



SAXTON NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTAL CORPORATION  
GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES SYSTEM

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C301-92-0002

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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Att: Document Control Desk  
Washington, DC 20555

Gentlemen:

Saxton Nuclear Facility  
Operating License No. DPR-4  
Docket No. 50-146  
Errata for SNEC Final Release Survey of the  
Reactor Support Buildings Report

This submittal provides errata for the subject report, as requested by A. Adams. The following changes should be made to the subject survey report:

1. Replace page 51 with the attached page 51.
2. Replace Appendix G with the attached Appendix G.

Please contact us if you require additional information.

Sincerely,

*B. A. Good for*

J. E. Hildebrand  
President, SNEC

Attachments  
JEH/EP/plp

cc: A. Adams - NRC  
R. Bores - NRC  
M. Reilly - Commonwealth of PA  
J. Roth - NRC  
S. Weiss - NRC

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point measurements, minimum, maximum, and average dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup> for individual grids or survey blocks.

#### 4. Removable Contamination Measurements

The final survey results did not show any removable alpha or beta/gamma activity above the USNRC guidelines. All removable alpha activity measurements were less than 20 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>. All removable beta/gamma activity measurements were less than 1000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>. Greater than 99% of the smear results were less than the minimum detectable activities for the instruments. The maximum alpha smear was 10 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup> and was most likely natural radioactivity. The maximum beta/gamma smear was 175 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>. Minimum detectable concentrations averaged 7 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup> for alpha activity and 140 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup> for beta/gamma activity. Tables D-16 through D-17 in Appendix D contain the removable contamination measurements for individual grids or survey blocks.

#### 5. Gamma Exposure Rate Measurements

The final survey results showed gamma exposure rates for all grids were consistent with the guideline of 5 uR/hr above background measured at 1 meter from the surface. Measured exposure rates at 1 meter were compared to the onsite instrument background measurements taken for every survey. The onsite instrument background measurements ranged from 4 uR/hr to 18 uR/hr. The measurements ranged from 0 uR/hr to 5 uR/hr above background. All onsite gamma exposure rates were within the variability of offsite background measurements of 6 uR/hr to 22 uR/hr.

When exposure rate measurements were made on the outside walls and the RWST pad additional measures were implemented to reduce the shine from the surrounding soils. Soil was excavated along the northwest wall of the RWDF building, along the north wall of the RWDF pipe tunnel, and around the RWST pad and shielding was used to ensure that the structure being surveyed was the source of the exposure reading.

APPENDIX G

DISMANTLEMENT AND DEMOLITION PROCESS

### DISMANTLEMENT AND DEMOLITION PROCESS

Upon issuance by the USNRC of the TSCR to remove the C&A, RWDF, FDSB, and RWST pad from Technical Specification controls, each of the structures will be readied for dismantlement. It is SNEC's intent to restore the land to its original contour such that it will have no impact upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' flowage easement. There will be no regulated demolition landfill created.

Masonry material from the demolition of structures to 3 feet below grade will be used as backfill in the RWDF basement and the yard pipe tunnel. The backfilled RWDF basement and yard pipe tunnel will be covered with a soil cap. Construction rebar and other non-masonry materials will be removed to the extent possible from the concrete prior to its use as backfill material. Other non-masonry materials from the buildings such as glass and roofing, will be removed to the extent possible. Excess concrete rubble that can not be used as backfill and other non-masonry materials will be disposed of offsite in an approved landfill or recycled.

The filled drum storage bunker is an earthen unit with wooden cribbing. The interior wall consisting of the wood cribbing will be surveyed in accordance with procedures for release of equipment. If the wood cribbing meets USNRC guidelines for release it will be disposed of offsite in an approved landfill. The soil behind the wood may be used in conjunction with the masonry material to backfill in the RWDF and pipe tunnel. If used in this manner, the soil will be sampled and analyzed and shown to be consistent with the environmental pathways analysis.

All applicable dismantlement and demolition permits will be secured prior to the start of work. Demolition work will be conducted in a manner to minimize any environmental impact.

Appropriate radiological and environmental controls will be in place throughout the dismantlement and demolition process. Several areas were identified during the final release survey that were inaccessible to survey instruments. These areas will be surveyed and dispositioned during dismantlement and demolition. Demolition hold points have been identified to allow these additional surveys to occur. The USNRC will be notified of the status of each hold point after each has been surveyed. If the hold point meets USNRC release guidelines, the USNRC will be given the option to review the results before final disposition. If the hold point is considered to be radwaste, it will be disposed of in accordance with procedures for radwaste. These hold points include:

- o walls behind the electrical breaker boxes and emergency lighting fixtures (C&A and RWDF)
- o structural I-beams in C&A
- o drain pipes off of the C&A roof
- o floors underneath groundwater collection containers (RWDF)
- o ceiling hatch in the RWDF Evap. Room
- o area underneath wooden frame "bridge" in the C&A pipe tunnel
- o area underneath groundwater collection pipes in the RWDF pipe tunnel
- o two pipes in RWDF Pump and Compressor Room ceiling
- o two pipes in RWDF Drum Shipping Room
- o areas underneath any wooden supports
- o several penetrations in Yard Pipe Tunnel ceiling

Radiological Controls technicians will provide job coverage throughout the dismantlement and demolition process. They will be instructed to survey the hold points identified above as well as any additional areas not previously surveyed that may become accessible. If any areas/materials exceed the USNRC release

Appropriate environmental monitoring will continue to be performed during the demolition process.