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## POLICY ISSUE

June 9, 1994

(NEGATIVE CONSENT)

SECY-94-162

FOR: The Commissioners

FROM: James M. Taylor  
Executive Director for Operations

SUBJECT: PAWLING SITE RELEASE AND REMOVAL FROM THE SITE DECOMMISSIONING  
MANAGEMENT PLAN

PURPOSE:

To inform the Commission that remedial action has been completed at the formerly licensed site in Pawling, New York, and to receive Commission approval of the staff plans to release the site for unrestricted use and remove it from the Site Decommissioning Management Plan (SDMP).

SUMMARY:

In SECY-90-121, the original SDMP, and in subsequent revisions to the SDMP (SECY-91-096, SECY-92-200, and SECY-93-179), the staff identified approximately 50 sites where remedial action was warranted because of the presence of residual radioactive material in excess of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's current unrestricted use criteria. One of these sites is the former Gulf Nuclear Fuel Corporation facility in Pawling, New York.

Beginning in 1958, Nuclear Development Associates (NDA) and several successor companies conducted licensed nuclear fuels research and development at the Pawling, New York, site. Facilities included laboratories for fabrication and testing of uranium, thorium, and plutonium fuels, a hot cell, three research reactors (Docket Nos. 050-0023, 050-00101, and 050-00290), and a sodium test

Contact: S. Nalluswami, NMSS  
415-6694

NOTE: TO BE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE  
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loop. After a glove box explosion in the Plutonium Building in December 1972, that resulted in substantial contamination of several rooms, licensed activities ceased. After site remediation and the performance of licensee and U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) confirmatory surveys, in June 1974, the remaining reactor licenses were terminated, and on July 14, 1975, the special nuclear materials license SNM-871 was terminated.

The original licensee (1958) and site owner was NDA, which later became United Nuclear Corporation (UNC). After a series of corporate purchases and transitions, Chevron became the successor company to the last licensee, General Atomics Company (GAC). Although there were corporate changes in the licensed operations, the site ownership was retained by Harpoon, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of UNC. In 1979, Harpoon, Inc., sold the site to the U.S. Department of Interior, for the National Park Service (NPS) to use as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

As a result of local public concerns about possible contamination at the site and in Nuclear Lake, which lies adjacent to the site, surveys were conducted for NPS by Nuclear Energy Services (NES) and by Oak Ridge Associated Universities, now Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE). The ORISE surveys, reported in a July 1988 report, identified contamination in several buildings and in soils adjacent to the buildings. Electromagnetometry and ground-penetrating radar studies were conducted, in 1986, to ascertain the presence of radioactive waste drums that were alleged to have been disposed of in Nuclear Lake. The studies identified numerous objects in the lake, but could not determine if they were radioactive wastes or waste drums. In 1992, an underwater investigation was performed and determined that the underwater objects were rocks, tree stumps, a sunken Jeep, and a sunken boat. No radioactive wastes nor waste drums were found.

From late 1989 to 1993, NRC staff held meetings with NPS and Chevron to discuss the remediation of the Pawling site. As a result of these discussions, NPS and Chevron reached a cooperative agreement for the site remediation on April 14, 1993. This agreement was adopted in a Confirmatory Order issued by the NRC on July 2, 1993. After issuance of the Confirmatory Order, Chevron and NPS undertook the remediation of the contaminated buildings and soils in accordance with decommissioning plans approved by NRC on December 11, 1992, and July 8, 1993. ORISE conducted confirmatory surveys in September 1993. The confirmatory surveys were conducted in the remediated buildings and soil areas, and in areas where previous surveys had not found contamination. Based on the remedial actions taken by Chevron and NPS, the staff review of the termination surveys, and the results of NRC confirmatory surveys, staff concludes that decommissioning activities are complete and the site is suitable to be released for unrestricted use.

#### BACKGROUND:

As mentioned under SUMMARY, when licensed operations at the Pawling, New York, site began in 1958, the original site owner and licensee was NDA, which later became UNC. The licenses were transferred, in 1971, to a partnership formed by Gulf General Atomics (GA) (itself a partnership of Gulf Oil and Royal Dutch

Shell) and UNC, known as Gulf United Nuclear Fuels Corporation (GUNFC). UNC retained ownership of the site and also was a co-licensee with GUNFC for the remaining two reactors, Docket Nos. 050-00101 and 050-00290. (One reactor license, Docket No. 050-0023, had been terminated in June 1961.) Activities at the site were never resumed after December 1972, when a glove box explosion in the Plutonium Building resulted in substantial contamination of Rooms 2 to 5, 14 and 15. License renewal was still being actively pursued by GUNFC, however, as late as mid-1973.

As of September 27, 1973, GUNFC was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gulf Oil and was subsequently renamed Gulf Nuclear Fuel Corporation (GNFC). UNC had no further responsibility to the AEC, at this point since GNFC continued as the licensee and continued to be responsible for all matters of AEC and NRC regulatory compliance. UNC continued to own, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Harpoon, Inc., the site and buildings, which were leased to GNFC. The site itself was sold in 1979 by Harpoon, Inc. to the U.S. Department of Interior, for the NPS to use as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

On November 19, 1973, GAC applied to the AEC for consent to acquire all the interests of GNFC in a number of licenses, including both the Pawling, New York, reactor licenses and the nuclear material license (SNM-871). Consent to the transfer was provided by letter from the AEC to GAC, dated December 14, 1973. Consent was provided with the understanding that GAC would assume all the "rights, duties, responsibilities, liabilities, and obligations of the Gulf Oil Corporation."

Upon completion of decommissioning and the survey work, GNFC sent a letter, dated March 11, 1974, indicating that the absence of contamination had been verified at all buildings. A letter from GNFC to the AEC, dated May 9, 1974, requested that the licensee name be changed to GAC. On July 19, 1974, a renewed license, SNM-871, was issued to GAC.

The AEC conducted a closeout survey and inspection in April 1974. Based on these surveys, and some additional remediation of plutonium contaminated soils, the SNM-871 license was terminated on July 14, 1975. The remaining reactor licenses (Docket Nos. 050-00101 and 050-00290) had been terminated in June 1974.

Subsequently, there was a partial distribution of the assets of GAC to the partners (under which GA Technologies, Inc., wholly-owned by Gulf Oil Corporation, acquired all the NRC licenses of GAC) and GAC was renamed as Valley Pines Associates (VPA) as of November 30, 1982. VPA continued to be owned by Gulf Oil Corporation and Scallop Nuclear, Inc. The names of the partners owning VPA have changed and VPA is now owned by Chevron U.S.A., Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chevron Corporation and formerly Gulf Oil Corporation) and Shell Oil Company.

NPS contracted with NES to conduct additional surveys of the site. The NES survey, reported in July 1984, identified residual contamination in the former Waste Disposal Building in excess of NRC guidelines for release for unrestricted use. As a result of local public concerns about possible

contamination at the site and in Nuclear Lake, which lies adjacent to the site, further surveys were undertaken for NPS by Oak Ridge Associated Universities, now ORISE. These surveys, reported in a July 1988 report, identified contamination in the Plutonium Building, the Multiple Failure Building, the Waste Disposal Building, and in soils adjacent to these buildings.

To address the public concerns about Nuclear Lake, electromagnetometry and ground-penetrating radar studies were conducted in 1986, to identify possible radioactive waste drums that were alleged to have been disposed in the lake. The studies identified numerous objects or anomalies in the lake, but could not determine if they were radioactive wastes. In 1992, an underwater investigation was performed by Radiation Technical Services and found that the underwater objects were rocks, tree stumps, a sunken Jeep, and a sunken boat. No radioactive wastes nor waste drums were found.

In late 1989 and in 1990, NRC staff held meetings with NPS and Chevron to discuss the remediation of the Pawling site. These meetings, and subsequent meetings in 1991, 1992, and 1993 resulted in NPS and Chevron reaching, on April 14, 1993, a cooperative agreement for the site remediation. This agreement was adopted in a Confirmatory Order, issued by NRC on July 2, 1993. After issuance of the Confirmatory Order, Chevron and NPS undertook the remediation of the contaminated buildings and soils in accordance with decommissioning plans approved on December 11, 1992, and July 8, 1993. Chevron's contractor, NES, submitted final survey reports in August 1993 to document that the Pawling facility met NRC guidelines for release for unrestricted use.

ORISE conducted confirmatory surveys in September 1993. The confirmatory surveys were conducted in the remediated buildings and soil areas, and in areas where previous surveys had not found contamination. ORISE initiated instrumentation cross-comparison with NES because of significant areas of residual alpha contamination identified in Rooms 3, 4, and 5 of the Plutonium Building. As a result of the cross-comparison, NES corrected the efficiencies of their alpha detection survey equipment. NES performed additional characterization surveys, remediation, and post-remedial surveys in these areas. The results of these surveys were provided in the October 1993 addendum to the NES final project report. The revised final survey reports were submitted by NES in November 1993. The ORISE confirmatory surveys, dated February 1994, supported the survey results of Chevron's contractor (NES) that indicated that the site had been remediated to radioactivity levels that are acceptable for unrestricted use.

NRC inspectors from Region I inspected the site during remediation and on other occasions. No items of non-compliance were identified and the contractor was found to be performing the remediation as described in the decommissioning plan.

The confirmatory survey identified one room in the Plutonium Building; i.e., Room 5, that satisfied the guideline value for alpha surface activity with 86% confidence as opposed to the 95% confidence level typically required.

However, the average value, and each individual result, were below the guideline. The staff reviewed the licensee's data for Room 5 and found that the licensee's data met the guideline value with greater than 95% confidence. Also, the combined ORISE and licensee data met the guideline with greater than 95% confidence. Therefore, the staff concluded that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that Room 5 meets the release for unrestricted use guideline.

At the request of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC), the potential dose impact from the residual radiological contamination remaining onsite was evaluated. The Department of Energy's RESRAD radiological dose assessment computer code was used for this assessment, assuming a highly conservative family farm scenario. Site specific data, where available, and conservative or RESRAD default values were utilized. The total dose equivalent was estimated to be less than 4 millirem per year, thus confirming the conclusions in the Chevron's survey and ORISE's confirmatory survey reports that the Pawling site satisfies the unrestricted release requirements. We believe that any actual dose equivalents would be significantly less than the dose equivalents calculated with RESRAD due to the conservative values used for the parameters (i.e. depth of contamination, area of contamination, actual concentration levels, and distribution coefficients) in the evaluation. The current 10 CFR Part 20 dose equivalent limit for individual members of the public is 100 millirem per year.

#### COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH NRC GUIDELINES:

The survey results for surface contamination provided by Chevron satisfy the applicable NRC's "Guidelines for Decontamination of Facilities and Equipment Prior to Release for Unrestricted Use or Termination of Licenses for Byproduct, Source, or Special Nuclear Material," August 1987. Residual soil contamination levels satisfy the applicable NRC criteria of 15 picocuries per gram (pCi/gm) for Cs-137 and 25 pCi/gm for Pu-238 and Pu-239 specified in Attachment 3 to the "Order Establishing Criteria and Schedule for Decommissioning the Bloomsburg Site," dated February 20, 1992 (57 FR 6136-41).

#### WASTE DISPOSAL:

The radioactive waste disposal is documented in NES's final survey report dated November 1993, Volume I, Book 2. Two B-25 metal boxes and two 55-gallon drums totaling 6.1 cubic meters (215 cubic feet) of radioactive wastes were disposed at the Chem-Nuclear Systems Inc. disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina.

The closure report prepared by NES, dated February 1994, indicates that the non-radioactive debris and other materials resulting from the decommissioning activities were recycled, reused or transported to the Milford Landfill located in Milford, Connecticut. As part of the site demolition and restoration activities, even though radiological monitoring was not required by the NRC, NES performed the same on all structures and materials unearthed.

CONCLUSIONS:

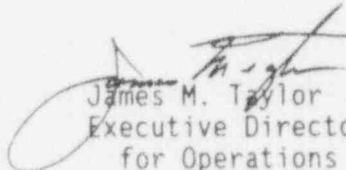
Based on the remedial actions undertaken by Chevron, its contractor, and NPS, the staff review of the docket files and radiological survey reports, and results of NRC confirmatory surveys, the staff concludes that decommissioning has been satisfactorily completed. NES has transmitted a copy of the final radiological survey reports to the NYDEC. NRC staff has transmitted a copy of ORISE's confirmatory survey report and the RESRAD dose assessment to NYDEC.

COORDINATION:

The Office of the General Counsel has reviewed this paper and has no legal objection.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is the staff's intention, unless directed otherwise by the Commission within ten days from the date of this paper, to send letters to Chevron and NPS (Enclosures 1 and 2) stating that the Pawling, New York site will be released for unrestricted use. The staff will also send a letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Enclosure 3) informing it of NRC's intent to release the site for unrestricted use. Finally, the staff will have a notice placed in the Federal Register (Enclosure 4) removing the site from the SDMP.

  
James M. Taylor  
Executive Director  
for Operations

Enclosures:

1. Draft ltr to Chevron
2. Draft ltr to NPS
3. Draft ltr to U.S. EPA
4. Memo for Chief, Regulatory Publications Branch,  
with attachment of Draft Federal Register Notice

SECY NOTE: In the absence of instructions to the contrary, SECY will notify the staff on Friday, June 24, 1994, that the Commission, by negative consent, assents to the action proposed in this paper.

DISTRIBUTION:

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ENCLOSURE 1



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555-0001

License No. SNM-871 (Terminated)  
Docket No. 070-00903

Mr. John D. Wolff  
Chevron Corporation  
Point Richmond Tech Center  
1003 West Cutting Boulevard #260  
P.O. Box 4054  
Richmond, CA 94804-0054

Dear Mr. Wolff:

This refers to the final radiological surveys performed by Nuclear Energy Services (NES), at the Pawling, New York, site, and reported in the following documents:

"Final Project Report for the Decontamination and Decommissioning of the Plutonium Facility and Multiple Failure Building; Nuclear Lake, Pawling, NY," Volumes I and II, Nuclear Energy Services, November 1993;

"Addendum to the Final Project Report for the Decontamination and Decommissioning of the Plutonium Facility and Multiple Failure Building; Nuclear Lake, Pawling, NY," Nuclear Energy Services, October 1993;

"Closure Report for the Nuclear Lake Site Near Pawling, NY," Volume 1, February 1994.

The results of the radiological surveys and analyses performed indicate that residual radioactive material on building surfaces and in soils at the site is less than the criteria found in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's "Guidelines for Decontamination of Facilities and Equipment prior to Release for Unrestricted Use or Termination for Byproduct, Source, or Special Nuclear Material," August 1987. Based on the above radiological survey reports, we understand that Chevron Corporation and the National Park Service consider that the site has been adequately remediated to allow unrestricted use.

After reviewing your reports and surveys of this facility and Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education's confirmatory radiological survey, we conclude that further remedial action is not required, and that the site is suitable for unrestricted use.

As noted in the Action Plan (57 FR 13389), this is the final action of the Commission on the Pawling site. NRC will not require any additional decommissioning in response to future NRC criteria or standards, except in the event that additional contamination, or noncompliance with the Decommissioning Plans approved by NRC in December 1992 and July 1993, is found, indicating a significant threat to public health and safety. Noncompliance would occur when a licensee does not comply with the approved decommissioning plan, or provides false information.

Mr. John D. Wolff

- 2 -

If you have any questions, please contact me at 301-415-7297.

Sincerely,

John H. Austin, Chief  
Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning  
Projects Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

Attached Distribution List for Commission Paper dated: \_\_\_\_\_

CHEVRON RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CO.  
ATTN: Mr. John D. Wolff  
Senior Superfund Specialist  
Point Richmond Tech Center  
1003 West Cutting Blvd #260  
P.O. Box 4054  
Richmond, CA 94804-0054

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
ATTN: Mr. John F. Byrne  
Project Manager  
Appalachian National Scenic Trail  
c/o Harpers Ferry Center  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
ATTN: Dr. Paul J. Merges, Director  
Bureau of Radiation  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, NY 12233

NEW YORK STATE ENERGY OFFICE  
ATTN: Ms. Donna Ross  
Energy Planner  
Bureau of Nuclear Operations  
Agency Building 2  
Two Rockefeller Plaza  
Albany, NY 12223

ENCLOSURE 2



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555-0001

(Terminated)  
Docket No. 070-00903

Mr. John F. Byrne  
Project Manager, National Park Service  
Appalachian National Scenic Trail  
c/o Harpers Ferry Center  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Dear Mr. Byrne:

This refers to the final radiological surveys performed by Nuclear Energy Services (NES), at the Pawling, New York, site, and reported in the following documents:

"Final Project Report for the Decontamination and Decommissioning of the Plutonium Facility and Multiple Failure Building; Nuclear Lake, Pawling, NY," Volumes I and II, Nuclear Energy Services, November 1993;

"Addendum to the Final Project Report for the Decontamination and Decommissioning of the Plutonium Facility and Multiple Failure Building; Nuclear Lake, Pawling, NY," Nuclear Energy Services, October 1993;

"Closure Report for the Nuclear Lake Site Near Pawling, NY," Volume 1, February 1994.

The results of the radiological surveys and analyses performed indicate that residual radioactive material on building surfaces and in soils at the site is less than the criteria found in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's "Guidelines for Decontamination of Facilities and Equipment prior to Release for Unrestricted Use or Termination for Byproduct, Source, or Special Nuclear Material," August 1987. Based on the above radiological survey reports, we understand that Chevron Corporation and the National Park Service consider that the site has been adequately remediated to allow unrestricted use.

After reviewing your reports and surveys of this facility and Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education's (ORISE's) confirmatory radiological survey, we conclude that further remedial action is not required, and that the site is suitable for unrestricted use.

As noted in the Action Plan (57 FR 13389), this is the final action of the Commission on the Pawling site. NRC will not require any additional decommissioning in response to future NRC criteria or standards, except in the event that additional contamination, or noncompliance with the Decommissioning Plans approved by NRC in December 1992 and July 1993, is found, indicating a significant threat to public health and safety. Noncompliance would occur when a licensee does not comply with the approved decommissioning plan, or provides false information.

Mr. John F. Byrne

- 2 -

If you have any questions, please contact me at 301-415-7297.

Sincerely,

John H. Austin, Chief  
Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning  
Projects Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

cc: Chevron distribution list

ENCLOSURE 3



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

License No. SNM-871 (Terminated)  
Docket No. 070-00903

Mr. Henry L. Longest, II, Director  
Office of Emergency and Remediation Response  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Longest:

This letter is to inform the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has released, for unrestricted use, the formerly licensed site in Pawling, New York. NRC staff is providing this information to EPA in accordance with NRC policy published in its "Action Plan to Ensure Timely Cleanup of Site Decommissioning Management Plan Sites" (57 FR 13389), which states that NRC will inform EPA about specific decommissioning actions at Site Decommissioning Management Plan sites.

Beginning in 1958, Nuclear Development Associates and several successor companies conducted licensed nuclear fuels research and development at the Pawling, New York, site. Facilities included laboratories for fabrication and testing of uranium, thorium, and plutonium fuels, a hot cell, three research reactors (Docket Nos. 050-0023, 050-00101, and 050-00290), and a sodium test loop. After a glove box explosion in December 1972, resulting in substantial contamination, licensed activities ceased. After site remediation and the performance of licensee and AEC confirmatory surveys, in June 1974, the remaining reactor licenses were terminated, and on July 14, 1975, the special nuclear materials license SNM-871 was terminated. After a series of corporate purchases and transitions, Chevron became the successor company to the last licensee, General Atomics Company.

The site property was sold, in 1979, by Harpoon, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Nuclear Corporation, to the U.S. Department of Interior, for the National Park Service (NPS) to use as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. As a result of local public concerns about possible contamination at the site and in Nuclear Lake, which lies adjacent to the site, surveys were conducted for NPS by Nuclear Energy Services and by Oak Ridge Associated Universities, now Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE). These surveys identified contamination in several buildings and in soils adjacent to the buildings. Electromagnetronmetry and ground-penetrating radar studies were conducted, in 1986, to identify possible radioactive waste drums that were alleged to have been disposed of in Nuclear Lake. The studies identified numerous objects in the lake, but could not determine if they were radioactive wastes. In 1992, an underwater investigation was performed and found that the underwater objects were rocks,

Mr. Henry L. Longest

- 2 -

tree stumps, a sunken Jeep, and a sunken boat. No radioactive wastes nor waste drums were found.

From late 1989 to 1993, NRC staff held meetings with NPS and Chevron, to discuss the remediation of the Pawling site. These meetings subsequently resulted in NPS and Chevron reaching, on April 14, 1993, a cooperative agreement for the site remediation. This agreement was adopted in a Confirmatory Order, issued by the NRC, on July 2, 1993. After issuance of the Confirmatory Order, Chevron and NPS undertook the remediation of the contaminated buildings and soils, in accordance with decommissioning plans approved on December 11, 1992, and July 8, 1993. ORISE conducted confirmatory surveys in September 1993. The confirmatory surveys were conducted in the remediated buildings and soil areas, and in areas where previous surveys had found no contamination. Based on the remedial actions taken by Chevron and NPS, the staff review of the termination surveys, and the results of NRC confirmatory surveys, staff concludes that decommissioning activities are complete and the site is suitable to be released for unrestricted use.

If you have any questions or comments on this matter, please contact Mr. Sam Nalluswami, the NRC Project Manager for this site, at 301-415-6694.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Bernero, Director  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

cc: Chevron distribution list



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

MEMORANDUM FOR: David L. Meyer, Chief  
Regulatory Publications Branch  
Division of Freedom of Information  
and Publications Services  
Office of Administration and Resources  
Management

FROM: John H. Austin, Chief  
Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning  
Projects Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF RELEASE FOR UNRESTRICTED USE AND REMOVAL FROM THE  
SITE DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN, PAWLING SITE, NEW YORK

Enclosed, please find one signed original of the subject Federal Register notice for your transmittal to the Office of the Federal Register for publication. Five additional copies of the notice are enclosed for your use.

John H. Austin, Chief  
Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning  
Projects Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

- Enclosures: 1. Federal Register notice (original)  
2. Federal Register notice (five copies)

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Action: Notice of Release of Site for Unrestricted Use and Removal from the Site Decommissioning Management Plan, Pawling Site, New York

Agency: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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This notice is to inform the public that the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is releasing the formerly licensed Gulf Nuclear Fuel Corporation (GNFC) site (currently owned by the National Park Service) near Pawling, New York, for unrestricted use. Following a series of corporation changes, Chevron Corporation is the corporate successor to GNFC. Remedial action has been completed at the site because of the presence of residual radioactive material in excess of NRC's current unrestricted use criteria. The Pawling site is listed in the NRC's Site Decommissioning Management Plan.

Results of the radiological surveys and analyses performed indicate that residual radioactive material on building surfaces and in soils at the site is less than the criteria found in the NRC's "Guidelines for Decontamination of Facilities and Equipment Prior to Release for Unrestricted Use or Termination of Licenses for Byproduct, Source, or Special Nuclear Material," August 1987. After reviewing Chevron Corporation's reports and radiological surveys of this facility, and Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education's confirmatory radiological survey, NRC staff concludes that further remedial action is not required, and that the site is suitable for release for unrestricted use.

As noted in the Action Plan (57 FR 13389), this is the final action of the NRC on the Pawling site. NRC will not require any additional decommissioning in response to future NRC criteria or standards, except in the event that additional

Enclosure 4

contamination, or noncompliance with the decommissioning plans approved by NRC in December 1992 and July 1993, is found, indicating a significant threat to public health and safety. Noncompliance would occur if the licensee had not complied with an approved decommissioning plan, or had provided false information.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

John H. Austin, Chief  
Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning  
Projects Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
Office of Nuclear Material Safety  
and Safeguards

Dated at Rockville, MD,  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of June 1994