



Important information for Turkey Point neighbors

Our 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 those 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.

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. Siren tests last two minutes or less.

This guide contains important emergency planning information for people located within 10 miles of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. It was developed by emergency management officials and provides basic information about what to do in the event of a nuclear emergency. This information is updated annually.

Español/Creole: (305) 468-5400

Emergency information

Planning is an important part of FPL's strategy to protect you and your family. Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has operated safely and reliably for more than 45 years, but it makes sense to have a plan in the unlikely event of any 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 through evaluated exercises and inspections. Conducting emergency drills improves the overall readiness of local authorities and enhances their ability to respond to emergencies.

In an emergency

If an emergency requires you to take any action, sirens will sound throughout the entire 10-mile emergency planning area. Hearing a siren or receiving an emergency alert does not necessarily mean to evacuate the area.

Emergency planning areas

- » The 10-mile area around the plant has been divided into evacuation/sheltering areas. These areas were established to allow local officials to provide clear evacuation and/or sheltering information for people in each area
- » If there was an accident at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, it is not likely everyone within 10 miles would be affected. The area affected would depend on weather conditions, such as wind speed, wind direction and the severity of the situation.

How you will be notified

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

- » Outdoor warning sirens
- » Emergency alert system (Radio, Television, and NOAA Weather Radio)
- » Door-to-door notifications
- » Marine VHF-CH 16
- » Miami-Dade Alerts
- » Alert!Monroe

If you do not have a radio or television, dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade County or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county, TDD: (305) 468-5402.

Emergency management officials will provide instructions on what you are to do. Remember, hearing an outdoor warning siren does not necessarily mean evacuate. Siren tests are conducted by local emergency management officials on the first Friday of March, June, September and December. Sirens may also occasionally be triggered by maintenance, lightning or electrical storms.

Alerts and warnings

There are four emergency classifications at nuclear power plants. Each type calls for a certain level of response from plant and government personnel.

- » **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 the public. Unusual Events do not require you to take any action.
- » **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 is no danger posed to the public. No public action is required.
- » **A Site Area Emergency** is a more serious incident such as: a major leak from the reactor coolant system; or an incident in which radioactive releases are possible or are occurring but will not affect the areas beyond the plant property. Outdoor warning sirens should sound, alerting the public to tune to local radio or television stations for official information.
- » **A General Emergency** is the most severe emergency classification. Radioactive releases that could affect the areas beyond the plant property are possible or are occurring and/or a major security event has occurred at the plant. Outdoor warning sirens will sound, alerting the public to tune to local radio or television stations for official information.

What to do

- » If you hear a siren or receive an emergency alert, tune to local radio or television stations or check the internet for more information. Hearing a siren does not necessarily mean to evacuate. Get more information before deciding what to do.
- » If there is an emergency, please check with family, friends and neighbors in the area to ensure they are aware of the situation and can take action if needed.
- » Residents within the 10-mile emergency planning area should familiarize themselves with the area map, evacuation routes and emergency reception center locations.
- » Schools within the 10-mile emergency planning area have emergency plans in place. Check with your school to verify its emergency plan.
- » If you have a family member in a nursing home or hospital, do not try to pick them up. These facilities also have their own emergency evacuation procedures. You should check with the facility to familiarize yourself with these procedures.
- » If you need evacuation assistance, contact local emergency management officials now.
- » Familiarize yourself with sheltering in place and evacuation information.

Sheltering in place

In the unlikely event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, you may be instructed to shelter in place, which means you should immediately go indoors. If you are already inside, stay there. Often sheltering in place provides the best protection.

Take the following steps:

- » Bring children and pets indoors.
- » Tune to an official radio or television station to monitor the situation and prepare to take additional directions from local officials.
- » DO NOT pick up children at schools, preschools or registered daycares. Children will be sheltered in the school building and cared for by school personnel.
- » Limit non-emergency phone calls.
- » Close and lock all doors and windows. Locking doors and windows can provide a tighter seal.
- » Turn off all ventilation systems that draw in outside air.
- » Continue using ventilation systems if they recirculate the air inside the home.
- » Cover food or place it in the refrigerator.
- » Move to an interior room or basement.
- » If you must go outside, cover your nose and mouth with a folded, damp cloth. When you return indoors, wash your face and hands and take a lukewarm shower, if possible.
- » **Do not evacuate unless you are told to do so.**

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 at least 10 miles.
- » Close windows and vents.
- » If possible, set the ventilation system to recirculate the air inside the vehicle. Avoid shutting off your 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.

Emergency reception center information

- » Follow the evacuation routes provided. Law enforcement officers will be stationed along the way to direct you to the nearest emergency reception center outside the emergency planning area. The emergency reception centers are designed to provide adequate food, shelter and communications.
- » Please go to the reception center for monitoring and registration even if you and your family do not need housing.
- » Please visit the county or state emergency management website or call 3-1-1 for additional information.
- » Plan now for what you will do and how you will protect your pets. Please review the information below.
- » If conditions warrant, the health department will make potassium iodide tablets available at the reception center. For more information about potassium iodide, contact your county health department. Miami-Dade: (305) 623-3500. Monroe: (305) 293-7500.

Miami-Dade County

The Miami-Dade County Emergency Reception Center is located at Tamiami Park, SW 107th Avenue, 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 or Tamiami Trail exit (SW 8th Street). 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. Law enforcement officers will assist and direct you.

Evacuation information

In the unlikely event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, you may be asked to evacuate your home. State and local governments have established strict guidelines to ensure your safety and will provide updates on the actions you should take through local radio and television stations.

Take the following steps:

- » Listen to local radio or television stations. Emergency officials will provide information and instructions.
- » Follow evacuation directions.
- » Lock doors and windows.
- » Turn off faucets and appliances (except refrigerator).
- » Pet 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 review the information below.
- » Take necessities including clothing, toiletries, bedding and medicine for a few days. Bring a photo ID with your address. Please refer to page 17 of this document for a full evacuation checklist.
- » In addition to packing 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 this 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.
- » 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 by contacting your local emergency management agency. For additional information on the Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program, visit miamidade.gov/fire/eeap.asp.

Emergency public transportation

In the unlikely event of an evacuation, 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 and Krome Ave.
- » Homestead Trailer Park, E Mowry Drive and 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 and 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. and 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 216 St.

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 (south side), 10850 SW 211 St.

Monroe County

If you have no transportation, call the following number:
Ocean Reef Public Safety (305) 367-2222.

Radio and Television Stations

Miami-Dade County

AM Radio

- » WIOD 610 (Primary emergency alert system station)
- » WAXY 790
- » WQBA 1140 (Spanish)
- » WSRF 1580 (Creole)

FM Radio

- » WMGE 94.9
- » WAMR 107.5 (Spanish)
- » WRTO 98.3 (Spanish)
- » WSRF 99.5 (Creole)

Television

Please consult your area cable listing for these channels.

- » CBS 4
- » NBC 6 South Florida
- » WPLG Local 10
- » WSVN 7
- » Univision 23, Miami
- » Telemundo 51
- » America Teve
- » WLRN 17

Sirens

In an emergency, outdoor warning sirens within the 10-mile area surrounding the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant will sound for intervals of at least 15 minutes. When you hear a siren, tune to a local radio or television station listed below for emergency information and instructions.

If you do not have a radio or television, dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade County or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county, TDD: (305) 468-5402.

Periodic siren tests are conducted by Miami-Dade Emergency Management officials.

Monroe County

AM Radio

- » WFFG 1300 (Primary emergency alert system station)
- » WKWF 1600

FM Radio

» Primary emergency alert system stations:

- WFKZ 103.1
- WEOW 92.7
- WWUS 104.1

» Additional stations:

- WKLG 102.1
- WMKL 91.7
- WKEZ 96.9
- WCTH 100.3
- WGMX 94.3
- WAVK 105.5
- WPIK 102.5
- WJIR 90.9
- WKEY 93.5
- WCNK 98.7
- WAIL 99.5
- WIIS 107.1

Television

Please consult your area cable listing for these channels.

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

Emergency Alert System

In the unlikely event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, you will be notified through a variety of methods.

The Emergency Alert System will be activated. The Emergency Alert System is a group of radio and television stations that broadcast official information during an emergency. The Emergency Alert System is the direct link between you and the people responsible for your safety. Instructions may be given to you any hour, day or night, and will include recommendations as to what you should do for your protection. Do not worry if you miss the beginning of an emergency broadcast as the information will be repeated regularly.

Mobile and Digital Alerts

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.

Monroe County subscribers to Alert!Monroe will receive messages on their preferred contact paths—cellphone, SMS (text), home phone, email, fax, pager and more—to ensure real-time access to potentially lifesaving information. Residents listed in the Monroe County public white/yellow page database will be automatically subscribed to alerts by phone, but Alert!Monroe allows citizens to self-register, provide additional contact information or opt out.

Websites

Up-to-date information will also be posted on this website as well as:

www.miamidade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp

www.monroecountyem.com

Additional means of notification

During an emergency, local fire, police and emergency officials also may patrol affected areas within the emergency planning area to broadcast information via loudspeakers and/or go door-to-door to ensure residents are aware of the situation.

Officials may use boats, loudspeakers, colored smoke and/or flares to alert those on waterways and in recreational areas.

School Relocation

In the unlikely event of an emergency, school children may be proactively relocated to host facilities outside the emergency planning area. Public and private schools in the 10-mile emergency planning area have emergency plans in place to ensure the safety of children. Please check with your school to learn more about their emergency plans.

- » DO NOT disrupt an evacuation by attempting to pick up your children at their school. This causes traffic congestion, security risks and impedes the ability of authorities to move children to safety. Pick up your child at the host facility listed below.
- » Do not phone the school as the phone lines are needed for emergency use.
- » Local radio and television stations will announce when and where school children may be picked up.
- » Parents and guardians can pick up children at the host facilities.

Monroe County

The following schools in Monroe County will relocate to Key Largo Elementary School 104801 Overseas Highway:

- » Academy at Ocean Reef
- » Reef Club Kids

Miami-Dade schools

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

- » Air Base K-8 Center for International Education relocate to Coral Reef Elementary 7955 S.W. 152 St.
- » Arthur & Polly Mays Conservatory of the Arts relocate to Howard D. McMillan Middle School 13100 S. W. 59 St.
- » Avocado Elementary relocate to Pine Lake Elementary 16700 S.W. 109 Ave.
- » Bel-Aire Elementary relocate to Devon Aire K-8 Center 10501 S.W. 122 Ave.
- » Campbell Drive K-8 Center relocate to Palmetto Elementary 12401 S.W. 74 Ave.
- » Caribbean K-8 Center relocate to Pinecrest Elementary 10250 S.W. 57 Ave.
- » Center for International Education Senior relocate to Palmetto Senior 7460 S.W. 118 St.
- » Dr. William A Chapman Elementary relocate to Ethel F. Beckford Elementary 16929 S.W. 104 Ave.
- » Coconut Palm K-8 Academy relocate to Coral Reef Senior 10101 S.W. 152 St.
- » Cooper, N.K. (Title 1) relocate to Pine Lake Elementary 16700 S.W. 109 Ave.
- » Corporate Academy South @ Homestead Sr. relocate to Colonial Drive Elementary 10755 S.W. 160 St.
- » Cutler Bay Middle relocate to R. Morgan Voc. Tech. 18180 S.W. 122 Ave.
- » Cutler Bay Senior relocate to Palmetto Middle 7351 S.W. 128 St.
- » Cutler Ridge Elementary relocate to R. Morgan Voc. Tech. 18180 S.W. 122 Ave.
- » Florida City Elementary relocate to Palmetto Elementary 12401 S.W. 74 Ave.
- » Gateway Environmental K-8 Center relocate to Richmond Heights Middle 15015 S.W. 103 Ave.
- » Goulds Elementary relocate to Colonial Drive Elementary 10755 S.W. 160 St.
- » Gulfstream Elementary relocate to Coral Reef Senior 10101 S.W. 152 St.
- » Homestead Middle relocate to Arvida Middle 10900 S.W. 127 Ave.
- » Homestead Senior relocate to Hammocks Middle 9889 Hammocks Blvd.
- » Irving and Beatrice Peskoe K-8 Center relocate to Richmond Heights Middle 15015 S.W. 103 Ave.
- » Leisure City K-8 Center relocate to So. M. Heights Elementary 12231 S. W. 190 Ter.
- » Mandarin Lakes K-8 Academy relocate to Coral Reef Senior 10101 S.W. 152 St.
- » Medical Academy for Science and Technology relocate to Coral Reef Senior 10101 S.W. 152 St.
- » Miami MacArthur South relocate to Richmond Heights Middle 15015 S.W. 103 Ave.
- » Pine Villa Elementary relocate to Frank C. Martin Elementary 14250 Boggs Dr.
- » Redland Elementary relocate to South Miami K-8 Center 6800 S.W. 60 St.
- » Redland Center relocate to Miami Heights Elementary 17661 S.W. 117 Ave.
- » Redland Middle relocate to South Miami K-8 Center 6750 S.W. 60 St.
- » Redondo Elementary relocate to Winston Park Elementary 13200 S.W. 79 St.
- » Saunders, Laura C. Elementary relocate to Porter, G.L. Elementary 15851 S.W. 112 St.
- » South Dade Tech College relocate to Miami Killian Senior 10655 S.W. 97 Ave.
- » South Dade Center relocate to Miami Heights Elementary 17661 S.W. 117 Ave.
- » South Dade Senior relocate to Miami Killian Senior 10655 S.W. 97 Ave.
- » South Dade Skills Center relocate to Kendale Lakes Elementary 8000 S.W. 142 Ave.
- » Title I Migrant Education Office Chapman Partnership Early Childhood Center South relocate to Palmetto Middle 7351 S.W. 128 St.
- » West Homestead Elementary relocate to Pepper, Claude Elem. 14550 S.W. 96 St.
- » Whigham, Dr. E.L. Elementary and PLC relocate to Pinecrest Elementary 10250 S.W. 57 Ave.
- » Whispering Pines Elementary relocate to Howard Drive Elementary 7750S.W. 136 St.

Pets

If you are directed to evacuate, you will want to take your pets with you. Plan now for what you will do and how you will protect them. Please keep in mind that pet owners are ultimately responsible for their pet's needs at the public shelter.

Pet guidelines:

- » Space for pets at public shelters is limited and is intended for individuals with pets living in areas ordered to evacuate.
- » Owners should bring identification since it may be necessary for pet and owner reunification.
- » Pet owners should bring a kennel or carrier, food for five days, bedding, bowls, toys, and any needed pet medications.
- » Livestock and reptiles will NOT be accepted at public pet shelters.
- » Aggressive animals or animals classified as dangerous or potentially dangerous may be sedated or need special handling to eliminate the threat to the public or responders.
- » All dogs and cats should have a current rabies vaccination, dog license, or microchip, and be current on flea and tick preventive measures.
- » The opening and closing of the pet portion of the shelter will coincide with the opening and closing of the general population shelter.
- » The shelter will not be liable for lost items, injury, and contraction of contagious diseases or parasites from other animals.
- » Pet owners will not be permitted to leave the shelters without their pets.
- » Only service and ESP animals will be permitted to accompany their owners in the general population shelter areas. Non service animals may be housed in a separate area of the shelter.

Information for farmers

If you have livestock:

- » Place the animals in an enclosed shelter if possible. Provide for adequate ventilation to prevent overheating and suffocation.
- » If you are told to evacuate, leave enough water and food for several days.
- » Use stored feed when possible.
- » Tune to local radio or television stations 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 local radio or television stations 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."

Health concerns

If you require help to evacuate due to a medical condition, specialized transportation need or other evacuation assistance requirement, you should preregister with your 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, please visit the county or state's Emergency Management's website or call 3-1-1 for additional information.

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.

Understanding nuclear energy and radiation

Benefits of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant:

- » Produces no greenhouse gases or emissions
- » Produces clean, reliable and affordable electricity
- » Provides hundreds of high-quality jobs for local residents
- » Is a leader in environmental stewardship in the region
- » Is an economic engine for the entire state

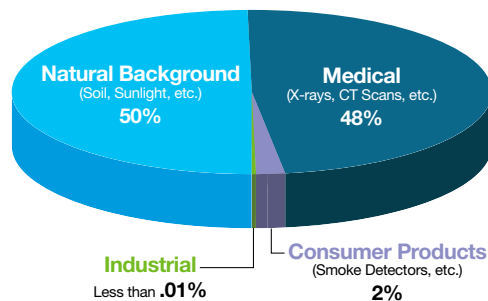
Understanding nuclear power plants

Nuclear power plants create steam to turn the blades of a turbine to generate electricity. Nuclear plants use uranium fuel in a process called nuclear fission. The fission reaction generates heat to create steam.

The uranium fuel inside the reactor is radioactive. It is securely contained and constantly monitored to protect public safety and health. The fuel is encased in ceramic pellets which are stacked end-to-end inside long metal tubes. The tubes are assembled into fuel bundles that are immersed in water in the reactor core. The core is housed inside a nine-inch thick pressure vessel. That vessel is inside a robust containment building made of steel-lined concrete.

What is radiation?

Radiation is not new or mysterious – it is a natural part of our environment. 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 most of the radiation we are exposed to each year. Radiation also comes from medical tests such as X-rays, CT scans and nuclear medicine studies. Normal everyday items such as smoke detectors also emit small amounts of radiation. Less than one percent of the radiation to which people are exposed comes from nuclear power plants.



Radiation is measured in units called millirems. A millirem is a unit used to measure the amount of radiation a person receives. The graphic shows how much radiation we get from different sources. For radiation to cause any measurable biological effect in human beings, most scientists agree that the exposure must reach about 25,000 millirems in a single, short exposure.

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 unlikely.

Numerous monitoring devices placed in and around the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant can detect even minute amounts of radiation. If radiation amounts increase above naturally occurring background levels, the monitoring equipment would alert plant operators, who would notify state and county officials.

Potassium Iodide

Special protective actions are available to prevent exposure to radioactive iodine. Iodine is a major fission product which may be released during nuclear power plant accidents. Iodine is of particular interest because it tends to concentrate in the thyroid gland, just as iron concentrates in blood or calcium in bone.

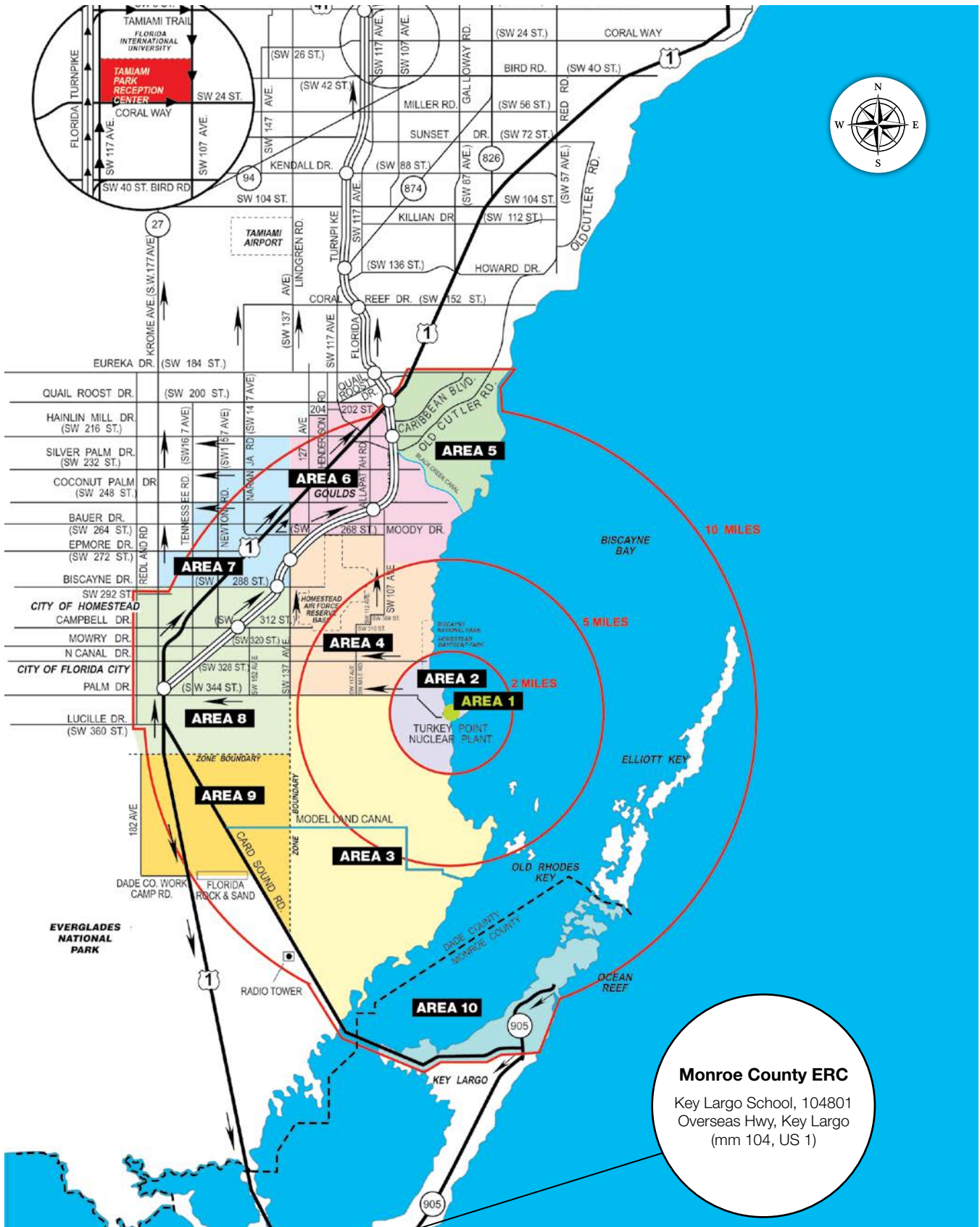
An amount of radiation exposure which would be of little concern if spread throughout the entire body, may become a problem if concentrated in the thyroid. To prevent this exposure, you may be advised to take a thyroid blocking pill, typically containing potassium iodide. The thyroid blocking pill contains non-radioactive iodine which, when taken before or immediately after exposure to radioactive iodine, saturates the thyroid with non-radioactive iodine. Since additional iodine will not be absorbed by the thyroid, any radioactive iodine subsequently taken up by the body will remain spread throughout the body and will be quickly excreted.

Authorities are required to have potassium iodide (KI) readily available for residents within the 10-mile emergency planning area around a nuclear power plant. These residents are considered most at risk, and initial distribution will be focused primarily on that mission. As more personnel and resources become available, KI may be available to others. It must be understood that use of a thyroid blocking pill is not an adequate substitute for prompt evacuation or sheltering by the general population near a plant in response to a severe accident.

Emergency plans are designed to protect you in the unlikely event of a nuclear station emergency. State and local government officials have established guidelines to protect people from radiation. These guidelines call for protective actions at levels far below those that could be harmful to your health. If state and local officials expect radiation levels to reach the established guidelines, the emergency alert system will be used to let you know how you can best protect yourself and your family.

Emergency planning maps

To save time and avoid confusion during an emergency, there are a few pieces of information that will help you and your family be prepared. Complete the emergency planning checklist at the end of this document to help your family prepare.

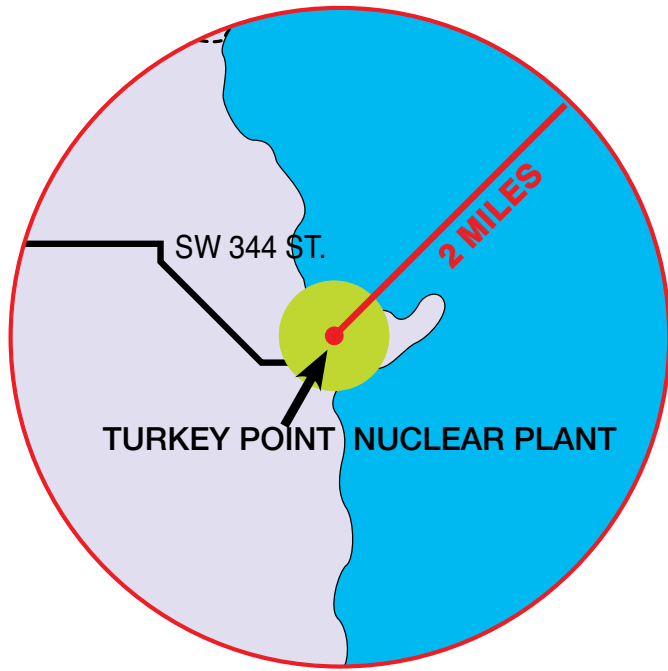


Area 1

Area 1 includes Turkey Point Units 3 and 4.

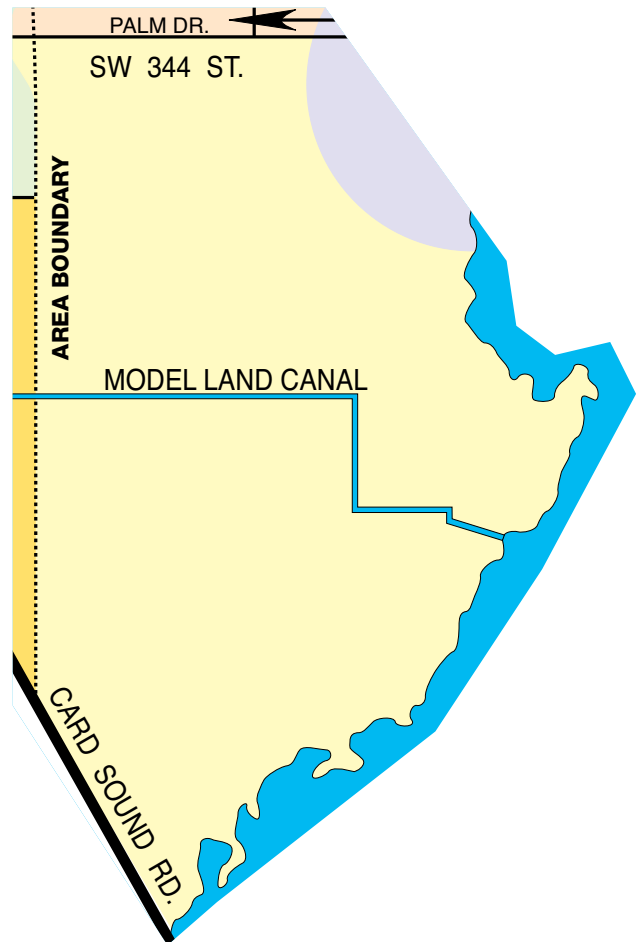
Area 2

Area 2 is defined as the area within the following boundary: An annular ring with a radius of 2 miles centered at the Turkey Point Units 3 & 4.



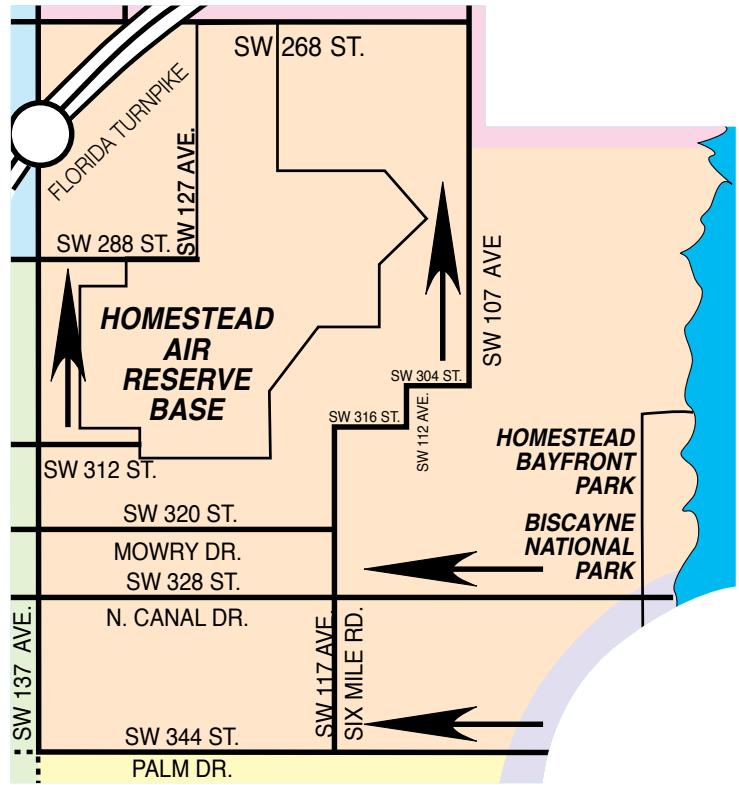
Area 3

Area 3 is defined as the area within the following boundary: Palm Drive (SW 344th Street) west from the border of area 2 to SW 137th Avenue. 137th Avenue south to Card Sound Road. Card Sound Road south to Card Sound. North on the coast to the border of area 2.



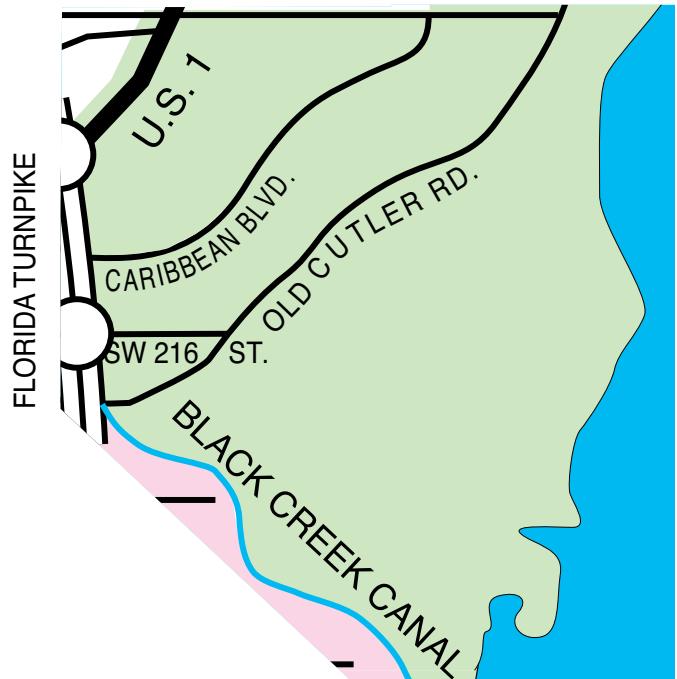
Area 4

Area 4 is defined as the area within the following boundary: SW 280th Street west from the coast to SW 107th Avenue. SW 107th Avenue north to SW 268th Street (Hainlin Mill Drive). SW 268th Street west to SW 137th Avenue. SW 137th Avenue south to Palm Drive (SW 344th Street). SW 344th Street east to the area 2 boundary. Follows area 2 boundary to the shore and follows the shore north to SW 280th Street.



Area 5

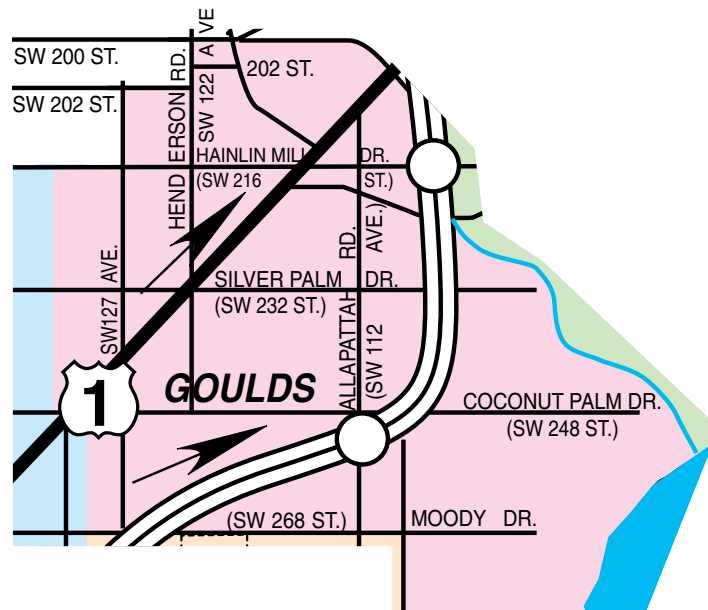
Area 5 is defined as the area within the following boundary: Eureka Drive (SW 184th Street) west from the coast to S Dixie Highway (U.S. Highway 1). U.S. Highway 1 south to the Florida Turnpike. Florida Turnpike south to Black Creek Canal. Follows Black Creek Canal south to the shore. Follows the shoreline north to Eureka Drive.



Area 6

Area 6 is defined as the area within the following boundary: West on Caribbean Boulevard (SW 200th Street) from the intersection with U.S. Highway 1 and the Florida Turnpike to SW 122nd Avenue. South on SW 122nd Avenue to SW 204th Street. West on SW 204th Street to SW 127th Avenue. South on SW 127th Avenue to Hainlin Mill Drive (SW 216th Street). West on SW 216th Street to SW 137th Avenue. South on SW 137th Avenue to Moody Drive (SW 268th Street). East on Moody Drive to SW 107th Avenue. South on SW 107th Avenue to SW 280th Street.

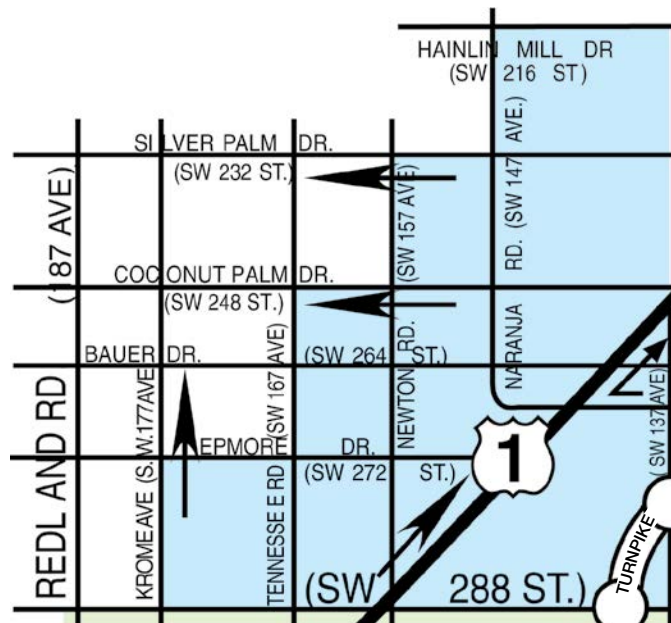
East on SW 280th Street to the shore. Follows the shoreline north to Black Creek Canal. Follows Black Creek Canal north to the Florida Turnpike. Florida Turnpike north to the intersection with U.S. Highway 1 just north of Caribbean Boulevard.



Area 7

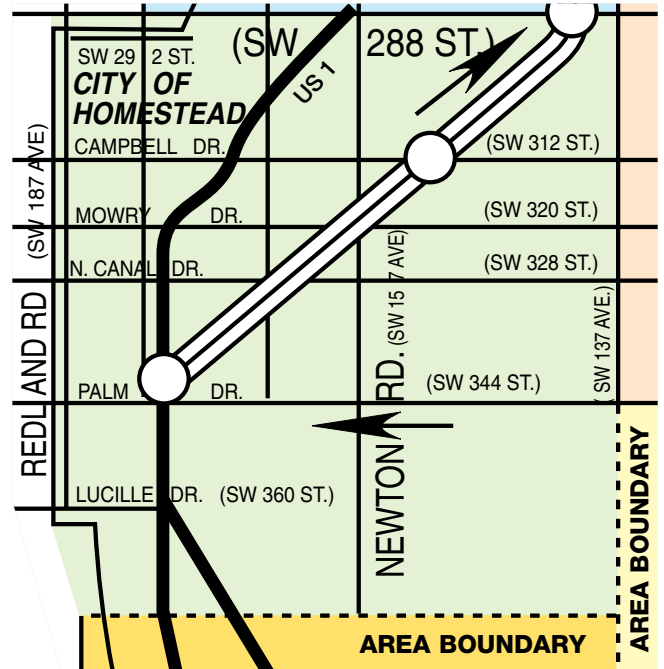
Area 7 is defined as the area within the following boundary: Hainlin Mill Drive (SW 216th Street) west from the intersection with SW 137th Avenue to Naranja Road (SW 147th Avenue). Naranja Road south to Silver Palm Drive (SW 232nd Street). Silver Palm Drive west to Newton Road (SW 157th Avenue). Newton Road south to Coconut Palm Drive (SW 248th Street). Coconut Palm Drive west to Tennessee Road (SW 167th Avenue). Tennessee Road south to Epmore Drive (SW 272nd Street). Epmore Drive west to Krome Avenue (SW 177th Street).

Krome Avenue south to Biscayne Drive (SW 288th Street). Biscayne Drive east to SW 137th Avenue. SW 137th Avenue north to intersection with Hainlin Mill Drive.



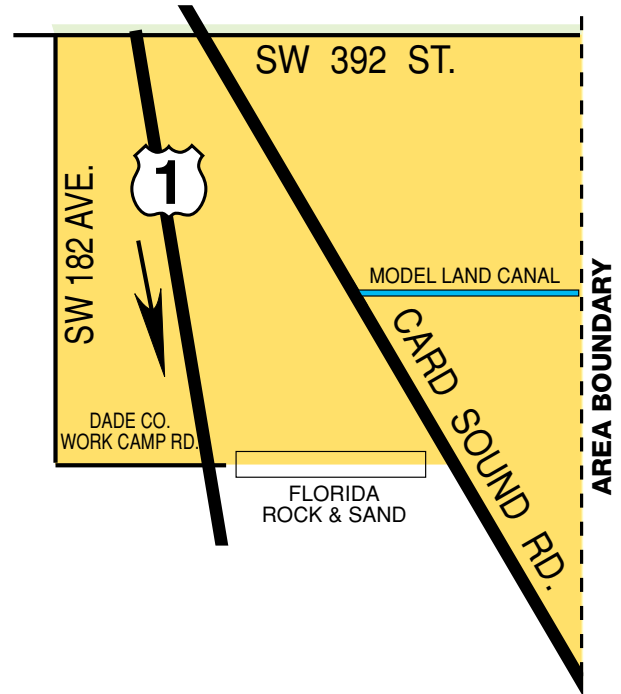
Area 8

Area 8 is defined as the area within the following boundary: Biscayne Drive (SW 288th Street) west from the intersection with SW 137th Avenue to Redland Road (SW 187th Avenue). Redland Road south to SW 392nd Street. SW 392nd Street east to SW 137th Avenue.



Area 9

Area 9 is defined as the area within the following boundary: SW 392nd Street west from the intersection with SW 137th Avenue to SW 182nd Avenue. SW 182nd Avenue south to Dade County Work Camp Road. Work Camp Road east to Card Sound Road (road physically ends at U.S. Highway 1). Card Sound Road south to SW 137th Avenue. SW 137th Avenue north to intersection with SW 392nd Street.

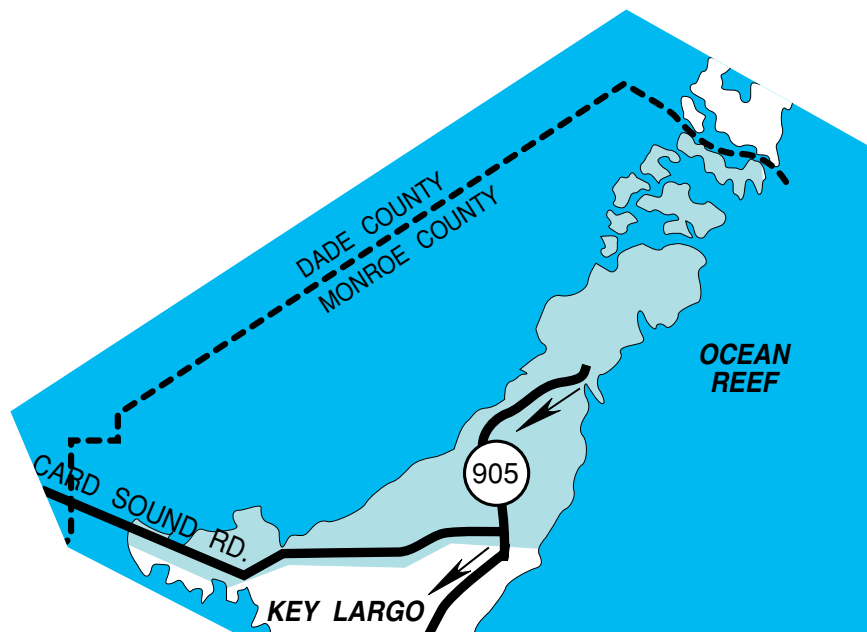


Area 10

Area 10 consists of the Ocean Reef Community, Key Largo Anglers Club and Card Sound Road residents and visitors.

Area 10 evacuation route:

All traffic should evacuate south using County Road 905 and US 1. The shelter will be located at the Key Largo Elementary School, MM 105.



Evacuation Checklist:

If your area is instructed to evacuate, calmly and carefully pack necessities for up to one week. You can use the following checklist to prepare.

Things to Do:

- » Listen to local radio or television stations. Emergency officials will provide information and instructions.
- » Follow evacuation directions.
- » Secure your residence. Lock doors and windows.
- » Pet 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 your county or the state's emergency management website for additional information about pet preparedness and registration requirements.
- » If you are not within the declared evacuation area, you should not evacuate. Continue to monitor the event and follow the instructions from 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 by contacting your local emergency management agency.

Things to Pack:

Medical Items

- » Prescriptions
- » Eye glasses or contacts
- » Dentures
- » Special diet foods
- » Medical equipment
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

Baby Supplies

- » Baby food and formula
- » Diapers and wipes
- » Favorite toy and blanket
- » Bottled water
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

Extra Clothing

- » Enough clothing for several days for each person
- » Shoes
- » Coats or jackets depending on the weather
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

Personal Hygiene Items

- » Toothbrush/toothpaste
- » Shaving items
- » Sanitary items
- » Special soaps/shampoo
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

Money

- » Cash and credit cards
- » Checkbook

Identification and Important Papers

- » Driver's license
- » List of medications
- » Passport
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

Bedding

- » Two blankets or a sleeping bag for each person
- » Pillows
- » Towels

Miscellaneous

- » Portable radio with spare batteries
- » Flashlight with spare batteries
- » Cellphone charger
- » Extra car keys
- » _____
- » _____
- » _____

We hope you find this guide helpful. Please keep in mind it is not intended to be all-inclusive. You can find additional resources at **Ready.gov**.

Plan Ahead:

To save time and avoid confusion during an emergency, there are a few pieces of information that will help you and your family be prepared.

I live in emergency planning area: _____

My emergency reception center is located: _____

My best evacuation route is: _____

I can pick my children up from their host school: _____

My plan for my pets: _____

Siren Testing Schedule

In the unlikely event of an emergency, outdoor warning sirens may be activated to alert you to go inside and tune to local media for more information.

- » Hearing a siren or receiving an emergency alert does not necessarily mean to evacuate the area.
 - » Siren tests are conducted by local emergency management officials on the first Friday of March, June, September and December at 1 p.m.
 - » These tests consist of three parts:
 - A verbal message in multiple languages to start the test.
 - A short (less than one minute) wailing siren sound.
 - 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.
 - » If you hear a siren outside of the normal testing schedule, go inside and check the emergency alert system radio and/or television stations for further information.
 - » If you need additional information or have a question, you can contact your local county emergency management office.

Contact Information

During an emergency, it is important to keep phone lines available for emergency workers. Do not use the telephone unless you need special assistance. If you need emergency assistance, call 911.

Sign up to get messages sent directly to your mobile phone during an emergency.

Miami-Dade County residents: www.MiamiDade.gov/alerts | @MiamiDadeEM

Monroe County residents: www.MonroeCountyEM.com/AlertMonroe | @MonroeCounty

This information has been prepared by Florida Power & Light in cooperation with the Florida Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Miami-Dade County Emergency Management Agency, and Monroe County Emergency Management Agency. You may obtain further information from any of the following organizations:

Miami-Dade Emergency Management
(305) 468-5400
MiamiDade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp

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 Health Department in Miami-Dade County
(800) 342-3557

Monroe County Emergency Management
(305) 289-6018
Monroecountyem.com/TurkeyPoint

Monroe County Sheriff's Office
(305) 853-3211 (24-hours)

Ocean Reef Department of Public Safety
(305) 367-2222 (24-hours)

Florida Health Department in Monroe County
(305) 293-7500

State Assistance Information Line (SAIL)
(800) 342-3557
floridadisaster.org

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant website
turkeypointnuclear.com