

SWORN STATEMENT

OF

CHARLES EDWARD CUTSHALL

DATE: May 8, 1979.  
PLACE: Law office of Thomas M. Dattilo, Madison, Indiana.  
TIME: 4:30 P.M.  
PRESENT: Thomas M. Dattilo, Attorney for Save The Valley.  
Mr. Robert Gray, Chairman of Board of Directors,  
Save The Valley.  
Mr. Paul Richard Hill, accompanying Charles Edward  
Cutshall.  
Mr. Charles Edward Cutshall, the witness.  
Mrs. Patricia S. Torline, the reporter.

The witness, Charles Edward Cutshall, having been duly sworn by the reporter to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, gave the following statement, to-wit:

---

PATRICIA S. TORLINE  
SHORTHAND REPORTER  
RT. 6, BOX 2A  
MADISON, INDIANA 47250

79061805004

QUESTIONS BY MR. ROBERT GRAY:

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MR. GRAY: This is Bob Gray, and we're going to talk briefly to Charles Cutshall; and we understand he's employed at the Marble Hill construction site.

Q. Might I ask your full name, Mr. Cutshall; what you do for a living; your marital status, and your age, please?

A. My name is Charles Edward Cutshall; I am a laborer for Newberg Construction Company; my age is 22.

Q. Are you married, sir?

A. I am single.

Q. Could you tell us briefly what you do at the Newberg construction site at Marble Hill; just tell us briefly what you do there and how long you've been employed with them?

A. I am a concrete finisher's helper, a laborer. I help concrete finishers by hauling their necessary materials to them and building their scaffolds and just general handyman for them.

Q. How long have you been employed in this position?

A. Two (2) months.

Q. Where were you employed before this?

A. I was employed by Wackenhut Security for F.B.I.

Q. On the Marble Hill site?

A. On the Marble Hill construction site.

Q. And how long had you been employed in that capacity, then, Mr. Cutshall?

1 I was employed from June - I mean January of '83 un-  
2 til my employment as a laborer.

3 Okay. In pre-conversation you indicated that you  
4 were going to leave this type of employment as a  
5 cement finisher and go somewhere else?

6 Yes sir. I'm going to stay on as a laborer, not for  
7 the Marble Hill project.

8 Can you tell us, Mr. [redacted], then, essentially,  
9 why you're here? Just what is it informal and tell us  
10 what you know about cement, and just take off and  
11 do your own thing as you youngsters say.

12 Okay. I live in the area of the Marble Hill' con-  
13 struction site. I live -

14 (Interrupting) Can you be specific where?

15 Approximately 5 miles southeast of Austin, Indiana.

16 Okay, go ahead. That would be in Scott County?

17 Scott County.

18 Go ahead.

19 I've been around concrete work all my life; my  
20 father's been a finisher for close to 50 years.

21 I'm familiar with concrete work.

22 Have you worked previously with your Dad, in con-  
23 crete?

24 Yes sir.

25 What time frames; like how long?

26 Just small pours - patios and sidewalks and things,  
27 for instance.

1  
2 Q. Go ahead, please.

3 - A. I'm concerned about the conditions of the concrete  
4 and things I have seen on the Marble Hill construction  
5 site, pertaining to honeycomb patches.

6 Q. Please explain each now. Honeycomb is what in  
7 cement?

8 A. Honeycomb patches are air pockets that form long  
9 forms, when the concrete forms, that leave air pock-  
10 ets in the concrete where you can - the material's  
11 real loose and just falls out.

12 Q. You mean more narrow perhaps; less concrete in thick-  
13 ness, or what happens with a honeycomb?

14 A. If a form is, say for instance, four (4) feet thick--  
15 or the concrete would be <sup>a</sup>four (4) feet thick wall  
16 and has a honeycomb on the side, it might go in as  
17 much as two (2) or three (3) feet into it and have  
18 the air pocket to where the concrete is loose. You  
19 can just beat it out with a hammer, and in some  
20 cases it'll fall out on its own - just breaking it  
21 with your hand.

22 Q. Thus leaving it much more narrow than the specifi-  
23 cations would call for?

24 A. Yes sir.

25 Q. Okay, and you've seen this at Marble Hill?

26 - A. Yes sir. It is one of my jobs to patch these --  
27 to supply materials for the finishers to patch these  
28 areas.

- 1
- 2 Q. Okay, what structures have you been working on down  
3 there?
- 4 A. Steam tunnels, just... (pauses)
- 5 Q. Containment building? Have you ever been on the  
6 containment?
- 7 A. Containment side of the containment -- inside of the  
8 containment.
- 9 Q. The containment room itself?
- 10 A. Yes sir.
- 11 Q. Both inside and outside?
- 12 A. Yes sir.
- 13 Q. And you've seen honeycombs in the containment struct-  
14 ure, itself?
- 15 A. Yes sir.
- 16 Q. As I understand then, it's part of your job to go  
17 around and patch these honeycombs as they occur?
- 18 A. It is my job to supply the materials for the finish-  
19 ers to patch.
- 20 Q. To do this?
- 21 A. Yes sir.
- 22 Q. I see. Okay, what was the next item, beside honey-  
23 combs, that you talked about?
- 24 A. In one steam tunnel, along the -- where the wall  
25 meets the floor on the perpendicular corners, I've  
26 seen water leaking through these areas at a pretty  
27 fast rate. I'd say approximately anywhere from  
28 five (5) to twenty (20) gallons an hour; and water

comes from the lower levels and outside levels, outside of the walls, just where the water's backed up, and places I don't even know.

Q. Explain the steam tunnel; what do you know about that?

A. Well, all I know on the steam tunnel is that that's where the excess steam, and the steam after it's run through the turbines, follows these steam tunnels to where they're released through the cooling bins.

Q. Okay, what -- have you observed why this is so? Why is it leaking through from ground water, or whatever?

A. The -- just poor concrete work, just poor forms.

Q. Like poor forming that causes the seam not to be sealed, or what? What exactly?

A. Just where the air pockets will run all the way through to where the water will be on these seams, in corners.

Q. Would this have to do with the honeycomb situation that you talked about?

A. Yes sir, more than -- it's my idea that there's honeycombs on in the wall to where the water can run on through. There's -- the water has to be flowing from someplace to be coming out of there, and I'm not sure where it's coming from; but it is coming through.

Q. What other cement defects, besides honeycombing, do

you know about; and have you seen it at Marble Hill?

Q. On patches, I have seen five (5) cases within the last two (2) weeks where the supervision -- Newberg's supervision, their supervisor or superintendent, and other P.S.I. officials will say patch them before the inspectors can come by on patches that should have been air-hammered out and -

Q. (Interrupting) Does this go back to the honeycomb situation you talked about?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Okay, you're talking now about a patching situation?

A. Yes sir. Well, you have to patch the honeycombs.

Q. And this then was 'patch it before the NRC people could see it', did you say?

A. Yes sir, on numerous counts. NRC is not there all the time and they cannot keep up with what's going on.

Q. Is it supposed to be the procedure that the NRC see all honeycombs that appear, or what?

A. No sir; it's <sup>the</sup> procedure for Quality Control, or Q.A., inspectors to see.

Q. That's Newberg inspectors?

A. Newberg inspectors, to patch these -- to see these areas, and they put a tag on it; and that's where I was explaining to you, earlier.

Q. What kind of tag; what does it look like?

A. Non -- not serviceable, poor material tags where

1  
2 they have to -- after they put a tag on a honeycomb  
3 that hasn't been beat out, or air-hammered out, they  
4 have to air-hammer it out; and then the inspector  
5 has to come and look at it before they patch it, to  
6 make sure it's done right. And on the occasions I  
7 was talking about, the supervisors will have them  
8 cover up just the outside and not worry about the  
9 inside of the patches. Before the inspectors can  
10 get around, they'll have them just more or less mask  
11 over, cover up, the areas before the inspector can  
12 see it.

13 So that somebody could understand, would it be fair  
14 to equate this with like plastering over an area  
15 rather than filling it up completely?

16 Yes sir, that would be a good way to put it.

17 Thus leaving --

18 Areas in-between.

19 -- an air bubble?

20 Right.

21 Inside the -- although it would look solid?

22 Right. It'll just have an inch or so outer covering,  
23 where they've slapped a patch on this honeycomb,  
24 and just made it look good from the outside. You  
25 can't tell the difference until you get in there  
26 and start beating it out.

27 You said two or three times about beating it out;  
28 how do you do that?



1  
2 .. With an air hammer, that's what I meant; pneumatic  
3 air hammers. They're just jack hammers is what they  
4 are, with chisel bits.

5 .. You mentioned something about the reinforcement and  
6 the fact that the concrete sometimes doesn't shake  
7 down through. Would you explain that situation?

8 .. Well, the reinforcement rod is placed close together  
9 in areas, to where the concrete cannot get in-between  
0 the reinforcement rod and the forms, to where it  
1 doesn't fill in the forms completely and leaves patch  
2 holes in it and honeycomb holes. It's not vibrated  
3 down right and it's poor concrete.

4 .. Poor concrete?

5 .. That's what it would have to be. It'd be too rocky  
6 in places.

7 .. In other words, the mix is wrong or something?

8 .. Right. When they start pouring the concrete, they'll  
9 have a real high rock content in it, right at the  
0 beginning, and then it'll come out to the right  
1 mixture after the beginning; but they'll pour this  
2 on in the beginning of the forms to start out with.

3 .. Who's responsible for seeing that this is not done --  
4 or to see that it's done properly; and evidently  
5 it's not then. Who's responsible?

6 .. I would say the concrete superintendent, the finish-  
7 er superintendent, and the concrete pouring crews  
8 foremans and superintendent.

1  
2 Q. Are they supposed to be there when all concrete is  
3 poured?

4 A. They are; they're in pouring the concrete, so they're  
5 there. See, you -- when they pour concrete, you  
6 have pneumatic vibrators, electric vibrators, that  
7 vibrate the concrete on down into these, or into  
8 the honeycomb -- I mean into the rebar; and that's  
9 the reason for the vibrations, so you won't have  
0 honeycomb. But they're not doing it correctly, or  
1 the rebar's too close to permit the concrete to  
2 fill in these areas.

3 Q. Please explain that?

4 A. Steel rebar is just reinforcement steel that's in  
5 concrete, so it can hold a heavier stress and --  
6 well that would just be the main problem for them --  
7 heavier stress.

8 Q. Have you known any occasions when the shakedown  
9 mechanism wasn't working at all?

0 A. I cannot honestly say that I've never seen them not  
1 vibrate concrete; they've always vibrated them, but  
2 they're not doing it right.

3 Q. Well, not doing it right is fairly general. Can you  
4 be more specific? Like do you know why it's not  
5 working properly?

6 A. They're not letting the concrete vibrate down into  
7 the holes into the places where the honeycomb de-  
8 velopes, and that's what causes the honeycomb.

1  
2 They're... (pauses)

3 .. A matter of time?

4 ... Yes, they're pushing it and they're trying to make  
5 it as fast as possible.

6 .. In other words, if they'd let it vibrate longer it  
7 wouldn't develop honeycombs?

8 .. In my opinion, yes sir.

9 .. Okay. You mentioned the possibility that an NRC  
0 inspector had seen this crack situation at one of  
1 the tunnels?

2 ... I was in a steam tunnel working with finishers that  
3 were patching a steam tunnel, and an NRC inspector  
4 came to the area. Now, I cannot say that he didn't  
5 write something down, but he, in my opinion, never  
6 took notice of the situation - of the cracks in the  
7 seams or the water coming through.

8 .. How often does an NRC inspector come to inspect the  
9 cement situation?

0 ... I've seen, in my period of working there close to  
1 two (2) months, I've seen him I'd say three (3)  
2 times.

3 .. Three (3) times?

4 ... Yes sir.

5 .. How much cement would have been poured then in this  
6 period, in your judgment; could you tell?

7 ... Hundreds and thousands of yards of concrete.

8 .. Is it a fair statement then to say that the quality,

the Q.A. as you referred to, has to be done by Newberg, and the NRC really has no effective way. Is that fair to say?

That would be fair, because NRC cannot be on the site, or they're not on the site; I guess they could be on the site all the time, but they're not on the site all the time; and when they are there my supervisors, and the people I work with, have notice before they can even come on the site. It's my experience, because I worked as a guard on the security, for P.S.I., that they're not allowed on the site without a P.S.I. escort.

Not allowed?

No sir, they will not let them come into the site without having a P.S.I. escort; and this was what I was instructed to do if -- when I was working as a guard, and I'd be on the gate and an NRC man came in, I was to hold him there until P.S.I. was notified and come to escort him.

In other words, if I came -- if you were a guard there and I came there and identified myself as an NRC inspector, I couldn't enter the premises until a P.S.I. person came to escort me?

Yes sir; unless it's changed in the last two weeks, that's the way it was.

I see. Do you know any of the Newberg inspectors, personally?

1  
2 .. Not personally; I know them by sight.

3 .. And these -- is this their only job, to inspect  
4 cement, or do they have just general inspectors?  
5 What is a Newberg inspector?

6 .. A Newberg inspector, the only one I'm associated  
7 with is the concrete inspectors, and I think their  
8 only job is to inspect concrete. I think, and I'm  
9 pretty sure, they have other inspectors for their  
0 carpentry work and iron works and this sort of thing.

1 .. You told us something then about the apparent de-  
2 fects that are indeed in the structures right now;  
3 you know that they're there, is that right?

4 .. Yes sir.

5 .. Back to the particular structures, you say the in-  
6 side and the outside of the containment room, itself,  
7 is affected; that you know that these things are  
8 covered up there?

9 .. Yes sir.

0 .. The containment room, itself?

1 .. The containment walls sir, when I first started, was  
2 -- one of my first jobs was to help patch these  
3 holes on the side containment, inside and outside.  
4 They, majority-wise, they patch most of the holes  
5 according to qualifications, or according to the  
6 way it's supposed to be; but they have so many de-  
7 fects and holes that need to be patched that they  
8 can't get them all; and that's the reason, one reason,

they're pushing the job so hard to try and get it done - that they're patching over these defects before the inspectors can see them.

And this is done purposely then, as you have pointed out?

Yes sir, it's the only way it could be. The supervisors say 'patch it over'.

And they say that in so many words - a Newberg supervisor says that?

I've heard statements where, from the supervisor personnel, to say fill in certain holes or honeycomb in the side of a wall before the inspector can see it. I, myself, have helped with this by hauling the material and drypack to these holes and patches. We've asked you about the containment room, itself, and you also have talked about a steam tunnel; any other structures involved in this honeycombing and the cover-over, that you know of?

Your turbine room walls, your floors; there's all kinds of walls, concrete walls and floors that, see, are necessary, besides just the containment. You have places where your heat pumps or some generators are going to be, and just pipeworks and ductworks and things like this that the patches aren't right, too.

In other words, the same situation in the things you've just mentioned then; those kind of rooms?

.. I would say the majority is on other, the turbine rooms and things, instead of the containment. It is on the containment, too, but it seems there was more on the other areas.

.. Can you tell us, Mr. Cutshall, about porosity of cement. We're all well aware of the Three-Mile Island situation and porosity cement, where radiation apparently can get through three and a half (3½) to four (4) feet of concrete. Is there any specifications you're aware of as to porosity of cement being poured at Marble Hill on various structures; or do you know anything about that?

.. I'm not real familiar with the term porosity; I've heard it mentioned by the NRC inspector. The information I have is through an NRC inspector, where he was telling me that radiation will leak through seams and honeycomb patches at a lot larger rate than if it was solid concrete and done right.

.. But you're not familiar with concrete porosity as such?

.. I can't honestly say I am.

.. Do you know who's furnishing this concrete?

.. Newberg Construction Company. They have their own batch plant and they mix their own concrete.

.. Their own batch plant right on - ?

.. Right on the site.

.. In other words, this is not a sublet proposition?

No sir, they mix their own concrete.

They're totally responsible, I see. So whatever mix they make, it's their responsibility all the way?

Yes sir. There's a testing, U.S. Testing Corporation, is the one that's responsible for testing the concrete for the proper slump and the proper mixtures -- slump is a water content, somehow to do with the concrete, and the right ratios of cement and sand and rock mixed together.

And this is United States Testing Company, did you say?

Yes sir, U.S. Testing.

Well, how are they involved? Do they just -

(Interrupting) That is their only job is to test the metal bars and test concrete and test heating points of different materials and so on.

What's their relationship as inspectors or testers?

They're a sub-contractor to P.S.I., for Newberg.

They're not the inspectors that you've talked about here?

No sir; this is different.

What, exactly, do they do? I mean, do they not do it at the -- where it's poured -- or what?

Yeah, they -- the U.S. Testing right at the pour, right out of the concrete trucks, they take samples of concrete to test; right on the pours, before the -- they take just, you know, samples out of the



concrete trucks as it's going to a pump.

And they would know, then, whether it was accurate  
as to specifications by the design?

Yes, sir.

Do you have any reason to question their work?

No, sir, because I'm not associated with them; all I  
know is I see them out there taking orders all the  
time.

Are you aware of any of the training courses, for  
the United States Training Corps, in the West or  
anywhere? What do they have to do with what they  
do?

When I was looking for a job this winter, and I was  
hired on at the Wash. Post -- for Washington Security,  
that's the security corporation that takes care of  
U.S.I. and job site security -- I received an applica-  
tion from U.S. Looking for work for them too, at  
the same time; I was trying, you know, trying to  
fill in two chances at one time. And they told me  
I would have got hired, you know, we'd have been  
hired if I'd wanted to go ahead and do it, and I had  
no prior training. They would train you as you went.  
Train you on the job; is that accurate?

They wanted people that had experience, but they  
told me that since I'd been around construction and know  
how, you know, what concrete is, and a  
little familiar with the set up tests, and things

like this, that they would go ahead and train me.

Train you as they were pouring; is that what they had in mind?

Yes sir. You have to understand that the job capacity that I would be fulfilling was more or less just taking the samples and things like this.

What happens to the sample then?

They take it to their shop and they test it for the slump and numerous other tests, numerous other inspections I'm not familiar with.

Have you ever had a bad batch?

I can't say that they have, because I'm not told; I'm just a laborer.

Have you ever known a case where they've taken some cement out because it wasn't any good?

No sir.

To try to get some perspective about this patching of air pockets and honeycombing; what are we talking about? The reference that I grow up with was like bigger than a bread basket. How big are we talking about?

I've seen patches as large as five (5) -- four (4) to five (5) feet in square, or honeycombs four (4) and five (5) feet square, that are patched in. Four to five feet in diameter --

Yes.

-- like, would it come out like a hole?

Yeah; in diameter, you know, they're irregular shapes. They're not necessarily a hole or rectangle; they're just irregular shapes.

And sometimes quite deep, like a four foot wall clearing to three feet or it, or more, or less, or what? A foot or -- I've seen patches or honeycombs that's what is a foot, and better.

And do you see these as the form is removed?

Yes sir.

Is that when you see them?

After the form is removed. You can't see them, because of the forms, you know, blocking the sight of them, until they're taken off.

Would this be the average, or would they be much smaller?

They're on the average -- well there really isn't an average. Like I say, they're irregular shapes and they might be anywhere from a couple of inches to four (4) feet in diameter.

Okay, if there was an irregularity of a couple of inches, what would happen; you'd just go up and hit it with a hammer and see if the cement gave, or what?

Well, you could see it. It's just little holes, looks like honeycomb; that's the reason it's got the name. It'd be an area then, would it?

Yes sir, that would be honeycombed.

It could be then all the way from two inches to something like five (5) feet in diameter --

Yes sir.

-- the honeycombed areas that you're speaking of?

Yes sir.

Have you ever known a case when an NRC inspector was on the site and knew of a honeycomb, and knew that it was being covered up?

No sir. My impression of the NRC inspectors was that they were pretty sharp men; they caught stuff that the supervisors would try to pull their leg on, try to - excuse the term - of bullshit on them, and they'd usually catch them on such things. But, again, the NRC inspectors, as I said, in a two-month period I've only seen him three (3) times. That's not saying he's not there more; but for where I'm at, and I'm dealing with the concrete work every day, I've only seen him approximately three (3) times. What survey view would you have of the concrete, personally? Would you see five percent of it, twenty-five percent of it; how much are you involved in the total concrete picture?

A hundred (100) percent.

You see it all then?

Yes sir. That goes back to what I said before.

I'm a concrete finisher's helper, I'm a laborer working as a finisher's helper. My job is to stay with

the finishers and keep them supplied, so I'm wherever the finishers are, pouring concrete or patching holes.

In other words, if somebody would question this at some later time, they couldn't say well he only saw just five percent of the whole thing. You saw the entire -- you surveyed all of it then; you survey --

(Interrupting) Yes sir, I'm walking around the area every day, just gathering up materials, and there isn't five (5) percent of the areas that they've paired that I haven't seen.

Okay. Is there anything else that you want to add here; anything that I haven't answered or asked you? Anything at all you'd want to say in a general statement here?

My main concern over the Marble Hill Nuclear Power Plant is that it's within a fairly close range of my home. I'm not against nuclear energy; in fact, I'm in favor of it. But I want to see it done right. I don't want to see things that I've explained prior to this tape go on and not be corrected, because I believe that such things that I've explained will definitely affect the workability of the nuclear power plant.

Would it be reasonable to sum up then that you think that the quality is below standard at Marble Hill?

Yes sir.

Q. Is there anything <sup>else</sup> you want to say here, Mr. Cutshall?

A. No sir.

Q. Okay, this would continue the recorded interview; and you understand that this has been recorded and that you're under oath to tell the truth?

A. Yes sir.

Q. This concludes the recorded interview.

-----

CONCLUSION OF STATEMENT.

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
 COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

I, Patricia S. Torline, do hereby certify that I am a Notary Public in and for the County of Jefferson, State of Indiana, duly authorized and qualified to administer oaths; That the foregoing sworn statement of Mr. Charles Edward Cutshall was taken by me in shorthand and on a tape recorder on May 2, 1972, in the law office of Thomas M. Dattilo, 311 East Main Street, Madison, Indiana; That the witness was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth prior to giving said statement; That this statement has been reduced to typewriting by me and contains a complete and correct transcript of the said statement.

I do further certify that I am a disinterested party in this matter.

WITNESS my hand and notarial seal this 26th day of May, 1972.

*Patricia S. Torline*

Patricia S. Torline, Notary Public  
 Jefferson County, State of Indiana.

My Commission Expires:

May 2, 1973.