zones

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

» Public protective actions, such as evacuating and/or sheltering, will be ordered to protect residents from direct exposure to radiation, in the unlikely event of an accident. To better identify the areas where public protective actions are needed in an emergency, local officials have divided the 10-mile area around the plant into ten sub-areas. The maps on pages 13-19 describe the ten sub-areas. Residents living near the plant should know if they live in one of the identified sub-areas.

» **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 Nuclear Power Plant, it's not likely everyone within 10 miles would be affected. The area affected would depend on weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction, and the severity of the accident.

Public alerting and notification in case of emergency

In the event of an emergency, public safety officials may use a variety of methods to notify people living within 10 miles of the plant:

Outdoor warning sirens: In an emergency, the outdoor warning sirens around Turkey Point would sound for at least 15 minutes.

Public safety vehicle public address systems: Public safety vehicles may use public address systems to alert people that an emergency exists.

Marine interests via Marine VHF-CH 16: Boaters and other marine interests within the 10-mile area around Turkey Point will be alerted using Marine VHF-CH 16.

Miami Dade Alerts: People subscribed to Miami-Dade Alerts can receive text messages on their mobile telephones, text pagers, email or other smart devices.

Radio/TV/NOAA Weather Radio: Regardless of how people become aware of an emergency, detailed information and instructions will be provided on local radio or television stations listed on page 8. If you don't have access to a radio or television, dial one of the telephone numbers on page 8.

Outdoor warning siren testing

Periodic siren testing is conducted the first Friday of March, June, September and December, at 1 p.m.

The tests consist of three parts:

1) a verbal message in multiple languages to start the test;

2) a short (less than one minute in duration) waling siren sound;

3) a verbal message in multiple languages to end the test.

In addition to the scheduled siren tests, you may also hear sounds from the warning sirens during routine maintenance or occasional malfunctions due to lightning strikes or other problems. It's important to remember that if you hear a siren, check your local radio or television station. If you need additional information or have a question, you can contact your local county emergency management office listed on page 8.

Alert your neighbors

If possible, alert your neighbors by means other than a telephone to ensure they are also aware of the emergency.

For your protection

The purpose of protective actions is to limit or prevent exposure to harmful levels of radiation. Protective actions will vary with the circumstances of the emergency. Public safety authorities will assess the threat and announce the most protective actions under the existing circumstances. When residents become aware of an emergency at the nuclear plant, the best course of action is to stay tuned to local radio or television for specific instructions while also making preparations to either evacuate or seek shelter (also known as shelter in place), as instructed by the authorities. The most protective action may not always be to evacuate; it may be to shelter in place.

Seeking shelter may be more protective than evacuating in instances such as:

» When the radioactive release is of limited quantity;
» When the radioactive release is of short duration;
» For areas on the edge of the downwind plume;
» When clogged roadways limit evacuating traffic and lead to greater exposures; or
» For other reasons.

Evacuating may be more protective than sheltering in place in instances such as:

» When the quantity of the radioactive release is large;
» When the radioactive release is of long duration;
» For areas that are downwind and closest to the Plant;
» When roadways are not clogged with traffic from areas that don't have to evacuate; or
» For other reasons.

State and local governments have established strict guidelines to ensure your safety in the unlikely event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Emergency officials will provide timely, accurate information and instructions. Please follow official instructions.

If you are told to stay indoors (Shelter in place)

» Remain indoors until further notice.
» Close all doors and windows.
» Turn off window fans. Unless instructed otherwise, leave air conditioning on with air exchange vents closed if possible.
» Cover or refrigerate food.
» Stay tuned to a local radio or television station for official information.

How to seek shelter

At Home

» Bring children and pets indoors immediately. If your children attend a Miami-Dade County Public School, do not try to bring them home unless instructed to do so; the school will shelter them. If your children attend a private or charter school, check with the school to learn about their emergency procedures.
» Close and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking may provide a tighter seal.
» Continue using air conditioning systems unless they draw air from outside the home into the home. Most central air conditioning systems recirculate the air inside the house. Most window or wall mounted air conditioning units draw air from the outside.
» Close the fireplace or wood stove damper.
» Move to an interior room of the home. It offers the greatest exposure reduction.
» Listen to the radio or television for updated information and instructions.

In a Vehicle

» If you are very close to home, your workplace or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter in place recommendations for that location.
» If you are unable to get indoors quickly and safely, continue driving away from the nuclear plant for a distance of least 10 miles.
» Close windows and vents.

Continued from previous page

» If possible, set the air conditioning system to recirculate the air inside the vehicle. Avoid shutting off air conditioning system if it is a hot day. Overheating your body can be dangerous.
» Listen to the radio for updated information and instructions.

In a Workplace

» Check with your workplace to learn their plans for dealing with a hazardous materials emergency. Their shelter in place plans should include the following:
  – Employers should close the office, making any customers, clients or visitors in the building aware that they need to stay until the emergency is over. Close and lock all windows, exterior doors and any other openings to the outside.
  – Avoid overcrowding by pre-selecting several interior rooms with the fewest number of windows or vents.
  – A knowledgeable person should use the building's mechanical systems to switch the ventilating and air conditioning systems to recirculate the air inside the structure if possible.
  – Employers should ask employees, customers, clients and visitors to call their emergency contacts to let them know where they are and that they are safe.
  – If the business has voicemail or an automated attendant, it should be switched to a recording that indicates that the business is closed and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.
  – One person per room should write down the names of everyone in the room. Call your business-designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you and their affiliation with your business (employee, visitor, client, customer)
  – Listen to the radio or television for updated advice and instructions.

If you are told to evacuate, take this booklet

» Listen to a local radio or television station. Emergency officials will provide information and instructions.
» Follow evacuation directions.
» Lock doors and windows.
» Turn off faucets and appliances (except refrigerator).
» Pets owners are reminded that pets require special consideration. Pet owners must be prepared to care for and maintain control over their pets at all times. Please visit Miami-Dade Emergency Management's web site (miamidade.gov/oem/) or call 3-1-1 for additional information about pet preparedness and registration requirements.

Remember: It is possible that evacuations may last for extended periods. In addition to this booklet, take the following items with you:

» Clothes for a few days. In addition to clothes for a few days, pack a separate change of clothes and shoes for each evacuee. Place the separate changes of clothing in a closed plastic garbage bag. Keep these clothing separate from the other packed clothing. The separate change of clothing per evacuee may be needed during the process of making sure contamination has been removed. Public Safety personnel will let you know if that becomes necessary.
» Medicine or prescriptions you may need.
» Toiletries (bar of soap, tooth-brush, toothpaste, shaving articles, eye care and sanitary items).
» »Money (cash, credit cards) and important documents, including mortgage, lease and insurance information.
» Baby needs (formula, diapers, favorite toys).
» Portable radio and batteries.
» Sleeping bag or two blankets and a pillow for each person.
» Folding cot or lawn chair.
» Proof of occupancy such as drivers license.

» Food and water: Any special dietary foods, non-perishable food and bottled water.

Individuals who are not within the declared evacuation area should not evacuate. They should continue to monitor the event and follow the instructions of the local authorities. Evacuating when not required has the potential to increase the risk to your family and others by impeding the outbound traffic flow and slowing the evacuation from the affected area.

If you require evacuation assistance, make arrangements now

Residents that require help to evacuate due to medical condition, specialized transportation need or other evacuation assistance requirement, should pre-register with their local emergency management agency. Individuals who may require evacuation assistance include those who:

» are unable to evacuate on their own due to a specialized transportation requirement
» are homebound residents that are unable to walk to a bus pick up point and do not have anyone that can provide transportation
» have medical needs that prevent them from evacuating on their own
» are bed bound patients
» are electrically dependent patients on life sustaining medical equipment that requires electricity
» may require assistance with activities of daily living

For additional information on the Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program, visit miamidade.gov/fire/eeap.asp

Residents in a nursing home, hospital, assisted living facility, private school, daycare, preschool, or jail facility

» These facilities will follow their emergency management plans, which include evacuation procedures.
» Check with the facility in advance to verify its evacuation plan.

If you are directed to emergency reception centers

Emergency reception centers have been developed to register evacuees and direct them to emergency shelters. They will also act as family reunification areas.

Miami-Dade County

The Miami-Dade County Emergency Reception Center is located at Tamiami Park, on SW 107th Ave., between SW 8th Street and Coral Way (24th Street). To get to this reception center, take the Florida Turnpike Extension to the SW 40th Street (Bird Road) exit SW 8th Street (Tamiami Trail) exit. Law enforcement officers will direct you to Tamiami Park.

Monroe County

The Monroe County Emergency Reception Center and Shelter is located at the Key Largo School, 104801 Overseas Hwy, Key Largo (mm 104, US 1). Law enforcement officers will assist and direct you.

Distribution of potassium iodide tablets

If conditions warrant, the health department will make potassium iodide tablets available at the emergency reception center.

For more information about potassium iodide, contact your county health department (page 5).

Agriculture or Livestock (Milk, vegetables and fruits, soils, grains, water, honey, fish and marine life.)

If a release of radioactive material occurs, it could fall on crops, food products, or water sources such as lakes. It is possible for this radiation to be taken into the body by eating or drinking contaminated food stuff or water.

If you have livestock (meat and meat products)

» Place the animals in an enclosed shelter if possible. Provide for adequate ventilation to prevent overheating and suffocation.
» Leave enough water and food for several days (if you are told to evacuate).
» Use stored feed when possible.
» Tune to a local radio or television station (page 5) for additional instructions and information.

If you grow food products

» Do not eat or sell products until further instructions are issued by agricultural officials.
» Tune to a local radio or television station for additional instructions and information.

For more information, contact your local agricultural extension agent and ask for the brochure titled, *"Agriculture and Nuclear Power in Florida."*

If your children are in school

The following schools are located within the 10-mile emergency planning area for the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. If your child's school (public or private) or day care facility is within the 10-mile area and is not listed below, check with that facility to verify its emergency plan.

MIAMI-DADE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

If your children attend these schools, please do not try to pick them up. Each school has a designated host school outside the 10-mile area for use in case of evacuation. Parents are advised of the designated host school at the start of each school year. The schools will follow their own evacuation procedures. As a precaution, the evacuation of schools may occur prior to any general public action.

» Air Base K-8 Center for International Education
» Arthur & Polly Mays Conservatory of the Arts
» Avocado Elementary
» Bel-Aire Elementary
» Campbell Drive K-8 Center
» Caribbean K-8 Center
» Center for International Education Senior
» Dr. William A. Chapman Elementary
» Coconut Palm K-8 Academy
» Cooper, N.K. (Title 1)
» Corporate Academy South at Homestead Sr
» Cutler Bay Middle
» Cutler Bay Senior
» Cutler Ridge Elementary
» Florida City Elementary
» Gateway Environmental
» Goulds Elementary
» Gulfstream Elementary
» Homestead Middle
» Homestead Senior
» Irving & Beatrice Peskoe K-8 Center
» Leisure City K-8 Center
» Mandarin Lakes K-8 Academy
» Medical Academy for Science and Technology
» Miami MacArthur South
» Pine Villa Elementary
» Redland Elementary
» Redland Center
» Redland Middle
» Redondo Elementary
» Saunders, Laura C. Elementary
» South Dade Tech College
» South Dade Center
» South Dade Senior
» South Dade Skills Center
» Title I Migrant Education Office
» West Homestead Elementary
» Whigham Elementary
» Whigham Dr. E.L. Elementary & PLC
» Whispering Pines Elementary

MONROE COUNTY

» Reef Club Kids Day Care
» The Academy at Ocean Reef

Study the map on page 18, and make a note here of your evacuation route from home and work. (If you are told to evacuate, take this booklet with you.)

I live in area: _____

Evacuation route: _____

I work in area: _____

Evacuation route: _____

Child's school emergency plan, notes about evacuation and hosting:

Shelter supplies packed: _____

Pets and livestock cared for: _____

Miami-Dade emergency pick up locations

Public transportation will be provided by Miami-Dade Transit at the locations listed below.

ZIP CODE AREA 33030

Aquarius Mobile Home Park
451 E Lucy St.

Boardwalk MHP
100 NE 6 Ave.

Cocowalk Estates
220 NE 12 Ave.

Homestead Senior Center
NE 16 Street & Krome Ave.

Homestead Trailer Park
E Mowry Drive & SE 2 Rd.

Laura Saunders Elementary
505 SW 8 St.

Police Athletic League Gym
600 Redland Rd.

ZIP CODE AREA 33032

Hud-Pine Island
SW 272 Street & SW 127 Ave.

Naranja Elementary
13990 SW 264 St.

Princetonian Mobile Home Park *12900 SW 253 St.*

ZIP CODE AREA 33033

Harris Field
Campbell Dr. & S Dixie Hwy.

Palm Gardens Mhp
28501 SW 152 Ave.

Pine Isle Mhp
28600 SW 132 Ave.

South Dade Camp
13600 SW 312 St.

ZIP CODE AREA 33034

Florida City - City Hall
404 W Palm Dr.

ZIP CODE AREA 33157

Cutler Ridge Park
10100 SW 200 St.

East Ridge Retirement Village
SW 193 Ter. & SW 87 Ave.

ZIP CODE AREA 33170

Mays Middle School
11700 SW 216 St.

ZIP CODE AREA 33189

Centennial Middle School
8601 SW 212 St.

Franjo Park
20175 Franjo Rd.

Southland Mall (Southside)
10850 SW 211 St.

In the event of an emergency, state and county officials are responsible for public notification and will provide timely and accurate information. If you have questions at any time, call: Dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade county or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county. (Ten-digit dialing required for Miami-Dade and Monroe counties)

Miami-Dade emergency contact information

Telephone numbers

Miami-Dade Emergency Management: (305) 468-5400. Dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade county or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county. **TDD/TTY:** (305) 468-5402

Miami-Dade Police Department: (305) 4-POLICE (476-5423)

Florida Emergency Information Line: (800) 342-3557

Florida Health Dept in Miami-Dade County: (305) 623-3500

Internet

Access emergency management information at **miamidade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp**

Miami-Dade County subscribers to MD Alerts can receive text messages (SMS) on their mobile phones or have alerts sent to their text pagers, email accounts or smart devices. To subscribe, go to **miamidade.gov/fire/alerts-and-notifications.asp**. @MiamiDadeEM

Special transportation needs

Dial: **3-1-1**, if calling within the county, or **(305) 468-5900** if outside the county.

Radio and TV Stations

AM RADIO*

WFFG 1300
WKTZ 1500
WIOD 610

TELEVISION**

Local cable CH5
Local cable CH76

FM RADIO*

WEOW 92.7
WKRY 93.5
WGMX 94.3
WKEZ 96.9
WCTH 100.3
WKLG 102.1
WPIK 102.5
WFKZ 103.1
WWUS 105.5
WAVK 105.5
WRAU 106.3 (Spanish)
WIIS 107.1

Monroe emergency contact information

Telephone numbers

Monroe County Emergency Management: (305) 289-6018

Monroe County Sheriff's Office: (305) 853-3211 (24-hrs) or Ocean Reef

Department of Public Safety (24-hrs): (305) 367-2222.

Florida Emergency Information Line: (800) 342-3557

Florida Health Dept in Monroe County: (305) 293-7500

Internet

Access emergency management information at **monroecountyem.com** @MonroeCounty

Special transportation needs

Call: Monroe County Emergency Management: **(305) 289-6018** or **(305) 289-6325,** or Ocean Reef Public Safety Department Emergency Operations Center: **(305) 367-2222**.

Radio and TV Stations

AM RADIO

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

TELEVISION**

WFOR-CH 4
WTVJ-CH 6
WSVN-CH 7
WPLG-CH 10
WLTV-CH 23
WSCV-CH 51

FM RADIO

WDNA 88.9
WMLV 89.7
WLRN 91.3
WFEZ 93.1
WPOW 96.5
WFLC 97.3
WEDR 99.1
WLYF 101.5
WAMR 107.5 (Spanish)

* Emergency Alert System ("EAS") station ** Please consult your area cable listing for these channels

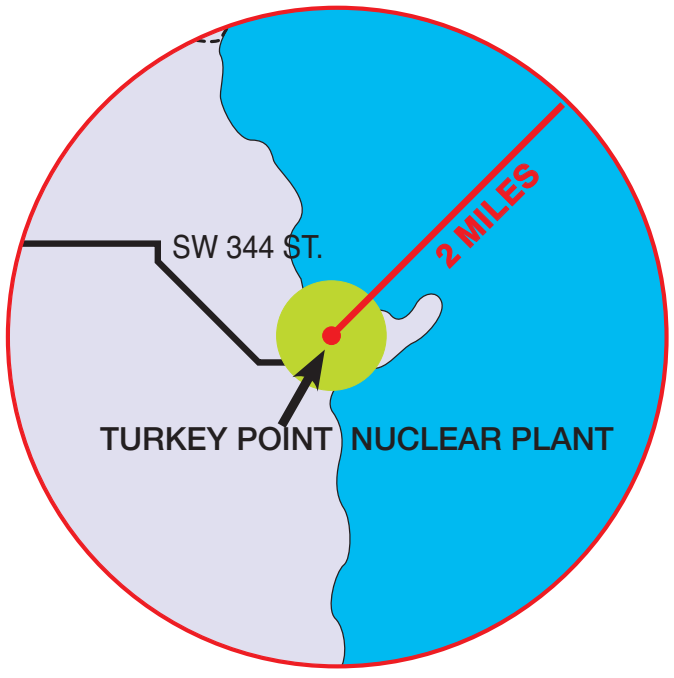
EMERGENCY PLANNING AREAS

Arrow depicts recommended evacuation routes.

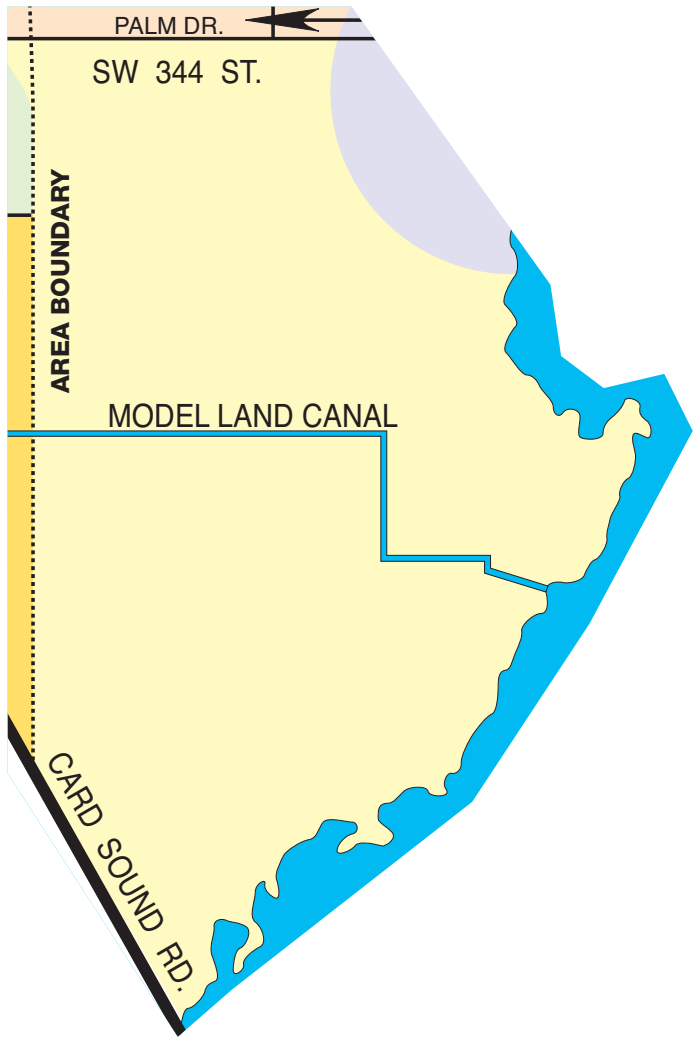
AREA 1

IS THE TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE

AREA 2



AREA 3



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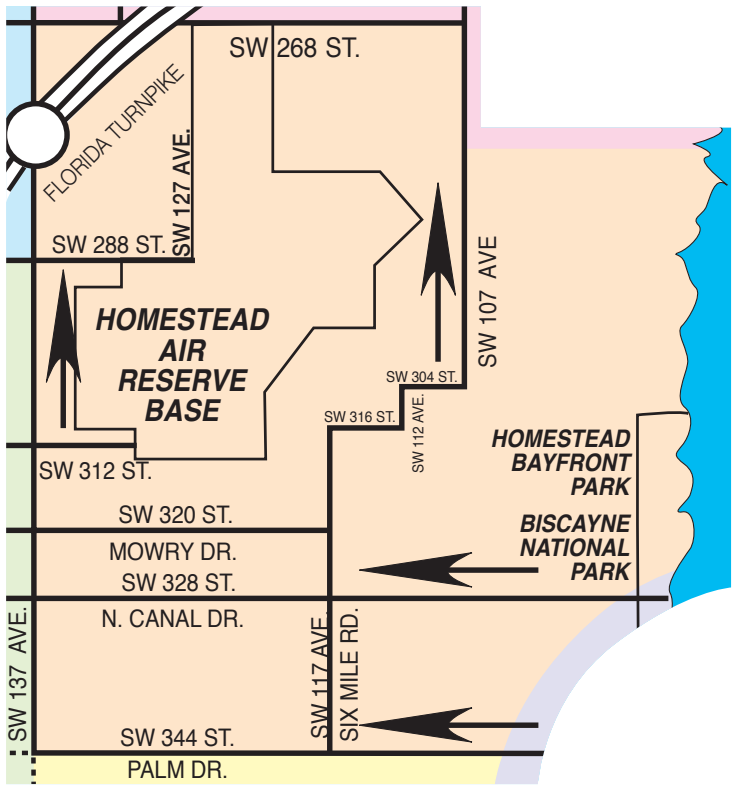

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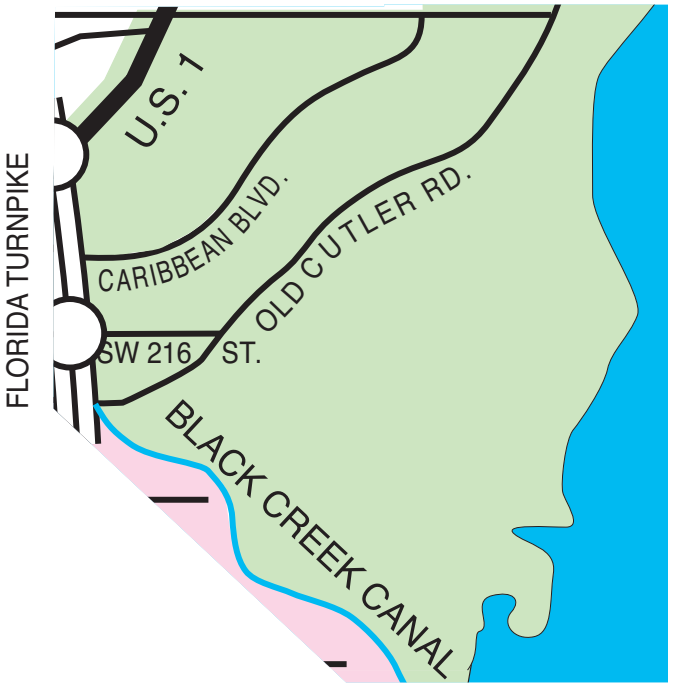
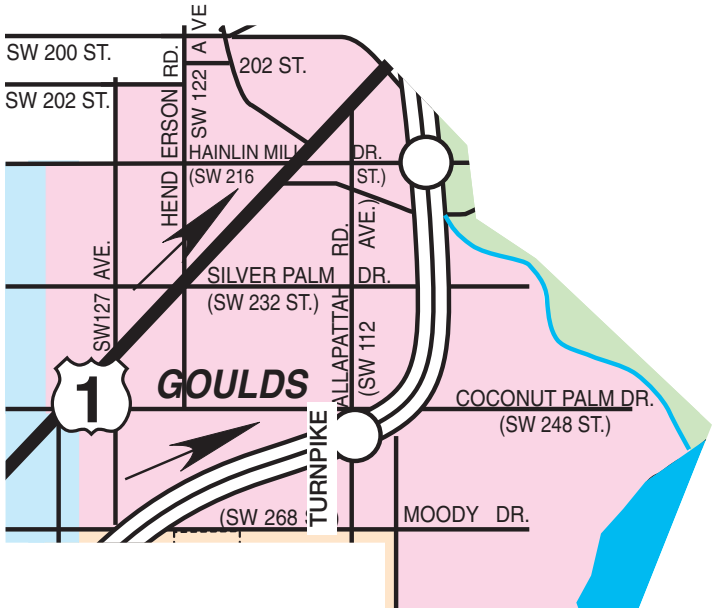
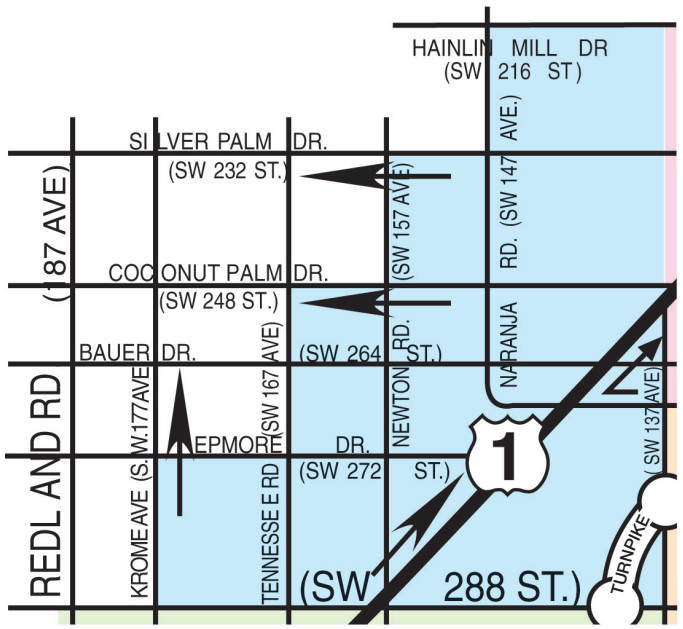


AREA 6

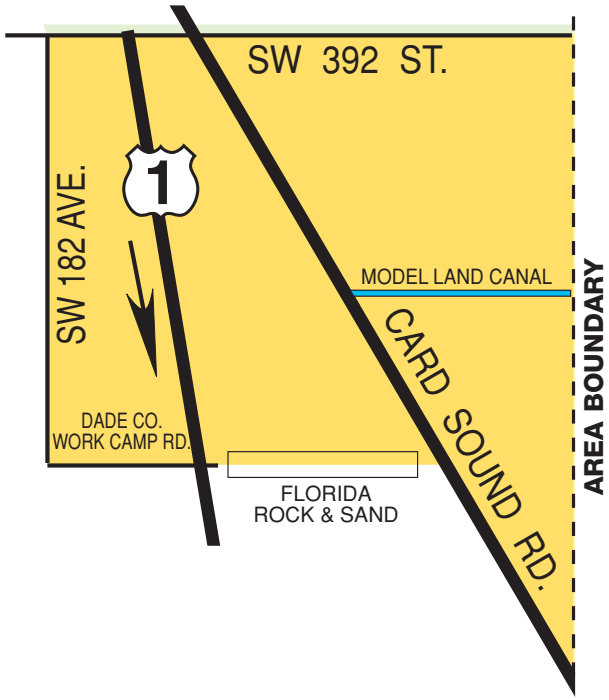


EMERGENCY PLANNING AREAS

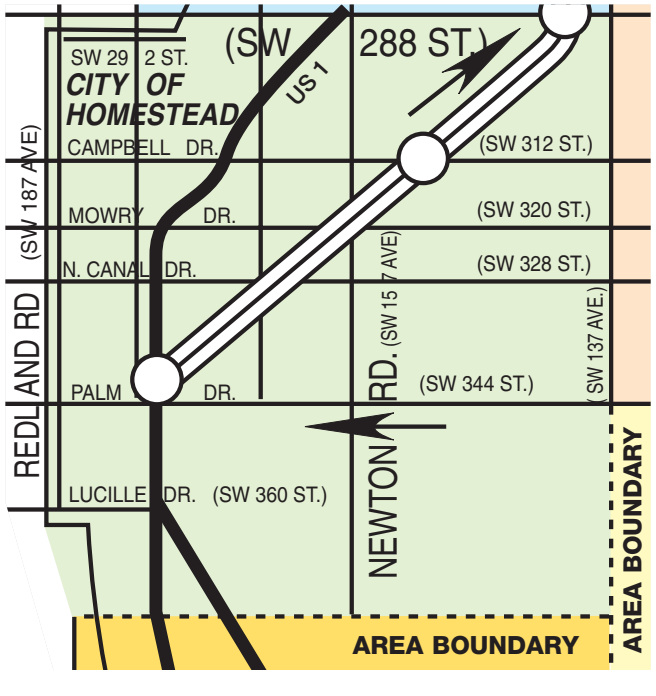
AREA 7



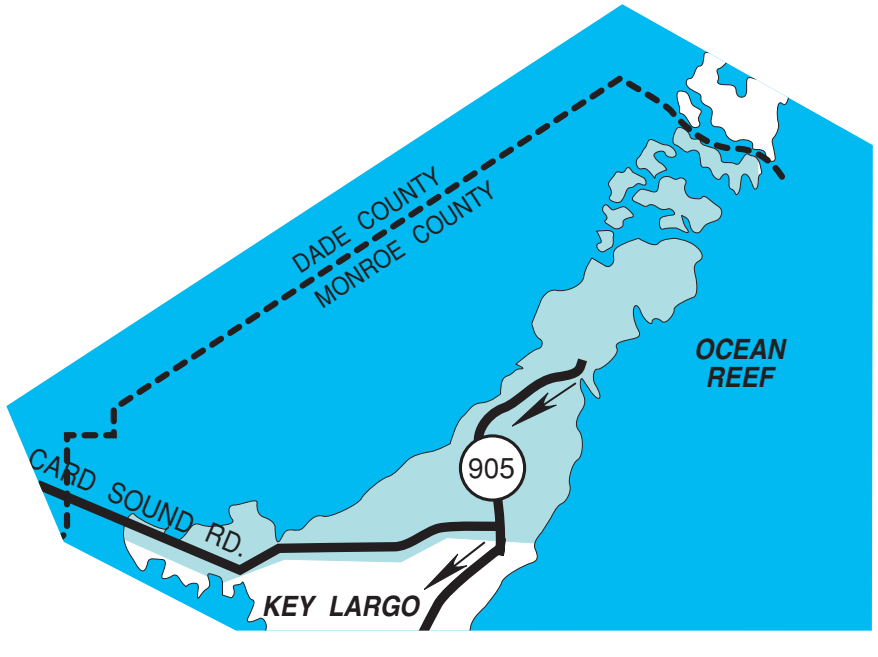
AREA 9



AREA 8



AREA 10

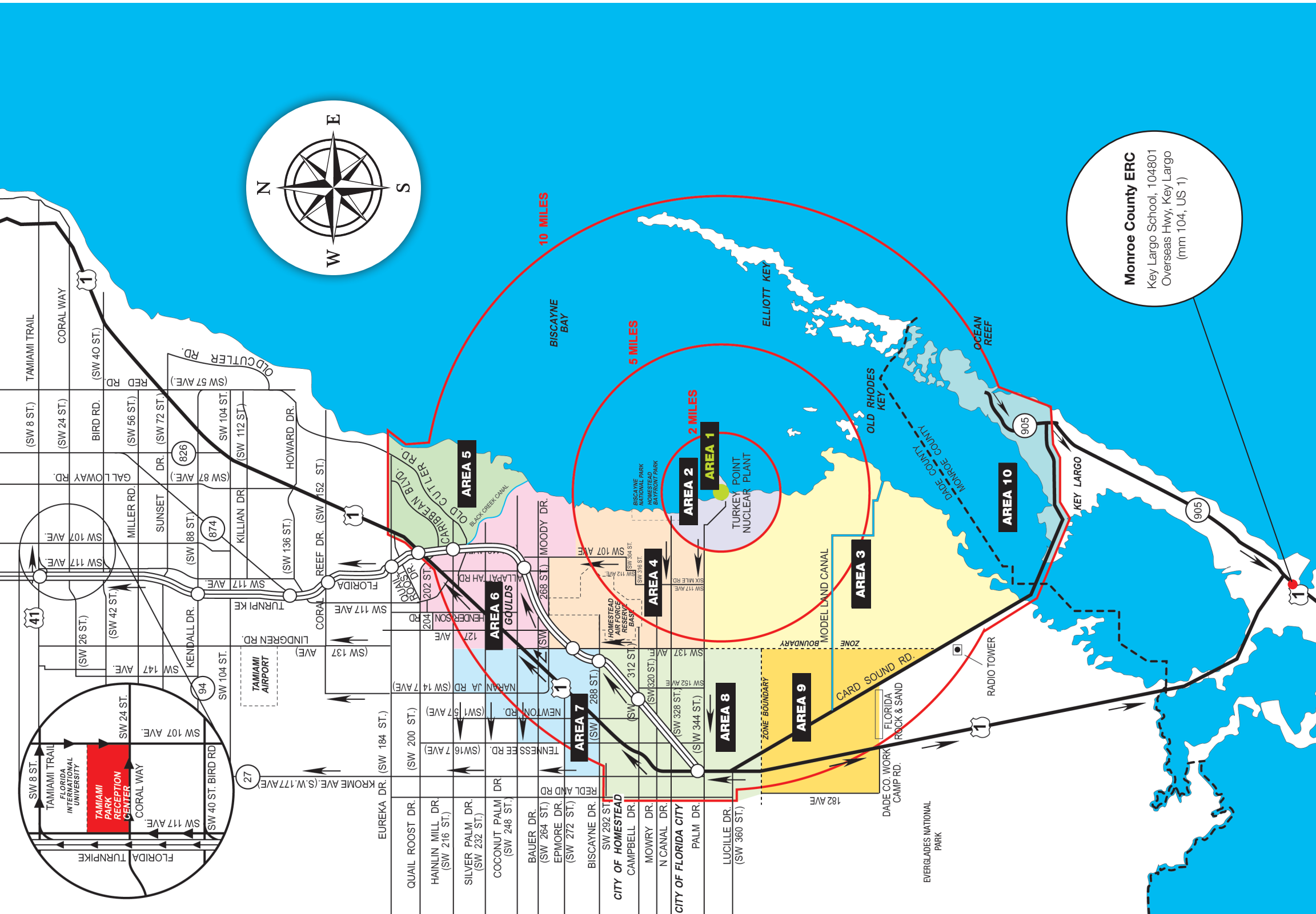


Evacuation Routes

This map shows the areas within **10 miles of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant** and suggested evacuation routes, along with additional roads to be used as landmarks.

» Locate the area where you live and work, and determine the most convenient evacuation route from your residence and place of business. Monroe County residents evacuate south.

» Please check area enlargements on previous pages for the area in which you live.



ABOUT TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT

Facts about Turkey Point:

The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant is a two-unit nuclear power plant operated by the Florida Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, Inc. It is located on an 11,000 acre site 2-miles east of Homestead, Fla., in southeast Miami-Dade County, next to the Biscayne Bay. The site also includes a natural gas-fired generating unit, making it one of the largest generating station in Florida.

The plant contains two pressurized light water reactors capable of producing a combined capacity of nearly 1,400 megawatts of electricity – enough to supply the power needs of more than one million homes.

Benefits of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant:

- Nuclear power plants produce no greenhouse gases, or emissions associated with acid rain or urban smog;
- Nuclear energy is clean, safe, reliable, and affordable;
- The plant provides hundreds of high quality jobs for local residents;
- It is a leader in environmental stewardship in the region; and
- It is an economic engine for the entire state.

Turkey Point Nuclear Plant's Commitment to Safety

The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has an outstanding record of safe operations. It is designed to withstand earthquakes and other natural events stronger than ever recorded in the region. It is elevated 20 feet above sea level to protect against flooding and extreme storm surges. In 1992, the plant withstood the direct impact of Category 5 Hurricane Andrew with no damage to its nuclear systems. The site also added many redundant safety systems and equipment following the Fukushima incident.

In addition, many layers of security protect the plant. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, federal and local law enforcement, as well as FPL's own expert security team are always on alert to ensure that plant facilities are protected and secure.

As part of our commitment to safety, we test our emergency response system signals regularly. Siren tests are conducted by local emergency management officials on the first Friday of March, June, September, and December, at 1 p.m., and last two minutes or less.

How Nuclear Power Plants Work

Nuclear power plants are similar to oil, gas or coal-fired generating units in that they create steam to turn the blades of a turbine to generate electricity. Instead of burning conventional fuels, nuclear plants use uranium fuel in a process called "nuclear fission," to generate the heat to create the steam.

The uranium fuel inside the reactor is radioactive, and is carefully contained and constantly monitored. The fuel is encased in half-inch long ceramic pellets which are stacked end-to-end inside long metal tubes. The tubes are part of a fuel assembly that is immersed in water in the reactor core. The core is housed inside a nine-inch thick steel pressure vessel, which is in turn inside a containment building made of concrete more than three feet thick, laced with steel rods and lined with a steel wall.

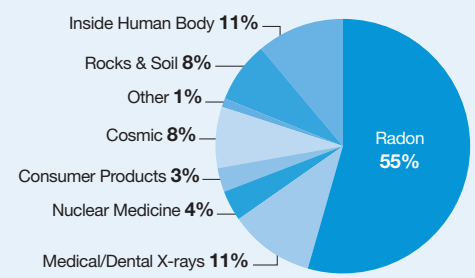
Exposure to large amounts of radiation can be harmful to human health. However, given the nuclear industry's strong commitment to safety, such exposures are extremely rare and unlikely.

Numerous monitoring devices placed in and around the **Turkey Point Nuclear Plant** can detect even minute amounts of radiation levels. If there were any increase in radiation amounts above naturally occurring background levels, the monitoring equipment would alert plant operators, who in turn would notify state and county officials. (See page 2)

What is Radiation?

Radiation is energy that is given off as a particle or wave and radioactive elements are naturally occurring in small amounts throughout our environment. In the United States natural sources account for 82 percent of the radiation we are exposed to each year. Additional radiation comes from exposure to man-made sources such as X-rays, color televisions, computer monitors and smoke detectors. Less than one percent of the radiation to which people are exposed comes from nuclear power plants.

Sources of Radiation



Source: National Council of Radiation Protection Measures

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