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Sean Zalesny
Manager, Fleet Emergency Preparedness

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To Whom It May Concern:

Each year we send area news media the most up-to-date information regarding emergency preparedness planning for the Beaver Valley Power Station.

The enclosed material provides information about the Beaver Valley facility and about nuclear power plants in general. In addition, much of the emergency planning information that we provide residents living within 10 miles of the Beaver Valley Power Station can be found in the enclosed documents.

If a significant event were to occur at Beaver Valley, company representatives would activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) at the Pittsburgh Airport Industrial Business Park near the Flaugherty Run Road exit from Interstate 376. Accessed from Spring Run Road, the JIC is in building #3. Our representatives, along with federal, state, and local governmental agencies involved in the response, would be there to provide updates and respond to media questions.

For more information regarding Beaver Valley Power Station emergency preparedness, please contact Todd Morgano of Falls & Co., at (216) 472-2392.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sean Zalesny", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Sean Zalesny

Enclosures

Contacts for News Media

regarding the
Beaver Valley Power Station

During an emergency at the Beaver Valley Power Station, news media representatives may learn about the incident and the response to the incident, at the **Joint Information Center (JIC)**.

The **Joint Information Center** is a centralized communications facility for public affairs activities, media access, and coordination of emergency information. Beaver Valley Power Station, Federal, State, and County representatives will perform media briefings at this facility.

The **Joint Information Center** is located in the Pittsburgh Airport Business Park, Building #3, at 121 Spring Run Road Extension, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, 15108 (off of the Flaherty Run Road exit from Interstate 376).

Non-emergency telephone numbers for addressing media and public inquiries are:

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)	(717) 651-2001
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA)	(866) 644-6362
West Virginia Emergency Management Division (WVEMD)	(304) 558-5380
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Region III – Philadelphia, PA (includes PA and WV)	(215) 931-5597
Region V – Chicago, Il (includes OH)	(312) 408-5500
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	(610) 337-5000
Region I – King of Prussia, PA	
Beaver County Emergency Services	(724) 775-1700
Columbiana County Emergency Management Agency	(330) 424-9725
Hancock County Office of Emergency Management	(304) 564-4040

Overview of Emergency Plans

for the Beaver Valley Power Station

Introduction

The Beaver Valley Power Station, the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and Beaver, Columbiana, and Hancock Counties have developed plans for emergencies that may occur at the Beaver Valley Power Station. These emergency plans are coordinated with one another and follow common guidance established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Local agencies such as fire departments and police departments are included in the Counties' plans. People who implement the plans are trained to perform their assigned tasks. Additionally, Beaver Valley Power Station, State, County, and Local agencies participate in periodic drills and exercises to test the effectiveness of their preparedness measures. The NRC and FEMA evaluate the exercises to ensure compliance with regulations and guidance.

Ten-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

The emergency response plans are predicated on (1) a ten-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) around the plant, and (2) a four-stage emergency classification system. The ten-mile EPZ is sized and shaped around the Beaver Valley Power Station with consideration of the specific site conditions, unique geographical features of the area, and demographic information. This ten-mile area around the plant is specifically planned for, so that in the event of an incident at the Beaver Valley Power Station, prompt and effective actions occur to protect the health and safety of the public. The ten-mile EPZ for the Beaver Valley Power Station encompasses parts of Beaver County in Pennsylvania, Columbiana County in Ohio, and Hancock County in West Virginia.

The Beaver Valley Power Station, in cooperation with State and County authorities, develops and disseminates emergency planning instructional material to residents in the ten-mile emergency planning zone on an annual basis. This ensures that the residents are provided an adequate opportunity to become familiar with this emergency planning information. The instructional material includes:

- Emergency Alert System radio and TV stations
- Public response actions to take when warning signals are received
- Evacuation routes, procedures, and reception centers
- Sheltering procedures
- Contacts for additional information
- Information on radiation

Emergency Classification Levels

The emergency response plans are predicated on (1) a ten-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) around the plant, and (2) a four-level emergency classification system. The four levels of emergency classification are as follows:

Unusual Event – An Unusual Event is the lowest of the four emergency classification levels. An Unusual Event indicates that either a small problem has occurred or there is a potential security threat.

No release of radioactive material requiring offsite action is expected.

Federal, State and County officials are notified.

Alert – An Alert is the second lowest of the four emergency classification levels. An Alert indicates that a minor event has occurred that could decrease the safety of the plant, or a security event has occurred.

Any release of radioactive material that could occur is expected to be minimal and far below federal limits.

Federal, State and County officials are notified and will begin their emergency plan actions.

There is no hazard to the public. Emergency responders prepare to handle potentially more serious emergencies.

Site Area Emergency – A Site Area Emergency is the next-to-highest of the four emergency classification levels. A Site Area Emergency indicates that an event has occurred that caused major failures of plant equipment needed for safe operations, or a security event with intentional damage to needed equipment has occurred.

Any release of radioactive material that could occur is expected to be below federal limits at the plant boundary.

Federal, State and County officials are notified and will act to ensure public safety.

There is no immediate hazard to the public. If the sirens are sounded or the Emergency Alert System is activated, individuals should tune into the Emergency Alert System via a radio or TV station to monitor for instructions.

General Emergency – A General Emergency is the highest of the four emergency classification levels. A General Emergency indicates that an event has occurred that may cause substantial damage to systems or areas containing radioactive materials, with the potential for a significant release of radioactive material.

Any release of radiological material that could occur may exceed federal limits outside the plant boundary.

Federal, State and County officials are notified and will act to ensure public safety.

There may be an immediate hazard to the public. Members of the public may have to take protective actions. Sirens will be sounded, and the Emergency Alert System will be activated. Members of the public should tune into the Emergency Alert System via a radio or TV station to monitor for instructions. If necessary, people in some areas will be instructed to seek shelter or evacuate.

Beaver Valley Power Station's Response to Emergency Conditions

Control Room personnel at the Beaver Valley Power Station are responsible for recognizing and responding to an emergency at the plant. Control Room alarms or reports from plant workers serve to alert Control Room personnel of an abnormal condition at the plant. If the condition meets the criteria for one of the four emergency classification levels, then an emergency will be declared. Within 15 minutes of declaring an emergency, assigned personnel will notify Beaver, Columbiana, and Hancock Counties, as well as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia via a specialized telephone network. Assigned personnel also notify the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

When an emergency is declared, plant workers are informed via a speaker system. Assigned personnel initiate an automated call out system that notifies employees who have been predesignated and trained to respond to emergencies. If the emergency is classified as an Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency, then plant emergency response facilities are staffed. The plant emergency response facilities are the Operations Support Center (OSC), the Technical Support Center (TSC), the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), and the Joint Information Center (JIC).

The Operations Support Center (OSC) is where personnel can be dispatched from, to read local displays on plant equipment, take radiation readings, take samples of plant systems, inspect plant areas for hazardous conditions, restore and operate plant equipment, and assure team safety. OSC teams are dispatched to perform their tasks on an as needed basis by the Technical Support Center personnel.

The Technical Support Center (TSC) is where personnel assist the Control Room in evaluating plant conditions and direct onsite actions. The TSC dispatches teams from the Operations Support Center, communicates with Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and evaluates plant conditions for changes to the emergency classification level. Actual operation of the plant always remains with the Control Room.

The Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) is where personnel become the primary interface with the State and County agencies and provide additional interface with Federal agencies. The EOF ensures the plant liaisons at government facilities and the Joint Information Center have the latest plant conditions. Additionally, the EOF performs dose assessment and directs the plant's Field Monitoring Teams (FMTs). Plant FMTs perform radiation detection measurements outside the plant boundary. Federal and State FMTs perform similar activities and are directed by their respective agency.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) is where personnel provide a centralized communications location where news media can obtain current and authoritative information from plant, and Federal, State, and County government agencies.

All these facilities (OSC, TSC, EOF, JIC) and the Control Room, work together to minimize the consequences of the emergency and protect the health and safety of the public and emergency responders.

Key Federal Agencies

Nuclear Regulatory Commission – The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the lead Federal agency for emergencies at commercial licensed nuclear facilities. The NRC is responsible for monitoring the Beaver Valley Power Station, assessing the nature and extent of the emergency, and advising on recommendations for protective actions. The NRC has regional and headquarters offices that will be staffed in accordance with the NRC emergency plans. During an emergency, the NRC will send representatives to the JIC.

Federal Emergency Management Agency –The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports the NRC in coordinating the Federal response to emergencies at commercial licensed nuclear facilities. If a General Emergency emergency classification level is declared, FEMA becomes the lead Federal agency with the NRC maintaining the onsite Federal plant response and primary technical expertise. Federal emergency plans will be implemented, and a Federal Response Center will be established near the plant. During an emergency, FEMA will send representatives to the JIC.

Environmental Protection Agency – The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the Protective Action Guides used by emergency responders in determining protective actions for the public and response personnel, and will provide support to the overall Federal response. The EPA is a primary agency in responding to radiological events that do not occur at a commercial licensed nuclear facility, and the EPA's radiological knowledge and resources can be used to support the overall Federal response to an emergency at a commercial licensed nuclear facility. Following the emergency phase, the EPA takes the lead in ensuring appropriate health guidelines are followed and recommending further actions to State and Local agencies.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center – The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) is an asset maintained by the Department of Energy that serves as a Federal interagency organization to coordinate and manage Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during a nuclear or radiological event.

Department of Agriculture – The Department of Agriculture (USDA) assesses damage to crops, soil, livestock, poultry, and processing facilities in areas that may be impacted by a release of radioactive materials.

Other Federal Agencies – There are other Federal agencies that provide services and resources to the public and support the overall Federal response. The NRC or FEMA coordinates the Federal response to a commercial licensed nuclear facility emergency, and they would be the primary Federal agencies for the news media to obtain information from at the JIC.

Key State Agencies

Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiation Protection – The Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiation Protection (PABRP) is a division of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, that is Pennsylvania’s lead agency for radiological and nuclear emergency response. PABRP staffs the Pennsylvania Field Monitoring Teams. PABRP’s response is coordinated with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency – The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) coordinates statewide emergency operations. PEMA establishes the State Emergency Operations Center and requests Federal assistance in accordance with the State emergency plans.

Ohio Emergency Management Agency – The Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) serves as the general coordination point for statewide response to a nuclear power plant incident. OEMA staffs the Ohio Field Monitoring Teams with the Ohio Department of Health. OEMA establishes the State Emergency Operations Center and requests Federal assistance in accordance with the State emergency plans.

Ohio Department of Health – The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) is responsible for performing dose assessment calculations and staffing of the Ohio Field Monitoring Teams with the Ohio Emergency Management Agency.

West Virginia Emergency Management Division – The West Virginia Emergency Management Division (WVEMD) is the coordinating agency for the State of West Virginia in times of emergencies. The WVEMD establishes the State Emergency Operations Center and requests Federal assistance in accordance with the State emergency plans.

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection – The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection provides field deployable personnel experienced in sample collection that will serve as team leaders for the West Virginia Field Monitoring Teams.

Emergency Planning Zone

The Emergency Planning Zone covers a 10-mile radius around the Beaver Valley Power Station. It encompasses portions of Beaver County, Pa.; Columbiana County, Oh.; and Hancock, W. Va.

