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#### NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

#### IN THE MATTER OF:

CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

(Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Docket Nos. 50-400 50-401 50-402 50-403

Place - Raleigh, North Carolina

Date - 1 March 1979

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### CR 2607 WRB100m WELandon Madelon wb i 2 3 In the matter of: 5 6 18 9 10 11 12 13 BEFORE: 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24. 25

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	:	Docket Nos.	50-400
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(Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)	:	*	50-402
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Courtroom 2, Federal Building, 310 Hew Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Thursday, March 1, 1979.

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was reconvened, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:00 a.m.

IVAN W. SMITH, Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

DR. J. VENN LEEDS, Esq., Member.

GLENN O. BRIGHT, Member.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Applicant:

GEORGE F. TROWBRIDGE, Esq. and JOHN H. O'NEILL, JR., Esq., Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge, 1800 M. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

RICHARD E. JONES, Esq., Associate General Counsel, Carolina Power and Light Company.

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On behalf of the NRC Regulatory Staff:

EDWIN J. REIS, Esq., Office of the Executive Legal Director, Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the Attorney General of North Carolina:

DENNIS P. MYERS, Esq. and DAVID GORDON, Esq., Office of the Attorney General, Raleigh, North Carolina.

On behalf of the Conservation Council and Wake Environment, Inc.

THOMAS S. ERWIN, Esq., Water Tower Court, 115 W. Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

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#### PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Reis, are you ready? We are going to lead off with your people this morning.

MR. REIS: Yes, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Ruhlman.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman. I have a short preliminary matter, if I may.

It is the Applicant's intention to respond to many of the statements made by Mr. Eddleman in his limited appearance and supplemental appearance.

excluding some items obviously more appropriate to the Staff rather than the Applicant.

Behind those statement are documents, or appear to be documents, a number of which we recognize simply from his statement. There are some, however, which we do not recognize, and I would like to ask, not necessarily at the moment perhaps but as soon as possible that Mr. Eddleman be asked to identify for the record documentary material on which his statements are based. And I have I think six items that I would like to have identified. And I will give the transcript page from yesterday.

At page 2382 there's a reference to radioactivity release rates, and we would like to know the source of that.

At pages 2385 and 2386 there are references to cable fires sought to be suppressed by the NRC. We would like those identified.

At transcript 2387 and -88 there's a reference to a memorandum or some other document dated April 5, 1975. That may be an ISE report or it may be some other document, and we would like that document more clearly identified.

At page 2390 there's a reference to operation at the plant with one of the safety systems out of commission at 60 to 100 percent of -- somewhere between 60 to 100 percent of power. We would like the source of that information identified.

At page 2390 also there is reference to operation of the plant for weeks and months with some systems out of commission, and we would like the documentary reference for that.

Lastly, page 2533 there's a reference to the case of Honnicker versus Hendrie having to do with primary-to-secondary leaks and a table. We would like to know whether that table is in the opinion or in some other document. We would like a more clear reference to that table.

Perhaps after the next recess when Mr. Eddleman is ready, we can have that.

Mr. Reis?

MR. REIS: The Staff would also like that information, and particularly we would appreciate it if
Mr. Eddleman could supply us with copies of the table referred to, although I can get them from the Solicitor's

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Office of the Commission I presume. It would certainly simplify things if we could just at least have that document, as well as a better indication of the other matters that Mr. Trowbridge referred to.

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, we'd be happy to provide copies of the documents, Honnicker versus Hendrie.

I'm sure Mr. Eddleman will be prepared at some later time to explain all of these.

MR. REIS: I can undertake to reproduce the pages if I can just borrow it for an hour or so, the one page of the table.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I would hope at some later time is not too late because we will have people working on the preparation of the responses.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, in talking of responses I would like clarified as to what the Board sees as the time frame for these responses. As you realize, when we went through the transcript last night, we knew when we heard Mr. Eddleman or when we went through the transcript, there was a great number of subjects covered. On just setting people and assigning tasks we want to know whether— In other proceedings we supplement the record afterwards with response to the public comments. Should this be handled the same way?

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Of course we don't know yet what burden the Staff has. And when I say "burden" I don't mean responsibility, but the magnitude of the task. The preference would be if the responses could be made during the course of the hearing. If it can't be, it can't be.

It may very well be that the responses may require reopening of the evidentiary session.

The only thing I can say is just do what you can do.

MR. REIS: Okay. We will try and get responses to those items if we can before the close of the session. Some of the problem is some of the people who are going to respond are sitting here and can't get back to check their records.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MR. REIS: We'll do what we can and get it in, what we can, next week, and the rest we will supplement.

Should I proceed, if there is no other preliminary business?

MR. ERWIN: In response to Mr. Trowbridge's last comment, Mr. Eddleman will undertake to provide the information requested by Applicant no later than the resumption of the hearing this afternoon, but I think he should not be asked to do it instantaneously.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you ready with your witnesses?

MR. REIS: Yes, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Ruhlman. Whereupon,

#### PAUL J. KELLOGG

#### and

#### WILLIAM A. RUHLMAN

were called as witnesses on behalf of the NRC Regulatory
Staff and, having been first duly sworn, were examined and
testified as follows:

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Gentlemen, perhaps you were present during the testimony of other witnesses, but I want to review the conditions of your testimony with you to make sure there is no confusion about it.

You are of course free to testify concerning the position or consensus of the Staff and the organizations whom you represent. However, the testimony you give we expect to be your personal, individual testimony, and if your personal, individual testimony differs from the position of the office that you represent, you should make that clear in your testimony.

Do you understand? You are individually under oath to tell the truth as you understand it to be, regardless of what the position of your organization is.

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. REIS: .

Q Gentlemen, can you identify yourselves, please?

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A (Witness Kellogg) My name is Paul Kellogg. I'm chief of the Nuclear Support Section 2, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, Region II.

A (Witness Ruhlman) I am William Ruhlman. I'm the lead quality assurance inspector in Mr. Kellogg's section. in Region II.

Q Gentlemen, were you involved in an inspection at a Carolina. Power and Light facility in January of this year?

- A (Witness Ruhlman) Yes, sir.
- And what were the dates of that inspection?
- A Would you repeat the question, please?
- Q What were the dates of that inspection?
- A January 8th to 12th, the 15th and the 16th.
  - Q And what facility was that?
  - A That was at Brunswick, for Units 1 and 2.
  - Q And did you prepare a report on that?
- A Yes, sir.

MR. REIS: I have previously distributed a document which was identified as Staff Exhibit 15.

BY MR. REIS:

- $\Omega$  Can you tell me, is this Staff Exhibit 15 a copy of your report that you just referred to?
  - A (Witness Ruhlman) Yes, sir, it is.
  - Q Was this report prepared in the course of your

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A Yes, sir.

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MR. REIS: I ask that this report be introduced in evidence.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Staff Exhibit 15 is received

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into evidence, it being a letter dated February 21st, 1979, to Carolina Power and Light Company, attention: Mr. J. A.

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A (Chorus of "Yes.")

(Whereupon, Staff Ehribit 15,

having been previously

marked for identification,

was received in evidence.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you going to address the professional qualifications?

MR. REIS: Yes.

BY MR. REIS:

Q Gentlamen, did you give me copies of your professional qualifications previously?

A (Chorus of "Yes.")

Q I have distributed copies of them to the Board and I show you copies of similar material. Are these the qualifications you gave me?

MR. REIS: I ask that these qualifications

(Handing documents to the witness panel.)

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accompany the record of Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Ruhlman.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The professional qualifications of the witnesses will be bound into the transcript.

(The documents follow:)

#### PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

OF

#### PAUL J. KELLOGG

# NRC OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT REGION II. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

My name is Paul J. Kellogg. My business address is 101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

I am employed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory

Commission, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, as Chief,

Nuclear Support Section No. 2.

I have completed accredited college courses from the United States Naval Academy and graduated from there with a B. S. degree in 1965.

During my present employment with NRC and previous Naval career, I completed several military and civilian courses related to the nuclear field.

In 1965, I entered the nuclear power program and received training at Bainbridge, Maryland, and Windsor, Connecticut. I qualified as Engineering Officer of the Watch on the prototype reactor (SIC). I participated in the shutdown and initial preparation for refueling of SIC.

In 1967, I was reassigned to the USS JACK (SSN 605) as an Engineering Department Division Officer and Engineering Officer of the Watch. I participated in power operation, training and maintenance of electrical and reactor

control instrumentation.

In 1970, I was reassigned to the USS STURGEON (SSN 637) as Chief Engineer. I was responsible for the operation, training and maintenance of an S5W reactor plant. I participated in preoverhaul testing, overhaul, power ascension testing and power operations following overhaul.

In 1974, I joined the NRC (at that time the AEC),
Region I as a Reactor Inspector. I was principal inspector
on two power facilities. I participated in the preoperational
testing, initial criticality startup testing and power operation.

In 1978, I was promoted to my current position of Chief, Nuclear Support Section No. 2 of the Reactor Operations and Nuclear Support Branch, Region II. This section is responsible for inspection of all power reactors in Region II in the areas of quality assurance, calibration, surveillance, maintenance, training, fire protection and procedures during the preoperational testing, startup testing and power operation phases.

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#### PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

OF

#### WILLIAM A. RUHLMAN

## NRC OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT REGION II. ATLANTA. GEORGIA

My name is William A. Ruhlman. My business address is 101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. I am employed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, as the Lead Quality Assurance Inspector, Nuclear Support Section Number 2.

I have completed accredited college courses from the University of Hawaii, the United States Naval Academy and Miami Dade Junior College. During my present employment with NRC and pravious Navy career, I completed several military and civilian courses related to the nuclear field. I am a registered professional nuclear engineer, a member of the American Society of Quality Control, and a member of the Korea Nuclear Society.

My initial experience in the nuclear field (1961 - 1968) was in the Navy Nuclear Submarine program, where I was responsible for maintenance, operation, and directing the crew of a nuclear submarine as the Leading Petty Officer in the Electrical Division and as the Engineering Watch Supervisor (Senior Enlisted Watchstation) of the Engineering Department. I was a staff instructor at the SIC prototype for

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a period of two years during my Mavy assignment.

In 1968 I entered the civilian power industry. I began as a Laboratory Technician for four (4) fossil fueled electrical generating plants for Florida Power and Light Company. During 1969 - 1971, I followed construction activities and participated in preoperational and startup testing of two 760 MWe nuclear plants. When Unit 3 began startup operations in 1971, I directed the staff as a Nuclear Watch Engineer from that point through and including commercial operation. When Unit 4 began startup testing in 1972, that unit was also under my direction. I held an Operator License and a Senior Operator License on these two units.

In 1973 I began with the Atomic Energy Commission where I was assigned as a Reactor Inspector in the Startup and Test Branch of the Region I offices. When that Branch was reorganized, I began as the Lead Training Inspector in the Nuclear Support Section. In 1974 I was assigned and additional duties of Lead Quality Assurance Inspector. In 1976 I assumed the duties of Lead Quality Assurance Inspector while retaining the Lead Training Inspector position. I was Acting Section Chief for the Nuclear Support Section for a pariod of six menths in 1977.

In 1978 I was assigned to the International Atomic Energy Commission and completed a three-month assignment with the Rapublic of Korea. I assisted their Atomic Energy Eureau

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in establishing the Quality Assurance requirements for their nuclear program. Following my return from Korea, I was transferred to my current position.

I am currently assigned as the Lead Quality
Assurance Inspector in Region II and four inspectors assist me
in carrying out all special and routine quality assurance
inspections of licensees in Region II. I have also inspected
one construction QA program. I have participated in 45
quality assurance inspections in Region I, Region II and
Korea.

BY MR. REIS:

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Q Mr. Kellogg, have you made similar type inspections of other nuclear plants besides Brunswick, as to this one?

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A (Witness Kellogg) Yas, sir, I have.

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Ω And as a result of those inspections, did you form any type of an opinion of how Brunswick compares with the other facilities you looked at?

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And Mr. Ruhlman, as well as Mr. Kellogg, may answer that.

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A Yes, sir. And my opinion would be that

Brunswick, with respect to the quality assurance program in
the areas we inspected, is an average utility.

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Q Thank you.

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MR. REIS: That's all I have.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Erwin?

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DR. LEEDS: Wait a minute. I thought the guestion was addressed to both of you. I would like to hear what

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Mr. Ruhlman has to say.

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WITNESS RUHLMAN: I've also inspected other

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facilities other than Carolina Power and Light at Brunswick,

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and I would also define the utility as average with respect

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to the elements of the quality assurance program that were

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DR. LEEDS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Erwin?

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, does the State go before me?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just happened to start at that end of the room, without any particular design.

MR. GORDON: I defer to Mr. Erwin.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Appendix A to the letter from Mr. Lewis contains the notice of violation, does it not?

A (Witness Ruhlman) It contains as Appendix A the notice of violation; that's correct, sir.

Q All right.

There are a number of items that appear, A through K; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right.

Now Itam A, the  $\Omega$ A commitment to this item was made September 11, 1975; is that correct?

A Yes, sir, It was in a letter to the Commission with that date.

Q Who wrote the paragraph beginning, "Contrary to the above, as of January 10, 1979,..."?

A It was actually written by an inspector by the name of Mr. Jenkins.

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So neither of you wrote this?

A In my capacity as the lead quality assurance inspector, all of these citations are reviewed and concurred in by myself before they are presented to Mr. Kellogg for his review and concurrence.

Q So the order in which this document was prepared and transmitted was Mr. Jenkins wrote the violation, you reviewed it and sent it on to Mr. Kellogg? Is that right?

A If you will look at the cover page of the report it identifies all the inspectors that participated in the inspection by name, and that indicates it was myself as lead inspector for the report, and Mr. M. C. Ashenden, .lr. H. E. Jenkins, Mr. J. A. McDonald, and Mr. Kellogg did accompany for parts of the inspection.

In this case it was the inspection that was conducted on the 15th and the 16th.

Q I'm sorry, where does that information appear?
I'm sure I have it.

A Behind Appendix A, sir.

Appendix A to the letter supercedes and is tied onto the report. The letter and the Appendix A is one unit, and the report is a separate unit which is behind those two.

Q I understand.

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In any event, the person who actually wrote up the notice of violation initially was Mr. Jenkins; is that correct?

A No, sir. Each of the inspectors that participated was assigned a certain area to inspect. On this particular inspection Mr. Jenkins had the area of warehousing, handling, storage and shipping. That citation relates to that area.

Each inspector write the citation for the area which he inspected and the area which he identified.

Q So could we go through them, just to start off with, and identify the individuals who wrote up the various violations?

A Again, the actual composition and composing of the report, once we get back, all the inspectors that participated, at least in the Quality Assurance Group, we sit down and write these as a group. There is no single author. We inspect it as a group and we-- Who actually penned the actual words that got on there, it was a consensus of the inspectors. That's the way, how you actually put the wording in, the actual item.

The item was identified originally by one inspector.

Howethe words were actually penned on here to meet the

meet the legal requirements of the NRC is a consensus effort.

Q All right.

So, then, no one person, or even no two people wrote

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this notice of violation, but it was a joint effort of all the inspectors who took part in the inspection?

A That's correct, sir.

But as the reporting inspector for this report,

I am the one who finally makes the final corrections and
submits the report.

Q So you're the initial editor, and Mr. Kellogg -you submit it to Mr. Kellogg, and if there are any changes
made they're made at that time; is that correct?

A If there are any changes made, Mr. Kellogg would discuss them with them. I'm the one who's responsible for making the changes. I must concur in them, and I'm responsible for making any changes that are made.

Q Okay.

So he's not in a position to— You would be in a position, though, to make changes if you saw fit from the document that was — You'd be in a position to edit the document as it came to you initially; is that right?

A That's correct, sir.

Q And Mr. Kellogg would be in a position to discuss with you any changes that he would wish to make, and if you concurred in those they would be made?

I'm just trying to get the process straight.

- A That would be correct.
- Q All right.

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Now to get to the substance of it: For instance--

A A point of clarification. Mr. Kellogg pointed out as a clarification, each of the inspectors is also involved in this process. I don't arbitrarily change anything that's submitted.

Q I'm not even suggesting that. I'm just trying to establish what the actual procedure was, how a notice of violation is written.

A If I may clarify: each inspector is required to come back and document the areas that he inspected. The areas he inspected would include any notice of violation items that have to be written. As part of that, he then submits the draft to the reporting inspector. In this case it was myself. The reporting inspector then goes through and corrects it.

We try to make it a cohesive report. We try to make sure that we use the same phraseology just for the standards and ease of reading, if for no other reason, and make sure that it's grammatically correct and technically correct.

It is then reviewed by my section chief for the same purpose, and submitted to typing. It's returned from typing and it's handled essentially by the inspector, in this case the reporting inspector:

We usually delegate out to the individual who . wrote it the fact of reviewing it; although we have one person

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sit down and review it because some people have difficulty reviewing their own work. So we do cross-review against the original draft that was submitted, for typographical errors.

Then the final, as it's completed, we sign off on it, submit it to the section chief for approval, he approves it, and then it's passed up the chain.

If I may, while we're on that area, there are three typographical errors in this report, if this would be the proper time to introduce those. I found them yesterday while I was reading it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, I think you should do it now.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: On Item G of Appendix A, that would be on page 4 of Appendix A, paragraph G, the third subparagraph within that, the 'i' on 'infraction' should be capitalized. There is nothing to indicate that is of any less severity or anything else.

On the first page of the Details, down where we've defined the following term that's used throughout this report; "Accepted Quallity Assurance Program," the word "quality" should only have one '1' in it.

And the only substantive change occurs on page 14 of the report. The first sentence on page 14 says,

"In paragraph 11.c of this report ...."

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It should be Paragraph 12.c.

There are many other typographical errors, but those are the only ones that I caught.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Mr. Kellogg, on the second page of your professional qualifications, while we're going over typos, in the second line, the word "principle" in that context should be spelled p-a-1, should it not?

A (Witness Kellogg) Yes, it should.

(Witness Ruhlman) If you're looking for them also in mine, I held "an" operator's license, as opposed to "a" operator's license.

Q By the way, I didn't take the sentence in G in the Appendix to signify anything other than what you said it did.

To get back to the first question, or one of the first questions I asked, the QA program referred to in No. A of Appendix A was by letter dated September 11th, 1975. And the first -- the paragraph describing the violation reads,

"Contrary to the above, as of January 10, 1979, measures had not been established to control activities in compliance with the requirements...."

- A "....in accordance with...."
- Q I'm sorry; "...in accordance with the require-

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ments of the accepted QA Program," et cetera.

I'm just curious: does that mean that this violation, or this infraction, had gone on from September 11th 1975, or as soon after the operating license was granted, through January 10th, 1979?

A No, sir.

Q When did this infraction begin, to the knowledge of the inspectors?

A We have no way of knowing. It's a condition that existed when we found it. That's why the date is used to document it.

Let me make one point of clarification.

You said the program is described in a letter.

If you will look again at the definition on the first page of the Details, we have defined what the accepted quality assurance program for CP&L is. And it contains an initial document that was submitted, as amended by three additional letters. Where a specific commitment is found in an additional letter, that's why we referenced that specific letter.

And the reason for thruse of the date is to meet the specific requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations which defines that you must define the date, or dates, or period of time covered for the item of non-compliance.

Q That's exactly what I was trying to establish, and I appreciate your amplifying that.

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This particular item is covered in the supplementary letter dated September 11, 1975?

A That's correct. It's actually his commitment to that partiuclar standard which was referenced, that additional standard. Previous lettershad addressed, in this particular case, a draft of the standard. He upgraded his program to include the issued standard when it was issued.

Q And that date-- In other words, you consider that as of September 11th, 1975 the applicant was bound by this -- bound to this standard?

A That is not strictly speaking, correct, sir.

It would have been true for his H.B. Robinson plant. At the time neither one of the facilities at Brunswick would have had an operating license and, therefore, they did not come under the aegis of his operational quality assurance program.

Q But this was the date of commitment, and the date of commitment preceded the granting of the operating license in the case of Brunswick?

A It preceded the date of the issuance of the license, but it was not effective until the issuance of the license.

Q Well that's why I said what I said: it didn't come into effect. He made the commitment on September 11th, but it didn't come into effect until the operating license;

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correct?

- A For the plants that were being inspected.
- Q Okay.

Now, have you previously inspected this plant, or these plants, for this item prior to January 10th, 1979?

- A I had not.
- September 11th, 1975 and January 10th, 1979, or between the operative date of the commitment to this QA item -- I don't have that: you may very well have it and can supply it to us -- and January 10th, 1979, do you have any evidence to the effect that the applicant did conform to this requirement at any time during that period?

A I personally do not, but I believe it's a matter
of record in Staff Exhibit 11, which contains all the
reports that this area has been previously inspected and found
to be without items of non-compliance.

- Q When were those inspections?
- A I don't know, sir. It's contained in the record, but I didn't undertake to memorize all the dates of the inspection reports in the record.
- Q Can you-- When you say "it is in the record," where is it in the record?
- A Wherever we have copies of all the previous inspection reports on Srunswick.

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Q Now you're saying that to your knowledge this particular item, that there is a record of the applicant, the licensee, complying with this item at some point between the operative date of the commitment to the item and January 10th, 1979?

A No, sir.

Q Would you, t an, tell me what you did mean to say by your answer?

-A I said the area had been inspected before and found without items of non-compliance. "Area" is a broader term than specific items that were found here. You can go out and inspect the same area and not look at the same items and come up with a different finding.

Q And that's exactly what I'm trying to establish.

A You have established it.

Q I'm trying to establish whether you have any evidence in the record on the part of any inspector of the NRC as to whether or not the Licensee had, at any time between the operative date of that commitment to this item and January 10th, 1979, complied with the requirements as contained in the letter dated September 11th, 1975.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think that question was previously asked and answered.

MR. ERWIN: I don't believe it was answered at all.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: I personally don't-- If I may answer the question, I personally don't have it. But it is contained in the docket file which contains all the reports that have been issued for Brunswick.

#### BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Am I correct: I heard you just a moment ago to say that this area -- this area -- had been inspected. But you said this area was broader than this particular item?

A (Witness Ruhlman) No, sir, I didn't indicate it was broader or more narrow. I said the area had been inspected.

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Q Now, you said that there is evidence -- I just asked you whether you had any evidence, and you answered no, I believe, isn't that correct?

A Correct.

Q Then I asked you again, and you said, yes, it's contained in the record.

Now, which is the correct answer?

A I didn't say yes it's contained in the record, I said I didn't have any personal -- or do not have any personal knowledge, but it is contained in the record, and I have looked in the record.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think he's being exactly responsive.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q You say that you have seen it in the record?

A (Witness Ruhlman) I have seen it in the docket file records, yes, sir. Record means something different to you, evidently, than it means to me.

Record, to me, when I say the record of this utility, is the docket file of the reports. I have not reviewed all of the reports, but as a matter of course before we go out on a quality assurance inspection we normally review the reports that have been previously conducted in the area.

Q Now, you have seen a report in the docket file in

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this case that indicates that at some point between the operative date of the commitment dated September 11, 1975 and January 10, 1979, the Applicant in fact had established measures to control activities in accordance with the requirements of the accepted QA program, in that as examples, not to be considered as all inclusive, the requirements for packaging delineated in Section 3.1, 3.5 and 3.7 were met; the shipping requirements of Section 4.3 were met; the receiving activities were in accordance with the requirements of Section 5.2; storage of material was in accordance with the requirements of Section 5.2; at a doing to the samples of the samples of Section 7.2 and 7.5?

A No, sir.

Q I'll ask you to turn to number B. Again, this item is contained -- there are two requirements, I believe, under this item, one dated September 11, 1975 and one dated February 27, 1975.

Now, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, am I to understand that those were the operative dates of -- those were the dates of the commitments to these items on the part of the Licensee?

A That is correct, sir.

Q But they did not go into effect until the

granting of the operating license?

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A That is correct, sir.

Ω Now, I will ask you again:

Have you seen a report in the docket -- any

previous report in the docket records for this Licensee that

states or indicates that between the operative date, namely,

the operating license, and January 10, 1979, the Licensee,

in this case CPEL, had established a program for activities

which were being conducted in the housekeeping and records

submitted to meet the requirements of Appendix B, in that,

N45.2.3 requirements were implemented in the housekeeping

areas consistent with his accepted quality assurance program

as examples not to be considered as all inclusive, the ANSI-

area as required by Section 1.1; in the control of site areas

as required in Section 3.1; in the areas of fire prevention

surveillance and inspection requirements of Section 3.5 were

requirements of Section 3.2.2 and the storage requirements

and protection as described in Section 3.2.2; and, the

being fully met with respect to ANSI-N45.2.9 the index

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Q I will ask you --

of Section 5.2 were implemented.

No, sir.

DR. LEEDS: Mr. Erwin, are you intending also to ask Mr. Kellogg these same questions?

MR. ERWIN: I would like Mr. Kellogg to -- I'm

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asking the questions of the panel, and Mr. Ruhlman had responded initially. I would prefer, if Mr. Kellogg, while we're on the subject, it would be much better if Mr. Kellogg would respond. I'd be more than happy for --

DR. LEEDS: I wanted to make sure that Mr. Kellogg understood that whenever a question comes to one or the other, that both -- if you have information on the subject, please give it to us. It'll just save having to go over it again.

WITNESS KELLOGG: Yes, sir.

## BY MR. ERWIN:

Q In order to expedite things, let me ask Mr.

Kellogg -- I won't repeat the question, I hope, I hope I

don't have to and I don't want to, but I will ask Mr. Kellogg

if his answer would be any different from Mr. Ruhlman's as

to his knowledge of any reports that would indicate

compliance under A and B.

A (Witness Kellogg) Of the specific paragraphs that have been quoted, my response would be the same as Mr. Ruhlman's.

- Q Okay. That would be for A and B?
- A That's correct.
- Q I would like to be able to short-circuit the process. Simply, what I am trying to establish is whether there are any reports. I'd like to see them. I'm curious.

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I'd like to see any records of inspection reports on previous occasions stemming from the operating license, covering the date of the operating license to the period — in this case, the period of January 8 through January 16, 1979, that would indicate or establish that an inspector had found the Applicant to be in compliance with these individual items that are mentioned or delineated in this notice of violation.

It would simplify things, it would appear to me, if my question is understandable, for them to just go through it. I really don't wish to take the Board's time, the witnesses' time or my time in going through every one of these in the manner that I've gone through two of them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would such a report ever exist, would such a record ever exist, such as he is seeking there?

MR. REIS: In the nature of inspection reports, as the Board knows, it's the non-compliances that are documented, and not the compliances.

We have a record, and it's been physically introduced into evidence, and counsel for the Intervenor certainly had an opportunity to go back and look at the reports mentioned, where there are many quality inspection reports listed with no items of non-compliance — or quality assurance reports — with no items of non-compliance found.

MR. ERWIN: I'm asking whether there are -whether in the view of the reports there is any evidence --

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I understand that, I'm not as dumb as, you know, as I look, as Mr. Eddleman said.

The question that I'm asking I think is a very simple question. I'm really trying to get at whether or not these individual items had been inspected for before and when they had been inspected for before and, if so, if they'd been passed.

I think that's a pretty obvious question and can be easily answered if they have the records.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Why don't you gentlemen just talk about what he wants to know about?

MR. ERWIN: I think it's clear what I want to know.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: Let me, first of all, as was stated in yesterday's testimony, the inspections that are conducted are conducted in accordance with modules which are supplied to us in each individual inspection area by our headquarters in Washington.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q I'm sorry, you said an audit?

A (Witness Ruhlman) No, modules, m-o-d-u-l-e-s.

It's a terminology which doesn't have any particular dictionary reference to anything. It's just the terminology we use.

These modules are submitted to all the regions

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and are applicable to all the plants.

The wording, as you have demonstrated throughout this hearing, leaves something in the English language to be desired as far as clarity as to what is to be inspected.

There will be a general requirement to go out and inspect the licensee in a given area and look for housekeeping. It does not tell you you have to inspect the diesel room, that you have to inspect this area, that you have to inspect that area, or the other area.

So the area where the inspector chooses to verify that particular aspect might be in compliance.

You've mentioned this housekeeping area, which is the item we're dealing with now in item B. Housekeeping could be perfectly adequate in one area of the plant. In the case of Brunswick, the only area we found that was not adequate was out in the diesel room. Other areas that were inspected they had no problem with.

So it depends on where the inspector inspected. Even though he's looking at the same requirements and he's looking at identically the same programmatic issues, it depends on where he selects to conduct his inspection, and that's not specified.

In addition, while the modules themselves contain ambiguities as to what is to be specifically inspected, as was stated yesterday in the testimony there is imposed upon

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us a module which requires each inspector to spend approximately 20 percent of his time on an average inspecting items which are not specified in the modules.

So there is going to be some scatter around an area, if you will, that you don't get the exact inspection even by the same inspector on two inspections. And that's part of the design philosophy. If the licensees knew exactly what we were going to look at exactly every time every inspector looked at exactly the same thing, obviously those areas would be in compliance.

Q Thank you. That's very responsive and helps a great deal.

Now, the place that I am headed for I think I can short-circuit the process somewhat.

Isn't it true that in the case of these particular items of non-compliance -- well, let me ask you whether it is true that in the case of these items of non-compliance any documentary evidence over the period in question, of the operating license, from January 8 to January 16, 1979, the applicant has been in compliance on these items. If there is, I'd just like to see it produced.

I believe you previously testified --

GHAIRMAN SMITH: That's a good question. Let's get an answer to that. And then, also, add to that: Or is there any other evidence which would address that.

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DR. LEEDS: Let's make sure we understand. When we say evidence, we're not speaking of evidence in the strict legal meaning. We mean any data, information, pieces of paper, terms -- any term you want to use for the word.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Office gossip.

(Laughter.)

WITNESS KELLOGG: Mr. Erwin, before we answer that question, be aware that we do, in the preoperational phase of the facility — this is before the operating license is issued — in the final construction phases we do additional inspections in the area of quality assurance and several other areas to assure outselves that when the operating license is issued that the licensee has a program developed that will implement his commitments.

In other words, we don't wait until the operating license is issued and then go out and perform the inspection to see if it's there. We try preventive inspection, if you will, to ensure the program is there before it actually is required to be inspected.

If you look at the past documentation in this area, you will find that each of the general areas that we looked at in this report were covered in previous reports in that time frame and later, and the references that are in there are general references, they do not address the specifics that this report does. And I think that that also

bears some explanation.

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Q Please explain it.
- · A (Witness Kellogg) Okay.

In the last year the Region II staff has increased a little over 100 percent. In the past we did not have the manpower to perform an inspection of this depth in the time frames that we have to cover all the facilities. This is the first time that an inspection has been performed by the same group of individuals at all of the facilities in Region II.

We are currently in that process. We haven the finished yet.

That is why I made the comment earlier when I was asked how I rated CP2L as average. They are falling into that category in this inspection.

Q Again, Mr. Ruhlman and Mr. Kellogg, --rand I'm sure that Mr. Reis and Mr. Trowbridge would categorize the point I'm trying to make as a cheap shot; but just let me make it, if I can.

If you just answer -- all I'm trying to get at is whether or not -- I understand your amplification, I appreciate it and I think it is very responsive and directly to my concern. But I would like an answer as to whether or not you can document any specific compliance with these

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items, and again, to pick up on Dr. Leeds, whether there's anything -- gossip or otherwise -- that would lead you to believe, one way or the other -- again, in order to be fair, I'll ask you -- I think you said, I think Mr. Ruhlman has said before, that there doesn't appear to be any evidence to indicate non-compliance in the past, but I'll ask that of you as well.

In other words, if there's any evidence of compliance I'd like to hear that too.

A In our inspection reports our findings are categorized into three levels.

There's acceptable; there are items of non-compliance; or they fall into a category which we've termed unresolved, more information is needed to be developed to either make it acceptable or an item of non-compliance.

Those are the only three categories of areas you will find in our inspection reports for an operating facility.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let me see if by perhaps cruder language we can establish it.

Take, for example, item C. Do you have any way of knowing if that infraction did not exist from the date that the operating license was issued?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: On that particular one, you happen to have chosen one that states there is no program

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in effect.

Presumably, if you'll notice on the first one, there had never been a program in effect. So that one, to the best of our knowledge, would have existed since the time the requirement was imposed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That could have existed?
WITNESS RUHLMAN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay, let's take another one, then. Let's talk about --

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, may I -- I'm sorry to interrupt, but -- I'd love to have him answer as to whether that's true of A and B too, since it appears that again in both of those cases they're talking about measures to establish -- measures established to control activities, and it would appear that the statement as to C would be equally. applicable in A and B.

I'm sorry. I won't interrupt you again. I just -WITNESS RUHLMAN: It does not apply to items A
and B. We're not dealing with programmatic requirements,
we're dealing with something specific.

MR. ERWIM: I'm sorry, I hope I didn't interrupt your train of thought.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, that's fine.

How do we know, if we do know, that the infraction in item B did not exist from the day of the operating license?

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WITNESS RUHLMAN: We in fact do not know.

As Mr. Kellog has indicated, these particular areas -- and here we've combined two, housekeeping and record keeping, housekeeping has been inspected on a periodic basis since the operating license was issued. The reports that I have read and happen to recall -- and I don't claim to have read them all or to recall them all -- did not identify any items of non-compliance in this area.

As I have indicated before, it was on the same day when this particular item was found, only one area was found that did not comply.

So the program existed for housekeeping. It was carried out in other areas of the plant. In this one particular area that we found, it was not carried out.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Based upon your professional judgment and your experience and what you know about the whole operation, do you think that the infraction in item B existed since the operating license?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm done, Mr. Erwin.

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BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Why not?

A (Witness Ruhlman) Because I stated previously other areas—the same areas have been inspected on other occasions when nothing was documented.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And it is likely in the normal course of events, if it had existed it probably would have been documented.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: Yes, sir, that's the requirement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But you can't say that to an absolute sense.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: No, sir.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Now B, what we're talking about is referring to -- describe the infraction in B, please.

A (Witness Ruhlman) In this particular case it would probably be helpful to refer to the detailed report which fully describes the item. I have no problem with reading it into the record.

The description would be the same --

- Q If you could make it briefer, that would be fine.
- A If you will look on page 2 of the inspection report itself, that's the page following where we identify which inspectors were involved, we take each of the areas,

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that's called the inspection summary. We basically summarize the item. It's not in the same order as contained in Appendix A. It's in the order that they appear in the report. Find the one you want, it gives you the detailed paragraph to refer to within the report.

Q All right.

Well, that would be B.

And B happens to be a detailed 9B and 11B of the report.

The item on housekeeping is on 11B and the recordkeeping is on -- 9B and 11B of the report happen to be the two that cover this one.

- Well, in order to get -- you say it's 9B and 11B?
- Right. That's correct, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm sorry, I was distracted for a moment.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: 9B and 11B within the detailed paragraphs of the report cover the item that is listed as infraction B of the item of non-compliance.

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Ω All right.
- Now the page number for that is page 18, is that correct?
- (Witness Ruhlman) 18 is correct for 9B, 18 and A 23.

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- Q 18 and 23?
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- A Yes, sir.
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- Q Okay.

boil's down to?

written procedures?

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the Chairman's question that in your own opinion this

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infraction -- that you did not think that this infraction

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had existed since the operating license.

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A That is correct, sir.

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Q . Now do you have an opinion -- now basically what

So now this is.... You stated in response to

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we're talking about are the specifics in that infraction,

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or 1, 2, and 3 on page 19, aren't they, and that's what it

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A That is correct, sir.

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That is what it boils down to, which are:

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"No written procedures existed for the

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immediate evacuation of the vault in the event

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of smoke detector actuation. Additionally,

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the vault custodian stated that, in the

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event of a small fire, she would disable

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the Halon System and fight the fire with

the available portable fire extinguisher."

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Now if no written procedures existed on January

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10, what makes you believe that there ever had been any

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A I have no reason to believe that there was.

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Q But you just stated in response to the Chairman's question that you thought that this violation had not occurred since the operating license of the plant.

A No, sir, that was not my statement.

Q Well, all right.

May I ask the Reporter to read back? That's the way I understood it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, wait a minute.

Restate it. Wouldn't that be more productive?

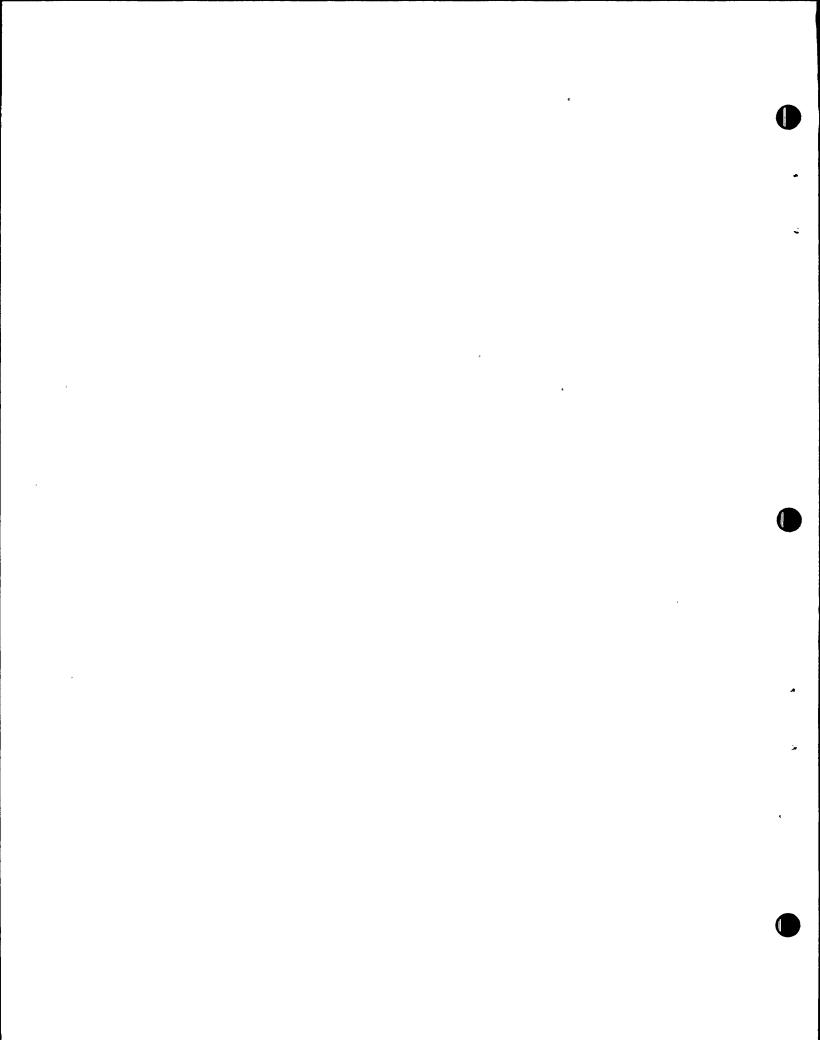
MR. ERWIN: Fine.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: The Chairman's question was do I have reason to believe that this area had existed as an infraction since the beginning of the requirement. My statement was no.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think the difference in the two answers requires an explanation.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: The difference would be that in this particular case the requirement for this particular procedure did not exist until the vault was constructed. The vault construction had not taken place at the time of the inception of the license. It was just recently completed.

The program as written allowed them to have temporary storage before the vault was in effect, and it stated that these procedures would not be needed until that time.



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MR. ERWIN: All right.

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Ω Now when was the vault constructed?
- A (Witness Ruhlman) I don't remember that off the top of my head, sir.
  - Q All right.

Mr. Kellogg, do you know?

- A (Witness Kellogg) No, I do not.
- Q "The vault was required to be a minimum use area; however, microfilming operations were established inside the vault."

Then in this particular case do you have any evidence to believe that the -- that either one or two -- well, let's read three too.

Three:

"Combustibles were not to be stored in the vault; however there were several empty cardboard boxes stored in the vault. These boxes were removed prior to the conclusion of the inspection; therefore, the licensee need only address actions taken to prevent recurrence in response to this portion of the item."

Do you have any evidence to indicate that these deficiencies -- or that these non-compliances did not exist

at any time from the construction of the vault until the day of your inspection?

A (Witness Ruhlman) Again using the definition of the Board for "evidence", I would say certainly that they did not exist all the time. Your question was "any time".

Obviously they existed any time or we wouldn't have been able to document it.

That they existed all the time, it is fairly obvious that they did not. Cardboard boxes were from items that they were using in the vault which were relatively new. They had not removed the boxes.

The microfilming operation had not been in progress for the entire period. So again, it is obvious that that could not have existed.

And to answer your next question as to how long did they, I do not remember when these went into operation. And we didn't check where the cardboard box came from to make sure of its data. So I have no idea how long it was in the vault.

MR. ERWIN: Just a moment, Mr. Chairman.

(Pause.)

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Mr. Ruhlman and Mr. Kellogg, is it true that D, E, F, and G are essentially quality control violations -- I mean quality assurance violations?

(Witness Ruhlman) They're not violations, sir; they're items of non-compliance.

I'm sorry, I apologize.

Are the infractions documented in D, E, F, and G quality assurance infractions?

By definition they all relate back to Appendix Α B, which is titled Quality Assurance, yes, sir.

Do you have any evidence as to how long those infractions have existed?

A You were referring to items D, E, F and G? Item D basically dealt with levels of storage and control of shelf-life items. The control of shelf-life items is something that on a routine basis, these items, the shortest that I know of has a deterioration age of about five years, along with ranges up to 20 years. plant has not been in operation long enough to really create a large problem in that area except for spare parts that were ordered before the plant went operational.

So that item would not have created a problem until the shortest-lived item -- we found they have stated in their procedure they were going to have a program, and that's what we cited them against. It's not that any of the items had actually deteriorated.

You'll notice that is against, in this particular case, Criterion 5, failure to follow their own procedures.

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They had stated they were going to establish a program; they had not established a program. They did not deal with any deteriorated items.

Q So in other words, the failure to establish -you have no evidence to believe that they have ever had a
program?

A No, sir. And as I stated, the shortest-lived item would not yet have come to the point where it needed to be controlled.

Q I understand that.

But I'm only asking whether or not you had any evidence as to whether they had ever had a program?

A Indeed, the evidence indicated they did not have a program.

- Q At any time during the period of the operation of the plant to the day of the inspection?
  - A That is correct, sir.
  - Q. All right.

As for number E --

A Item E dealt with failure to calibrate in accordance with Volume 8 of Appeal M. That was a fairly recent commitment. The problem here was that the licensee — it was not that he is not calibrating it, calibrating his instruments.

He had specifically stated he would follow

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Volume 8. Volume 8 did not contain the specific procedures that were required. It was he was not doing it in accordance with what he said he was going to do it. It was not that he was not calibrating, it was he was not calibrating it in accordance with what he said he was going to do.

The calibration was being conducted. The citation as written was that he was not doing it the way he said he was going to do it, and which we subsequently approved after he submitted it to us.

Q All right.

But until the time that it was approved upon submission, it existed --

A It did not exist in Volume 8. It had never existed in Volume 8, and so he presumably could never have done it in accordance with Volume 8.

Q All right.

So then, why was he cited?

A Re was cited for it because he said he was going to do it in accordance with Volume 8.

 $\Omega$  All right.

to conduct something that he couldn't commit to.

- A I cannot state the source of his error, sir.
- Q Well, I mean, he committed to do something, the licensee -- I'd rather not fall into the habit of

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referring to CP&L as "he" -- but the Applicant orthe Licensee to my understanding -- my understanding from you is that number E refers to a commitment to do something on the part of the Licensee, and you have stated to us that it was impossible for him to perform that.

Or am I correct in understanding you to say that it was impossible for him to perform his promise?

A No.

 $\Omega$  All right.

Then what is the deficiency, then, again? I'm sorry, I'm not following you, and I'd like to get it clear.

A On page 22 of the report you will find that, his March 30, 1977 letter. Again, you will notice it is a rather recent commitment, March 30 of '77. It was the latest of all of his commitments. It specifically stated that he was going to calibrate his instruments in accordance with Volume 8 of the Plant Operation Manual.

You will notice, getting down to the next sentence, it says:

"His manual did not address instrument calibration."

2 I understand that.

And so I'm trying to put this in layman's language so that I can understand what the significance of the error is.

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He was not following his procedures. He said he was going to do it one way; he was doing it a different That's an item of non-compliance. way.

To put it in layman's language, if he says he's going to paint all the valves green and we find one that's red, that's a non-compliance.

All right.

Now I believe you said, though, earlier that there was some implication that -- or you believed that what he committed to do was something that he was not in a position to do.

- No, sir, that was never my statement.
- All right.

Well, I'm just asking --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't think that there is any confusion on ideas. I think there's confusion in the language that's being used here.

He wasn't in a position to follow the procedures in Volume 8 because there were no procedures in Volume 8.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, isn't the answer to his question, then, in that respect yes?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: No, sir. He said it was not possible. Certainly he could have put the procedures in there any time he wanted to and followed them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: At the point in time where no procedures existed it would not have been possible to follow those procedures.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q His deficiency was in not coming up with procedures.

A (Witness Ruhlman) No, sir. It was not coming up with procedures and placing them in Volume 8.

He had procedures; they were elsewhere.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There is no idea confusion here.

MR. ERWIN: I don't think there is either. I would just like to get it clear.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, let's move on.

MR. ERWIN: I would like the idea to be clear in the record. Otherwise....

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, my observation of these witnesses has been that when they understand what you want to know, they not only answer the question, but they supply additional information.

So why don't you just simply explain to them what your problem is and see if they can't solve it.

MR. ERWIN: Well, I'm trying to do that. That's exactly what I'm trying to do. I'm trying to articulate any problem that I may have with their testimony.

BY MR. ERWIN:

mpbl3 1 Now under F, this also is essentially a QA Q 2 problem, is that right? 3 (Witness Ruhlman) Anything that's cited with 4 a criterion reference to Appendix B is by definition a 5 quality assurance problem, sir. 6 I understand that. 7 So the answer is yes. 8 Α Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN SMITH: That would be helpful. 9 Where it is possible to begin your answer with 10 a yes or a no, begin it, then follow with your explanation. 11 MR. ERWIN: I'm just trying to lay.... 12 BY MR. ERWIN: 13 I'm not disputing anything that any of you say. 14 I'm just trying to establish what it is that you are saying 15 so that I can understand it and others can understand it. 16 The problem identified in F is a failure to 17 establish a program, is that not correct? 18 (Witness Ruhlman) That is correct. 19 Now is there any evidence that the Applicant 20 had ever previously during the operation of the plant 21 established such a program? 22 In the particular case of 7B -- and that's I 23 think discussed in 7D of the report --24

And what page is that?

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That's on page 13, sir.

It deals with two specific items. First of all -- and I don't have the exact numbers -- the number of people involved, the Licensee's staff in this particular area had recently taken a very drastic jump. These were all basically new people. So, again, when the Chairman asked the question rephrasing your question about had this existed for forever or from when the requirements stated, I said no it presumably had not, that would be because the people who were involved in the items of non-compliance had not been employed by CPaL in that particular capacity since the license had issued. They had only recently been employed.

I don't have the exact date. I'm sure CP&L would be glad to supply that for you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that your question, however, was somewhat different.

MR. ERVIN: I believe it was as well.

BY MR. ERWIN:

In order to pinpoint the question to you, it appears to me that the two operative paragraphs obviously under 13 -- now I'm reading on page 13, is that right --

- (Witness Ruhlman) Yes, sir.
- -- under D?
- Yes, sir.
- All right. Ω

The second and third paragraph:

houses, the inspector found that personnel

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"In reviewing activities in the ware-

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performing receipt inspections were certified

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as required by Section 1.3 of ANSI N45.2.6.

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The licensee was unable to show the inspector

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any program which established, verified, or

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documented the training/certification of

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receipt inspectors."

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Now I'm just asking you, in this instance,

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12 the licensee was able to show any inspector at any time in

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the past any program which established, verified, or document-

whether the licensee -- whether you have any evidence that

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ed the training/certification of receipt inspectors.

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No, sir, of my own knowledge I have no specific

recollection of that item ever being inspected before.

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All right.

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Mr. Kellogg, in your review of previous inspec-

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tions of this plant, do you have any such evidence?

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(Witness Kellogg) No, sir. Or have you seen any such evidence?

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Maybe we can make an arrangement

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so that we can get the answers wholesale.

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Wouldn't it generally be true that where the

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commitments required that a program be established, or that

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a plan be developed, and if at the time of your inspection there is no program in place and no plan in place, generally wouldn't it be your presumption that that program had never been established, because it's not likely to start a program and stop it?

Would it be more likely true than not?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: It would be more likely true than not.

But I have seen specific cases -- not of this licensee -- where a program was established and was later discontinued.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

Now I don't intend to interfere with the specific questions, but generally in many activities of life there is an assumption that once an activity is begun it continues to go until it stops. That's Smith's Law of Inertia.

(Laughter.)

MR. ERWIN: Just a moment, please.

(Pause.)

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, would you give me just a moment to consult with Mr. Eddleman? He wishes me to make some specific questions to the witnesses on his behalf, and I would be happy to do so. And I have not had the opportunity prior to this time to discuss it with him.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you want a break?

MR. ERWIN: That would be fine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: "Let's have a ten minute break.

(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you ready, Mr. Erwin? Did
you have enough time?

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Eddleman, as I stated before the break, has asked me to ask a few questions of the witnesses. I would ask them to turn to page 25 of the Appendix, the third item, C, at the bottom.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No one is objecting to this.

MR. O'NEILL: I couldn't hear him, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There are no objections to this procedure. I would think before you could ask questions on behalf of Mr. Eddleman they would have to be questions that your client would adopt, because Mr. Eddleman has no standing as a party here, only as an adviser to you and the Attorney General. You are under no obligation to ask any questions. In fact, you should accept those questions as your own.

MR. ERWIN: I'll be more than happy to do so. I just wanted to— You know, I wanted to give Mr. Eddlemen not any blame but any credit for the questions. I think they are intelligent questions. And they were not questions that I had intended to ask, but we will adopt them as our own.

CHAIRMAN SHIMH: Very good.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Soction C, "Rapetitive Failures - Evaluation."

Could you briskly summarize what the problem is that is identified in this section?

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A (Witness Ruhlman) Yes, sir. These two valves that are referred to as valve operator failures for F008 and F009 are valves which are in the shutdown cooling system which is required to operate to place the plant in a shutdown cooling mode as quoted in the first paragraph.

The indicated failures have been when these valves have been either cold or hot, going from cold to hot, and the valve was required to operate to open.

But I should point out that this particular valve is not necessary to operate in the ECCS mode, the emergency core cooling system mode. It's for placing the plant in the shutdown cooling mode which is different from that. It's not one of those valves that's required to operate as part of the engineered safety system.

and would overload the motor, causing it to fail, and while one of these valves would fail, the other would remain shut.

The requirements in the technical specifications is that they have one of the two valves either shut or operable. So when they open one, if it fails the other being shut meets the technical specifications for isolation purposes.

We found no place where they had violated the limiting condition for operation. The problem that we have identified was, rather, the evaluation of these particular

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failures.

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As we discussed it with the plant, the data which was necessary to be taken to determine if the motor was undersized usually involved taking current readings and things of that nature. If the motor was in fact overloading, they could tell it with a current reading. They had initiated that recently but they had not completed it.

Our point here was -- and you'll notice this was not a citation -- was a question of they did not have a structured program for doing this. It was not a case that they weren't doing it, but there was nothing that required the parsons to do it automatically, or that would fall into this system.

We also referenced that this particular licensee is part of NPRDS, that is, the Nuclear Plant Reliability Data Systems, which is one of those programs which many licensees feed data on failure into. He has the system. It was just not adapted for this particular purpose. There's no requirement that he adapt it for that purpose.

We only noted in the report that it could certainly be adapted to meet that requirement, the requirement being further noticed that if a motor fails more than once that they do something about it as far as, you know, initiating some sort of action to see if the failure is generic or if it is one time or if it is a specific type of failure.

We had no problem with the specific examples we identified in that they were doing something. An engineering study was in fact underway. That was why it was not cited.

What we noticed is they had no requirement placed upon themselves programmatically to do what they were doing, and we asked that they document the program. And that's the—This particular one is combined with the item for feedback into procurement. Both of those are requirements that they have a system. It doesn't say it has to be a codified system; it doesn't say it has to be a single system; it doesn't say it has to be part of NPRDS.

evaluate trends, and the specific citations and quotations out of 18.7 are given, specific paragraphs which require that. And the specific paragraphs that require in the procurement area are given in Detail 70, and certainly they can use the same system for both, the gist of the matter being that when they have a failure that they feed that back into their Purchasing Department so that they don't buy bad parts repetitively.

- Q Now you did not personally observe such an event?
- A No, sir. We reviewed their documentation.
- Q You reviewed their plant logs?
- A In this particular case I believe it was maintenance work requests, sir.

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"While review of plant logs indicated that no (tech spec) limits had been exceeded and

Well, in this case, while reviewing -- It starts:

that no limiting conditions for operations had been entered, the failures had not received prompt atten-

tion for correction."

A Yes, sir. There are two different elements. The first thing is the way we identified the failures, which is what I thought your question referred to, was by reviewing the maintenance work requests.

We then took the next step to make sure that at no time those failures constituted a violation of the technical specifications which would have been citable, which we did by reviewing the plant logs and determining that when one valve failed, the only data that was available from the maintenance work request, that the other valve was shut or operable by the technical specifications, which we did by reviewing the plant logs.

Q How many times did your review of the maintenance-- Was it maintenance work requests?

A Yos.

Q -- reveal that the valves had failed?

A I didn't inspect this particular item. It was inspected by Mr. Ashendan. If it is not in the report, I would not know from my parsonal knowledge.

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So you don't know how many times it failed? Q

No, sir. It says "several," which would be more Α than two and less than many.

All right, I'll accept that.

Do you know when-- Do you have any knowledge as to the pariod of time over which these failures occurred?

Since the plant got its operating license until now. It would be -- First of all, the failures would only occur as an indicator when they were going into the shutdown cooling mode. I have not direct knowledge of how many times the plant has shut down and gone into the shutdown cooling moda.

But since they operate most of the time, the failures I would say on a probabilistic basis would only occur two or three times; or have a window for occurring two or three times a year when they shut down and they're required to go into shutdown cooling, which is not required at every shutdown. Of those, I don't know how many times it failed, but it is not something that can happen on an everyday basis.

Q But the answer is that you don't know the period of time over which these failures occurred?

They can only have occurred from the time that there was fuel in the core, which was after the issuance of the OL until the date on which we conducted the inspection.

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Q All right.

But they could have occurred since, from -- over a period of time extending from the operating license -- from the first time that the plant shut down through the date of the inspection or through the date of the last time the plant shut down prior to the inspection? Is that correct? Is that the specific window, as you put it?

A From a general basis, technically that would be slightly incorrect. It would be the first shutdown after they had been hot after they had loaded fuel since it only appeared to happen when there was a difference in temperature.

Q All right. Thank you.

Item J in Appendix A refers to -- on page 5 of Appendix A refers to the design changes and the objection, as I understand it, is not to the design changes but to the fact that they were not accompanied with a written safety evaluation. Is that correct?

A Yes, Sir.

If I may explain just slightly --

Ω Please do.

A It was not indicative that the safety evaluation was not performed. If that would have been so the item would have been an infraction. Based on discussions with the engineers, the safety evaluation was performed. It was documented in an abbreviated type of form, just, you know, a

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couple of quick words as opposed to enough of an explanation in documentary form to prove to somebody reading it later that indeed the evaluation had been done.

We did take the trouble to discuss it with the responsible engineer. Their oral statements would have supported it. The specific requirement is that they have a record that is in writing.

It was not a case that we found any case that the safety evaluation was inadequate, had not been performed. In fact, the documentation was there to indicate something had been done. It was the documentation in the form of writing, in and of and by itself, would not have met the requirements of 50?59 for a written record.

Q But these-- In order to get a proper preface to your elaboration, would you describe the necessity -- the theory behind the requirement for safety analyses to accompany design changes?

MR. REIS: I object to the question. There is no showing that the witness has competence to do it. As shown in the material, it's a regulatory requirement. I don't think this witness is competent to testify as to the philosophy behind regulatory requirements. They are just binding.

And I think the question is immaterial and irrelevant from that point of view, where there is no showing of competency on the part of the witness.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have an answer to the question?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: No, sir, I have no reasons, as Counsel has stated, to know why the law was written. I enforce policy: I don't make it.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But the fact is you don't know?

WITNESS RUHLMAN: In this particular case, no,

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. I don't have to rule; do

(Laughter.)

BY MR. ERWIN:

Ω But the requirement does read, does it not:

"This safety analysis shall provide

the technical data, supporting the evaluation, and

the safety questions considered and analyzed as

safe that form the basis for the determination that

the modification does or does not involve an un
reviewed safety question."

Let me ask you whather the cursory written notations or whatever your phrase was, on the part of the licensee met any of those standards, whether they contained technical data, supporting the evaluation and/or safety questions considered and analyzed.

A (Witness Ruhlman) Again I would like to take a

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chance to refer to the fact I did not inspect this particular item. This was inspected, as I indicated before, by Mr. Jenkins. I believe I indicated that before.

It should be covered in Datail 8-B.

As stated here, the summary was not always written and when the summary was written, it did not include -- quote:

"....the basis for the determination that the change did not involve an unreviewed safety question."

In his particular cases, -- and I recall the discussions, I don't recall all of them with Mr. Jenkins on this item -- the examples that he selected would find, as I said, sometimes a cursory statement was written. The summary did not, in our opinion, our professional opinion, provide the bases for making the determination.

In each case, as I said, we did discuss it with the engineers in charge of making the design package and in his oral statements he indicated he had gone through the thought process, he just had not documented it.

Q . Are you competent to discuss what the design change packages -- what in brief they relate to?

A No, sir.

Q Is Mr. Kallogg?

A (Witness Kellogg) No, sir.

Q Is Mr. Jenkins?

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A (Witness Ruhlman) Mr. Jenkins would have been. He reviewed the actual packages, and I presume they are available for review still.

Q But you can't tell me what RCIC space heater unit 2, the inerting primary containment ISI HPCI test point ADSV 21R614 alarm set point change RWC US flexible coupling means?

A I can tell you what the abbreviations stand for.

Q Well, I mean do you know what the-- Can you explain the system which were involved in the design changes?

A Yes, sir, I can explain the system in general.

I can't tell you what the specific change— Let's take it as an example—

Q I'm not looking for the specific design change.

I'm simply trying to establish what these design changed involved and what part of the plant they were involved in,

and what their safety significance is or might be.

A Well, in the particular case of the reactor core isolation cooling, the first one, the RCIC space heater, apparently — and again I did not read the specific design change — they either added or modified the space heater in the reactor core isolation cooling, either in the turbine or — I would presume it was probably something in the turbine to keep it warm because of steam emission problems.

The safety significance would be that if they had

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to make an electrical penetration, for instance through a casing in order to connect the heater, did that penetration in any way significantly reduce the ability of the casing to withstand steam or something of that nature, but I don't know what any of these are.

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Q That's a very responsive answer and I appreciate it. That's the kind of answer I'm looking for in each of these five cases

A De-inerting the primary containment. There are so many things that could possibly be involved with that. It's basically that the containment by itself is required to be in an inert atmosphere during operation. And this is something for removing that inert atmosphere. It could be a valve, it could be a blower, it could be any one of a number of things that were added. I have no way of knowing just from the title of the thing just what it was.

The in-service inspections are a requirement imposed by the Commission. That's what ISI stands for.

The high pressure coolant injection system is one of the systems that's required to undergo in-service inspection. It appears that they've added a particular test point for the in-service inspection, which could be the penetration of a pipe in order to facilitate the installation of some sort of gauge which would be used for the in-service inspection to determine if the thing was operable. And again, in that case, the penetration of the piping: did they in any way violate any of the ASME codes if the piping was an ASME code pipe, or something of that nature.

The ADS is the automatic depressurization system.

The alarm set point change, I believe on this one that was on

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the tailpipes, I seem to recall that discussion, where they had steam-- These valves-- Well, first of all, let me ask counsel: Are you familiar with the operation of a boiling water reactor?

Q Only vaguely: But Mr. Eddleman says that he is.

A Since he is acting with counsel on this one: On the automatic depressurization system, it's a steam release system which is operated at a particular set point. These valves, which are basically steam relief valves, lift; and, of course, if they lift it indicates that you're depressurizing the system.

On the alarm set point change, there are thermocouples installed downstream of the values to let you know if the value is leaking. And what they did, they changed the alarm set point, either up or down. I would suspect it probably was increased; which is not unusual. In many cases they find after they've built the plant that the ambient air temperature around the values is such that you're constantly setting off the alarm and it does not perform its function of alerting the operator that the value has lifted. In that case they go back and analyse what the ambient temperature in the area is and set the alarm at some point higher than that, so that it will indicate what the — you know, indicate that the value was lifted, not just that you had reached that ambient air temperature.

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As I recall, that's what that particular change

The RWCUS, I'm not familiar with that. In the secondary cooling systems they use a number of various things. It is obviously -- I'm assuming it is reactor water cooling of some system. The clean-up system, it's the reactor water clean-up system. They use a number of different-- That's not standardized in our industry. And apparently at some place in that system they installed a flexible coupling because of vibration or something, which is giving a problem with the fixed installation. And, again, the analysis would be that the flexible coupling did not in any way affect the safety related operation of the system.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Erwin, how much more? Can you give us an estimate of how much more cross-examination you have?

MR. ERWIN: Relatively little.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just wanted to observe that the issues of the proceeding are not a detailed evaluation of the Brunswick operation. It's only as to management capability. And we're getting into great detail; you understand, Mr. Eddleman, we're getting into great detail here, and there has to be a point beyond which we've gone too far on the analysis of individual incidents.

MR. ERWIN: Again, I'm not-- I was asking for the

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safety significance of these items. I can try to establish that very briefly.

I appreciate the amplitude with which the witnesses have answered the questions. They have been more
than, as you say, they've been more than responsive.

I'm trying to make a very simple point at a much lower threshold than their answers. And I'm sorry if I'm-- I don't mean to be wasting time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No; I just wanted to point outWe will err on the margin of getting too much information.

MR. ERWIN: I don't mean to be wasting your

time or the witness' time or my time.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Now isn't it true that the CPSL management has been -- has tried to get that de-inerting primary containment requirement changed for this plant?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the examiner, the attorney, to establish a connection with that to the issues in this case, as a preface to the question.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: What do you intend to show?

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, I think the significance, as explained to me by Mr. Eddleman, is that the commitment was made to the requirement in the initial -- in the license, and that since that time management has attempted to change the requirement. And Mr. Eddleman informs me that it has not

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this is one of the places in which there was a failure to document a design -- the safety significance of a design change, it would be apparent to me that it might -- you know, that there might very well be a rational connection between the position of management opposing the requirement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. But it would seem to me that the worst conceivable answer to your question is not going to support any proposed findings.

But, go ahead.

MR. ERWIN: Perhaps not. Again, as I say, I'm adopting these questions as my own.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Q Do you know whether the--
- A (Witness Ruhlman) I do not know.
- A (Witness Kellogg) I don't know either.
- Now as to the fourth of the changes, can you tell me whether the steam that is released at this point is radio-active, or contains radioactive material?

A (Witness Ruhlman) I have no direct knowledge that it does. But the system it is tied to does contain radioactive steam.

Q All right.

Then is it possible this steam released at this

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point would contain zadioactive material?

MR. REIS: Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, I have to again object to the form of the question, "Is it possible." It is not a proper question in examination. It doesn't establish anything. I presume anything is possible in this world.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, you mean answer that. And then if he wants to establish the probability, he can.

This is a very difficult area to rule upon because there are no guidelines as to when operating experience rises to the magnitude of management capability. But I'm pretty sure that we're below that level, safely below that level in these questions and answers.

But because of the possibility that you can establish it, we're going to let you go. Just proceed.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: I would like clarification of the question.

When you say: is it possible that radioactive steam can be released -- Released to what?

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Q Released to the outside atmosphere.
- A (Witness Ruhlman) By the design of the system, not directly.
  - Q . How, then, if not directly?
  - A This system discharges to the torus, which is in

itself vented and controlled, so it discharges underwater to the torus.

- Q Is that put through an offgas system?
- A Under normal operations. The system is part of the containment system which is controlled through the standby gas treatment system, the offgas system, however they happen to vent it. They have a number of options.
- Q Mr. Ruhlman, did you answer the questionnaire circulated by Mr. Long in Region 2? Did you submit an answer to a memorandum from F. J. Long, the subject: Inspection Findings at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant and other CP&L Facilities, which is Appendix A -- which is Appendix A to the Panel III testimony?
  - A What was the date of that memorandum?
- Q The date-- I don't know that it's dated. It doesn't appear to be dated.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I've just gone through it and I--

MR. ERWIN: It's October or thereabouts, I think.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I've just gone through the responses and I couldn't identify the signatures on any of them.

Why don't you hand him the package?

(Document handed to the panel.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: See if you recognize the memorandum See if you can find your response.

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WITNESS RUHLMAN: I don't recall seeing the particular document you reference. It would have been illogical, since I had not inspected any CPSL plant at that point in time, and had only been with the region for a month, for me to be included in the questionnaire.

## BY MR. ERWIN:

Q You transferred to Region 2 in September? When were you transferred to Region 2?

A (Witness Ruhlman) I'm not trying to be evasive. That is a difficult question.

I was transferred to Region 2 on a guaranteed loan-back to Region 1. My physical body arrived here on August 15th. I didn't take up duties in this region until around the mid-part of September. I was loaned back to Region 1.

Q Now you've stated that you consider, in light of your inspections at Brunswick, that Brunswick is an average plant in Region 2; is that correct?

A I believe I stated with respect to the quality assurance elements that I audited I find their program about average.

Q How many inspections have you done? --or, rather, how many other plants have you inspected in Region 2 since your employment in Region 2?

A To the best of my knowledge I think it's seven.

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Now, do you have available to you, or does

Mr. Kellogg have available to him, the inspection reports of
those other inspections, when they have been compiled and
submitted to the--

A · They're all in the public document rooms and they're all in our docket file.

Q Q Do you remember the numbers of items of noncompliance contained in the seven other inspections which you performed in Region 2?

A . I would not care to state for the record exactly the number of items of non-compliance on each and every one of the ones I inspected. The most recent one, I have not yet got the report through typing, so I happen to recall that one. It contained eleven items of non-compliance.

There was one other which I recall that seemed to contain thirteen.

Those are the only two I recall.

As Mr. Kellogg pointed out, one of those inspections was conducted prior to issuance of the operating license. Prior to issuance of operating licenses, as I have stated, items which are with respect to the operational quality assurance program would not be cited as items of non-compliance, because there is no requirement for compliance. So those plants where we did pre-operational QA inspections would not have resulted in items of non-compliance.

- Q I appreciate your response, but the answer is that you do remember two, and one was 11 and one was 13?
  - A To the best of my recollection.
- Q Does Mr. Kellogg remember the items of non-compliance in these seven inspections?
- A (Witness Kellogg) As Mr. Ruhlman has indicated, of these inspections there have been three inspections at pre-operational plants.
  - Q Let's just rule those out.
  - A All right. Those would be --
  - Q They are not analogous, according to you.
- A Well, they are somewhat, not non-compliance numbers, but they are in just items identified, total items.
- Q I'm perfectly willing for you, if you choose them, then there would be four operational inspections, is that right?
  - A 'That's correct.
- Q Now, in the four operational inspections, what are the numbers that you remember? Of the number of items of non-compliance?
- A (Witness Ruhlman) Well, within those four—this hearing has heard a number of people point out the difficulty in comparing the plants. One of the difficulties is, as I have referenced earlier, that we inspect modules. How many modules we inspect is dictated by how many have been previously inspected. In other words, how many we put

together for a given inspection.

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One of the four operational inspections we did did not inspect as many modules as we inspected here, so that one would have to be ruled out, since there is no basis for comparison.

And of the three that have been inspected that would be similar, we can give you two numbers, which are ll and 13. I don't recall the third one.

May we confer? Maybe we can come up with something for you.

(The panel conferring.)

The other operational plant also have fewer modules inspected, so it reduces down to the three I gave you, 11, 13 and 11 here at CP&L. So, of the three operational plants that we've inspected with the same number of modules I guess you'd have to say they are the lowest, or tied for the lowest, since they were 11, 13 and 11.

- Q You say there were 11 items?
- A A through K, if that's 11.
- Q But there were 14 new items which -- these were items of non-compliance?
- A That's what you asked for as the basis of comparison.
- Q There were three other items requiring management attention for correction, isn't that right?

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- A Fourteen, I believe.
- Q All right, 14. But 3 other items. Are there
  14 new items other than the items of non-compliance?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q Oh. I'm sorry.
- A (Witness Kellogg) There are a total of 26 items in this report that either require action on the licensee's part or followup on our part for resolution.
- Q So your categorization of average is based on three plants?
- A (Witness Ruhlman) No, because you see, in our case we look at all the items. In other words, the fact that it doesn't turn into an item of non-compliance which was the basis you asked for comparision on, is something that's artificial in our mind. The fact that we --
- Q I didn't ask for the basis of comparison, I just asked the number.
  - A Well, that's what I'm saying. That's why we had to sort out, because you had asked for those specific numbers. From our basis as forming an average we look at the fact if we inspect a program before it's operational, it generates no items of non-compliance, but it generates a number of items. And we're basing it on that total comparison, because those are things which had the plant had an operating license could have been items of

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non-compliance.

So our average is based on the entire number of inspections that have been performed, and, as opposed to taking in this case 11, our number would have been 27 for this report. 11 items of non-compliance, 14 items requiring management followup, 1 inspector follow item. Well, I believe that adds up to 26 items.

And that's what would be average among all plants.

Q But the plants you're considering in determining whether it's average or not, are three?

A No, sir. As I said, only on the basis of items of non-compliance. We also take in those preoperational plants that we did in our average, and we look on it as — we break it down on an average in its yield per module, which allows us to take in all inspections.

A (Witness Kellogg) I think also, as a matter of clarification, in looking at a plant that has an operating license that has not had this in-depth inspection before, that to make an accurate comparison, which is what I tried to do, that you need to look at those plants which do not have an operating license and thereby have not been penalized by items of non-compliance.

If those plants were allowed to be licensed with the program that they had written in these other cases, they would have the same numbers of items of non-compliance if

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not more.

Total items, we have had in the area of 50 items in one inspection report in a pre-operational plant, and it ranges from there down to 20.

Q You're saying that a pre-operational inspection would tend to reveal more items -- would tend, as a rule, to reveal more items -- not of non-compliance, but more items requiring management attention, than operational?

A What we're saying, sir, is that the same inspection will probably, as we have said, average the same number of items.

Now, the division between items of non-compliance and unresolved items or other items is only a factor of whether they have an operating license or not, and, therefore, the requirements have become law.

A (Witness Ruhlman) And that's not necessarily true, because it makes a difference if the plant has another operating utility — or whether the utility has another operating plant, rather, and they're applying the same program to another plant. Then that would not necessarily be true.

Q Okay. So you don't believe that there is any -that pre-operational inspections tend to reveal more items,
or tend to produce more items requiring management attention
than an operational?

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A You can't say categorically. The first plant, if it's under different management, if it's a different program, yes.

Q I'm not asking you in any individual case. I'm just asking for a tendency or trend. If you can't spot one, that's fine.

Both of you came from the Navy, is that correct?

- A (Witness Kellogg) Yes, sir.
- A (Witness Ruhlman) Yes.
- Q How would you compare the Navy QA program to the NRC's?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Sustained.

(Laughter.)

MR. ERWIN: On behalf of Mr. Eddleman and my client, I would like to enter an objection -- exception, rather.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Under the Rules of Practice it's not necessary to note exceptions.

MR. ERWIN: I understand, Thank you.

I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: State?

Oh. I want to remind you that there's an unanswered question remaining with respect to the responses to Mr. Long's memorandum. Did you abandon that line? Mr. Kellogg was looking through the responses to Mr. Long's

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memorandum and --

MR. ERWIN: Yes. Thank you.

BY MR. ERWIN:

- Q Do either of your names appear in this compilation of responses?
  - A (Witness Kellogg) They do not.
  - A (Witness Ruhlman) Mine does not.
  - Q Does yours, Mr. Ruhlman?
  - A No, sir: As previously stated, mine does not.

MR. ERWIN: Thank you very much.

EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD

BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q Well, let's just find out about that, before we leave the subject.

Did you receive the memorandum from Mr. Long?

- A (Witness Kellogg) Yes, sir, I did.
- Q But you just didn't return it?
- A In my function as section chief, I do not on a routine basis perform inspections. I perform appraisals of the inspections, inspectors performing an inspection, and at the time of that memorandum I had, I believe, only at one time been to a CP&L facility, and that had been to appraise an inspector. Therefore, the answers would have been no, and I so indicated that orally to Mr. Long.
  - Q That is because you were a branch chief?

A Section chief.

Q. Did you have information as to the office practice along the line of returning those memoranda? Did other section chiefs also respond as you did, or don't you know?

A I have no knowledge of that, sir.

Q As a section chief, if you had continued to answer the questions could you have answered any of those questions, notwithstanding the fact that you did not respond as a section chief?

For example, -- do you have a copy of the questionnaire there?

A No, sir. I handed it back to you.

(Document handed to Witness Kellogg.)

- Q You're already familiar with the memorandum?
- A Yes, sir. I have seen the memorandum before.
- Q In response to question number 2, were you familiar with inspection reports prepared under your supervision?
  - A Yas, sir, I was.
- Ω All right. Then modify that question and give an answer to it:

Do the reports prepared under your supervision adequately and accurately reflect the inspections?

- A Yes, sir, they do.
- Q All right. Number 3: Do you have any evidence,

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including your professional judgement, that would reflect favorably or adversely on the capability of CP&L management to construct or in the future operate Harris?

A With respect to question 3, sir--I would say that my answer to question 1 would have been no.

My answer to question 3, based on the time --

- Q Well, I didn't say --
- A I realize that, sir. I just wanted to elaborate.

My answer, based on question 3 as you have rephrased it, would have been no opinion, based on only, to my knowledge at that time, one visit to the plant site, for which the items that have been identified we had not reinspected the area, and therefore I had no basis for making an opinion as to whether they were good, bad or indifferent.

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Q And there was no basis for you to make an opinion based upon the inspection reports prepared under your supervision?

I wasn't asking you to limit your judgment to what you -- your eyeball exposure, but you have exposure to the records too, don't you?

A Yes, sir, I do.

I would say that in the area of the inspections that had been conducted under my supervision, that there was not enough data to formulate an opinion at that point.

Q Well, then, number four, then, the answer sort of suggests itself, but I'll ask you about it.

"Please discuss any matters relating to the CP&L management of facilities not encompassed by the above questions that might be beneficial to the Board in arriving at its decision."

A Again, I would not have an input either favorably or adversely that would affect the decision.

Q And the final one:

"Have you formed an opinion concerning CP&L's capability to construct and operate Harris."

No, sir, I have not.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I guess we're ready for the

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State now.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION (Resumed)

## BY MR. GORDON:

- Q Were you answering the Chairman's question based on at the time the questionnaire was submitted to you?
  - 'A (Witness Kellogg) That's correct, sir, yes.
  - Q Okay.

At this time -- this is to both of you:

Based on your experience and professional judgment, do you have an opinion on the capability of CP&L to operate Shearon Harris, and if so, what is that opinion?

A (Witness Ruhlman) Let me say that the only inspection I performed, any CP&L inspection, is the one in front of you. I have not yet seen their answers to our items of non-compliance. I have not yet reinspected to determine what they are.

I have no basis for an opinion.

Q On your experience?

A (Witness Kellogg) As Mr. Ruhlman has indicated, we have not reinspected the area subject to that report. In the past, for those items that have been identified to CP&L in the areas under my responsibility, they have been responsible in taking action to correct them.

I would have to say at this point that I cannot give you an opinion, or my opinion would not be adverse or

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for for the reason that really this is a management controlled inspection. It is the only one that my team has performed there. And I would give you a basis of opinion on the results of the action taken with respect to this inspection.

A (Witness Ruhlman) May I amplify on my response?

The only thing that I would note is that as indicated in the letter, they did fix one item before we left, which is again statistically unusual. They did have one item of non-compliance that we required no response to because they fixed it before we left the site.

Now not every licensee has something he can fix that rapidly, and those that have them don't always do it. But that is something that is out of the normal which requires us to write a special paragraph to put that in.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: One doesn't make much of a statistical basis.

WITNESS RUHLMAN: That's what I was going to say.

But to make the answer fully responsive, the

only indication I would have would have been positive. But

it's not much of an indication.

## BY MR. GORDON:

Q Well, based on your experience and professional judgment, were any of the infractions or deficiencies unusual compared to other facilities, of an unusual nature?

Have you come across any of these before?

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A (Witness Ruhlman) The last answer to the second question is a lot easier: Yes, I have come across these before. As to whether or not they're unusual, that would call for a conclusion.

Q Were any of the infractions or deficiencies hazardous to the health and safety of the citizens of this state?

A Not as we found them.

MR. GORDON: That's all the questions I have.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Applicant?

MR. O'NEILL: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that we had requested that these witnesses be available to support the document that Staff desires to introduce into evidence. However, the cross-examination and their responses have. I think, accomplished most of what I desired to do, and that is to place this document into perspective.

I will, then, ask only a very few of the questions
I had originally intended.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

Q Gentlemen, as I understand Mr. Kellogg, you indicated this is a new team for Region II and a new emphasis on quality assurance, isn't that correct?

A (Witness Kellogg) That's correct, sir.

Q I take it by that answer, then, that this new team is going into this area of quality assurance and their

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inspection program in much greater depth and intensity than has been accomplished previously?

This inspection has been conducted as a team, as you can see from the front page of the report, with a number of inspectors for a period of time. I believe that this is the first time that this inspection has been done with this many people in this period of time to this depth at CPaL.

Q A QA inspection is primarily a review of documentation, if my understanding is correct.

A Documentation and the procedures that require that documentation, yes.

Q Although there is some actual -- as I believe the term is used -- eyeball inspection with respect to housekeeping items, for example.

A That's correct.

Q Again to place it in perspective, let's pick the housekeeping type inspection.

You may have reviewed in that module ten, 20, 100 items. What number would you suggest would be most likely, on the order of 20 or 100 or....

A (Witness Ruhlman) In this particular case, as far as the procedures, the module requires you to review the program, which we did. Then it requires you to go out

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and actually look at something in the field. We only go out and look at one area. It so happens that the individual that was selected, was assigned this particular module, selected the diesel room.

As was indicated in the testimony yesterday, we don't do a random sample. We do not put all of the areas that the licensee maintains, like housekeeping, into a bag, shake them up and pick one out.

It was selected because of its susceptibility to exactly what we found, which is why he selected that to go look at.

Q I take it from your experience, it is not unusual to find a little bit of oil under a diesel, whether in the bilges or whether in the room.

A A little bit of oil, no. And that's -- the citation was not because there was a little bit of oil. It was because of the amount, not the fact that there was oil there.

In fact, I remember trying to get Mr. Ashenden to quantify it. He originally put "large". I required him to quantify it, and I believe he ended up putting some value number in, and I can't find that detail right now. I guess it would be 11B.

I did require him to go back and quantify it.
We recognized the problem of trying to deal with, you know,

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how much is "large", how much is "small". We do recognize the semantics problems.

And he said in this case ten gallons, and that was what was unusual. It was not all obviously concentrated in one area. It was in a pipe trench, as indicated in the report. So it was not the fact that oil existed. I believe that's probably a requirement of having a diesel. It was the fact that it had not been cleaned up. It was the fact that it had not been cleaned up. The was the basis for the citation.

Q Mr. Ruhlman, in inspecting QA programs, when you find that you have no evidence and documentation that a program has been established, for example in the calibration area, that does not necessarily indicate that the licensee is not calibrating his equipment, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q It just indicates that there's a failure to have a documentation of some particular items being included in that calibration program such that there is a record that you can look at to indicate that the calibration has been performed.

A That is correct.

Q To place, again, this overall inspection in some perspective, the results of your inspection would not -- you would not characterize your findings as indicative of a

Ĩ 8dqm programmatic failure of Brunswick's QA program, would you? 2 We did not so characterize it. 3 Rather, perhaps would you characterize it that 4 there are indications that Brunswick requires some upgrading 5 of certain details of that QA program? ક A We did in fact so characterize it. 7 MR. O'NEILL: I have no further questions. 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. REIS: ·10 Q Gentlemen, I believe you testified that there 11 were previous quality assurance inspections at Brunswick, 12 weren't there? 13 (Witness Kellogg) Yes, sir. A(Witness Ruhlman) Yes, sir. 14 A And in those quality assurance inspections were 15 non-conformities found? 16 (Witness Ruhlman) I don't recall off the top of 17 A my head. 18 If you read through a report -- I remember look-19 20 ing through a couple of areas that I was going to look at to give a basis. The other inspectors did the same thing in 21 theirs. 22 I don't recall any items of non-compliance 23 immediately coming to mind. 24 In the nature of inspection reports, are 25

1 mpb9 compliances documented as contrasted with non-compliances? 2 No, sir. 3 Okay. 4 Have both of you conducted general inspections 5 of plants as a generalized inspector for something other 6 than quality assurance in the past? 7 Α Yes, sir. 3 A (Witness Kellogg) Yes, sir. 9 Q And is it a practice when you see -- if you 3C happen to see poor housekeeping in such inspections, what do you do? 11 (Witness Ruhlman) Bring it to the licensee's 12 A 13 attention and have them correct it. Q Would citations be appropriate in some instances 14 in most cases? 15 A Yes, sir. 16 (Witness Kellogg) Yes, in some instances. 17 Mr. Ruhlman, you testified as to matters listed 18 Q on page 16. 19 In your testimony were you speculating as to the .20 items and what was involved in those design packages, or did 21. you know? 22 (Witness Ruhlman) With the exception of the 23 80S package, it was speculation. 24

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You've testified, gentlemen, that there are

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three other operating plants where you conducted similar types of quality assurance inspections to the ones here.

And you testified here that there were other matters that you asked for management follow-up.

And on those other plants were there also matters that you asked for management follow-up in addition to items of noncompliance documented?

- A Yes, sir.
- A (Witness Kellogg) Yes, sir.
- Q And how did those items of management follow-up in numeric terms compare with the number of items of management follow-up here?
  - A (Witness Ruhlman) About the same.
  - A (Witness Kellogg) About the same.

MR. REIS: That's all I have.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD

BY MR. BRIGHT:

Q I just have one thing I'd like to explore very briefly, and this may involve some of the gossip around the shop, or whatever.

You indicated, Mr. Ruhlman, that the Staff has been increased, that there are many more people available now, and I think it also came out that this probably was the first really in-depth examination of Brunswick.

I guess I'm just looking for your opinion of the

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staffing levels now. Does this appear to be adequate for the work load that presently exists?

A (Witness Ruhlman) Let me first off state without being argumentative that it was not myself but Mr. Kellogg who made the assessment. I agree with it and it is true.

At the current time with the inspection work load that we have, we have one additional man who is being loaned to us from Construction. As a matter of fact, the staffing with the loaner that we have from Construction — he's not permanently assigned to us — but it would appear to be adequate to accomplish the job.

A (Witness Kellogg) Excuse me, sir.

You were referring to the NRC QA Staffing or the CP&L staffing?

Q No, NRC.

Do you hear from the drums along the line anywhere that the staffing will continue to increase to some level which will be adequate to take care of the duties that you undoubtedly will have and will increase?

A (Witness Ruhlman) Let me first of all, for the sake of the Board and perhaps those that don't know, I had the same identical position in Region I. We had in Region I myself and two or three other people to do this type of inspection for all of the licensees in Region I. There were 20 operating licensees there.

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I consider myself most fortunate now to have three other individuals and Mr. Brownlee, who is also here on loan to us from Construction. And as a result we have a larger staff and fewer plants to inspect, identically the same requirements.

What this has done for us is not really change the man-days of inspection. It used to require me to take a team out for two weeks. We had two people for two weeks to do what four people can do in one week. So it allows me to — that's the only difference. I wouldn't expect that we would have to be relying upon either an increase or decrease in staff to perform the same job.

The directive that we currently have in this region requires that the job get done. It may require we spend more time on the road than in the office. That would be the only change.

So I would imagine that the requirements of the modules to be done, unless we change directors or direction, would be done.

Q Then it would be fair to say that you feel that you're adequately staffed to perform the duties?

A The only one that would be at variance with that would be my wife.

(Laughter.)

MR. BRIGHT: Thank you.

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BY DR. LEEDS:

Q Mr. Ruhlman and Mr. Kellogg, was this an announced inspection?

A (Witness Kellogg) Our inspections have been announced, sir, about one week prior to the time that we perform the inspection.

Q Okay.

I think, Mr. Ruhlman, correct me if I'm wrong, you stated that you were looking at housekeeping, and one of the things you would do, you would go to the diesel generator room and check it out. That's an obvious place, is that correct?

A (Witness Ruhlman) No, sir. I indicated that that was for Mr. Ashenden. You would have to know Mr. Ashenden and his background. He came from an operating facility and they had a particular problem with their diesels, and he was deeply involved in trying to correct it. And that was the person we assigned.

Each one of us sort of has -- my particular area happens to be the cable spreading room. I guess all of us have little pet areas that we inspect. Mr. Ashenden's happens to be the diesels. In fact, he has inspected two plants in housekeeping and in both of them he looked at the diesels.

I'll make sure he looks at something else next

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year, but for now that's good.

Q In light of that answer, if you have a group of inspectors that are going to come to a plant, would you not -- could you categorize that there would be certain selected areas that they would be inclined to go look for because either problems have been there before or it's just well known that they're areas that have difficulties in some areas.

I mean, for example, the diesel room I would expect there would always be leaky diesel problems there and some management would be concerned about it and others would not, and if you were worried about fires you might go check that area.

Is that a reasonable assumption?

A Yes, sir.

Let me amplify, if I may, that the purpose of having the team -- and of course you can't know this -- but of the members of the team, if I may for a moment, myself, you have my credentials in front of you and I came from an operations background. I've operated and I have inspected these plants in all stages.

And Mr. Ashenden comes from a Construction background. We have retreaded him for operations. He did have some operational type experience. He is also ex-Navy.

Mr. Jenkins is ex-Navy and Mr. McDonald is ex-Navy, and they really just started getting into the

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operations phase.

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And the way this is done is we have a rotation. We rotate the assignments of reporting inspectors. Even though I maintain the responsibility as the lead inspector, the reporting inspector is the one who -- quote -- "runs" the inspection, makes the travel arrangements, and gets the car, and things of that nature. And he is responsible for going through and putting the semicolons in, the commas, and correcting the spelling errors in the report.

And so as we cite this, as we rotate these things around, we get the mix of the people who go out and look at the various areas. So we never allow the same guy to inspect the same area at the same plant two years in a row.

We have never inspected two years in a row, so I can obviously make that statement. But that is our policy, that we're not going to do that. And we try not to let the same guy inspect the same area two inspections in a row. We try to cycle them through the areas to keep them balanced.

But, yes, to get back to your basic question. We do go out and look at problem areas. We didn't bring it out in the direct, again, but as part of amplification, the question did come from, I believe Mr. Reis, on the housekeeping area, the housekeeping module that we inspected covers the development of a program that meets the

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requirements of Standard 4523. That is a unique requirement to the QA group of modules.

The actual tour of the plant, as Mr. Reis indicated, is something that is performed on a quarterly basis by all the project inspectors as one of their modules. Fire protection modules are inspected elsewhere in the actual development of the fire standards, so that there's a great deal of overlap in this particular citation.

You know, it's inspected on a number of occasions by a number of different people looking at the same type of thing. They don't rely on our inspection to take up all fire hazards or all housekeeping problems.

Q Is it generally true that whenever an announced inspection is coming that perhaps the plant would be sort of spiffed up, or do you expect to find it in its original condition?

A Let me point out that based on the -- well, again going back to my resume, if you will notice I was in an operating power plant for five years, and I endured these inspections.

Q Yes, sir, that's one of the reasons I asked.

A And I state to you categorically knowing two or three months in advance that the NRC was coming does not affect this. If you knew two or three months, two or three days, or two or three hours, the only thing was that the

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dread didn't build up quite as long if you didn't know about it quite as long.

(Laughter.)

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The policy of unannounced inspections doesn't really affect what you find. There are so many areas to be looked at, there are so many different things that are looked at, that if, indeed, a licenses could quote -- spiff up his plant -- unquote, with two days notice, he didn't have a problem in the first place.

Q Would you expect a licensee to try to continuously keep his plant in, say, a spiffy condition? I started with the word, and I probably shouldn't have started with it.

A Without arguing with the quality of the word, the licensee, first of all, is subject to routine, unannounced inspections. He can't get ready for ours, as I just pointed cut I believe. And so it would be to his advantage to try to keep the plant in reasonable condition at all times.

Q Do you think it unusual, say, to find this amount of diesel fuel, or whatever it was, oil or fuel, in that room?

A Yes, sir, and that's why we cited it. In this particular case it appears that we also cited the problem. We pointed out that that particular area was not on his inspection list. And, again, spiking the sample, if you will, if we go back and look at his housekeeping procedures we know what the plant contains. If we find an area that is not on the inspection list for him to check, that's the area we go look at,

DR. LEEDS: I have no more questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

You are excused, gentlemen.

(Witness panel excused.)

THe Board, I might say, has been favorably impressed with the precision of the testimony and the obvious willingness and desire to make a full record, and that you have answered the questions fully, and we appreciate it.

We will break now for lunch, and raturn at one o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 a.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed to reconvene at 1:00 p.m. the same day.)

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# AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:00 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any preliminary matters before we continue?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I believe Mr. Eddleman is prepared to identify the documents I had requested.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I should say that some of these I don't have copies of. In fact, I believe the Honicker versus Handrie is the only one that I have a copy of here, and I'm going to make that available to Mr. Reis to make copies as he suggested.

Let's see. Transcript 2382, the radiation release rates. Now that is in the Appendices to -- I balieve it is Wilber's --

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I can't quite hear you, Mr. Eddleman.

MR. EDDLEMAN: What I'm doing is looking for the actual document. I'll come back to that one.

The 5 April 1975, that is in the docket file at the NRC Public Document Room. I don't have a copy but, as far as I know, it is the only communication on that date and it is from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to —

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I didn't get the first item. Would you mind starting over?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I can hear him fine.

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I think speed is also a problem. Will you slow down a bit?

MR. EDDLEMAN: All right. Let me try to take this slower.

Now 5 April 19 ---

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The first item, the radioactive release rate.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I haven't found that yet.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: He's going to go back to that one.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'll come back to . that one.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Okay.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Let me take them in the order. I'll come back to the radioactive release rate.

Now the study on cable fires, I don't have the documentation on this myself. This was told to me by Bob Pollard, who works for the Union of Concerned Scientists and his story is that somebody at the NRC stuffed these two studies, one from the spring of '78 of a test -- the first test of the cable separation standard for fire safety, and the second one from I believe October 178 by Sandia Laboratories -- that was a test of fire safety under the conditions of having smoke detectors and sprinklers and mineral wool blankets on the cables where they still burned out. You should have both of those and you can get in touch with him

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from the Union of Concerned Scientists' office in Washington.

He says that he has them. I'm relying on him that those
things actually exist. I have not seen them.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Are you relying on him for the fact that they were suppressed?

MR. EDDLEMAN: Well, since I haven't seen any reports of them in the press, I'm relying on that plus him, that they were suppressed.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There is a fundamental logic to that, isn't there?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: These ring a bell, and we will be able to obtain the Sandia and the other with a little work, but if there are some more that are being suppressed, then I'm at a loss.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Well, so far as I know, these are the two that he received in the mail that had not been made public at that time, and those are the two that I'm referring to. That is as specific as I can be.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Fair enough.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay.

The next one is 5 April 1975. This is a letter I believe from somebody in Region II from NRC to Carolina Power and Light, and it discusses the setting of trip set points for their instrumentation outside the approved operating ranges. That, like I said, is from the Public Document file

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of that docket, Brunswick.

And I believe— You know, I'm relying on my memory. On Monday I sat down and went through about 1,000 pages of this thing, but I believe that's the only thing in that file that's dated 5 April 1975.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: If it's a communication from Region II to CP&L we'll have it.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay.

MR. REIS: Excuse me. Was that date '75 or '72?
MR. EDDLEMAN: '75.

The operation of a plant with safety system out.

If you will look in Staff Exhibit 2, NRC Staff Exhibit 2,
this big, thick thing, I believe this is under Brunswick 2,
which is about a third of the way through where it starts up.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Can you give us a page number?

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm sorry, on my copy it is stapled over the page numbers and I can't see them.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: In the upper right-hand corner?

MR. EDDLEMAN: The staple is in the upper righthand corner directly over the page numbers on my copy.

MR. TROWERIDGE: Can you give us the LER control number?

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm trying to give you the specific thing, and I'm still looking for it.

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DR. LEEDS: Wouldn't it be better if you went over there anyway? I don't think there is any problem with that, is there?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: He hasn't located it yet.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Maybe you weren't as ready as we thought to give us this information.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I think the problem was that Mr. Erwin asked me if I had the information and he interpreted that to mean that I had it ready to give the page numbers.

this time. I've looked over the transcript of yesterday and I was speaking too rapidly then, too, apparently. One of the Court Reporters mentioned that they could not draw a breath. And I've looked at it and there are some omissions of things that I said, and a couple of misstatements. And I would like to get those corrected, either that I submit them in writing to the Court Reporter or read them into the record now.

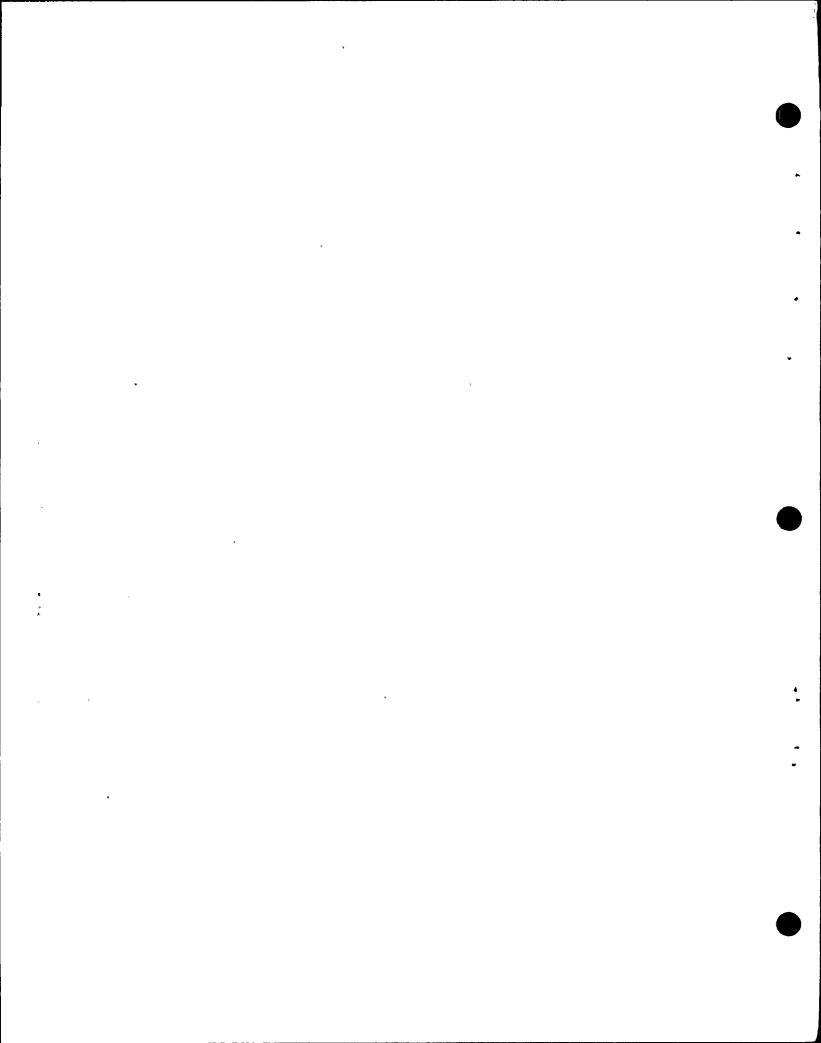
CHAIRMAN SMITH: How long is it going to take?

MR. EDDLEMAN: There are only about 17. Mone

of them is longer than a sentence.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Well, you had better correct them.

You have my transcript?



WRBeb6 MR. EDDLEMAN: Yes, sir, I do. 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Can I borrow it back for that 3 purpose? MR. EDDLEMAN: Do I have your transcript? 5 (Document handed to the Board.) ઈ Unfortunately, if I don't have that in front of 7 me, I can't read the wording where I'd have to --8 CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see your problem. Okay. How 9 about making the corrections for me? I release you from your 10 commitment not to mark my transcript. 31 MR. EDDLEMAN: So I will mark the corrections 12 only; correct? 13 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Right. MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay. I've got it. 14 Okay, at transcript page 2398, line 15, it says: 15 "....whether the inspector catches it 16 or not is not something that they can ensure." 17 I'm sorry, that was correct. But down on line 23: 18 "....would be statistically reliable." 19 20 ".... would show any improvement...." is the correct wording. Insert the words "....that would 21 show any improvement.... after "reliable." 22 Transcript 2399 ---23 MR. TROWBRIDGE: Just a minute until we make that 24

correction.

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MR. EDDLEMAN: Do you want me to repeat it?

MR. TROWBRIDGE: No, just long enough for us to copy it down.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm sorry, I didn't realize you were copying it, also. The Chair has so often urged people to try to proceed rapidly, and I'm afraid I'm having difficulty proceeding slowly. I'll try.

Page 2399, line 22:

"....this seems to be, you know, a stanstandard NRC (procedure) where you've got a
safety system...."

In other words, the word "out" should be struck and the word "procedure" inserted.

Page 2403. This is the important one. Line 14:
"I'm sure he does not know."

It otherwise would look like I was accusing Mr. Rais of lying to me which I absolutely did not do. I'm sure that he does not know why the Callaway Plant was left out of the list of Daniels' jobs.

Page 2406, line 23. It says:

"I'll act nice."

The actual statement is:

"If you just want me to act nice."

Page 2407. The statement reads on line 3 and 4:

"It wasn't the attorneys I was

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What I actually said was:

"I never said I was a lawyer."

This was a very rapid exchange here and I can see how it would be very difficult, but my memory is real clear on this.

Transcript 2396 again. This is something I caught later I think. It's where I indicate the size of this raport. It says:

"(Indicating approximately one inch)"

I may have moved my fingers erroneously. I chought

I was trying to indicate about a third of an inch thick.

Transcript 2532. This is in the second part, on line 4:

"....this parson complete a reading course in this stuff also,...."

And I can find no follow-up documented followup that he actually had — Then I guess you have to insert a dash because I'm pretty sure it does take up accurately on line 5, that that's what I said.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Will you read it again, slowly, the addition which comes after it?

MR. EDDLEMAN: Certainly.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: "....also,...." Is that where

I insert?

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MR. EDDLEMAN: "....also, and I could find no documented follow-up that he actually had...."

And then put a dash.

The last correction is in line 15 here. It states Volume 4 and to be correct it should be 14.

That's all of it.

Whereupon,

CHARLES E. MURPHY,

VIRGIL L. BROWNLEE,

CHARLES MC FARLAND,

ALLAN HERDT,

and

## JACK BRYANT

resumed the stand on behalf of the NRC Regulatory Staff and, having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified further as follows:

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see Panel 2 has changed their seating order in an effort to confuse the Board here. I have your identities marked according to your seating order.

WITNESS MURPHY: We changed the seating order, sir, so that I would be able to have better benefit of the other members of the panel in those cases where I was responding for the total panel.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are we ready for Applicant's cross-examination?

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BY MR. O'NEXLL:

Q Mr. Herdt, you may be in the best position to respond to this question.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Resumed)

Earlier in this hearing there was a discussion of the parcent completion at the Harris facility. Will you please state your understanding of what percent completion there is of the total facility?

A (Witness Herdt) The way I understand the percent completion, the Unit 1 alone, and that's also that unit plus all its common facilities, is somewhere in the neighborhood of 13 or 14 percent complete.

The other three units, Units 2, 3, and 4, are about one or less than one percent.

I think the thing that said three percent there is most likely an over-all for the entire project.

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Q Gentlemen, I will refrain from asking each of you to give your definitions and nuances of the word "positive," but I would like to ask if you would turn to page 6 in your testimony, the first complete answer, where you state that, in response to the question that we spent some time on yesterday concerned with the positive and negative factors, you state,

"CP&L has consistently accepted the role of the NRC inspection and enforcement program."

Could you please give me some examples of how CP&L has accepted that role that would be positive in your mind, that led you to draft this response?

A (Witness McFarland) I was the principal inspector of both Brunswick and Harris for a number of years, as the record indicates. And I authored this statement.

The role of the-- They have accepted the role of the inspection and enforcement program in that they have made their facilities and their personnel, their records, available to all of us at all times. All of our -- certainly the majority of our inspections were unannounced. --for construction this was.

The personnel records and procedures were available both at the site as well as at the corporate offices.

It is such things as that which lead me to positively state that they have accepted the role of the NRC

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inspection and enforcement program.

Q Do any of the other members of the panel have anything to add to Mr. McFarland's statement?

A (Witness Murphy) I would add also that the -that CP&L has, to the best of my knowledge, been reporting
those deficiencies that they would be required to report under
50.55(e), that they have been responding to our letters of
non-compliance where such existed, and that they have taken
corrective actions in regard to these non-compliances.

Q That same answer on page 6 further states that CPSL has kept the principal inspectors informed of management concerns.

Again, could you please give us some examples of how -- or instances of when CP&L has done this, and why this is a positive factor in your mind?

A (Witness McFarland) I consider management concerns to be matters over and above that which would be required to inform us of the QA program, or bordering on being outside of that scope. They did inform us routinely of their schedule of work and the status of work, both of the constructor as well as their own corporate work and, in a number of cases, the work of the architect-engineer and the NSSS.

We questioned, and they gave us information about their personnel planning and current staffing, their procurement arrangements, such things as training and education, certification. On one occasion, on the corporate research

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center which is located on what was to be the shoreline of the 10,000-acre lake, which was one of the earlier concepts before they had the 4000-acre lake.

It was such things as these which I considered to be management concerns which made us aware of the total program, and we were better able to plan our inspection and our enforcement program from Region 2.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you state what NSSS is, please?

WITNESS McFARLAND: Nuclear steam system supplier.
Sometimes there gets to be an extra 's' in there.

BY MR. O'NEILL:

Q Do any other members of the panel have anything to add to Mr. McFarland's answer?

A (Witness Murphy) I would only concur with Mr. McFarland's answer.

Q Turning to page 13 of your prefiled testimony, in response to the second question on that page you noted that CP&L has been consistently responsive to the findings of Region 2 and I&E inspections and to enforcement actions.

Could you give us any examples of times when CP&L has been particularly responsive that would have led you to look at this as a positive factor?

A (Witness McFarland) During the period of work '72 to '75 in Brunswick, and '77 in Harris, they increased their

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role, the role of management, management participation, as visible at the site. We've commented on occasion, and there was the appearance that they're being more responsive to the inspection and enforcement action. They definitely improved their QA procedures over this time period. They improved and maintained a welding training program. They responded to such items as indicated in the testimony on page 40 about voids in concrete in the torus area, or such things as the E program on page 45, and a few other things, such as piping restraints, and snubbers, the valve program, the valve wall thickness program, cable separation:— all of these items would be specifics that would indicate that they were responsive to our findings.

Q Again, do any other members of the panel have anything to add to Mr. McFarland's statement?

A (Witness Brownlee) During the period of time I was assigned principal responsibility for the Shearon Harris project, it has been my experience that even areas of concern, not necessarily items of non-compliance and such, that were identified at exit interviews, and when management needed to bring, I'm going to say pressures to bear to enhance their site programs and the efficiency of the activities on-site, I saw those responsive actions by those members. And I not only saw it once, there were numerous occasions.

Q I have one more question, gentlemen, one that

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perhaps has confused people of CP&L more than any other statement.

. The people in this area are understandably proud of the Raleigh area, and I believe you are aware the the Harris plant site is 20 miles from downtown Raleigh.

On page 16, however, the statement is made that:

"....plant location....may make it

difficult for CP&L to obtain and retain experienced,

competent, technical people."

First, in comparison with the site of the Brunswick plant which is I believe near Southport, is it fair to say that the Harris location is considerably more favorable a plant location than, for example, the Brunswick facility or the Robinson facility in this regard?

I may caution you that the members of the public are generally from the Raleigh area.

(Laughter.)

A (Witness McFarland) The remoteness of the site and the size of towns near the site I believe is what we had reference to as far as plant location. Getting the numbers of personnel such as 2,000, 3,000 personnel, this would be quite a transition for that area around Merry Oaks and other such villages.

Q Well, Mr. McFarland, let me ask you to answer my first question, which was: Compared to the Brunswick facility,

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would the location of the Harris facility in orders of magnitude be more favorable for recruiting technically qualified people?

I see some nods of assent from other members of the panel.

A (Witness Herdt) I guess you could say that from the standpoint of Raleigh being a big city as compared with Southport, near Wilmington or where the Robinson is, "near Darlington and Florence.

A (Witness Murphy) I would not say this was an attempt at comparison with other sites. Raleigh, of course, in itself in the Research Triangle and so on has the facilities to attract the people to those facilities that are what would be to me more attractive than the 20-mile drive, say, to the Harris site from Raleigh.

In other words, you shave competition from your own metropolitan area.

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Mr. Murphy, you are not familiar, then, with how 1 Q far it is from Raleigh to the Research Triangle, I take it? 2 I have been both directions several times. 3 And it's about 20 miles, I believe? 4 I would say that would be a ball park guess as 5 to where it is, yes. 6 MR. O'NEILL: I have no further questions. 7 EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD 8 BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: 9 Mr. Herdt, oh, never mind, you didn't have an 10 interview in the I&A, but Mr. Bryant and Mr. McFarland did. 11 Mr. Bryant, the report of the interview with you 12 by the Office of Inspector and Auditor appeared beginning 13 at page 111 of Volume III, which is Board Exhibit 11. 14 You've read this haven't you, sir? 15 (Witness Bryant) Yes, sir. A 16 Do you adopt that as a portion of your testimony? 17 Mr. Chairman, I read this the other night. 18 have no specific disagreement, but I feel that probably 19 something was lost in paraphrasing, or else there was 20 something there that I didn't remember. 21 If I may read: 22 "He did remember noting 'two or three problems' 23 with respect to CP&L's operation of H. B. Robinson ... " 24 I feel it unlikely that I referred to operating

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problems. Probably that referred to construction problems, during when the plant was built.

- O In any event, what is the correct statement?
- A Making it now, I would say "construction problems."
- Q Where does that line appear?
- A That is the fourth paragraph, fourth line, and then the fifth line.
- Q So the probability is that you would have said, "fully capable to construct," is that it?

A Yes, sir. And I would have referred more to construction than to operation, though I have no concerns about their ability to operate, either. I feel they are qualified to do that, also.

- Q Do you have anything else?
- A No, sir.
- Q Mr. McFarland, you're on page 110 of Board Exhibit
  11.
- A (Witness McFarland) Excuse me. Would you repeat the question you want answered, the basic question on our interview? What did you --
- Q The question is: Do you have any corrections to make of that report of interview? Is it accurate and can you adopt it as your testimony?
- A I can adopt it as my testimony. The accuracy is correct for the statements made. It does not include all

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the items discussed. No item was omitted which would have any significant bearing on the completeness of the interview.

Q I take it, then, there's nothing you think is necessary to add to this report of interview?

A Correct.

Well, one correction there might be -- excuse me.

In the third paragraph, I would like to have the word "understanding" deleted. It says, "It was McFarland's understanding that Brownlee in turn supplied this support..."

"et cetera, and "McFarland stated it was his understanding that Dance was..."

These were very firm facts. There was no understanding about that.

And the fifth line from the top in the same paragraph, he uses the word, "informally." I don't regard anything in our office as informal, such as assigning tasks.

Q All right. So you would strike the word "informally."

And "understanding" we can't strike, so we have to rephrase it.

DR. LEEDS: We could drop the "It was McFarland's understanding," and say that "Brownlee in turn supplied..."

WITHESS MC FARLAND: Yes, make it as a statement, right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

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DR. LEEDS: That also goes for the last sentence in that paragraph?

- WITNESS MC FARLAND: Yes, changing the understanding in the second line from the bottom as well as the fifth
line from the bottom.

# BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q I take it, gentlemen, all four of you who have reports in here, that INA did not then come back to you with your reports of interview in draft form? The first you saw them was when they were published in the report?

A (Witness Murphy) That is correct, sir.

I might observe that there was no attempt by the auditors to take complete notes, verbatim statements, signed statements, or anything of that nature.

A (Witness McFarland) Nor for us to take notes while we were talking with them.

#### BY DR. LEEDS:

Q Let me ask you a general question about the differences between operating inspections and construction inspections, and I'm going to ask this general question by making a statement, and then asking whether or not you agree with my statement or disagree with. And I'm not making the statement to say that's what I believe, but this is the only way I know how to get into this question.

So this is not a Board ruling when I make this

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statement in any sense, or a Board finding of fact, or anything like that.

I'll just make the statement:

Assuming for discussion purposes that a licensee under construction would have more urgency to solve his problems than he would under operating conditions, is that --

A (Witness Murphy) I should say that you should reverse your statement.

Q All right, that's what I want to know. Does everybody agree to that?

A (Witness Bryant) Yes, sir. With urgency meaning time.

Q To get quick resolution?

A Yes. If resolution is urgent as a time factor.

Q So the licensee would be more interested in getting it resolved in an operating condition quicker than he would be in a --

A Yes, sir.

A (Witness Murphy) Yes. And I would also qualify this to be as far as public health and safety is concerned. He may have an extreme urgency in a construction area because of scheduling problems, this type of thing. We're speaking only of the public health and safety.

Q Next I'd like to refer you to page 25 and then back to page 4 of your testimony. At the bottom of page 25

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the answer is that a construction permit was issued to Robinson on the 13th of April of '67, and on page 4 it says, How long has NRC been inspecting CP&L facilities under construction, and the answer is 10 years.

And I count more than 10 years between '67 and .
when this testimony was prepared. Is there something I don't understand about that?

A (Witness Bryant) I believe that the first construction inspection of Robinson was in about January or February of 1968. This is a reflection of our changing program. I believe plants were not inspected in early construction back then.

- $\Omega$  Okay. So if it was January . . . all right, so it's about 10 years.
  - A This testimony was prepared last year.
- A (Witness Herdt) More specifically, in Appendix
  D of the first panel, our first construction inspection was
  on March 5 of 1968. And, as Mr. Bryant just explained, we
  prepared this testimony last year.

### BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

- Q Just as a matter of my own interest, would this mean that with respect to H. B. Robinson that no member of ISA has actually seen the bedrock on which the containment is built?
  - A (Witness Murphy) Sir, I can't speak with certainty

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to that, but that is possibly the case.

Now, NRR could have had geologists down looking at that area, but we would not have knowledge of that. Our own office would not have inspected that to my knowledge.

My review of the records did not indicate any inspections ahead of the ones that Mr. Herdt referred to.

That, of course, would not happen today.

That could not happen today. We have a staff geologist, and we can go in ahead of time. I can give you an example ---

- Yes, we know of examples. Q
- Okay.
- Well, we have an example right in this very case.
- A Yes.

BY DR. LEEDS:

Page 9, so the record is complete, would you define what NDE is?

(Witness Bryant) Non-destructive examination.

Do you all have access to Appendix C that's going to go with Panel III's testimony, along with Mr. Dance's?

Mr. Reis, could you provide them with a copy of that, please, sir?

(Witness Murphy) We did not provide ourselves with individual copies of those appendices, because of their bulk.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Excuse me. Mr. Reis, while

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you're at it, I also have a question about the testimony of Panel IV. If you could dig up a copy of that for us.

WITNESS MURPHY: We have the text of Panel IV, I believe, if you're referring to Mr. Cantrell -
DR. LEEDS: It's a one-sheet appendix.

WITNESS MURPHY: Oh, I'm sorry.

(Document handed to the witness panel.)

BY DR. LEEDS:

ask you where it came from, or anything like that. But I want to ask you if you'll take a moment to look at it, because on page 11 you discuss CP&L's QA program on the corporate level, and I would think that this chart would be pertinent to that, since it contains blocks entitled "Management," Corporate Quality Assurance Audit," and so forth.

MR. O'NEILL: Dr. Leeds, just to clarify, I have three pages to my Appendix C. Do I take it you are Iooking at one which says Appendix C, a handwritten CP&L Organization at the top?

DR. LEEDS: Yes. I'm sorry. That's correct. There are three pages, and I'm Looking at the last page. Thank you very much for clearing that up for me. I had missed that point.

WITNESS BROWNLEE: Dr. Leeds, would you state now

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what particular area out of Panel II are we referring to?

BY DR. LEEDS:

Q Okay. It's page 11. You're saying this is the QA/QC program at the corporate level, and --

A (Witness Brownlee) Okay, I believe I can address this. If it needs to be corrected, I would like to hear about it, but I was disassociated with the project a couple or three months ago, but when this was written there was a difference in the way they were organized with the corporate audit function.

The corporate audit group was performing certain functions that have since then been transferred to -- I want to say the Engineering and Construction Audit Group, under Mr. Chiangi. Am I not correct?

And that has been a subsequent change from the time that we completed II until I think -- we were given a letter in our region, information relative to this, when it did happen. We just didn't change our statements here.

This was correct at the date that I wrote it.

Q Okay. Do you want to change this answer, then, to reflect the current status?

A Can I do that my referencing . . . can we come back to that later?

Q I don't care how you do it. I just want to reflect your present understanding of -- what I want the

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record to reflect is what your understanding is now of answers to these questions. If there's been any change in anything else in this testimony I want to know those things also.

A No, sir, that's the only one I'm aware of.

And I'm sorry that I did not make that change.

Q Okay. Now, back to Appendix C, Figure 6.2.1-1, is this your understanding of their corporate quality assurance structure at the top level?

A (Witness Murphy) Sir, this document is labeled, "Brunswick-2" at the bottom, not Harris.

Q Yes, but at the top of the page it's marked "Chief Operating Officer," and I don't think I can go much higher. And then it's marked "Vice President, System Planning," "Power Supply Senior Vice-President," and then "Manager, Corporate Quality Assurance Audit, Nuc. Manager, Corporate Nuclear Safety Section . . .

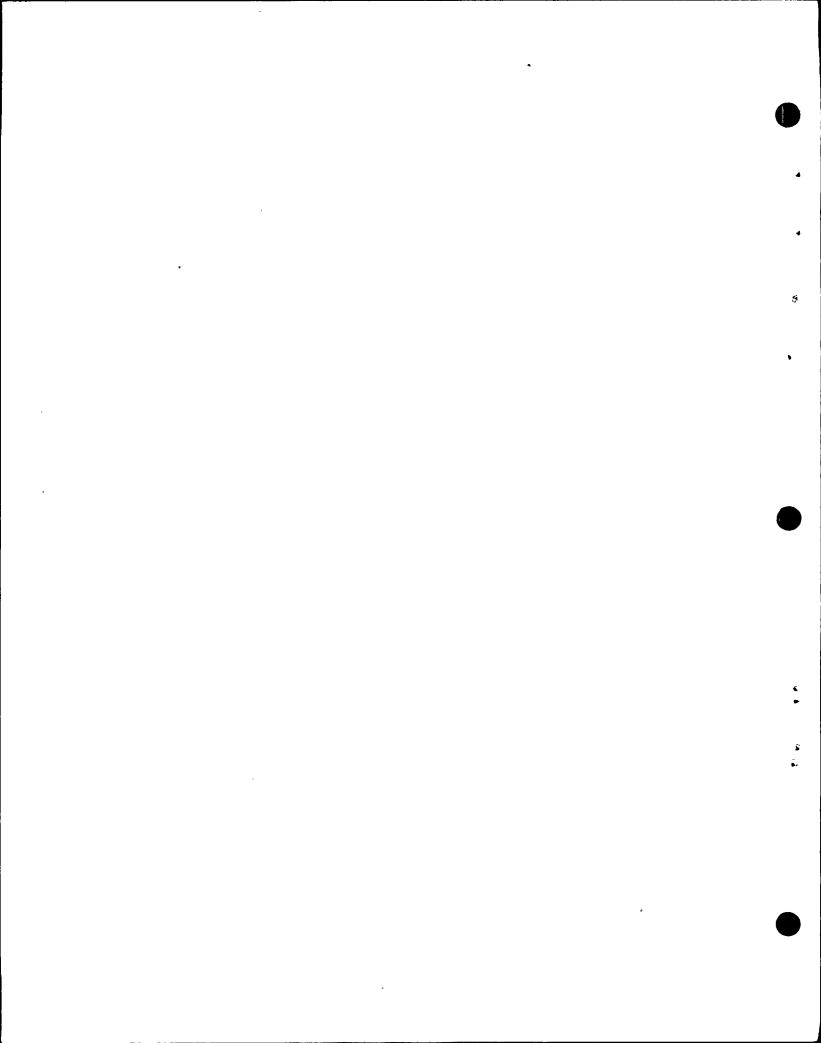
It sounds like to me that it's all corporate.

A Yes, sir. This is an operations-oriented chart, and much of it that is shown here would not apply to the construction plant activities.

Q But wouldn't the manager of corporate quality assurance audit apply?

A Yes, sir.

A (Witness McFarland) Yes, that we can assure you.



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He always did report to a Vice President, at a Vice President level. I believe our only hesitancy is whether it was the Executive Vice President and labeled Chief Operating Officer. He did report to one level of vice president, which was not the vice president in charge of engineering and construction group. That's what we always seek, and they do comply with that.

Q I'm sorry, I didn't hear you. Would you --

A The Manager of Corporate QA Audit reports to a vice president, which is not responsible for engineering design and construction. He has an independent vice president. They have maintained that throughout all their projects.

Q And that's what you look for?

A Right.

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MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, just to clarify things, I think that it might be appropriate to point out, if you're through with that question, basically that if you're through inquiring from the panel on that question, that the functions of the manager of corporate nuclear safety and manager or corporate quality assurance audit have been combined in one manager now. And I think that the charts that appear in CP&L's testimony reflect that.

I wasn't sure whether Dr. Leeds had picked that up or was curious about that or not. That is a later revision of this table.

DR. LEEDS: Okay. I was going to come back to that one.

Let's see, is that HH or GG?

MR. JONES: I believe it would be in GG. And in the direct testimony there's probably a figure that reflects that, and also some text.

DR. LEEDS: I have a couple of questions about that one anyway, so I'll catch that. Thank you very much. Would 'you remind me if I forget to bring that up?

BY DR. LEEDS:

Q On page 52, you talk about, in an answer to a question about employment:

"CP&L has been able to supplement its staff with qualified contractor personnel."

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How does that work in practice when you've got two bosses, when the people have two bosses?

(Witness Murphy) If you're asking for practical A experience, I have worked under that situation myself. requires some doing.

(Witness McFarland) The other way they handle that is to assign specific tasks to such companies as Daniel or Brown and Root, the constructors of Brunswick.

And do you still have independence? Do you have any problem with independence of the QA people?

(Witness Murphy) Sir, I have discussed this A matter with the corporate executives at CP&L. They are aware of our concerns, and the fact that we will be watching in this area to discern if there is any conflict of interest from this.

- Have you found any?
- I have not found any to date, sir.
- And it functions properly? 0
- To date it has.
- Have you got any qualms about it in the future? Q
- I would not be looking in the future if I did Α not have those qualms.
  - Q · Ckay.

Were the qualms big qualms or little qualms?

They are little qualms. A

(Laughter.)

DR. LEEDS: Okay. I'm finished.

BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q Gentlemen, if you have available the testimony of panel 4 --

A (Witness Murphy) In that our panels are not numbered beyond three, could you --

Q That would be Minor, Haass, and Schwencer.

And on page 6 and 7 of their testimony, beginning with Question 12 and ending with the answer to Question 13.

A Yes, sir.

And I'm going to read just so that the record at this point will contain the information I'm concerned about. I'm particularly interested in the partial answer to Question 13, which is:

"Accordingly, the Staff must evaluate each utility individually and make a determination regarding the technical qualifications of that utility to undertake the activities to be authorized by a construction permit. A finding by the Staff on this subject is suggestive and judgmental in nature and no specific quantitative guidelines are available for making this determination. However the staff has

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identified and defined the factors listed below that define the basis for making over- all judgment regarding the applicant's technical qualifications."

Well, my specific concern is the portion about no specific quantitative guidelines and the finding is subjective and judgmental in nature.

Now from your perspective, from your assignments, how do you view this statement? Do you agree with it, disagree with it, or is it not applicable?

A (Witness Bryant) Of course, this is referring to NRR stuff, not to us.

- Q . Yes, sir. I understand that.
- A (Witness Murphy) I would say in this broad context that I find no problem with the statement.
  - Q As it affects your responsibilities?
  - A As it affects my responsibilities also.
- Q Now does anybody else on the panel have a comment on that?

A (Witness McFarland) It reflects the current practice, and I have no problem with it. I have no problem.

Q I'm sorry?

A It reflects the current practice and I have no problem with it. NRR does this function and it is not inconsistent with our responsibilities.

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Q No, that's not quite exactly what I mean, if their viewpoint is inconsistent.

I'm just saying do you in the discharge of your responsibilities agree with that statement?

- A Yes.
- Q Does anybody else have any comment on that?

  (No response.)

Well, apparently no one else -- everyone seems to agree with it, is that right?

- A (Witness Herdt) That's correct, sir.
- Q Would this be more or less true with respect to I&E construction compared to I&E operations?

A (Witness Murphy) I think that the judgment, that the evaluation of management is a judgmental type of evaluation, particularly -- and here I am referring to initial contact.

In the early stages you must keep the performance of management in mind, and using the progress of the construction job, if you will, not in the sense of how fast they do it, but how well they do it, as one of the keys to the judgment of the effectiveness of the management.

Q That reminds me of another question I might have.

Do construction inspectors ever look at the plant, the ultimate operation of a plant to see how well they

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inspected it during construction?

A (Witness Herdt) I guess this is done all the time through the in-service inspection program. But we do have the specialists within the construction branch that at times have to go to the operations plant based on maybe areas that have occurred during the operation and maybe for some reason from a construction point of view, maybe hangers and supports have not been installed exactly correct.

A (Witness Bryant) I have been to an operating plant this week looking at it.

Q I suppose the test of an inspector in an automobile factory on how well he inspected would be how well the car runs.

- A (Witness Murphy) That would be correct.
- Q Is it the same in your business?

A How well the plant runs I think has a very significant indication of how well the construction has been, which, of course, is also tied to what the requirements are.

Q On page 11 of your testimony, which I seem to have lost for the moment -- oh, here it is.

- A Sir, is this page 11 --
- Q Of Panel 2.
- A Panel 2.
- Q In the second to the bottom line, you have "...upper level management reviews these reports..."

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Would you be more specific about how upper level management is, which you refer to there?

A (Witness McFarland) Yes.

The corporate QA audit group that we spoke of earlier writes these reports and they do circulate them.

I personally have seen the distribution of these reports.

They do go to the vice president level, both their direct responsible vice president as well as the one for engineering design and construction.

And in the QA files that I have observed there are comments that do come back from the executive vice president and the other vice president.

so I do have evidence -- I have visually seen evidence, I do not have it in my file, I have visually seen and observed the evidence in the corporate office of comments made by upper level management. So I do know upper level management reviews these reports and has -- and timely action has been taken.

## Q Thank you.

On page 12, does any other unit of the NRC review overall QA/QC programs referred to in your answer to the second question?

A (Witness Murphy) Both our office of standards development and the office of nuclear reactor regulation have a voice in the quality assurance programs of the licensees.

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you say:

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Q On page 13 -- don't be alarmed, I don't have a question for each page; it just seems that way at the moment.

On page 13, on the answer to the second question,

"CP&L has hired qualified and experienced management personnel."

Are there any objective standards that are used in making that evaluation, and did you use those standards in arriving at that statement in your testimony?

A (Witness McFarland) This refers -- we do not have an administrative responsibility to approve review capability of any of their personnel. We are made aware of the experience of their personnel and we can take objection to something of that sort.

But we were really referring here to the corps personnel that we referred to. In other words, that they have maintained. For example, Mr. McDuffy was an employee of the Basco Corporation during the construction of Robinson Plant. Now he works for CP&L. There are a number of other personnel who have gone in that way from one project to another.

Q So this would be an example of where your assessment again is judgmental and subjective in nature?

A Right.

A (Witness Murphy) That is correct, sir.

A (Witness Bryant) Mr. Smith, I feel that there is some little confusion about this in the inspection program.

As he said, we do not evaluate management, per se. We look at the results of management in ISE, that is, what is produced. And the people, the only people whose real qualifications we inspect are the technician types who have some assignment such as radiography, or something like that.

- Q So in evaluating management it is more the empirical results?
  - A (Witness Bryant) Yes.
- Q And there is ilittle analytical evaluation of the management structure and individual qualifications?
  - A (Witness Murphy) That's correct, sir.
  - Q By anyone in the NRC?

A The licensee is required to submit to NRR the essentially resumes of those persons in the corporation in key positions. I think the NRR people might be in a better position to speak to this specifically than we are.

A (Witness McFarland) In the training program, though, we do see the job requirements for a number of these positions, groups of advisors, and in some cases even the manager of QA and QC activities. And in these they have adopted common language with other utilities and other areas, so that one person would have to be a high school graduate.

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one with two years of college and one with four years of college; so in that case we are aware that metallurgists would have to be a graduate in metallurgy, something such as that.

Q Would it be fair to state that in a licensing process that the only fixed place where that responsibility exists would be hearing boards, or a fixed place where the specific responsibility to look analytically at management and qualification as managers to determine whether it is adequate, would that be in the hearing boards?

A (Witness Murphy) That could be a place, sir.

I can see that there would be other places for it.

I would also raise -- have some question about them, the ability of the corporation to change people within management if, for example, a board is no longer constituted relative to that project.

Q So what you're pointing at is not that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission doesn't want to analyze management, but that the best test of management is the performance?

A That is correct, sir.

Q Going to page 16, you already were asked about CP&L's ability to obtain or retain experienced personnel.
But the next sentence, you state that:

"We are not cognizant of CP&L's salary

schedule nor recruiting program, but they are committed to an adequate program."

Now there we're talking motivation.

- A Both the motivation and the commitments made in their SAR, sir.
  - Q On that same page, the answer to the question:

    "Do you have any facts indicating any
    present need for CP&L to improve its managerial capability in order to construct Shearon

Your answer is:

Harris?"

"No, the Region II of I&E construction inspection and enforcement history do not indicate a lack of CP&L managerial capability to construct the facilities."

Now did you intend that to be a qualified answer, or an explanatory answer? I mean, could it as well have been stated "No." It could have?

- A. Yes, sir, it could have been so stated.
- Q We have the same type of question and answer on page 18, except in this instance you do say, in the last answer on the page:

"Yes. CP&L has developed, implemented and manned a construction QA/QC program..."

That is an explanatory --

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A It's an explanatory type note.

Looking back to 17, the question about motiva-Q tion, I suppose motivation is about as subjective as it can get.

Could you give me the basis for this? Is it based upon your individual years of experience in the . business?

To where are you --

Well, On page 17, I asked you does "commitment" Q refer to motivation, and you said, Well, it refers to motivation and to the PSAR.

Yes, sir. I am both aware of, from my own experience, the pressures that managers are under to do their jobs well, both in the sense of their own future, but also in their corporate pride, if you will, particularly in a utility where they have the public pressures to either 'perform or be before a Public Service Commission or a board such as this.

So the answer is -- is the answer this is predi-"cated upon perhaps even feelings.

I see a nod of assent there.

- Yes, I think I would agree with that, sir. A
- I'm saying it doesn't depend upon it.

It does not depend upon it. There are many A things that go into it: management and good management and

why they strive to be good managers.

Q On page 19, we come to a question of motivation again. In this instance we're speaking of NDE personnel and of more technical level personnel, is that right?

A Yes, and the answer to that question there, of course, is level of motivation.

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Mony of other panels we have observed that in this particular area there has been a relatively high level of turnover. Or am I wrong about that?

A Sir, I can't recall a specific right now. I do believe that I can recall reading in the testimony, in some part of the testimony, of some high turnover rates. I do not know that that continues to exist.

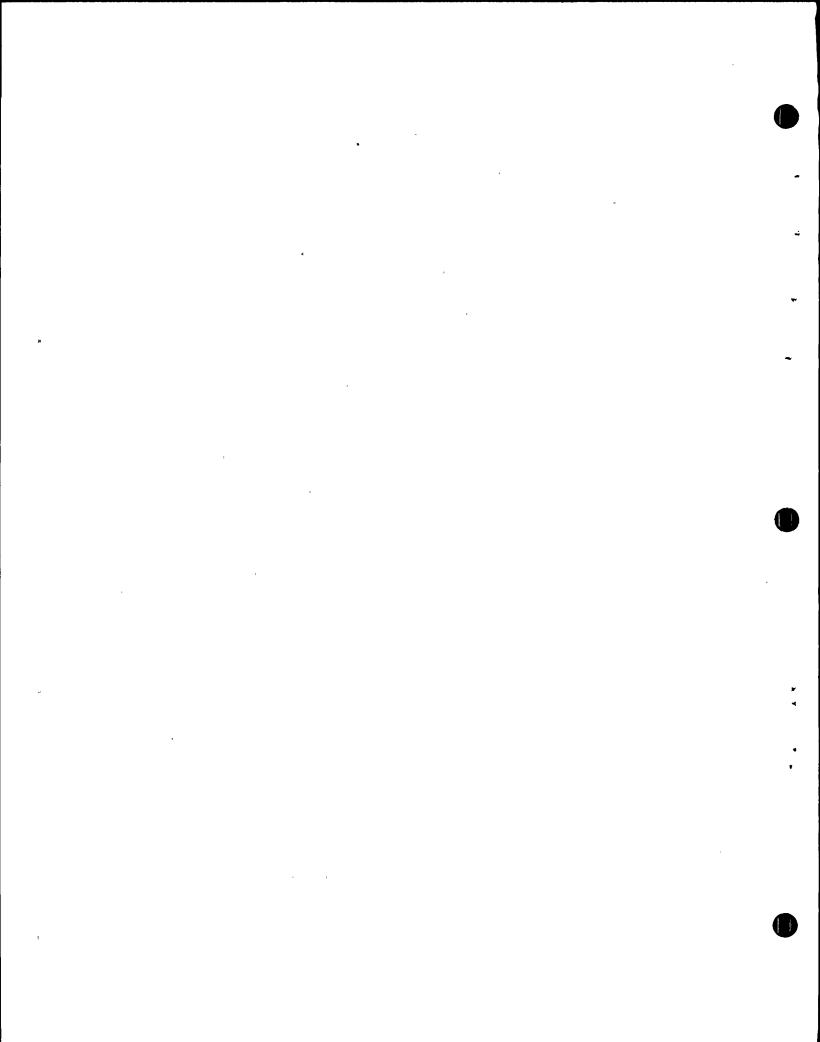
Q I want to be corrected if I am misreading the testimony and if I have arrived at some wrong impression.

A Sir, could I ask for some clarification? I was taking this in the sense of the craft technician level, not management level.

Q That's correct. That is the level which— If I had to search the testimony I'm rather confident that I could find testimony that there was, at one time, a rather high turn-over. As a matter of fact this is one of the concerns that the operating people have.

A (Witness Herdt) Yes. In our testimony, I think at roughly pages 39 or 40, somewhere after or around there, we talked of some welder turnover rates that were quite high at the Brunswick site. And I don't know if I'm at the right pages, but it's somewhere in the neighborhood anyway.

But we have not experienced this turnover rate at the Harris facility at this time. And I'm talking from the



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technician or from that level.

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Q So this is a problem which was recognized by the operating people and I believe even recognized and dealt with with respect to the operations at Brunswick by the Applicant's testimony.

But this is not a problem that you have seen?

A We've not seen this at Harris; that's correct,
at this time.

Ω Even during the period of time --

A (Witness Murphy) Sir, I think I'm anticipating your question somewhat. Undoubtedly there was a high turn-over at Harris when they reduced their construction activities for the period during which there was practically no activity on-going.

Q Yes. I'm not really referring to that. I'm referring to the situation which prevailed in the period of time following the startup of Brunswick 1 when problems there did appear to cause a rather fast turnover.

Now the thing I'm trying to determine, is this a corporate-wide problem or was it perhaps explainable by unusual problems of the startup of Brunswick 1?

A Sir, I don't believe that we can address that. I do not recall it being a problem to us at the time of them accomplishing the construction activities. I am sure that Brunswick is typical of most plants, that when it gets close

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to the end of construction, people start looking for other jobs elsewhere to, you might say, get on first so you would have a secure future at another place.

A (Witness McFarland) We do refer to a 1972 time period, I believe it was, when we had 197 percent turnover of welders. Perhaps that's the one you have in mind?

Q No, I don't.

A Okay.

Q I really think you've answered the question.

As a matter of fact, one of the reasons why we're back here is because there was information asserted that at one time during the operational startup at Brunswick there was a very high rate of turnover of some of the higher level operating personnel.

A (Witness Murphy) This would be on the operation side, sir.

Q Yes, I understand.

Now what I'm trying to establish, when this testimony is all in, will we have learned that this was a problem
unique to those times at Brunswick, or did it pervade the
CP&L organization? And I think your answer is that you haven't
seen it.

A That's correct, sir.

(The panel conferring.)

Sir, in the conference here, Mr. Brownlee was

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reminding me of several people that had retained positions, this type of thing, people in what we would consider the as key positions so far as the construction activities are concerned.

So our recollection would be toward the stability of the organization rather than toward the turnover rate.

Now I'm quite certain that CPGL might have some better information as to how the turnover rate affected them, but as to our inspection effort and what we were seeing in the quality of construction, this type of thing, I do not recall any adverse impacts.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, a short time ago I was handed a note that there's some emergency at the office that I ought to call for. Can we have a five-minute recess?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. We'll take ten minutes.

(RECESS.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Azo we ready, gentlemen?
BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q Do you have a change?

A (Witness Brownles) Yes. The change is on page 11.

The question is at the middle of the page. The ensure to that is changed. The question is:

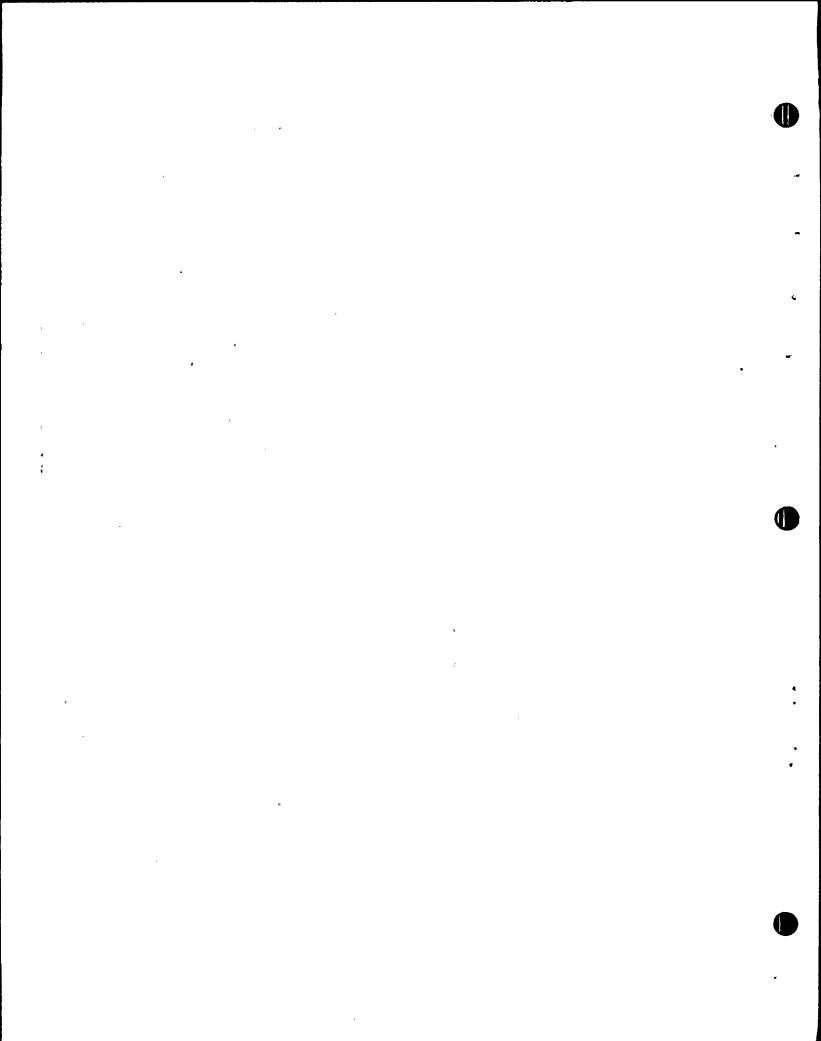
"What is CP&L's QA/QC program on a corporate level to assure the proper construction at Shearon Harris?"

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## The answer is:

Group, who raports to the vice president of System Planning and Coordinating Department, who in turn reports to the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, is responsible for auditing of all QA program activities within CPSL, to include Engineering, Construction, and Quality Assurance.

tion QA will perform audit functions of the site, the architect-engineer, the Nuclear Steam System Supplier, vendors and suppliers.

"Upper level management reviews these reports and has obtained timely actions where required."

- Q Any other changes?
- A No, sir.
- On page 16, the last answer on the page, referring to the qualifications of the discipline oriented inspactors, engineers, and OA audit and survey parsonnel, against what standards do you measure their qualifications?

This is page 23. What did I say? 16? It's page 23. It's the last answer on the page.

A (Witness McFarland) AMSN 45.2, which is the standards of a number of QA programs subscribed to by the

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American Nuclear Society. There is one of the daughter . standards there which has the requirements for QA personnel.

- Q Are those part of the tech specs?
- A (Witness Murphy) You do not have the tech specs for the plant under construction. The commitments of the licensee relative to the quality assurance people will be as a part of their commitments in their SAR.
- A (Witness McFarland) The SAR, as Mr. Murphy stated, plus the corporate QA manual procedures and instructions. These are sublevels of implementing procedures and in these they refer to such things as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or the American Nuclear Society or other standards which are adopted industry-wide.
- Q You mean these standards are incorporated in their commitments?
  - A In their corporate documents.
- Q And these are universally recognized as adequate standards in the industry?
- A (Witness Murphy) Yes, sir, and by the NRC. The NRC and our standards people, the Office of Standards Davelopment are deeply involved in the development of these standards, sir, and standards can be adopted both as a part of the regulations; 50.55A would be one reference.

They are also referenced in Regulatory Guides as being acceptable levels to which the licensee's performance --

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acceptable levels that licensee's performance can be judged by.

On page 24, the answer to the first question: Q "Do the CP&L people who handle these problems have the authority and ability to correct the problems?"

I don't think that that's a responsive answer. Can you work on that a little bit? The answer is:

> "Procedures are provided for corrective action to be initiated and resolved by parsonnel and/or groups that had the initial responsibility. QA routinely verifies the corrective action program. a

Sir, I think we can simplify that answer somewhat by substituting the one word, "Yes,"

Do you want to substitute or add?

Well, we can add the word "Yes" and have the other as an explanation.

On page 35, in the last answer, the third sentence baginning:

"The solution of this problem more raflects on the ability and willingness of the licensee's angineering, supervisory and management staff to appreciate and solve the inherent technical problems that arise during an undertaking

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like the construction of a nuclear power plant."

Now you use the word "reflects," Does it have any connotation of favorable or unfavorable, or just a neutral term?

- A (Witness Bryant) The connotation was 'favorable, sir, "positively reflects," deleting the "on."
- Q At the top of page 47, I've seem this term used before where you say:

in nature and were not indicative of failures
in CPGL's management."

Does that just mean that the absence of a pattern itself is a favorable indication of management capacity?

A (Witness Murphy) The lack of a pattern can be one measure of management's ability. That would not be the only one, siz.

Q Well, how about a large volume of random noncompliances?

A A large volume of random non-compliances would give us very great concern. To us that would be indicative that the QA program itself was not functioning properly.

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- A That is a true statement.
- Q And on page 48 you state that CP&L is implementing a new site QA/QC program and procedures. And the procedures -- you use the present tense -- are being written and reviewed by QA personnel who have Brunswick or other : nuclear plant construction experience.

My question is, Is this timely? In the meantime construction is proceeding.

A Sir, we do not require that a utility have a procedure until a short period of time ahead of the actual need for that procedure.

- Q So the answer is it is timely?
- A It is timely, yes, sir.
- A (Witness McFarland) I believe the third sentence in the answer also helps to explain some of the timeliness. It says -- Procedures are somewhat similar to what was used in other projects and are available to the CPaL library.
- Q I'm sorry; that's the third sentence in the answer?
  - A Yes. "Procedures are written to implement and verify Ebasco specifications and SAR commitments."
  - Q I see.

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So that's for the Harris project. It takes some past history or similar procedures from their own or other projects, and they pull that together for the Harris project using the Ebasco specifications and their own SAR commitments. Okay.

On page 49, in the first answer, the limited work authorization -- the exemptions were authorized on January 14, 1974. What did you inspect beginning February 11th, 1972?

The earliest inspections were with regard to core borings, slit trenches, and so on.

So these were site suitability inspections more than construction inspections?

A (Witness Murphy) They would include site suitability types of activities.

We also began our inspections of the QA program at that point in time.

Along that line, perhaps you noticed in cur initial decision a footnote. We expressed some concern that the exemption granted in January '74 anticipated a total amount of work of 4.5 million, anticipating maximum redress of 1.5 million dollars.

We stated in that footnote that it was our impression that work had far exceeded that amount. Of course we had no way of measuring it, but just looking at that big hole in the ground we just thought there was more than that

invested.

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What was your impression of that, Mr. Murphy?

A Sir, at that point in time I don't believe that

I was a member of the branch, and would have no direct know
ledge of it. But it would not be the type of activity that

the members of the branch would be examining in any case, I

don't believe.

Others on the panel may have some comment.

A (Witness McFarland) We very rarely, I can just about say never, make any evaluation on dollar amounts, especially on a thing like this.

I remember inspecting to see that they did not exceed the authority and make dams or buildings or do something which was outside the exemption. But we made no attempt to make any evaluation of the dollar value of the work conducted.

- Q You just simply weren't concerned about it?
- A Right.
- Q So when CP&L came in with a commitment that they would limit their work under the exemption to 4.5, that was not a commitment that was put on. As far as you know, there was no unit of the NRC which followed that through to see that that commitment was adhered to?

A (Witness Murp To my knowledge, there is no unit that would have followed that through. Again, NRR may

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be able to offer some enlightenment.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, if I may: My memory may be poor, but to my recollection — which may be wrong — there certainly was a physical limitation on the amount of work that could be done. I don't recall there was a dollar limit associated with that. There were certainly assurances that if we didn't get a permit that the site would be redressed. The figure, I believe, was about 4.5 million.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The redress was 4.5.

In the initial decision it was copied directly from the application. I'll bet you Mr. Erwin might have memory of this, too, because he caused the hearing to come about. This was before I was on this Board. And that was one of his concerns. Maybe his memory might be helpful.

My memory is that in the application for the exemption there was a statement that the work anticipated-Let!s get the exact amount.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Maybe we can come back to this.

My memory is, the Board's footnote, as I read it, was

correct. I think we have that decision somewhere here.

Why don't we come back to this?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I th this is a good time for it.

The initial decision is bound in Volume 2 of Board Exhibit 10, and there's a footnote.

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MR. REIS: On page 196.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: On page 196, Volume 2, Exhibit 10.

And we stated "Applicant estimated the cost of exemption activities to be about 4.5 million (then 1/3 of 1 percent of total plant cost) with redress possible at about 1.5 million."

Now you're correct, Mr. Trowbridge, there's nothing
I could find in the exemption granted which would require
the applicant to stay within that expenditure.

But my question is, the one I'm leading up to is, What happens to a commitment that has not been included in a mandatory requirement?

MR. ERWIN: If I may comment, Mr. Chairman:—

My memory is there was testimony in October of

1977 to the effect that as of October of 1977 -- again, this

figure was more than the construction activities. But the

figure was something in the neighborhood of, if I remember

right, \$377 million.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Exactly right.

In the prospectus, in the CP&L prospectus there was a large amount of money demonstrated being spent.

MR. ERWIN: We have a submission by Mr. McDuffie at this point that 540 million dollars have been expended, and about 240, I believe -- these are rough approximations -- 240 million dollars have been, in contractual obligations have been undertaken to this date. But, again, the figure that I

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remembered in testimony in October of 1977 was 377 million.

Now I am roughly familiar with the land acquisition cost of the project and I don't think- I think your observation -- that your impression as you put it in Footnote 5 corresponds exactly with my impression.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Now in fairness, the amount of money spent at that time included the reactor vessel and everything sitting out there at the site. There was nothing in the evidence I could find, and I looked for it, which would actually measure the amount of construction activity.

Well, we'll have opportunities to inquire about that of CP&L management, I would suppose.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I think the estimate was for construction work, not the equipment purchases.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, that's right.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Also, when the Board observed the site, I think the Board will recognize there was a considerable hiatus in the construction of the Harris Units and a very large amount of equipment arrived on site during that period.

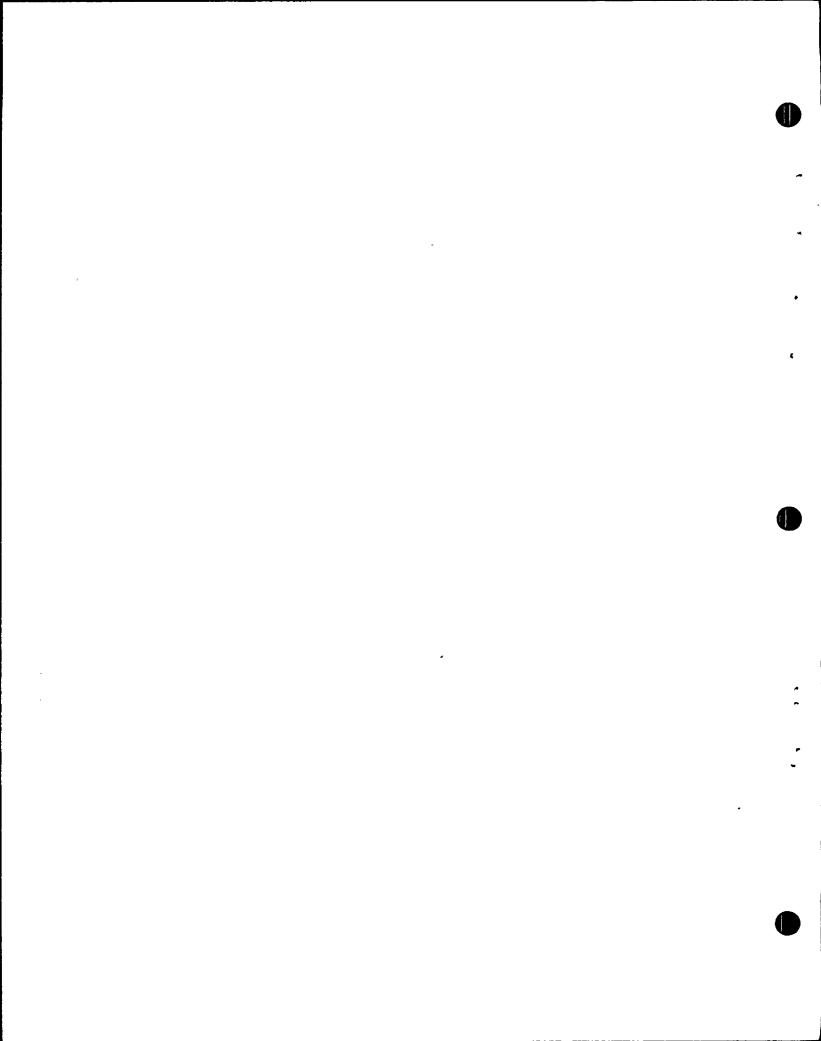
CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm not talking about equipment.

MR. ERWIN: And in all fairness, Mr. Chairman,

I believe that the applicant had requested that it receive

permission to do certain activities beyond the scope of the

original exemption prior to the time in order to preserve --



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CHAIRMAN SMITH: That was a very limited amount that was to-- That's not what I'm talking about. I'm talking about the hole.

MR. ERWIN: That would have been an expense which would have been in addition to--

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I think that was an observation to be made, in fairness.

Well, we'll ask about that. Mr. Jones, I had that down for your third set of witnesses, to inquire about that.

MR. JONES: Mr. McDuffie will be prepared to address that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I would appraciate it.

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BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q · On page 53, the first question there is:

"Do you believe that CP&L and its constructor will continue to have sufficient, properly trained management and QA/QC people in the construction of Shearon Harris?"

Now, your answer isn't responsive here. You say they have the resources to do it and you'll watch them, which I understand, but --

A (Witness Murphy) We should precede that by the word, "Yes."

Q At page 54, again, in the first answer, the first sentence, the word "subjective" comes up again. This is specifically your earlier observations about making subjective professional judgments -- this is on page 54, the first sentence of the first answer.

A Yes, sir. That's correct, sir.

Q Okay. On page 55, this is another qualified answer, which is hauntingly Familiar with the problem that has brought us back. The answer to that question is not responsive.

"Do you have any remaining concerns on the ability of CP&L to construct Shearon Harris properly?"

Oh, we got that. I'm sorry. We got that yesterday. Very well.

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Gentlemen, have you had an opportunity to read the Applicant's testimony, particularly the testimony of Mr. McDuffie?

A I have read it, sir, very rapidly. I did not spot anything that would hit me in the face from a rapid reading as being something that I would disagree with.

I have not had the opportunity to really study it.

Q Does anything occur to you that you might recommend to the Board from your reading of that?

A I think, sir, that going back to my comments regarding the qualms about the staffing of Shearon Harris, that there are people in temporary slots, and I recognize the need for the immediate filling of some of these slots with contractor personnel, and so on and so forth.

But I do believe that CP&L should be taking such actions, and they're indicating they are by their recruitment program, to get these positions filled such that there is not even the appearance of a conflict of interest.

We will be pursuing the matter in our day-to-day inspections, but it would be well to know that CP&L has made some real commitment to put their permanent personnel into these positions.

Q Okay. You recognize that you probably have a rather unusual opportunity here. You have a direct pipeline

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to the top management of CP&L, and I think that they will pay attention.

A Yes, sir. I think in my earlier testimony I had said that I had talked to top CPEL corporate executives on this. I should modify that to say managers, I believe, because I don't recall a specific executive. But I do appreciate the opportunity to bring it to their attention now, that we will be reviewing these areas, we will be looking at those people that are wearing more than one hat, to see that they are properly and adequately covering the positions that they are occupying.

Q Will you be reviewing the testimony of the Applicant's witnesses?

A I intend to be here for that part of the hearing, yes, sir.

BY DR. LEEDS:

Q Should we consider making that a condition?

A (Witness Murphy) No, sir. Because if we see any problem in this area, I can assure you that we will take the enforcement action that would be necessary to get the corrective action.

- Q What would you do?
- A We have several recourses to do this.

If there is a conflict of interests where the person actually is not performing the work, then we can

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identify a non-compliance, and the severity of the non-compliance, of course, would determine the extent of our enforcement actions.

with them, as at the lower levels; it could be reaching understandings, confirmed by immediate action letters, that certain actions would be completed or taken; and then if we still had further problems with staffing, then I would recommend to my management that we get an order from our top management such that activities could not be carried out where the activities were not being controlled as they should be controlled.

## BY MR. BRIGHT:

Q Gentlemen, I think my concern is in a little different area.

How many reactors under construction are there in Region II?

A (Witness Murphy) I believe, sir, that there are 34 reactors under active construction.

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A Yes, sir. That's not different facilities. Those are reactor units.

- Q 34 reactor units?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q So actually the addition of a 4-unit -- to what it

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was previously -- a 4-unit Harris, is not, percentagewise, such a big jump?

A No. sir. And the 34 does include Harris, of course.

Q Yes.

A And I think I discussed earlier, briefly, with the Board that I had increased the number of my staff this year. I have discussed with my director further increasing the staff to meet the requirements as we anticipate them, and I have my director's approval to pursue getting the positions that we need.

Q That's what I really wanted to address, about whether this is going to cause a strain on you. I like statements such as, "We will do this," or "We will do that," but it becomes very difficult if you don't have the horses to pull the load. And I was just curious as to whether this is being adequately taken care of, in your opinion.

I certainly don't want to pin you to the wall, or put you in an awkward spot with the management. I've been there, and it's hard.

A I can give you a specific, in that if my remaining supervisor back at Atlanta were not in the hospital this week, he would be preparing a position description for a new person in his section.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So if you come here and you tell

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us that you have a lot of people, the Office of Management and Budget takes them away from you. So you have to have exactly the right amount to do it.

(Laughter)

WITNESS MURPHY: Sir, I have never seen the day when I considered that we were overstaffed.

MR. BRIGHT: That's a common feeling.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any further questions of this panel?

(No response.)

Gentlemen, thank you very much. You are excused.
(Witnesses excused.)

Mr. Brownlee, I'll ask if you'll remain and become a part of Panel III.

MR. REIS: I take it that Mr. Bryant, Mr. Herdt, and Mr. McFarland may leave?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I see no reason why they shouldn't. They're excused.

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of this hearing you did make some remarks about the order of appearance.

I don't know whether it was a feeling of the Board that it be done, or a suggestion, or, but I would sort of like to call Mr. Wessman now, so we can move him through at this point, if it's all the same with the Board.

1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. We don't have very much 2 for him, so we can take him and get him on his way, if you 3 wish. B, MR. REIS: That's what I hope we can accomplish. 5 Whereupon, ଶ RICHARD WESSMAN was called as a witness by the Board and, having been first 7 3 duly sworm, was examined and testified as follows: CHAIRMAN SMITH: Since you didn't offer him, do 9 you want to make him a Board witness? 10 MR. REIS: Yes. I have no questions of him, and 11 I was just going to ask him his name and turn him over. . 12 13 EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: 14 What is your name, sir? 15 My name is Richard Wessman. A 16 Q And what do you do? 17 I'm a reactor inspector in the Region II office 18 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in the Operations 19 Branch. 20 Mr. Wessman, the Office of Inspection and Enforce-21 ment in their report, Volume III, which is Board Exhibit 11, 22 has a report of an interview with you, beginning at page 113. 23 I'm sorry. That's the Office of Inspector and 24

Auditor, Board Exhibit 11.

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The report of your interview begins at page 112. Have you read that?

Yes, sir, I have. I believe the one correction was already identified, that the spelling of my name is W-e-s-s-m-a-n, throughout that page.

- Then, beginning at page 113 is your memorandum to Mr. Dance dated February 14, 1977.
  - Yes, sir. A
  - Let me ask you about the report of interview.

You made one correction, but other than that, can you adopt it as your testimony? Other witnesses had trouble adopting it as testimony. Do you see anything incorrect about it?

- $\mathbf{A}$ No, sir, I do not.
- Q Is there anything you'd like to add?
- I have nothing to add to that page.
- Or comment upon in any way? You just want to state that the report of the interview -- that you've had an opportunity to comment on it.
- Understood, sir. I have no comment on that page. In preparing for this session, I did read other documents, and have two corrections I would like to identify. Is it appropriate to bring them to you at this time?
  - Yes, I think this would be the best time for that.
  - In Board Exhibit Number 9, which is Volume I of A

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the summary report of the OIA inquiry, I direct you to page number 7. In the last paragraph of that page there are several items that are attributed to my inspection.

Item number 3, which states:

"plant management was arranging BWR Senior

Reactor Operator's (SRO) training,"

There is no evidence of this item number 3 in my inspection report, and I would recommend that that sentence which is attributed to me be deleted.

Q As a matter of fact, in your inspection report there was an observation to the contrary?

A Yes, I believe that's correct.

Q This observation has popped up elsewhere, and I've not been able to really identify the source of it, unless it's something that started after your inspection. Do you know?

A No, sir, I do not.

One other correction which I would offer to you relates to this memorandum of mine dated February 14, 1977.

Q All right. This appears in the record several places. Let's make one official place for it, and that's on page 113 of Board Exhibit 11.

A Yes, sir. On page 114 of Board Exhibit 11, item 2.g., the statement appears:

"Nine of the senior supervisory positions are

identified as SRO License desirable."

That was an error on my part when I wrote this document.

There are only eight positions identified as SRO license desirable, and one position identified as RO license desirable, for a total of nine license desirable positions.

Q The qualifying language there being senior supervisory positions?

A That's right.

Q Because in Figure 6.2m3 there are more than a total of nine RO positions desired.

A In actuality, in Figure 6.2-3 there are eight positions identified as SRO license desirable, one position identified as RO license desirable, and I believe one other position identified as RO or SRO license required.

It also identifies shift personnel who have SRO or RO license required.

Q Do you have the testimony of Panel III available?

A No, sir, not in front of me.

(Document handed to the witness.)

As an attachment, Appendix C to that testimony, there's a table entitled Brunswick Organization, Figure 6.2.2-1. Does that contain the same information as Figure 6.2.3?

No, sir, it does not. A

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What's the difference?

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Figure 6.2-3 is an organization chart showing site-specific information for the Brunswick plant. This Appendix C that you've referred to I believe is also extracted from the technical specifications for the Brunswick plant, and shows the corporate organization that is behind the plant organization.

Okay. But on the number of senior supervisory positions would the information be the same as to the requirements or desirability of SRO and RO? I'm working from this one, because this happens to be one that I have, and I don't know where 6,2,3 is.

MR. O'NEILL: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. we have a problem with Appendix C again. He said that was the corporate organization, which would be the third page of Appendix C, which is also Figure 6.2.1-1.

But the first page of Appendix C, I believe, is what you're attempting to ask the question about,

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, right. The figure that I'm talking to is the first page attached to the testimony of Panel III, the first page of Appendix C, and it is clearly site specific.

THE WITNESS: YEs. And I believe that is the same organization chart to which I was referring in my memo

of February 14, 1977.

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BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: ...

Okay. Well, let's make sure that we understand Q which persons -- or where SROs are desirable. Let's just name them.

Yes, sir. A

Referring again to this first page of Appendix C, the positions that have SRO license desirable are the QA Supervisor, the Operations Maintenance Superintendent, the Maintenance Supervisor, the Environmental and Radiation Control Supervisor, the Technical and Administrative Superintendent, the Engineering Supervisor, the Administrative Supervisor, and the Training Coordinator.

- Q Where is the Training Coordinator?
- He reports to the Administrative Supervisor. A
- Then the operating SRO supervisor is required? Q
- A That is correct.
- There's no asterisk appearing there. Q
- That's correct.  $\boldsymbol{K}$
- And then the Shift Foreman is required SRO? Ω
- That is correct. A
- But you didn't include him because that is not Ω the senior --
- I did not consider him one of the members of the A senior management personnel of the site organization.

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<b>)</b>		2	Q This is also true of the control operators and
		•	the operators?
***		3	A That is correct.
		4	Q Where is the RO that you referred to, engineering
•		5	technician over there?
•		6	A Yes, sir.
		7	Q And that is the difference in your testimony?
~		8	A That is the item that I'm correcting from my
		9	February 14, 1977 memo.
		10	Q On that page in the margin at the left are some
		11	handwritten notes. I can't read them, but
		12	A I'm sorry, which page are you referring to?
1		1.3	Q Page 114, where you corrected your testimony.
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- A I do not know what those hand-written writings are myself. That is not my writing.
- Ω Did you keep any drafts or notes or anything, any other records that might be helpful to the Board in respect to this inspection?
  - A No, sir, I did not.
- On page 4 of your memorandum of February 14, 1977, you made an evaluation and you said it's your opinion that staff training could be increased and a deeper involvement in day to day activities are merited, although you racognized they meet ANSI N18.1 1971.

WThe training that you're talking about was achieving more operating licenses?

A That was a portion of the training to which I refer to -- this was itemized there in section six, that to obtain more of this SRO level training to correspond to the SRO license desired assertion provided in this figure of Appendix C that we have previously discussed --

Q In fact you say specifically recommended was that they obtain SRO level training for a greater percentage of the supervisors of the staff.

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What authority did you have to make that recommendation to CP&L?
  - A I had no authority. It was not a regulatory

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requirement. I merely was pointing out to them that it appeared that it was identified as desirable in their own technical specifications which they have submitted to NRR, and NRR had subsequently approved and issued as a plant technical specification.

- Q Do you feel that you were acting within the scope of your employment to make that recommendation?
  - A Yes, I think I was.
- Q The same would also be true with the other specific recommendations you made?

Now you weren't just making friendly advice to the guys down at Brunswick?

A No, sir.

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- Q You were performing your duties as you saw?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And I didn't give you a chance to answer that question:

The same would be true with respect to the other recommendations that you made:

"increase level of BWR technical training."

I'm still reading from page 4.

- A Yes, sir.
  - BY DR. LEEDS:
- Q Mr. Wessman, let me ask you, what have you been doing lately since February -- since Valentine's Day, 1977?

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A For the past three years I have been the lead reactor operations inspector in charge of inspecting preoperational test activities at the Sequoia Nuclear Plant, which is a TVA facility. Also during that period for one year between September '77 and August '78, I was the project inspector responsible for all inspection activities being conducted at the Crystal River Nuclear Facility.

Q Could you give me a little bit of your background?
We don't have a resume on you, just a little brief....

I don't think we do, do we? It looked like we should have had one.

A I do.

Very briefly let me summarize, then, if I may.

Q Please.

A I am a product of the nuclear Navy, having five and a half years aboard nuclear submarines. Subsequent to the nuclear Navy, I received a masters degree in nuclear engineering from the University of Washington. I worked for Babcock and Wilcox in the test and start-up activities at B&W Nuclear Supply Systems for about four years.

And then in 1974 I joined the NRC at the Atlanta regional office, subsequently receiving a masters degree in business at Georgia State. I'm also a licensed professional engineer.

Q All right.

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So you have a masters degree in business?

A Yes, sir, a masters degree in business administration.

Q All right, MBA.

So you have, then, technical training to evaluate the management, is that correct?

A To some degree, I would say yes.

Q Is this your one and only experience with evaluating the management at CP&L?

A Yes, sir.

Ω Have you -- strike that, please.

Having had a variety of experience and academic training in a variety of areas also, do you feel it's possible to compare the performance of two companies or each one has to be done individually, as they've told me so many times?

A Yes, I think it's possible. But let me amplify, if I may.

mony in this area that it is very difficult to compare management between different organizations in that they may be done differently. The size of the organizations may be different, the conduct of their affairs may be different. The requirements imposed upon them at the maturity of the organization all contribute to differences in the management

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of the organization that you may be looking at.

This makes it very difficult to render a direct comparison between two organizations.

Q Okay.

The Chairman reminded me that my question was not precise. He said any two companies—I was thinking of companies—which had — who were either applicants or licensees for nuclear power plants, commercial nuclear power plants.

And I assume your answer was directed towards that, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you have any recommendation to the Board insofar as items that we should pursue either with the company or with witnesses from the Commission to determine the adequacy of the management capability of the Carolina Power & Light?

- A No, sir, I do not.
- Q Do you have anything else to recommend to us?
- A No, sir.

BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q On page 2 of the memorandum, under G, that last final sentence there:

"Only one of these supervisors has a SRO licensee..."

I think it's a typo there. You mean:

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mpb6 "Only one of these supervisors has an 2 SRO license..." 3 Not licensee? That's correct. A "...and the licensee stated that there 5 were no immediate plans for others to obtain 6 7 an SRO license." That is the aspect of the I&A summary report that 8 you have corrected. This is your memory of the inspection? 9 That's correct. 10 Α And then that is still your memory of it? 11 Yes, sir. 12 Was there anything about the qualifying word 13 "immediate" in that sentence that we should know about? 14 Were there long range plans that you were aware of? 15 I am not aware of any long range plans. 16 Were you is what I'm asking. Q 17 Sir? A Were you aware of any long range plans. Q 19 No, sir. I said I am not aware of any long 20 range plans for obtaining SRO licenses for the desirable 21 positions. 22 Well, I guess, then, that necessarily means 23 that at that time also you were not aware of any long range 24 plans. 25

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A I'm sorry, I misunderstood you. I thought you were referring to that time.

Q You're using it in the present tense, and that's what's confusing me.

A My apologies.

At the time of that inspection I was not aware of any long range plans being made by CP&L to fill those positions with SRO licenses.

Q Okay.

So in your view, considering the circumstances of that interview, you learned at least that there were no immediate plans. But you think that the circumstances were such that if they had longer range plans they would have brought them to your attention?

- A Yes, I think they would have.
- Q And you walked in there and you said, Hey, look, you don't have any immediate plans, and you think they would have said, Well, wait a minute, we have some after a while.

  That would have been a natural circumstance in that situation.

You've already answered that question. My second comment was unnecessary.

Do you feel comfortable in appearing before the .

Board; have any events transpired which make you apprehensive about testifying in this proceeding?

A No. sir.

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Q Do you have anything else you'd like to tell us?

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A No. sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Erwin?

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. ERWIN:

Ω Mr. Wessman, were you here earlier in the day when Mr. Ruhlman and Mr. Kellogg testified?

A I was.

Q And you heard them characterize CP&L management in their opinion in light of their inspections of CP&L and other plants as average?

A I did.

Q Would you share that characterization on the basis of your experience within the region in light of this memorandum?

A I'm reluctant to characterize them because I've had very little direct contact with CP&L facilities or direct inspection of their facilities.

This inspection was a four day inspection conducted two years ago, and I'm not sure that that qualifies me to characterize the CP&L management in any manner.

Q I very much appreciate that statement.

But you heard Mr. Ruhlman state that he was new to the region as well, but he felt confident to make this characterization. You just don't feel competent to

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characterize CP&L, is that right?

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A That's correct.

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Q Okay.

And the primary reason is you have only inspected

I have inspected them more than once. The last

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them once, and that was two years ago.

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time I inspected at CP&L was this inspection two years ago.

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I believe I have conducted four or five other inspections of

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CP&L facilities previous to that time.

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Q Oh, I'm sorry.

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If you had been asked the question on February 14,

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1977, do you have any idea what your answer would have been

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then?

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Again, that's purely speculative, obviously.

I can respect the fact that in 1979 you may very well feel that you have no present knowledge that would allow you to make such a comparison, but I'm asking on the basis of your four or five inspections in the past whether two years ago at the time you wrote this memorandum you were in a position or felt in a position to make a comparison, and if so, what that comparison might have been.

A It's difficult to know what might have been in my mind two years ago, and again I qualify it as speculation, to use your words. I think I would characterize them at that point in time, and based upon those four days of

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inspection activity as below average.

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Q I'd ask you to refer to number 5A of your memorandum, item 5A of your memorandum on page three of the memorandum, page 115 of the exhibit.

This is the second full paragraph.

"It is the inspector's opinion that the licensee failed to take adequate corrective action in that no steps were taken to instruct craft personnel concerning changes to a modification procedure."

This is really just more of a question out of curiosity.

When you use the word "licensee" in this memorandum, as you do on occasion, what level of management are you referring to, or does it differ? I mean, you use it a number of times, referring to a manager in one case and a higher-up in another case, or a lower-echelon person.

Again, if you can just -- and this is the one that struck me. There's another one on the next page. But if you would, amplify who you're talking about when you say that.

- A In general, throughout this four page memorandum when I refer to the "licensee" I am referring to senior supervisory personnel of the Brunswick facility organization.
  - Q So that that would also on page 4 at the last

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paragraph of 5B, when you say:

"It is the inspector's opinion that the licensee failed to fully analyze the event's cause."

You're again referring to the senior supervisory personnel at Brunswick?

- A That is correct.
- Ω All right.

Do you have any -- I thank you vary much.

MR. ERWIN: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Applicant -- oh, excuse ma.

Attorney General?

BY MR. GORDON:

You speak of personnel turnover at the plant in the upper-middle level management.

What is the reason for this turnover, do you know?

Or were you aware of that at the time you made the inspection?

A At the time at which I made the inspection I believe there were several reasons that contributed to this turnover. They were involved in the testing and start-up activities of the Unit 1 facility. There had been many, many weeks, I think, of very long and demanding hours.

These long hours perhaps contributed to disenchantment by some personnel. Additionally, I believe that mpb12 1

I have been told that salaries for some of these people did not appear commensurate with the demands placed upon them. Consequently I think there has been some attrition of personnel.

The combination of some attrition, the demands, and perhaps some change in organization contributed to this personnel turnover at that point in time.

MR. GORDON: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Jones?

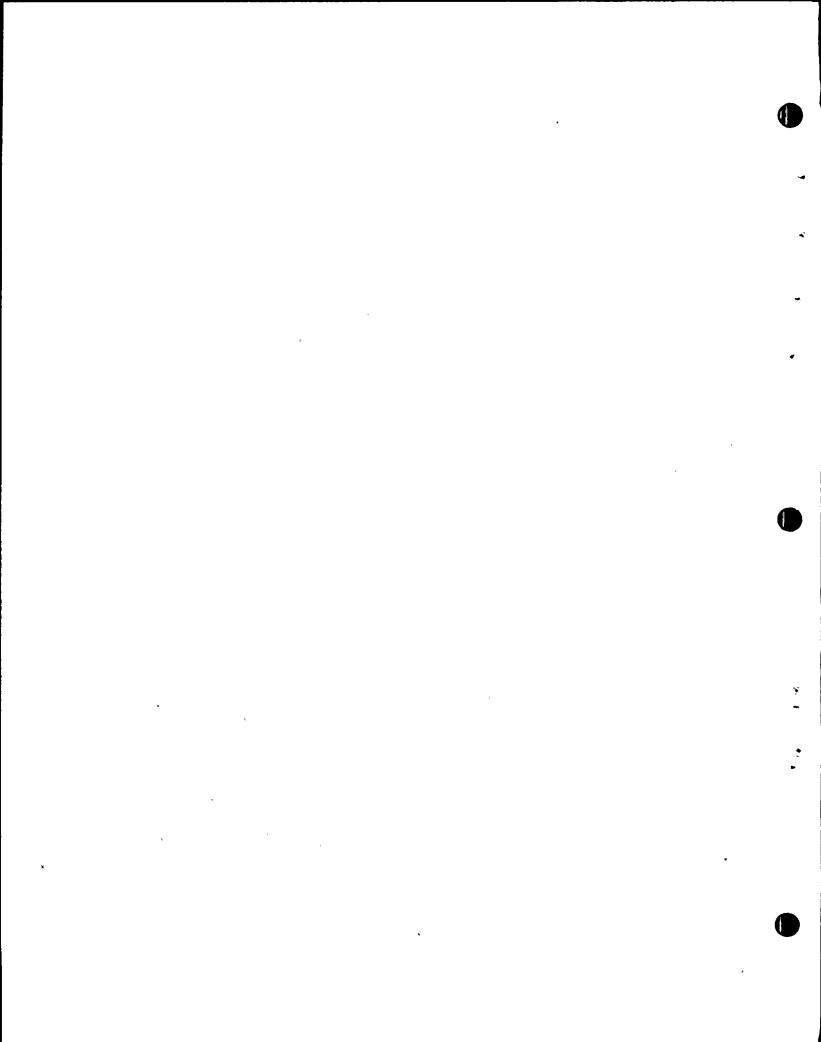
BY MR. JONES:

Q Mr. Wessman, if I may call your attention to the report of the Office of Inspection and Auditor, the report of your interview on page 112 of Board Exhibit 11, which I understand you've adopted as your testimony, the statement is made that:

"Wessman advised his input concluded there were "difficulties with CP&L management" but he did not conclude they should be shut down."

You're not intending to adopt this as your testimony to imply here that you gave serious consideration to shutting the plant down as a result of what you found during this inspection in January of 1977?

A No, sir, that was not my intent. I had been asked that specific question by one of the OIA representatives,



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that is did I feel that they should be shut down, and I responded negatively. And that's how that sentence appeared in their summary.

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You didn't find concerns that rose to that Q level, did you?

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No, sir, I did not.

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And it's true, is it not, that the report, the Q initial report of that inspection found no items of noncompliance regarding CP&L's management?

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That is correct.

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For the sake of identifying the inspection report, it was, was it not, contained in a letter addressed to Carolina Power and Light dated February 17, 1977, and the inspection report is number 7703?

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That is correct.

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It appears several places in the record. One of them that I'm looking at right now is Attachment 7 to Mr. Wilber's prefiled testimony. It has not been received in evidence yet, I suppose, but for identification it can

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be found at that place.

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Now it's also true, isn't it, Mr. Wessman, that

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your memorandum to Mr. Dance dated February 14, 1977, went to Mr. Dance but not to the licensee?

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That is correct.

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And the inspection that you conducted in January Q

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of 1977 was under somewhat special circumstances, wasn't it?

It was specifically to examine CP&L's management capability

in response to concerns apparently that Mr. Cantrell had

been relaying to his supervisor, Mr. Dance?

A That is correct.

Q And is it also true that it is the policy of Region II of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement that—I think it's stated by the witnesses on Panel 1 when they were describing the work of this group that they stated in their sworn testimony on page 26 that all problems which an inspector identified during the inspection must be reflected in the report. So any problems that you found during that inspection regarding CPEL's management would be reflected in the inspection report, wouldn't they?

A Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is that the basis of your answer, or is the basis of your answer your memory?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure that I understand the question.

Maybe we'd better do this again.

MR. JONES: Very well.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm only trying to establish -the question put to you is the policy is that all items of
non-compliance are put in the report; therefore it would
have been put in the report.

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But is there a better basis for you to arrive at that conclusion, and that is that you remember?

THE WITNESS: I have no recollection of problems with CPSL management that were not identified in that report.

If I may elaborate here for a minute, Mr. Chairman, because we have both an inspection report which was sent to the licensee, and we have this memorandum of mine entitled The Inspector Evaluation of Brunswick Plant Supervisory Activities, which are two very different documents --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't want to get too far ahead of the record because I think I want the question read back.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you read back Mr. Jones's question, please?

> (Whereupon, the Reporter read from the record as requested.)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The response to the guestion seems to be depending upon you giving assurance that all problems would be in your report because that's the policy, and my question is merely this:

Do you also recall that all problems would be reflected in the report, which I would regard as a more reliable basis?

THE WITNESS: I do not recall any problems

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relating to management that were not identified in that report.

# BY MR. JONES:

- And you basically understand and subscribe to Q the policy that all problems are to be identified in the report, do you not?
  - Yes, sir. Α
- But in the actual reflection of the report it-Q self there were no violations, no infractions, no deficiencies relating to CP&L management capabilities.
  - That is correct. A
- And in fact, there were no unresolved items carried in that inspection report regarding CP&L's management capabilities, were there?
- There was one unresolved item related to manage-Ä ment that was identified in that inspection report. It was unresolved item number 7703/3, which relates to PNSC review of non-compliances.
  - All right.
    - Other than that, were there any that you found?
  - No, sir. A
- Regarding the question in your memorandum to Mr. Dance concerning in-plant time on the part of management personnel, was there any mention of that in the inspection report?

mpb17 1 No, sir, there was not. A . 2 In fact, that observation in the memorandum 3 to Mr. Dance was based on nearly a two week observation, 4 wasn't it? 5 That's correct. б And you didn't check at any other time, or for 7 a longer period or on an annual basis or some other period 8 of time? ' A Mo, sir, I did not. We do not have an inspection 9 requirement in this area. 30 Q. Do you have a Regulatory requirement in this 11 'azea? 12 No, sir, not to the best of my knowledge. 13 Do you have a rule of thumb that you use in 14 trying to ascertain whether or not particular supervisory 15 'personnel are spending enough time in the plant? 36 No. sir, I do not. 17 Now on the issue of the SRO desirable, you did 18 say that this really wasn't a requirement of the applicant, 19 didn't you? 20 Yes, I did. ' A 21 In fact, are you aware of any other licenses or 22 sets of technical specifications which have a similar state-23 ment in them? 2/2 No. I am not. 25

Q So there are a number of nuclear plants operating without this sort of a statement appearing anywhere in the administrative procedures.

Doesn't that logically have to follow?

- A To the best of my knowledge, that would be correct. However, I do not -- cannot claim familiarity with a number of nuclear plants administrative procedures.
- Q By that I meant tec specs, excuse me. I'm sorry.

  I probably misled you with that.
  - A To the best of my recollection, that is correct.

    CHAIRMAN SMITH: I've lost the trail there.

When you said the tech specs of other plants may not contain that statement, what statement?

MR. JONES: The statement SRO desirable with respect to plant supervisory personnel.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There may be tech specs — the import of the question and answer is there may be tech specs at other plants where there are no SROs referred to?

MR. JONES: I didn't ask that question. I could, but I think I know the answer, and it would be that all tech specs refer to some SROs because the regulations require that the operating supervisor have a senior reactor operator license. That's my understanding.

BY MR. JONES:

Q Do you agree with that, Mr. Wessman, that

characterization of the regulations?

A Yes, I think that is correct. All licensed plants have the requirement for SROs as part of their shift personnel and generally require the operations supervisor to hold an SRO license.

To the best of my knowledge, again, I am not aware of plants that use this term "SRO license desirable", which does not mean that it's required for various other supervisory personnel.

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- Q This is unique to the Brunswick plant?
- A To the best of my knowledge, it is.
- Q To the best of your knowledge.

And, in fact, the Carolina Power and Light

Company could amend the technical specifications and remove this language from the technical specifications if they went through the proper procedure?

A They could submit an amendment of this nature. It would be incumbent upon NRR to make the approval and issue the ravision to the technical specifications.

MR. JONES: I have no further questions.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD

### BY DR. LEEDS:

Q It occurs to me, Mr. Wessmen, after listening to Mr. Jones, possibly there's a place in the record that's not complete now.

If I look at other plants are there some of the slots which are on the Brunswick chart saying SRO-desirable, do they have SRO without the asterisk, just by themselves, required in that sense?

- A To the best of my knowledge, no, they do not.
- Q Thank you.

### · BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q So, on a comparable slot where the tech specs for Brunswick show SRO-asterisk, it just would name the job

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24 : 25 and say nothing about SRO?

A That is correct.

Q Well do you have any information on how it came about that of all these plants that we're contemplating that Brunswick happened to have eight spots where somebody said, Well it's desirable to have SROs on that?

A I have no idea.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, now, gentlemen, the issue of the SROs required and desired had obvious importance and relevance to this proceeding from the onset. Can anybody tell me where in the preparad written direct testimony this is discussed?

MR. JONES: May I confer?

(Pause)

MR. DANCE: It's in Panel III.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Where in Panel III? I mean the point that was just established here, about the uniqueness of Brunswick.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, it does appear in one panels' testimony. It is not in the Robinson tech specs: that's the closest I can remember. It's not in them. And it's stated-- One of the panels stated that.

DR. LEEDS: It seems like to me we have a point we ought to chase down. We only have one person from IEE's office, and he stated that the particular chart would have

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come from the applicant as proposed tech specs. So that leads me down the path that says maybe the answer resides with the applicant.

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Would you all chase it down and find it?

MR. JONES: We anticipated that we may have to address that question, and we will.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Quite clearly it should have been anticipated, and quite clearly it should have been, in my view, in the written direct testimony. However we'll take it when we get it.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, we were wanting to establish here, and I think it has been established in several places, that it has not been a regulatory requirement.

ment. But what I don't understand is just how it came to pass that we have arrived at this point in the hearing without some explanation of why Brunswick, among all plants, happens to have eight SRO-desirable spots.

MR. JONES: I think your point is well taken, and our witnesses will be prepared to address what their intention was when they put that in the technical specifications which the company did in fact write.

DR. LEEDS: It sort of surprises me, too, that gotten this far in the Staff's testimony and we haven't-- I've read all that they sent us, and I don't remember this point of

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wiew being discussed. Maybe we wouldn't have gotten to it at all if the Board hadn't asked Mr. Wessmen to appear and if you hadn't gotten into cross-examination thereof of him.

MR. JONES: Sooner or later it would have come up in somebody's cross-examination.

DR. LEEDS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's an exciting, sort of chancy way to develop a record on an important issue such as this.

MR. JONES: Well, we apologize for failing to see the significance that you point out of it, and not having realized earlier that it was more apparent to those other than the applicant. But we will address it.

DR. LEEDS: Well his letter certainly emphasized that point, Mr. Cantrell's letter.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are there any further questions for Mr. Vessmen?

MR. REIS: I have a couple of questions, if I may.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Resumed)

BY MR. REIS:

Q Mr. Wessmen, is this a copy of your professional qualifications?

(Handing document to the witness)

A Yes; it is.

Q It's not very long. Can you read it into the

record? I think it's the shortest way to proceed.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Can't it just be copied into the record?

MR. REIS: Can we ask that it be copied into the record at this point?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. The professional qualifications of Mr. Wessman will be received into the transcript and bound therein.

(The document follows:)

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## QUALIFICATIONS OF RICHARD H., WESSMAN U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

## REGION II

My name is Richard H. Wassman. My business address is 101 Marietta Street, Suita 3100, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. I am employed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, as a Reactor Inspector.

I joined the Nuclear Ragulatory Commission in July 1974. I have participated in approximately 50 reactor inspections, primarily in the areas of preoperational testing and reactor operations.

My present assignment is Operations Branch Project
Inspector at the TVA Soquoyah facility (which is in the latter
stages of preoperational testing). I have had this assignment
for nearly three years. During the period between September
1977 and August 1978, I was the Project Inspector for the
Crystal River Unit 3 nuclear facility. My principal duties
as Project Inspector are to inspect and evaluate the licenses's
parformance against the requirements of their license and
applicable NRC regulations.

Additionally, I coordinate the inspection effort of other reactor inspectors at my assigned facilities.

I have made approximately 25 inspections as a support inspector at both BWR and PWR facilities. About half

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of these inspections focused on quality assurance and licensee administrative controls.

I also inspect the two research reactors at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Prior to my employment with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, I was employed as a senior engineer with the Babcock and Wilcox Company (1970-'74). I was assigned as a Test Program Supervisor for two years and was responsible for test program liaison between Babcock and Wilcox and utilities undergoing preoperational testing of their nuclear facilities. I supervised other test engineers, provided onsite consultation to the client, and wrote facility test/operating procedures. For two years I developed standardized test and operating procedures for use by Babcock and Wilcox nuclear facilities.

Prior to my amployment with Babcock and Wilcox, I was a U. S. Naval Officer on nuclear powered submarines (1963-69).

I received a Master of Science Degree in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Washington in 1970 and a Master of Business Administration Degree from Georgia State University in 1976. I am a Licensed Professional Engineer. I was licensed as a reactor operator on the University of Washington Research Reactor in 1969.

I have completed the BWR and PWR classroom and

simulator training during my employment with the NRC.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Reis I think has some questions.

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MR. REIS: Yas.

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BY MR. REIS:

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Mr. Wassman, did the memorandum of February 14th Ω and the inspection report that you previously testified to, identified as 77-03, did they have different purposes?

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Yes, they did. A

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Q Can you detail what those purposes were?

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The inspection report, I think as previously A

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testified, is the document by which we transmit the findings

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of an inspection to both the public and to the licensee.

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The mamorandum of February 14th, '77, was an

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internal NRC document where I sought to transmit my opinions

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to my supervision.

Is that correct?

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In your memorandum of February 14th, the first

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1tem you discuse is your survey of guardhouse computer records

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of the supervisory staff of CPSL and their time in the plant.

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That's correct.

any communication to the NRC?

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Didn't CPSL ever give a reply or address that in

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 $\mathbf{A}$ Not to my knowledge.

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MR. REIS: That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have any additional questions, Mr. Erwin?

MR. ERWIN: Just one brief question, out of curiosity. Again I don't have any idea what the answer is but I'd be very curious to know what it is.

BY MR. ERWIN:

Q Whether or not the tech specs of other plants call for SROs in the eight positions that they were called for in Brunswick? Are there in fact other plants where the functional equivalents of those jobs are filled by SROs?

AGain I would understand that Brunswick and CP&L would more than likely have a different organizational structure than another company or another plant, but I'm just curious as to whether in practice, on an average or in a number of plants within this region, for instance with which you might be familiar, if those positions or positions of like responsibility would be filled with SROs.

A Each facility's organization is different, and I think in practice there may be two or three of those ten positions that may, by virtue of promotion through the ranks, have a position -- have an individual filling that position who does hold an active SRO license.

Ω Then it is your testimony that it would be uncommon for eight of them to be filled with SROs?

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A Yes, I think it is uncommon.

Q So that the reason-- Again, the reason that you put this in your memorandum was simply that it was contradicted -- the actuality contradicted the tech specs and not that you considered that there was anything untoward about the fact that the positions were not filled by SROs?

A There was not a contradiction to the tech specs from the standpoint of failure to comply with the tech specs. The only contradiction, if you will, is here are eight positions identified as desirable and only one of them filled.

Now said also— You stated I believe in your memorandum as a recommendation, encourage more in-plant time, and you stated in response to cross-examination that there was no rule of thumb— You stated on page 113 of your — of the exhibit, page 1 of your memorandum, that of the four most senior supervisory personnel, two had not been in the plant during this two-week period. The other senior supervisors had been in the plant once, and one had been in the plant twice during this period.

Do you consider that that is adequate?

A My personal opinion is No, that is not adequate.

MR. ERWIN: No further questions.

BY MR. GORDON:

Q I don't know whether it was cleared up or not on the aight desirables on the tech space.

If you would delete the word "desirable" and you just had the eight positions, do you consider it necessary to fill those positions with an SRO?

A You're asking for a personal judgment, and I don't know that I'm entitled to make it.

My personal opinion of those eight positions is probably not.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anything further? (No response.)

Well, Mr. Wessman, thank you for appearing. We appraciate the precision of your answers.

(Witness excused.)

Do you want to try your luck with Mr. Wilber?
MR. REIS: Yes, I would.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Because I know we would not be able to complete Panel 3, but there's a good chance that Mr. Wilber could be finished, but we want to take a short break before that, a five-minute break, please.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: During the recess Counsel for Intervenors advised me that he has a commitment for tomorrow that he is willing to cancel if necessary, but he asked if the cross-examination of Panel 3 could be arranged for him to go out of order. He's willing to take his chances on cross-examining Panel 3 on reading the transcript. And I told him that would be satisfactory.

That assumes of course that the testimony of Panel 3 will be completed -- will not be completed by Saturday morning -- I mean by Friday morning. And it is my impression that it probably won't be.

You will have to take your chances on that, too.
MR.ERWIN: I understand.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: If we should get done we're not going to bring them back.

MR. ERWIN: I understand. As I say, there won't be a histus in representation. Mr. Kirkman, who has previously entered an appearance in this, will be here and if necessary will conduct cross-examination upon Mr. Eddleman's advice, and we will have questions prepared, all ready for Mr. Kirkman.

But I was hoping that I would be able to be here.

I thought that they would be here and expected to come to that this afternoon. But we'll take our chances, and I appreciate the indulgence of the Board.

1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you ready with Mr. Wilber? 2 MR. REIS: Yes. 3 Whereupon, 4 HOWARD WILBER 5 was called as a witness on behalf of the NRC Regulatory 6 Staff and, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. REIS: 9 10 Q Mr. Wilber, I show you a copy of your statement of professional qualifications. Have you prepared this? 11 (Handing document to the witness.) 12 Yas, I have. A 13 MR. REIS: I will ask that it be typed into the 14 record as if read. 15 CHAIRMAN SMITH: It is so received. 16 (The document fellows:) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF HOWARD A. WILBER
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS INSPECTION
OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

My name is Howard A. Wilber. My business address is Washington, D. C. 20555. I am employed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, as a Senior Reactor Inspection Specialist in the Division of Reactor Operations Inspection.

I was graduated from Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, in 1950, with degrees of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering and Master of Science. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Ohio.

In 1950, I was employed by The Detroit Edison Company as an engineer in the electrical system relay performance group.

In 1955, I was sent to the first session of the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois.

At the conclusion of the school program, I was placed on leave of absence from The Detroit Edison Company to Atomic Fower Development Associates Inc. to work on the development of instrument and controls for the Enrico Fermi Fast Breeder Reactor.

In 1960, I was appointed as head of a task force

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that was created to resolve control and instrumentation prob-

In 1961, I was assigned to the Nuclear Startup

Team for the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant to develop test

procedures for system and transient tests and then to direct

the performance of these tests.

In 1964, I was appointed temporary head of the Startup Team.

I joined Power Reactor Development Corporation, owner-operator of the Fermi reactor, in 1965, as Assistant :

Reactor Engineer with continuing responsibility for the startup testing and the added responsibility to review fuel programming and perform safety reviews of reactor operation.

In 1967, I was assigned to the position of Assistant Operations Engineer over the operating staff of the Fermi No. 1 reactor and fossil fuel units on the same site.

I obtained a Senior Reactor Operator's license on Unit No. 1 reactor.

In 1971, I was appointed Operations Engineer for Enrico Fermi Reactor No. 2, an 1150 Mwa Boiling Water Reactor, with mesponsibility for selecting and training the operating staff. I received certification from General Electric for a Senior Reactor Operator's license on a boiling water reactor after 16 weeks of specialized training.

In 1974, I joined the Atomic Energy Commission in

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Region II, Atlanta, as a Reactor Inspector in the Facilities
Test and Startup Branch.

In June 1975, I was appointed the Principal Reactor Inspector for the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 1 from the Facilities Test and Startup Branch. My duties included verification of the preoperational test program prior to the issuance of an operating license and verification of the fuel loading and power ascension program after licensing.

In late 1976, I started inspection of the E. I.

Hatch Unit Mo. 2 preoperational test program while retaining responsibility for the inspection of startup testing at the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant No. 1.

In July 1977, I was appointed Principal Reactor

Inspector for the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant and my responsibilities for both the Brunswick and Hatch units were assigned to other inspectors.

From February 1978 to the present I have held the position of Senior Reactor Inspection Specialist in the Division of Reactor Operations Inspection of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement.

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BY MR. REIS:

Ω Mr. Wilber, did you prepare testimony for this proceeding?

- A Yes, I did.
- Ω Do you have a copy of that?
- A Yes.
- .Q Do you have any additions or corrections you wish to make to that testimony?

A Yes, I do.

The first correction on the first page, my name is misspelled. It should be W-i-l-b-e-r.

On page 5, the first line, the number 4 should be changed to 5, and the word "technical" should be changed to "engineering" so that would then read "5 engineering supervisors."

The number 3 should be changed to 2, and it would read "2 maintenance supervisors."

- Q Do you have any further corrections?
- A None that I know of.

MR. REIS: I ask that the testimony of Mr. Wilber be received into the record as if read in this proceeding, and the attachments to the testimony accompany the record as the Staff exhibit next in line, which I believe is Number 18.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're going to physically

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WRB	eb2 1	separate them from the testimony?
	2	MR. REIS: Yes.
	3	(Whereupon, the document
9	4	referred to was marked
	5	. as Staff Exhibit 18
	6	for identification.)
	7	CHAIRMAN SMITH: The testimony is received.
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Howard Wilber

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Question 1: What do you do and how long have you

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been in that position?

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Specialist since February, 1978. My duties include evaluation

Answer: I have been a Senior Reactor Inspection

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of problems associated with reactor systems and participation

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in special review programs.

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Question 2: What did you do before then?

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Answer: In 1974, I joined the Atomic Energy

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Commission in Region II, Atlanta; as a Reactor Inspector in

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the Facilities Test and Startup Branch. In June 1975, I was

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appointed the Principal Reactor Inspector for the Brunswick

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Steam Electric Plant Unit 1 from the Facilities Test and

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Startup Branch. My duties included verification of the pre-

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operational test program prior to the issuance of an operating

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license and verification of the fuel loading and power ascen-

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sion program after licensing.

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Hatch Unit No. 2 preoparational test program while retaining

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responsibility for the inspection of startup testing at the

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Brunswick Steam Electric Plant No. 1.

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In July 1977, I was appointed Principal Reactor

In late 1976, I started inspection of the E. I.

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Inspector for the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant and my respon-

sibilities for both the Brunswick and Eatch units were

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assigned to other inspectors.

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Question 3: What connections have you had in the course of your work with CP&L?

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I participated in a September, 1978, review of the equip-

Answer: As a Senior Reactor Inspection Specialist,

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ment and procedures required for safe shutdown of the plant.

I recently acted as liaison between NRR and LISE on the

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evaluation of the Brunswick Units' conformance to the General

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Design Criteria in the area of containment isolation valves.

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As a Reactor Inspector, I was assigned the posi-

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tion of Principal Inspector for preoperational and startup

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testing of Unit No. 1 at Brunswick Steam Electric Plant. As Principal Inspector, I was responsible for the verification

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of the preoperation test program prior to the issuance of an

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operating license and verification of the fuel loading and

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power ascension program after licensing.

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I, also, assisted other Principal Inspectors on inspections of Unit No. 2 at Brunswick Steam Electric Plant

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and Unit No. 2 at the H. B. Robinson Plant.

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Question 4: Did you ever encounter any concerns with CP&L in the area of Quality Assurance or management

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capability?

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Answer: Yes.

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Question 5: What were they as to H. B. Robinson?

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Answer: None were identified during my inspections

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at H. B. Robinson.

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Question 6: What were these concerns to Brunswick?

Answer: As a result of an inspection following an explosion in the off-gas system, it appeared that there were weaknesses in the QA program for Brunswick. These weaknesses were identified in two items of noncompliance to Appendix B of 10 CFR 50. The licenses committed to increasing the plant QA staff so increased QA surveillance could be conducted during the preoperational phase of Unit No. 1 and operational phases of both Units 1 and 2.

See Inspection Report IE 50-324/76-3 Attachment
No. 1 and licensee's response of March 17, 1976 (Attachment
2) and May 3, 1976 (Attachment 3).

On a subsequent inspection, I found that documentation supported the fact that performance of only two preoperational tests had been observed by site QA at the time of the inspection. This inspection occurred towards the end of the preoperational test program of safety-related equipment; the inspection dates were August 30 - September 9, 1976, and the operating license was issued on September 8, 1976. This was discussed with the licensee and noted in an inspection report IE 50-324/75-14 (Attachment 4).

During an inspection on February 15, 1977, I could find no documentation to support the fact that site QA personnel had observed any startup tests during test condition III on Unit No. 1 at the time of the inspection. At that

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time the unit was in test condition III which would permit operation up to 75 percent power. This was discussed with the licensee and noted in an inspection report IE 50-325/77-4 (Attachment 5).

I was, also, concerned about the turnover of personnel on the plant staff (e.g., 3 Plant Managers, 3 Operation Supervisors, 4 Technical Supervisors, 3 Maintenance Supervisors) from the first inspection of personnel qualifications in July, 1975, to December, 1976. There appeared to be little operating experience in BWR's, other than the Operation Supervisor, among the senior supervisors on the plant staff.

Question 7: Did you ever meet with your Supervisor on these concerns involving CP&L's management capability?

Answer: Yes -- early in 1977.

Question 8: What were your concerns at that meeting?

Answer: While I recognized that the personnel met the qualification requirements, I was concerned with the lack of depth in BWR experience on the Brunswick senior staff caused by the turnover and how this lack would impact the plant's staff reaction to an emergency situation.

Question 9: What resulted as a consequence of that meeting?

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Answer: My supervisor assigned an inspector to perform an appraisal of the staff qualifications. This appraisal is documented in a memorandum (Attachment 6) and Inspection Report IE 50-324/77-3 (Attachment 7).

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: If there are no objections, Staff Exhibit 18 is also received as such.

> (Whereupon, Staff Exhibit 18, having been previously marked for identification, was received in evidence.)

MR. REIS: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Wilber, have you been present when we discussed with other witnesses the distinction between testifying on Staff positions and testifying concerning your own statements as you perceive the truth to be?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You understand that you are expected to testify as to what you perceive the truth to be. THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: However, you are also free to testify as to the Staff's position, but it should be identified as that if it departs from your concept of what the truth is.

THE WITNESS: All right.

EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD

BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

- There's a report of your interview with the Office of Inspector and Auditor. That's page 82.
  - I don't believe I have a copy here.

WRB eb2 1 (Document handed to the witness.) 2 Q Pages 25 to 30 and page 82 of Volume 3, which is 3 Board Exhibit 11, the Report of Inspector and Auditor. 4 Are you familiar with those? 5 A. Yes, sir, I am. 6 Q Have you read them recently? 7 Sir? A 8 Have you read them recently? Q 9 I have read a -- I think I've read these. A 10 why I want to cross-check it, please. 11 (Pause.) 12 Yes. I've read them. 13 Q Are they accurate? 14 A No, sir. Let me find the page. What was it? 15 82. Q 16 Yes. This was a telephone conversation. Α 17 Q Yes. Α There is a statement in there that I do not believe 18 19 I intended. I don't know if it is what I said or not but it's 20 not what I intended; I'll put it that way. And that specifically is that: 21 "He added that the findings in these 22 reports should have 'jumped right out at someone. "" 23 I believe I was then referring to some of the 20, statistics in the testimony and not in my reports. And 25

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specifically those statistics were that 20 I believe out of 70 items of non-compliance related to either failure to follow the procedures or failure to have procedures, and this was in Mr. Dance's testimony which they asked me to read.

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Are there any other corrections on page 82? Q

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I don't like the words on page 26, but I can't think of better ones, so I'll just let them stand.

Specifically, the word "sloppy." I don't believe it should be in there, but, as I say, I will leave it there.

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Well, no, if you think a better word is --

I can't think of a better one right now that describes what I want to say without --

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It's accurate enough, it just isn't your style, is that right?

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That's right. A

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Erwin?

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MR. ERWIN:

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Mr. Wilber, again, very briefly, so as to establish the background for our discussion, what is your understanding

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of what happened -- what is an offgas system?

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This is, if you will, the system that will take the gases from the hot well in the condenser and send them

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out the stack.

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There are other lines feeding into this area, but the specific one I believe that we are referring to here is

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the one from the air ejectors to the stack.

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What is its importance to the operation of the Brunswick steam electric plant?.

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1 Well, it's the way of removing your non-condensable .2 gases. 3 All right. And what is important about non-Q 4 condensable gases? 5 What is . . . 6 Why do you --7 They have to go somewhere. 8 (Laughter.) 9 Yes, exactly, they have to go somewhere. And why 10 do they -- what is it about the gases that -- what, if anything, about the gases is significant or dangerous? 11 Are you referring to radioactivity levels? They 12 are radioactive, yes. 13 Q Yes. Fine. 14 Now, we've seen statements in some places that 15 it's an augmented offgas system, and in some places that 16 it's the offgas system. 17 Yes, sir. A 18 Is it the offgas system, or is it an augmented 19 offgas system? What is it that we're talking about? 20 I would have to give you an evolution of, I believe 21 22

it's General Electric's quote -- offgas -- unquote system. I believe Brunswick has an augmented offgas system which I believe -- and I may be wrong on this -- is a cryogenic system. It's a means of containing this gas, rather than

putting it up the stack.

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The older systems went through I believe a 30minute delay pipeline, and then went out the stack. And this is a system that I believe we are addressing in this problem.

Q All right.

Now, what is the purpose of the augmented offgas. system?

A I would say it has to be to reduce the release of gas.

Q To reduce the release of the radioactivity in the gas as well? I guess that follows.

A They go together, yes.

Q Yes, they go together.

Now, is this augmented offgas system in operation at Brunswick now?

A I've not been there as an inspector since I believe June, 1977. I have no idea.

Q Okay. If it were not in operation, what would the effect of that be upon the operation of the plant, or the levels of radioactivity being released to the atmosphere, or being released beyond the confines of the plant?

A I couldn't answer that.

Q What happened when this offgas system exploded, just in simple --

A Physically what happened?

Q Yes.

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A Well, if the inspection report is correct and the licensee event report is correct, we believe that there was an accumulation of hydrogen gas, which is one of the non-condensables in the system collected in the area called the stackhouse. And it, in turn, was ignited by an arc from a relay and it exploded.

Q . All right. When it exploded what happened?

A You mean what were the physical --

Q What did CP&L do about it, and what did the NRC do in response to what CP&L did about it?

A I'd like to refer to my inspection report.

Q Again, I'm just trying to sort of -- since this is such a substantial part of your testimony, in order to get --

A .You're asking me about something I looked at, I believe, something like three years ago.

Q I understand that, and I'm not asking you to go into any great detail at all, but just a very brief . . .

A In the testimony, I believe it's under paragraph 3 of Details 1, if we're going directly to the area of the explosion, at 0758 an explosion was reported in the stackhouse, is what my inspection report says. It doesn't say who did that. Perhaps the Licensee Event Report does. I don't know.

And at 0000 the fire reported in the stackhouse

base on observance of a whiteish smoke coming from the access hatch.

The operator then reduced power to the lower limit of the recirculation flow by recirculation flow reduction.

The evidence of the explosion determined from our inspection the following day was that the hatch had been blown open. It was a hatch that would open 180 degrees traverse and then would lie on its back on the concrete. It had been blown open, and I believe the hinges had been damaged on that.

There's something about the latch, but I don't recall whether it was damaged or what. I do recall there was something on the latch.

There was broken glass from a relay in the basement of what we call the stackhouse -- I'm not sure what they call it, the stackhouse base or stackhouse room -- whatever it is.

Other than that, I don't know of anything.

- Q Then the NRC was notified and the NRC and you arrived on the scene the next day, is that right?
  - A Yes, sir. With a radiation inspector.
- Ω Now, it's my understanding that that inspection took place that the explosion took place . . . was it January?

A January 19, yes.

Q 1976. And does the record show that an inspection had previously taken place at the Brunswick steam electric plant on the 13th through the 16th of the same month of the same year?

A Just a moment.

(Pause.)

Yes, that's correct.

Q And are you aware of any evidence that anything about the augmented offgas system was identified on that date as defective or --

A I'm not even sure who performed that inspection.

Q And to your knowledge was the offgas -- was anything about the offgas system inspected at that time?

A I wouldn't know.

Q You were called in sort of as a trouble shooter, would that be an accurate --

A I suspect the principal inspector, project inspector I believe they call it now, was perhaps not available, or he would have gone.

At that time I was a project inspector on Unit 1 for purposes of preoperational testing.

Q Okay. Again, what, in summary, did CP&L do about the explosion?

A I believe that's summarized also in the report.

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You mean the immediate action and subsequent action?

Q Well, let me just short-circuit the process.

You were involved with this offgas explosion for some period of time, were you not? In other words, once it took place you were involved with the inspections that took. place in response to it?

A Yes.

Q And you had an opportunity to observe the senior supervisory personnel at the plant and talk with numerous CPSL officials, and so forth, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Just to get to the bottom line, as briefly as you care to make your statement, what did you conclude about the managerial capability of CP&L in light of this --

- A Of this specific incident?
- Q Of this specific incident.

A I believe they behaved in a very responsible manner. They set up a task group. I'm not sure that's the title for it, but they had a task group that did a rather in-depth review of it. They found several things that were wrong that could have contributed to the problem.

This, in turn, was evaluated by the PNSC, Plant Nuclear Safety Committee, which is as it should have been.

In summary, I think they acted properly.

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- Q Are you in Mr. Long's branch?
- A I used to be. I am no longer. I'm in Bethesda now.
- Ω Were you in Mr. Long's branch when he circulated a memorandum in October of this past year?
  - A No, sir.
  - Q Are you familiar with the memorandum?
  - A Only from looking at it here.
  - Q Do you know Mr. O.J. or D.J. Burke?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Ω Did you by any chance have occasion have you had a chance to look at his response to the memorandum from Mr. Long?
- A I believe I have. I believe that you're referring to his response to Question 4?
  - Q Yes.
  - A Yes, I'm aware of it.
  - In response to question 4, which is:

    "Please discuss any matters relating to the CP&L management or facilities not encompassed by the above questions that might be beneficial to the Board in arriving at their decision."

    And his answer is:

"I would ask CP&L management when Brunswick augmented offgas system will be operable."

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Would you ask that same question if you were in Mr. Long's branch?

Α No, sir.

You don't consider that a question that the Board Q. ought to ask?

The augmented offgas system is a second system, Α if you will. The system they have is evidently functioning in a proper manner, which I have called the offgas system.

All right.

·So which one blew up?

I call it the offgas system. The augmented Α offgas system, if you were to -- and perhaps it's not in I believe one of the things that they determined in their review was that the blank flanges or plates or something was in the offgas system so that it was out of service.

Now, if you wish, I could look through here and find their report, but I believe that this has been documented in their report.

Do you know what Mr. Burke is talking about when he states in his response to Question 4:

> "I would ask CP&L management when Brunswick" augmented offgas system will be operable."

Ä I believe what he's saying is that it's been there for several -- I guess I can say several years, and

it has not been operable.

I believe there's been a problem. There are two parallel systems, I believe, there, and one of them -- I think there was a problem of a transfer of material down the line, and I don't know what the status of it is at this time.

MR. ERWIN: I have no further questions at this time.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Gordon?

BY MR. GORDON:

- Q Mr. Wilber, have you participated in any current inspections at the CP&L facilities?
  - A I'm sorry?
  - Q Current inspections at CP&L facilities.
  - A You mean recently?
  - Q Yes, recently.
- A No, sir, I've not been in the Region since February, 1978.

Now, I was at the Brunswick site in September of 1978, but it was not to perform an inspection. It was as part of a team from the NRC headquarters, where we were reviewing safe shutdown equipment and procedures.

It was not an inspection per se. It was a gathering of information.

Q By equipment and procedures, do you mean CP&L's

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equipment and procedures?

A Specifically for Brunswick. I believe we specifically addressed Brunswick-1.

- Q Were these procedures that were drawn by CP&L?
- A Prepared by CP&L?
  - Q Prepared by CP&L, yes.
  - A Yes, that's right.
- Q At that inspection, were the procedures drawn by CPSL adequate for the safe shutdown of the plant?

A It wasn't an inspection, please, it was a review. We were gathering information. We were not trying to pass judgment on anything. We were gathering information to see what a modern, or more recent, if you will, boiling water reactor was compared to some of the older ones that we were reviewing in a different program.

- Q Then you have no information on whether CP&L has improved as far as quality assurance?
  - A Since I was an inspector there?
  - Q Yes.
  - A No. sir.

MR. GORDON: That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Jones?

BY MR. JONES:

Q Mr. Wilber, in your prepared testimony in response to the question:

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"Did you ever encounter any concerns with CP&L in the area of Quality Assurance or management capability?"

you responded that as to Robinson there were no such concerns, but as to Brunswick there were. And you identified the cause of those concerns as being a couple of inspection reports, or perhaps one inspection report, dealing with the offgas explosion you were just discussing with Mr. Erwin, I believe.

- A Yas, sir, that's right.
- And then you went on to say there were two other incidents that caused you this concern, dealing with the fact that preoperational tests had been performed at the site, but not observed by the site QA group, or had not been observed by the site QA group with the frequency that you thought they should have been observed, is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Now, you cite inspection reports for both of the instances in which you cite failure to observe startup tests as being the cause of your concern.
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q My question to you is:

In either of those inspection reports was there any item of non-compliance found, or was there any violation, infraction or deficiency associated with the failure to

observe the startup tests?

A Specifically with the failure to perform the surveillance of the startup tests.

( من Q,

correct.

Q That's the thing that caused you concern about CP&L's QA program or management capability?

A No, sir.

Q Would that not, then, mean that there was no violation or any other non-conformance with a regulation or a requirement of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

A Literally, yes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you repeat your answer?
THE WITNESS: I said literally, yes. That's

BY MR. JONES:

Q Then you go on to say that another thing that caused you some concern was associated — I think if I read you correctly — primarily with the fact that at one point there seemed to be only one person in the management group at the plant who had a senior reactor operator's license, and that was the operation supervisor, is that essentially true?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, that is --

A Oh, no. No, sir. I'm sorry. Would you repeat your question, please?

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Q Well, the other thing that caused you concern -and I'm looking, really, at the top of page 5 of your
testimony, was that at the time you were observing the
plant you said there appeared to be little operating
experience in BWRs other than the operation supervisor among
the senior supervisors on the plant staff.

A Yes.

Q And he was the one person who had a senior reactor operator's license, is that not correct?

A That is correct, yes.

Q And he's the only one who was really required to have a senior reactor operator's license, isn't that right?

A That is correct, yes.

Q And then you said that following this, as a result of your concerns and Mr. Cantrell's concerns, there was a special inspection of the Brunswick facility, particularly inquiring into its management capabilities, is that not true?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, what was the outcome of this inspection report? Were there, as a result of that inspection, any non-compliances found associated with management capability?

A No. sir.

MR. JONES: Thank you. I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I want to ask this question Madelon before I forget it. lws WEL 3 BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ą Where in your testimony do you talk about the 5 number of SROs? 3 A Do I? 7 Q Yes. 8 I don't know if I do. I thought there was a reference that you discuss-9 ed it at the top of page 5, but I misunderstood that. 10 Why did you qualify your answer when you said 31 literally? 12 I thought that he said that where SRO licensed 13 or SRO trained, which to me is a little bit different than 14 operating experience in BRWs. 15 MR. JONES: I believe the question you are 16 referring to was the prior one, relating to the observation 17 of pra-op tests by QA, site QA people. I think that's the 18 question which you said literally there was no requirement. 19 BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: 20 I asked you to restate your answer. You said 21 literally yes. But to me that's a qualified answer. 22 Yes, sir, it was. 23 Could you explain your qualification? 24

Yes, sir.

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The acceptance criteria, or my source of acceptance criteria to review QA surveillance of pre-op and start-up testing is their start-up manual, and it is very broadly defined in there. It says they will perform surveillance of these tests. It doesn't say when, it doesn't say how many, how frequently. And I thought that two pre-operational tests out of the number they had there was a rather small number.

I believe the number of pre-op tests -- this is strictly an estimate -- is somewhere between 80 and 90 tests. And at the time I looked at this I could find records of only two having been witnessed during the performance of the test. And I felt that was a minimal number. Yet it would meet the literal statement of their start-up manual, that they did perform surveillance on tests.

## BY DR. LEEDS:

Q Does that mean that the start-up manual -- well, first, is the start-up manual approved by anybody at the NRC?

A No, sir. I believe it's referred to in the FSAR.

But I believe the approval of it -- I don't know where the approval of it is. It's within the management of CP&L.

I would treat it like a procedure.

- Q A procedure of CP&L?
- An administrative procedure they would have to

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follow.

Q Is that a hole, then, in the NRC's program of regulation?

A I don't know how it can be closed to address a specific item?

Q 'Sir?

A I don't know how you could close this hole, if it is truly a hole, to address a specific item like this.

Q Well, what about the requirement that start-up tests would be approved?

A By NRR?

Q or somebody in the NRC.

A It's possible that they could close it. I don't think I would guarantee that that would close it, though.

Q Well, I'm not trying to be tricky with you, sir.

I'm not trying to say --

A I understand.

Q What bothers me all of a sudden is that I have a person with some experience in the field who says Yes, I don't think they reviewed -- the QA people watched enough stuff.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now the question was asked of you is it a requirement, and the answer, as I understand it from you,

is no, it is not a requirement because there is no regulation on it.

- A That's correct.
- Q And no one approved it. It's not a tech spec or anything like that.

which requires a control of testing which this is an outgrowth of, a surveillance by a QA/QC function. And I believe that this is what CP&L was addressing when they said that they will perform surveillance of the tests. They say there's nothing specific about it. I can't say — they did not say that they're going to surveil 25 percent or three percent or any other percentage.

Therefore, if they do one they have done it.

- Q Or if they had done it for five minutes.
- · A That's true.
- Q Would a reasonably prudent management have required them to do more than just observe two of them?
  - A I'm sorry?
- Q Would a reasonably prudent management have required observance of more than two of these tests?
  - A This has to be my opinion. I would say yes.
- Q Well, sure it's your opinion. That's what I'm asking for.
  - A Yes. Especially after the response to the

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items of non-compliance, and I believe it's a "may" response, where they said they were increasing the staff to increase the surveillance of the pre-op and operation of the two units.

Q And then they did not.

A I can't say they did not. I don't know what they did on the first unit.

O Oh. I see.

Let me go to the memo in the Board Exhibit 11, on page 82, from Mr. Foster to the file.

As an intelligent file, it can read.

A I'm sorry?

Q It's page 82.

I just have a personal thing. I don't like notes "from the desk of" anybody. I don't have an intelligent desk and I don't write those letters "to the file" because my file can't read.

A Okay. I have it.

Q You've got it?

You made a change in a statement there. I think I wrote it down correctly, that Mr. Wilber added that the statistics in the testimony should have jumped right out at someone.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now "scmeene" I assume is the Board, is that

pb6	1	correct?
	2	A Yes, sir.
	3	Q All right.
	4	Now let me ask you this
	5	A Well, there are other people there.
	6	Q The Board receives its advice from the witnesses.
	7	That's part of the procedure here. But let me ask you this:
	8	Is there anything you've read, heard, seen of
	9	any type that you would call evidence, facts, rumblings,
	10	gossip, anything, that we should know about, and if we were,
	11	shall we say, slow at the switch, it didn't jump out at us,
	12	that you know about now that you should advise us of?
	13	A Other than one-third of the non-compliances,
•	14	approximately one-third of the non-compliances related to
	15	what I call the management function, failure to follow proce-
	16	dures or failure to have procedures.
	17	Q Okay.
	18	Now let's focus on that one-third.
	19	If I started counting non-compliances or LERs,
	20	counted non-compliances or counted LERs and so forth, and I
•	21	found them in areas that somebody, myself, the Board, you
	22	might classify as management, is one-third a trip point that
2	23	you get worried about?
;	24	A To me it was a pretty high fraction.

Okay.

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Now I'm not trying to play one-upmanship or one-downmanship on you. There must be a lower limit beyond which you wouldn't be disturbed about it.

Would you mind telling me what that might be?

A Out of that quantity? I would guess maybe four or five.

Q I'm sorry, I misstated it, then. I don't want to give you an answer.

One-third is a number which you got disturbed at.

- A Yes.
- ·Q Some fraction less than one-third --
- A Ckay.
- Q -- must be below what you would worry about.

  Might it be one-fifth or one-fourth or something?
- A I think the quantity 20 is a fair amount in a single area.

When I say "single area" that's what I'm reading in there, single area. If we were to go to the non-compliance coding we may find out that I am completely wrong on this. It may be a procedure here and a procedure there. Maybe it's not significant.

But as I see those numbers, I think 20 is quite a number. Now if you say what's a number I would accept, maybe, as I say, four or five, whatever it is.

Q Now that's 20 in a year?

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- A I don't know what the span of that was.
- Q . But what number -- .

A I would say on that order. I would hope failure to have procedures would dwindle, though, quite a bit after the first year or so, the first year or two years.

Eventually you'll have procedures that will cover most of the areas of concern.

Q Well, let me ask you this:

Suppose I were talking about items of non-compliance which I think in terms of the words that we used are in fractions and deficiency. Would 27 in a year be a large number?

- A Of the same type?
- Q A total number of 27.
- A I would think not probably in the first year of operation.
  - Q All right.

Suppose I told you there were 27 and I can't vouch for this number, I'm taking it from the testimony of a witness who hasn't yet appeared, but I'm taking it from page 30 of Panel 3, Long and Dance, which I presume if this is incorrect Mr. Jones will certainly cross-examine Mr. Jones and Mr. Dance and correct the record, but I want to use this as an example.

The bottom of page 30 it says:

"A significant improvement can be seen in the year '75 to '76. During the past year October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978, there have been 27 items of non-compliance -- 18 infractions and 9 deficiencies."

Now I take it that's at Brunswick.

A I would have to look at them. I would be interested if they were in the operation area, the radiation protection area, the security area.

Q Maybe Mr. Reis could provide a copy of that to you.

I don't want to read it over here and try to have you depend
on my --

MR. REIS: We have a clean copy.

(Handing document to the witness.)

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, since it's a hypothetical question, I think technically at this point could we clarify whether the question -- when we're talking about Brunswick, are we talking about a two unit plant or a single unit in terms of the total number of non-compliances.

DR. LEEDS: Mr. Jones, if I were a witness I could answer that question. This testimony just says Brunswick. So your quess at this time is as good as mine.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: However, your observation is....

MR. JONES: It makes a big difference.

DR. LEEDS: And I would hope Mr. Reis will clear

1 01dqm and Mr. Dance. 3 4 5 the statistics on it. б 7 8 9 answer instantly. 10 MR. 11 judgment on that table. 12 BY DR. LEEDS: 13 Q Okay. 14 A 15 Q Okay. 16 17 18 19. 20 21 of these non-compliances. 22 Okay. 23 20.

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that up before we even get into the question with Mr. Long Could you make a note of that, please, sir? I presume you all know. You must have counted MR. JONES: We're finding out whether we know. MR. LEEDS: I would have thought you would have known by now. I would have thought you would have had that JONES: We think we do. We hope we do. THE WITNESS: I don't believe I can make a I don't know where these are. Then let me ask you this: Are we getting adequate testimony, then, if this is the kind of stuff we get, to make a judgment? Maybe it's hindsight, but I would ask some more questions about the table. Specifically, what are the areas

Would you just talk and tell me the questions I should ask about this, and all ....

mpbll 1 (Laughter.) 2 I want to show the record correctly, and I don't Q 3 want to be caught with things that should jump out at me. 4 Just tell me all the things I should find out 5 about. MR. ERWIN: Dr. Leeds, could I ask the witness 6 to turn to the next page? There appears to be at least a 7 simple breakdown of the areas of non-compliance that might 8 be of some help. 9 DR. LEEDS: On page 32? 10 MR. ERWIN: Page 31. 11 DR. LEEDS: But that's just a categorization --12 THE WITNESS: It has your areas there. 13 DR. LEEDS: I thought I had gotten you to page 14 31, I'm sorry. 15 THE WITNESS: No, I was reading page 30 here. 16 BY DR. LEEDS: 17 Q Okay. 18 Look on page 31. Here is one year for one or 19 two plants at Brunswick, and they are categorized, radiation 20 protection, environmental, administrative, and procedural. 21 And I want to know again -- and let's take both tables. 22 I'm perfectly willing to find out what I should ask about 23 both tables, and I want your advice. I'm not being facetious 24

about that, sir.

mpb12 1 I would agree with CP&L's comment that you should 2 find out if it's for one or two plants. I agree with that 3 wholeheartedly. 4 Good. Q And I would ask for a specific listing of the 5 õ procedural. Quite often your procedural infractions and 7 deficiencies, you may find that as nothing more than a man forgot to sign his name to a piece of paper that's going into 8 a permanent vault. That may or may not have an over-9 10 whelming significance. . And I cannot speak to the security, radiation, 11 12 or environmental. I don't have any expertise in that area. Okay. 13 Let me take you through this hypothetically, then. 14 Make the assumption that you saw the administrative and 15 procedural numbers for two reactor plants. 16 A That's not bad. 17 That's not bad. Sì For one? 19 Once again, I'd like to find out where these 20 procedural --23 You would check further if it's one? Q 22 Yes. 23 Okay. 24 Have you had a chance to read the next page, for

mpbl3 1 Let me take you to page 32. example. 2 Wonderful. A 3 And I've got things called reportable events. Q 4 Yes, sir. A 5 I presume these are licensess. Q 6 Yes, sir, I assume they are. A 7 Events reportable, and I don't know that for Q 8 sure either. 9 Mr. Reis, would you check that one also? 10 BY DR. LEEDS: Is there anything in that table that ought to 11 12 leap out at me? Based on what I know, they are not too surprising; 13 if you notice the high number is very close to their date of 14 licensing, and this is when many of your reportable events 15 occur. 16 All right. 17 I'm going to have to have you make another assum-18 ·ption here. It says "for years" and I'm going to have to 19 'let this table assume it's calendar years, except that there's 20 a note at the top that says September. So that means I've 21 got to multiply it by four-thirds to calculate it up for 22 what a year number would be. 23 So that would make 1978 lock like --24 About 100. 25

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	mpbl4 1	Ω	About 100?
	2	A.	Yes.
	3	Q ·	And let's make it 66 and multiply by four-
)	4	thirds, and	that would fix it up to
	5	A	88.
	6	Ω	to something else.
•	7		So now does that change? Should I explore that
,	8	further if	that is true?
	9	A	No. I think it's still probably about right.
	10		And, once again, you don't know what these event
•	11	are.	
	12	Q	That's correct.
	13	ı	But I'm having a situation where I went into a
	14	peak and th	ey stay about the same at Brunswick 1 and it
	15	looks like	there was a flat drop and then I don't know
	16	up again	. Maybe it may not have been. Maybe there have
	17	been no rep	ortable events since September. I have no idea.
,	18	I just don'	t know.
	19		Okay.
,	20		Do you know of anything else that I should
	21	A	I've not read this testimony to that degree at
• •	22	all.	
プ	23	Q	Are you going to be around, or are you leaving?
	24	A	Hopefully tomorrow, yes.
<u>,</u>	25	Ω	Sir?
	11		

	•		•
	mpbl5 1	. A	I expect to leave tomorrow, yes.
	2	, Q	Okay.
	,ع		When tomorrow?
	Ą		(Laughter.)
	5		When do you hope to leave tomozrow?
•	8	٠, ,	THE WITNESS: Am I supposed to take Dick to the
•	. 7	airport?	
ı	a	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	MR. REIS: I'm sure Staff witnesses will be
	9	available f	for the convenience of the Board.
	10	, 1844	THE WITNESS: I have a plane I believe at 1:30.
	11	7 , 636	DR. LEEDS: Okay.
_	· 12	# 6	BY DR. LREDS:
	13	, '` Q	What I was going to ask you to do, then, would
	14	you mind lo	ooking over this and seeing if there is anything
	, 15	else in thi	s testimony
	16	A	That will jump right out?
	17	Q	Yes. And I'd like to ask you to look at Panels
	. 18	1, 2, you k	mow, 3 and 4, because I just don't want to miss it.
	19	A	Okay.
•	20	. Ω	And then we'll check tomorrow and see if there
	21	are.	
r	22	, A	1, 2, 3, and 4?
~. <i>~</i>	23	Q	Yes, sir.
	24	•	Now there's no panel four. We've been calling
	25	<u>A</u>	Yes, sir, I understand.

mpbl6 1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you mind if we just call that Panel Four? It occurs to me when we're writing deci-sions in the post-finding, Panel Four is a lot easier to say than the four names. DR. LEEDS: I thought we had named it four. MR. REIS: It's perfectly all right with me. I have no objection. CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. It's Panel Four. end Madelon WRBloom flws 2C 

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MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chairman, this gentleman asked me to be sure to bring to mind that we do have as staff exhibits printouts of the Licensee Event Reports at Robinson and Brunswick through October 1st of 1978, which might fill in some of the blanks there, if you wanted to pursue that.

DR. LEEDS: Thank you. I had forgotten that.

MR. ERWIN: It's one of the attachments. There are two attachments. One is a three-pronged computer printout and summary of inspections at Robinson, Brunswick and Harris.

of non-compliance that I believe I perhaps was responsible for at the Brunswick inspections in just this light. And I think I've got three failure to follow procedures in there. And, if you look at them, I don't think one has any great bearing on the other. I believe one of them relates to an welder not following his burning permit requirements, one relates to a man not signing off a master copy, and I believe one relates to an operator not addressing a certain thing.

But I think we are looking at three different areas and they are all the same coding. So I think you would have to read every one individually.

I raise that as an example of the difficulty of looking at bare numbers and saying "This is good," "This is bad."

DR. LEEDS: Well I understand that, sir. And, with

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all due respect, statistics are that way also. It's a threshold for me to inquire further, is what I'm really asking you about. And if there's something I need to inquire further on to complete the record, I certainly want to know about it.

THE WITNESS: I will read the words.

DR. LEEDS: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are you going to read those tonight? I think we have pre-empted your activities for the evening.

DR. LEEDS: He doesn't have to come back at nine with the answer. He can take the time tomorrow until maybe nine-fifteen.

(Laughter)

THE WITNESS: I will look at them, seriously.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I just hope when you 're doing that that you'll remember who asked for it.

(Laughter)

DR. LEEDS: The Board asked for it.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm not dissociating myself from the request at all.

experience at all in the construction area. So if you will release me from the construction area at all. I am familiar with the operational aspects at Brunswick.

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BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:

Q Mr. Wilber, I would like if you could clear up the possibility of some confusion in the IsE report.

Mr. Dance, on pages 92 to 94 of the report.

Board Exhibit 11?

A Yes, sir.

Q · Okay.

On 92 through 94 of the report of his interview he is quoted as stating that, -- well, for example, that you told him you had no problems with CPSL. And that's on 92. And then on 93 that "Dance stated that both Wilber and Hinckley advised him he did not have any problems with CPSL management." And on 94--

- A I believe the last paragraph on 95 addresses that.
- Q Yes. Right. I was coming to that. I'm aware of that.
  - A I'm sorry, sir.
- Q On 94 he also states that he does not recall you citing any QA report.

But, as you point out, on 95, he called up "..later
the same day and advised on further recollection he did
remember a conversation with Wilber about CP&L QA problems."

And, indeed, on page 26 you do refer to discussing
the with Mr. Dance.

A Yes, sir.

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Could you be more specific about the discussion of these problems with Mr. Dance?

I believe in my handwritten stuff which is in A here I also mentioned that, that that was on a very informal basis. His office was right across the hall from mine. And he may have asked for that, and I may have thought about it briefly and remembered the two specific reports that are in here relating to the QA surveillance of testing. And, to my knowledge, that's all I mentioned to him. I don't believe I said anything about the one with the non-compliances in it.

Okay. 0

Is there any particular reason why this was an informal conversation with him, as opposed to--

A If I can get out of writing a memo, I will. But I'm sure it was a conversation.

> It was more than just passing time? Ω

I understood that he asked me for this stuff. and I was no longer associated with Brunswick, with the Brunswick program at that time.

- It was something you felt he should know? Q
- It's just something that I raised up, yes. A
- Something -- what? Q
- Something that I raised up for him to consider, yes. A CHAIRMAN SMITH: I have no other questions.

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BY MR. BRIGHT:

Are there other questions?

Q Mr. Wilber, from your talking about upper limits and lower limits, or, rather, your being questioned about upper limits and lower limits, and I gather from your answer that just wrong numbers don't really do you too much good; unless you have two or three thousand, then you really know something is wrong.

A As I said, I did an exercise on my own last might, as near as I can figure them out from the computer printout.

Q So you have to sort of know what the makeup of them -- of these LERs has to be, what area they're in; is it a puddle of water on the floor, is it a pipe broken, or whatever; to really judge these things?

A Yes, sir.

Q So this would intimate to me that, yes, you could look, with your experience in the field, at some statistics and it would leap out at you.

Do you really think that it would to a person who has never had anything to do, necessarily, particularly in the nuts and bolts end of inspection?

A I say to me it would appear to leap out, yes.

Q To you?

A Yes.

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Q. All right.

Well the only other question, the one I certainly want to make sure we get in, is:

It's been two years since you've had any connection, inspection-wise, with CP&L; is that your--

A Except for this review visit in, I believe it was September of 1978.

Q I understood you to say that really wasn't an inspection.

A Plus, I've been involved in CP&L activities with Licensing in other areas at Headquarters.

Q Well my question is: As of today, and with what you know about CP&L, would you say they are or are not capable of constructing and operating in a management capacity the Harris plant; or would you have no opinion?

A I would say I could not answer that. I have no basis for opinion in construction. And I believe the operation is so far away that there is no real way of evaluating that.

I believe this has been addressed in the Safety Evaluation Report for the Shearon Harris plant to a degree. And I believe they also say they have to wait to evaluate what is the licensee going to do.

Q So you're basically presenting us with information for us to use in making our own evaluation?

A Yes, sir.

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7	Q Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Gordon?
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION (Resumed)
2.	BY MR. GORDON:
5	Q Mr. Wilber, you state that you worked at
6:	Brunswick during what is - quote - the problem period,
7	during the startup.
ខ	A What's the problem period? I was there- I believ
9	I started as principal, I believe my first inspection at
0	Brunswick was in probably January 1975. And I went there at
7	that time as a nember of, it was not called the Support
2	Section but it was what is now the Support Section. I was
3	made Principal of Brunswick-1 I believe in June I believe
4	June of 1975. And then my inspection time started picking
5	up a little bit.
6	Q During this time did you work closely with
7	Mr. Cantrell?
8    8	A Yes.
9 !	Q You did?
0	A Prior to June of '75, whenever I went to Brunswick
,	it would be as a support inspection for him.
2	Q Now you have stated in your interview that you have
3	a higher threshold of reaction from Mr. Cantrell.
4	A Yes, sir.
3 3 3 3	Q Now is that a polite way of stating that
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 6 4

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Mr. Cantrell overreacted in the situation, then?

A No. I think also in there it refers to the doors, the HPCI room doors.

Q Well, what I want to know is, if you didn't consider his action to be an overreaction to the situation why didn't you join him in the condition on the construction permit, the request?

A You're asking for my personal belief. And I don't believe that the condition should be imposed on it.

Q Thank you.

MR. JONES: I have one follow-up line. It is very, I hope, short.

BY MR. JONES:

Q Mr. Wilber, when Chairman Smith asked you further about the number of inspections, or the number of pre-op tests that were observed by the site QA people, you followed that up by acknowledging that there was no requirement. And that then left a sort of a gray area where judgment has to be exercised.

Now in this sort of a situation it's quite possible, isn't it, that one inspector might be of the opinion that 20 percent of the tests should be actually observed, and another inspector may have the view that 40 percent should be observed?

A That's possible. But we're talking about 3 or 4

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percent in this specific instance.

Q But I'm speaking simply of the way the system itself works. In these kinds of gray areas, in fact, there's a fair amount of room for discretion on the part of the inspector?

A I would have to say yes.

Q And until a licensee and an inspector have had some discussion, and perhaps the licensee has been cited for something one time it's really not clear to him exactly what the requirement is, in many cases; isn't that true?

I'm not speaking of clear black and white areas, but in the gray areas.

A I don't believe I would cite them in this specific area- because I don't believe it would stick.

Q But you would carry it as an open item or an unresolved item probably, wouldn't you?

A I would discuss it probably every inspection.

Q Right.

A And I would note that it was discussed in the report, knowing where the report goes.

Q Yes, sir. Thank you.

MR. JONES: That's all.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anything further?

(No rasponse)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Wilber. You are

wb10 Ţ excused. 2 3 Á, before we adjourn? 5 6 complete his list of documents. 7 8 Mr. Chairman. 9 10 11 12 13 14 the Board's mind of surprise. 15 16 17 18 19 20 tonight? 21 22 23 24

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(Witness excused)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anything further this evening

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm hopeful Mr. Eddleman can

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm prepared to do that,

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Why can't he do that off the. record? And if you find some deficiency in what he has told you then we can go back on the record for it.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I'm willing to do that. Mr. Chairman. Quite frankly, I wanted it on the record so that there would be no surprises later on, and no question in

MR. ERWIN: If the Chairman would prefer, I'm sure we could put it in written form and submit it to Mr. Trowbridge and ultimately ask that it be read into the record. It might save a few minutes.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is it of essence that it be done

MR. TROWBRIDGE: We would like to start. people who are prepared to start on some of these as soon as we can find out what they're about.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, let's go ahead.

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Are you ready for this, Mr. Eddleman?

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm as ready as I'm going to be this afternoon.

With respect to the radiation release rates at transcript 2302, these are attached to Mr. Wilber's testimony.

MR. TROWERIDGE: Can you give me the pages, please?

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm going to give you the document, the attachments, and then the page, because there are no consecutive page numbers.

First, in IE Report 50-324/77-4, page I-8, about the middle of the page. Stack: 13,000 --

MR. TRCWBRIDGE: If you give me the page that's enough.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay.

Also attached to Mr. Wilber's testimony, IE Report 50-324/77-03. This is Mr. Wessman's report, I believe, page I-5. Stack Unit 2 is the relevant one.

Also, if I can say something, Dr. Leeds asked me a while back if I knew who had resigned from CPaL, and I notice in the same report on page 3 it says that R. L. Nitschke, nuclear engineer, and R. M. Giddens, QA technician, had resigned since the previous report. So those are two names that I can identify specifically.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Were those the names you were

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referring to, were those the resignations you were referring to in the statement?

MR. EDDLEMAN: Considering the time this inspection was, I believe so. That is to say, these would be ones that Mr. Cantrell would have had available to him in the fall of 1977 to cite. And I believe the nuclear engineer probably is one of them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The question is, Is this an after-the-fact discovery of resignations, or is this what you had in mind when you made the limited appearance statement?

MR. EDDLEMAN: Mr. Smith, at that time I had all the persons who had resigned from CP&L in this period.

Is that responsive?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't think so. But go ahead.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Can we have the names again?

MR. EDDLEMAN: R. L. Nitschke. Mr. Erwin says that I should say I knew about these gentlemen but I could not recall their names when Dr. Leeds asked me that question. They were the ones that I had in mind.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: That's what I was trying to find out.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I'm sorry; I misunderstood.

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The quality assurance technician who resigned is R. N. Giddens.

I think that os that.

System out at between 60 and 100 percent power. Now I don't have the page in Staff Exhibit 2 because mine is stapled over the page numbers but I can tell you what the number of the report is, and the date. And if you flip through there, the dates I think are chronological and you'll be able to find it. It's Brunswick 2 75/01L, November 9, 1975, SCAE Isolation Vavle Failed - Ead Never Been Tested. That is, it had never been operable since the plant was started up, and that I believe was at power.

Also there's another one that I think is relevant.

It's Item 77-98 on 11/09/77. That may be for the next one,

2390, and that's the weeks and wonths with some systems out.

I'm particularly afraid of the offgas system there, which you already have in Mr. Wilber's testimony; also, with Brunswick -- I guess this must be Brunswick 2, 11/24/75 in the LERs in Staff Exhibit 2, there are some mentioned about the offgas system having some problems which were reported on November 24, 1975. I think that may be relevant.

I couldn't find all the others. There are literally hundreds of these things. I looked through it; I didn't take good enough notes the first time, and I'll keep

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locking, but I don't have all of those.

I believe the other one, Honicker versus Hendrie, I supplied to Mr. Rais and I think he's got some copies out and I lent Mr. Trowbridge my copy of the original overnight.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Lat me add that this is not a court opinion or decision, but a pamphlet on the subject.

MR. EDDLEMAN: It is the case that was filed, it is not the decision.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I can't leave it that Mr. Eddleman would keep hunting and dig up others. I think a time should be set when he identifies the documents or the incidents that he's talking about, and then we respond to them.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, Mr. Trowbridge, I don't know what authority I have, the Board has, in the circumstances. There is no requirement that the Applicant respond to begin with. This is a limited appearance statement. It is not testimony.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: I had understood where limited appearances are involved that both the Applicant and the Staff might be called upon to comment, and I thought we had a rather blanket charge.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Rois?

MR. REIS: It's just that if we don't have the information on what he is referring to it makes it awfully

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hazd, and especially with a deadline. Now, you know, if we're going to get things dribbed and drabbed into next week some time, it's impossible to get this stuff in.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I understand that. And the duty to respond is in direct proportion to the specificity of the statement. I really don't know what do do.

Tell me what you think I ought to do.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: All I'm trying to establish, Mr. Chaizman, is we cannot be expected or faulted for not saying what might be said on the subject if we don't get the information.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm sure you understand their point, Mr. Eddleman. You have an opportunity. You have a very unusual opportunity, with your interest in this proceeding, in this reactor, to get answers to questions that you have, and it is up to you to take advantage of it.

But these gentlemen are absolutely correct, you can't dribble it in.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I understand, Mr. Smith. You realize that the first day of these hearings I was told that I would not get a chance to speak. It was a surprise when I got it. And also, given the pattern of limited appearances of which the Staff had advised me, I never dreamed that I'd be able to give more than five minutes, so I didn't take the detailed notes on these things to bring them in.

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I would like, if it's okay, to submit, if they want specifics, I have some notes here, about four pages of specifics which I would like to give them and let them respond to those. Those are things that are referenced in my statement.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're not allocating fault, responsibility, or blame. What we're saying is if you want answers, make the questions.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay.

Can I ask that these four pages here be taken in as part of my questions, and make copies available to these gentlemen?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You just can't wave four pages in the air.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Well, I'll be glad to show them to you. I can tell you what they are. They are a listing of the two week reports which are the things that, by themselves, could rander all the safety systems inoperable or expose the public to unacceptable radiation from Brunswick.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: The problem is you can't throughout the hearing keep dribbling in limited appearance statements and except any kind of a response.

MR. EDDLEMAN: No. Mr. Smith, I'm trying to put an end to that. I'm saying I will give them this. I won't ask any more questions.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: If you think that satisfies your requirements- I don't even know what that is, so I can't rule.

Mr. Reis?

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, I think we've gotten the statements and we've gotten sufficient reference and we will reply as best we can to the references we presently have in hand.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I would leave it to you,

Mr. Eddleman, to work off the record with Mr. Trowbridge.

You show him those.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: But I think there has been exough opportunity now for you to document your limited appearance statement.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Right. Okay. I won't ask to file any more documentation for that statement. Is that what you are looking for?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, I'm not. I'm just pointing out to you that the responsibility on the part of the Starf and the Applicant to respond to your limited appearance statement depends upon how soon and how specific you are in making the statement.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I know you've been busy sitting

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here and you've had problems, too, but I'm persuaded by their point that their opportunity to respond is fading away and we're cognizent of that.

MR. EDDLEMAN: Quite so.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, may I also add to this for the record, you'll recall that one of the items we attempted to get a better identification of was an April 5, 1975, document which, according to Mr. Eddleman's statement, is one of the things that he found in presumably CPEL's file when he was up at NRC in D. C.

And he describes one of these things. It's a 5 April 1975, that they were cited for setting their instrument trip points, set points, outside the safe operating ranged approved by the NRC. He thought that was probably a letter from Region II to CPSL.

To the best of our information and belief, there is no such letter. It is incorcaivable to me from the citation that we would not know it if there were. We are unableThat is again an item we are unable to respond to unless we get a further identification.

CEAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Eddleman, do you think it would be fair if the first order of business tomorrow morning would be for you to specify the support for your statement, or concade that the opportunity is --

MR. EDDLEMAN: I would like to plead a special

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circumstance for this. The Board invited me to participate in this nearing and for that reason I have not completed a couple of solar house designs that are due for a competition tomorrow, and I've got to have those things in. And if I don't, I'll possibly run somebody out of a chance.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: This is going to be your judgmant of what's more important. I'm sorry, we all have '
problems, and I realize it must be a very important thing to
you.

MR. EDDLEMAN: What I'm saying is I have so far sacrificed that to this hearing but I don't intend to sacrifice it entirely. So I guess what I'm saying is I think perhaps I can produce a copy of that and then I'll let him respond to it if he wants to. But I don't think I can produce it by temerrow morning, or I don't think that I will.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I wasn't referring only to that item. I was referring to the support that you have for your limited appearance statement.

What I'm saying is I think komorrow morning would be a time by which you should either be specific or, in fairness, recognize that the responsibility to respond to your statements is diminished.

MR. EDDLEMAN: I recognize that, Mr. Smith. They can go to the public document just as I did, pull April 5, '75 of the Brunswick docket, and they'll find that thing. It's

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MR. TROVBRIDGE: I can't let that go, Mr. Chairman.

It seems to me the person who makes a statement in public has some responsibility for the accuracy and backup of that statement. It is not up to me to chase for a document that I don't even know exists.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ha's been busy.

MR. ERWIN: Mr. Chaizman, I don't mean to get involved in this but it seems to me when the Staff says and CPSL say that they need time to prepare responses.

Mr. Trowbridge's request was made this morning. 'Isn't that correct? And we volunteered to provide the information to the best of our ability by the resumption of the hearing this afternoon.

Now we had an hour and ten minutes or fifteen minutes for lunch and, you know, the whole set of circumstances surrounding his participation and his limited appearance I think would justify -- considering the facts, would justify his having some slight leavey, at least as much leavey as the Staff or CPSL would have in a similar situation.

He has told me that the document — He has assured me, not as his Counsel but as someone that he is advising, that he in fact — and I believe from every statement that he has made to me sizes he asked me to be allowed to use my copies of the prefiled testimony, that he in fact did make an

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inspection of the entire CPEL file in Washington, and that he has that file, a copy of that document in his possession but not in Raleigh and not available to him tonight.

Now I don't think it is terribly unreasonable to --

MR. EDDLEMAN: I have already undertaken with CP&L's other Counsel to bring that thing in Monday morning if I can find it, but I'll have to take all weekend to search this thing because I know where it is, it's in a stack of papers that's three feet thick, and I just can't look through all those things tonight.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right.

MR. ERWIN: Really, Mr. Chairman, that's all we're, you know, all we're asking, because, having kept files in this case since 1972 myself, or since '73 -- since '72 myself, I know what an impossible task it is for someone -- for a private citizen to try to keep track of it.

And I don't even have the- I'm not even talking about the stuff that he has made warox copies of.

Again we don't believe that this is a special pleading. I just think it's a reasonable request on his part.

I can't see how it could possibly --

MR. REIS: Mr. Chairman, this shows that we cannot reply to everything before the hearing record is formally closed, with the exception of testimony. We will attempt,

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the Staff -- I don't know what Applicant intends, but we will attempt to reply in writing to public comments as public comments after the record is closed, and to those received from Mr. Iddleman by the start of the resumption of hearings on Tuesday.

But we cannot take anything after this hour or this time and expect to get it in, or attempt to get it in before the close of this hearing.

And as I said, even those matters that were given to us in the past, we can't guarantee we'll get them all in.

We're going to try on those. Those that we get by Tuesday

morning we will of course try to put into the record our

responses.

MR. ERWIN: We fully understand that and approciate that. And I don't think Mr. Eddlemen is requesting that anything other than that be done.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There is nothing really for this Board to rule upon. It will have to be done in the content of when and what. It's just that I'm very cognizant of the phenomenon at play here and it's very easy to stand up and click off the accusations but it's a lot harder to go dig out the proof or the evidence to counter it. And I'm trying to balance that.

MR. ERWIN: I think Mr. Eddlemen has demonstrated this evening that he has a rather substantial command of the

