

August 11, 1972
18 Bluff Road
Columbia, South Carolina

H.S.G.
I, HAROLD LAVERNE JENNINGS, state that BRUNO URYC, Jr., has identified himself to me as an Investigator, Office of Investigations, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Atlanta Field Office. I do hereby provide the following statement of my own free will without threat or undue influence.

I was employed at the Summer Nuclear site during the period of mid-1975 to mid-1976. During this period of time I worked as a rod buster and a cadwelder. During the majority of the time mentioned above, I was doing cadwelds at the construction site. The majority of the cadwelding I did was located in the containment building. I also did cadwelding in the steam turbine building. When I first began my employment at the site, I was hired on as a journeyman iron worker. A few months later, I took the certification test to become a cadwelder. A friend of mine, J.W. HUDSON, who was a cadwelder at the time, helped me get the job as a cadwelder. *By Union Standards I was an apprentice iron worker 2.41 but a Journeyman.*

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After a few weeks as a cadwelder I noticed that I seemed to be having more bad welds than the other cadwelders on my crew, even though they seemed to be having the same amount of blowouts on the cadwelds. On night on the job, HUDSON came up to me and made it known to me that there was a way I could fix the bad welds I was having. He explained to me that I could melt number nine wire on certain welds and fill up the sleeve and then rough it up with a hammer and chisel and in most cases the weld would pass inspection. It seemed wrong that this be done and I asked him about it. I can not recall his exact words, but he gave the impression that it was a "trade secret" used by some cadwelders to make bad welds look good.

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Most of the welds that went bad happened on nights that were wet, damp, or rainy. We also had welds that went bad on other nights that were not wet. Typically, on a bad weld, the hot slag would run through the cadweld set up, into the sleeve and out the bottom of the sleeve. This happened only on vertical cadwelds. Most of the slag ran out and there would not be enough slag in the sleeve to pass inspection. In this case, we would check the sleeve to see if it was loose. If the sleeve was not loose and partially filled at least up to the tap hole on the sleeve, we could not re-shoot the weld and we would fill it up with number nine tie wire. If the slag was below the tap hole, and not completely out of the sleeve, we would try to re-shoot the weld by guessing on the amount of powder it would take to fill up the sleeve. We would re-shoot the weld and if it did not fill up the sleeve, we would finish filling the sleeve with number nine wire. I would estimate that I filled approximately 30 to 40 welds with wire. By filled I mean finish filling the weld to the top of the sleeve. After filling the sleeve with melted wire, I would take a hammer and chisel and rough up the top of the sleeve to make it look like a good weld. *the melted*
H.S.G. To the best of my knowledge, I was not the only cadwelder doing this on my crew. I personally observed TOMMY CRAIG, J.W. HUDSON and KENNETH EDWARDS fill some of their bad cadwelds the same way. Most of the welds that I filled with melted wire were at least two inches down the sleeve. I used a cutting torch to melt the wire into the sleeve. I do not know if this activity was being done on the other shifts. I think it was, but I am not sure as I have no personal knowledge of it. I would estimate that I may have shot up to four hundred vertical cadwelds. I am not sure of the exact *H.S.G.*

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people on my crew. All of our crew members shot welds for each other. This was not an authorized practice. What we would do when we found out that one of the crew was having too many bad welds was to put the name of one of the crew member's name on the bad weld who could absorb the bad weld against his production. If a crew member needed a weld in a certain position, the crew member who was shooting welds in that position would let that individual put his name on the weld. My estimate of 400 cadwelds takes into consideration the practice that I have just described above.

In filling bad cadwelds with wire, I can recall that most of the welds that I filled with wire had a level amount of slag between the rebar and sleeve. I can also recall that several cadwelds were not even between the rebar and sleeve and had deep depressions which were filled with melted wire.

I felt like I had to use the wire because we were not given enough time to cut out and replace the bad weld. Also, if I had too many bad welds I would have had to be recertified. If I continued to have bad welds after recertification, I would have been taken out of cadwelding. I did not do this with any intent to sabotage the plant. I had no intent to cause any harm. I just simply felt that because of the pressure to get the job done there was no way to get quality and quantity. I knew that number nine wire was not supposed to be melted into the cadweld sleeve.

Another problem cadwelders were having was with scribe marks. It came down from the office that if anyone left scribe marks off the cadwelds they would be fired. In order to handle this, our foreman assigned one man out of the crew to check all the cadwelds we did to see if they had the scribe marks. If the scribe mark had been left off, the individual would put the scribe marks on the cadweld. This was done at the end of the shift, after the cadwelds had been completed. To the best of my knowledge it seemed that only one of the scribe marks were left off by the cadwelders. The individual assigned by the foreman would put the scribe mark on the weld. On occasion both scribe marks were left off and later put on when the weld was completed.

Another thing I wondered about was the QC personnel who helped us set up our cadwelds during certification. This QC person would often give tips and training if he saw something going wrong with the setup. This did not seem right to me and I felt this assistance helped the cadwelders to pass the certification.

In mid-1976, I was fired from the Summer Nuclear Plant construction site for hitting another employee. I had taken a Porta-Power tool down into the hole and when I got into the hole to use the tool, I found that the tool did not have hydraulic fluid in it. I walked back to the tool shed to get some hydraulic fluid and the tool shed man would not give me the fluid and he told me I had to bring the tool back so he could put the fluid in. I became so upset because of this that I struck the attendant and went back into the hole. A short time later, my superintendent came to get me and told me I was fired. I left the construction site. I was employed by the Daniel Construction firm while I was at Summer.

I held a couple of jobs from the time I was fired until I was hired again by Daniels at the Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant, at Raleigh, North Carolina. I was hired on as a rod buster, a cadwelder and a rigger. I was employed at the Shearon Harris site for approximately a year and a half. While there I was fired for fighting with another employee, who was also fired. This individual had been bothering me to the point that I finally became upset and threw a three pound

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