

POOR ORIGINAL

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

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POOR ORIGINAL

2

QUESTIONS BY MR. ROBERT GRAY:

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

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

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

11 Q. Are you married, sir?

12 A. I am single.

13 Q. Could you tell us briefly what you do at the New-
14 berg construction site at Marble Hill; just tell
15 us briefly what you do there and how long you've
16 been employed with them?

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

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

22 A. Two (2) months.

23 Q. Where were you employed before this?

24 A. I was employed by Wackenhut Security for P.S.I.

25 Q. On the Marble Hill site?

26 A. On the Marble Hill construction site.

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

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2 A. I was employed from June - I mean January of '79 un-
3 til my employment as a laborer.

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

7 A. Yes sir. I'm going to stay on as a laborer, not for
8 the Newberg Company. I am moving to Texas.

9 Q. Can you tell us, Mr. Cutshall, then essentially,
10 why you re here? Just make it informal and tell us
11 what you know about cement, and just take off and
12 do your own thing as you youngsters say.

13 A. Okay. I live in the area of the Marble Hill con-
14 struction site. I live -

15 Q. (Interrupting) Can you be specific where?

16 A. Approximately 5 miles southeast of Austin, Indiana.

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

18 A. Scott County.

19 Q. Go ahead.

20 A. I've been around concrete work all my life; my
21 father's been a finisher for close to 50 years.
22 I'm familiar with concrete work.

23 Q. Have you worked previously with your Dad, in con-
24 crete?

25 A. Yes sir.

26 Q. What time frames; like how long?

27 A. Just small pours - patios and sidewalks and things,
3 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 ^afour (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.

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2

Q. Okay, what structures have you been working on down there?

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A. Steam tunnels, just... (pauses)

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Q. Containment building? Have you ever been on the containment?

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7

A. Containment side of the containment -- inside of the containment.

8

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 structure, itself?

14

15

A. Yes sir.

16

Q. As I understand then, it's part of your job to go around and patch these honeycombs as they occur?

17

18

A. It is my job to supply the materials for the finishers to patch.

19

20

Q. To do this?

21

A. Yes sir.

22

Q. I see. Okay, what was the next item, beside honeycombs, that you talked about?

23

24

A. In one steam tunnel, along the -- where the wall meets the floor on the perpendicular corners, I've seen water leaking through these areas at a pretty fast rate. I'd say approximately anywhere from five (5) to twenty (20) gallons an hour; and water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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28 Q. What other cement defects, besides honeycombing, do

1
2 you know about; and have you seen it at Marble Hill?

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

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

11 A. Yes sir.

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

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

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

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

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

21 A. No sir; it's ^{the} procedure for Quality Control, or Q.A.,
22 inspectors to see.

23 Q. That's Newberg inspectors?

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

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

28 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 Q. 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 A. Yes sir, that would be a good way to put it.

17 Q. Thus leaving --

18 A. Areas in-between.

19 Q. -- an air bubble?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. Inside the -- although it would look solid?

22 A. 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 Q. You said two or three times about beating it out;
28 how do you do that?

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

14 Q. Poor concrete?

15 A. That's what it would have to be. It'd be too rocky
16 in places.

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

18 A. Right. When they start pouring the concrete, they'll
19 have a real high rock content in it, right at the
20 beginning, and then it'll come out to the right
21 mixture after the beginning; but they'll pour this
22 on in the beginning of the forms to start out with.

23 Q. Who's responsible for seeing that this is not done --
24 or to see that it's done properly; and evidently
25 it's not then. Who's responsible?

26 A. I would say the concrete superintendent, the finish-
27 er superintendent, and the concrete pouring crews
28 foremans and superintendent.

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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
10 honeycomb. But they're not doing it correctly, or
11 the rebar's too close to permit the concrete to
12 fill in these areas.

13 Q. Please explain that?

14 A. - Steel rebar is just reinforcement steel that's in
15 concrete, so it can hold a heavier stress and --
16 well that would just be the main problem for them --
17 heavier stress.

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

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

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

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

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2 They're... (pauses)

3 Q. A matter of time?

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

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

8 A. In my opinion, yes sir.

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

12 - A. I was in a steam tunnel working with finishers that
13 were patching a steam tunnel, and an NRC inspector
14 came to the area. Now, I cannot say that he didn't
15 write something down, but he, in my opinion, never
16 took notice of the situation - of the cracks in the
17 seams or the water coming through.

18 Q. How often does an NRC inspector come to inspect the
19 cement situation?

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

23 Q. Three (3) times?

24 A. Yes sir.

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

27 A. Hundreds and thousands of yards of concrete.

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

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2 the Q.A. as you referred to, has to be done by New-
3 berg, and the NRC really has no effective way. Is
4 that fair to say?

5 A. That would be fair, because NRC cannot be on the
6 site, or they're not on the site; I guess they could
7 be on the site all the time, but they're not on the
8 site all the time; and when they are there my super-
9 visors, and the people I work with, have notice be-
10 fore they can even come on the site. It's my ex-
11 perience, because I worked as a guard on the security,
12 for P.S.I., that they're not allowed on the site
13 without a P.S.I. escort.

14 Q. Not allowed?

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

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

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

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

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A. Not personally; I know them by sight.

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

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

Q. You told us something then about the apparent defects that are indeed in the structures right now; you know that they're there, is that right?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Back to the particular structures, you say the inside and the outside of the containment room, itself, is affected; that you know that these things are covered up there?

A. Yes sir.

Q. The containment room, itself?

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

1
2 they're pushing the job so hard to try and get it
3 done - that they're patching over these defects be-
4 fore the inspectors can see them.

5 Q. And this is done purposely then, as you have pointed
6 out?

7 A. Yes sir, it's the only way it could be. The super-
8 visors say 'patch it over'.

9 Q. And they say that in so many words - a Newberg
10 supervisor says that?

11 A. I've heard statements where, from the supervisor
12 personnel, to say fill in certain holes or honeycomb
13 in the side of a wall before the inspector can see
14 it. I, myself, have helped with this by hauling
15 the material and drypack to these holes and patches.

16 Q. We've asked you about the containment room, itself,
17 and you also have talked about a steam tunnel; any
18 other structures involved in this honeycombing and
19 the cover-over, that you know of?

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 A. I can't honestly say I am.

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

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

26 Q. Their own batch plant right on - ?

27 A. Right on the site.

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

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A. No sir, they mix their own concrete.

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

A. 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.

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

A. Yes sir, U.S. Testing.

Q. Well, how are they involved? Do they just -

A. (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.

Q. What's their relationship as inspectors or testers?

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

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

A. No sir; this is different.

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

A. 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

1
2 concrete trucks as it's going to a pour.

3 Q. And they would know, then, whether it was accurate
4 and to specifications by these samples?

5 A. Yes sir.

6 Q. Do you have any reason to question their work?

7 A. No sir, because I'm not associated with them; all I
8 know is I see them out there taking samples all the
9 time.

10 Q. Are you aware of any of the training necessary, for
11 either United States Testing people or the Newberg
12 inspectors? What do they have to do to be what they
13 are?

14 A. When I was looking for a job this winter, and I was
15 hired on at the Wackenhut -- for Wackenhut Security,
16 that's the security corporation that takes care of
17 P.S.I. and job site security -- I acquired an appli-
18 cation from U.S. Testing for work for them too, at
19 the same time; I was trying, you know, trying to
20 fill in two chances at one time. And they told me
21 I could have got hired, you know, would have been
22 hired if I'd wanted to go ahead and do it, and I had
23 no prior training. They would train you as you went.

24 Q. Train you on the job; is that accurate?

25 A. They wanted people that had experience, but they
26 told me that since I'd been around concrete and knew
27 how, you know, what concrete is made up of and a
28 little familiar with the slump tests, and things

1
2 like this, that they would go ahead and train me.

3 Q. Train you as they were pouring; is that what they
4 had in mind?

5 A. Yes sir. You have to understand that the job ca-
6 pacity that I would be fulfilling was more or less
7 just taking the samples and things like this.

8 Q. What happens to the sample then?

9 A. They take it to their shop and they test it for the
10 slump and numerous other tests, numerous other in-
11 spections I'm not familiar with.

12 Q. Have you ever had a bad batch?

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

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

17 A. No sir.

18 Q. To try to get some perspective about this patching
19 of air pockets and honeycombing; what are we talk-
20 ing about? The reference that I grew up with was
21 like bigger than a bread basket. How big are we
22 talking about?

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

26 Q. Four to five feet in diameter --

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. -- like, would it come out like a hole?

- 1
- 2 A. Yeah; in diameter, you know, they're irregular shapes.
- 3 They're not necessarily a hole or rectangle; they're
- 4 just irregular shapes.
- 5 Q. And sometimes quite deep, like a four feet wall clear-
- 6 ing to three feet of it, or more, or less, or what?
- 7 A. A foot or -- I've seen patches or honeycombs that's
- 8 went in a foot, and better.
- 9 Q. And do you see these as the form is removed?
- 10 A. Yes sir.
- 11 Q. Is that when you see them?
- 12 A. After the form is removed. You can't see them, be-
- 13 cause of the forms, you know, blocking the sight
- 14 of them, until they're taken off.
- 15 Q. Would this be the average, or would they be much
- 16 smaller?
- 17 A. They're on the average -- well there really isn't
- 18 an average. Like I say, they're irregular shapes
- 19 and they might be anywhere from a couple of inches
- 20 to four (4) feet in diameter.
- 21 Q. Okay, if there was an irregularity of a couple of
- 22 inches, what would happen; you'd just go up and hit
- 23 it with a hammer and see if the cement gave, or
- 24 what?
- 25 A. Well, you could see it. It's just little holes, looks
- 26 like honeycomb; that's the reason it's got the name.
- 27 Q. It'd be an area then, would it?
- 28 A. Yes sir, that would be honeycombed.

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2 Q. It could be then all the way from two inches to some-
3 thing like five (5) feet in diameter --

4 A. Yes sir.

5 Q. -- the honeycombed areas that you're speaking of?

6 A. Yes sir.

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

10 A. No sir. My impression of the NRC inspectors was,
11 that they were pretty sharp men; they caught stuff
12 that the supervisors would try to pull their leg
13 on, try to - excuse the term - of bullshit on them,
14 and they'd usually catch them on such things. But,
15 again, the NRC inspectors, as I said, in a two-month
16 period I've only seen him three (3) times. That's
17 not saying he's not there more; but for where I'm at,
18 and I'm dealing with the concrete work every day,
19 I've only seen him approximately three (3) times.

20 Q. What survey view would you have of the concrete,
21 personally? Would you see five percent of it, twenty-
22 five percent of it; how much are you involved in the
23 total concrete picture?

24 A. A hundred (100) percent.

25 Q. You see it all then?

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

27 I'm a concrete finisher's helper, I'm a laborer work-
28 ing as a finisher's helper. My job is to stay with

1
2 the finishers and keep them supplied, so I'm wherever
3 the finishers are, pouring concrete or patching holes.

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

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

12 Q. Okay. Is there anything else that you want to add
13 here; anything that I haven't answered or asked you?
14 Anything at all you'd want to say in a general state-
15 ment here?

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

25 Q. Would it be reasonable to sum up then that you
26 think that the quality is below standards at
27 Marble Hill?

28 A. Yes sir.

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Q. Is there anything^{else}/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.

MR. GRAY: This concludes the recorded interview.

CONCLUSION OF STATEMENT.

C I R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF INDIANA)
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

SS: . . .

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 8, 1978, in the law office of Thomas M. Dattilo, 311 East Main Street, Madison, Indiana; That the witness was duly sworn by me 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 accurate 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, 1979.

Patricia S. Torline

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

My Commission Expires:

May 30, 1980.

State of Alabama } ss.
County of Calhoun }

Affidavit

I, Jewel W. Rogers, of legal age and being duly sworn, depose

1. That I worked at Marble Hill as a concrete finisher, employed by Newberg Construction Company out of Local 95, Laborer's Local.

2. That I worked at Marble Hill from March, 1979, through May 18, 1979.

3. That I have personally in my capacity as a concrete finisher's helper at Marble Hill been present when one Steve Gayso, Newberg superintendent over concrete finishers & their helpers, directed concrete finishers to cosmetically cover honeycombs before the honeycombs were to be inspected.

4. That I worked along with Charles Cutchall at Marble Hill

5. That I am personally aware that Newberg Construction is using unshelled and untrained union laborers man and around the concrete pour & finishing.

6. That I am personally aware of the speed in which Marble Hill is being constructed; that such speed in building is causing unsafe working conditions and improperly poured concrete; that when I complained to my union about this speed and concerning

Jewel W. Rogers

JUL 11 1979

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POOR ORIGINAL

back of jigsaw gear in which to pour
& finish concrete, & jigsaw was
laid off from my employment.
7 That I had worked in and
around concrete for the past
twenty (20) years or so.

Jewel W. Rogan

That I have read the foregoing
Affidavit consisting of two (2)
pages and including seven
(7) subparagraphs, and each
every statement contained therein
are true & correct to the best of
my knowledge.

Jewel W. Rogan

Subscribed & sworn to before me,
a Notary Public, this 7th day of
July, 1979

My Commission Expires:
2-13-83

Thomas M. Dethlefs,
a Notary Public
residing in
Jefferson County,
Indiana.

POOR ORIGINAL

State of Indiana }
County of Clark }

x S.J.M.

I, Stanley J. Mat Martenson, of the age of _____
& being duly sworn, state:
1. That I was employed out of
Local 694 of Cement Masons, Louisville,
Kentucky, working directly under Local
821 of Cement Masons, Seymour, Indiana,
for Newberg Construction Company at
Marble Hill, from early March, 1979,
through May, 1979.

2. That my specific occupation
at Marble Hill was as a concrete
finisher (cement mason); that I would
be considered a journeyman in the
trade.

3. That Steve Gaydos, Newberg's super-
intendent over cement work at Marble Hill,
advised this affair personally to cover
up honeycombs cosmetically before the
inspectors saw them.

4. That this affair has personally
observed laborers being placed in
the capacity of concrete finishers
by direction of Steve Gaydos.

5. That in my capacity as a concrete
finisher, I was personally ordered to
cover up ~~at~~ six (6) inch ~~wide~~ &
approximately twelve (12) foot wide expansion joint
in & around the base of the reactor building,
which expansion joint was to be two
(2) inches wide, in my understanding,
further, the quality control personnel
admitted there was a mistake, but
to cover up the mistake.

x Stanley Martenson

Supr # 1989270503

6. That I have personally observed testing personnel at Marble Hill testing concrete in a sheltered area while a concrete pour was being made in the steady, heavy rain.

7. That during my term of employment all black concrete finishers sent to Marble Hill were terminated, that, specifically, two (2) blacks were terminated after the hiring of two (2) white concrete finishers.

8. That I have personally observed 'dead' dry sand used to cover tie holes.

9. That I am appalled with the quality of concrete work at Marble Hill that I have personally observed.

10. That, in my opinion, the union workers of each and every union at Marble Hill, are being directed to construct Marble Hill too quickly; in the process, the quality of work is becoming questionable and approximately four (4) years of wages per union member are being lost.

Stacy M. Orlean

That I have read the foregoing two (2) pages and ten (10) subparagraphs of the Affidavit, and each and

POOR ORIGINAL

every statement contained therein
are true and correct to the
best of my knowledge.

Stanley Workman

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 8th day of
July, 1979.

My Commission Expires: Thomas M. Dethlefs
2-13-83
A Notary Public
residing in
Jefferson County,
Indiana

X

State of Indiana }
County of Clark } 55

Affidavit

I, Michael L. Watson, of legal age, & being duly sworn, state

1. That I was employed as a concrete finisher working directly under Local #21 of Grand Masons from February, 1979 until the latter part of June, 1979.

2. That I have six (6) years experience working on and around concrete.

3. That my foreman, Jim Cutchall, ordered me to cover up honeycombs improperly.

4. That I have personally observed concrete being dropped thirty (30) feet, approximately, from the conveyor belt to the pour area numerous times at the Marble Hill site.

5. That I have personally observed pour being made too quickly for the vibrator operators to keep up and properly vibrate the concrete; that this event ^{has} occurred frequently.

6. That, in my opinion, most of the concrete pourings which I have personally observed have not been properly vibrated.

7. That I was personally sent home by a Nurbey superintendent while two (2) laborers remained overtime to finish concrete in my area; that the two (2) laborers

X Michael L. Watson

POOR ORIGINAL

at that time were not correct
finishes.

x Michael L. Walston

I had I have read the foregoing
Affidavit, consisting of two
(2) pages and including
seven (7) photographs, and
each and every statement
contained therein and would
correct to the best of my
knowledge.

x Michael L. Walston

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 8th day of
July, 1978.

My Commission Expires
2 3 83

Thomas M. Dattel
Notary Public
residing in
Jefferson
County, Va.

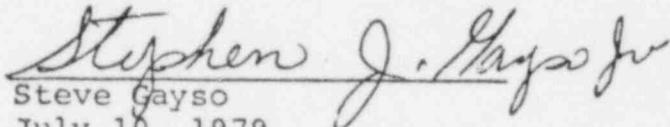
SUBJECT: MARBLE HILL NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Steve Gayso, at no point in time authorized any of the following individuals to patch or cover up any defective surfaces, honeycomb, voids, or rock pockets without prior approval from N-MH Q.C. or PSI Representative at above job site:

Stanley Mortensen
Michael L. Walston
Jule Rogers

I, Steve Gayso, am a supervisor and all my orders and directions go directly to the Foreman, however, I will indicate when men are loafing to get back to work.


Steve Gayso
July 10, 1979

SUBJECT: MARBLE HILL NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

To Whom It May Concern:

I, James Cutshall, at no point in time authorized any of the following individual to patch or cover up any defective surfaces, honeycomb, voids or rock pockets without prior approval from supervision, N-MH Q.C. or PSI Representative at above job site:

Michael L. Walston .

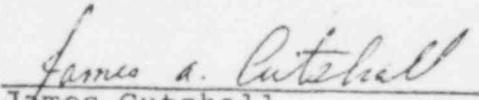

James A. Cutshall
James Cutshall
July 10, 1979

Exhibit VII

ERRORS MAY EXIST IN THIS TRANSCRIPT DUE TO TRANSCRIPTION DIFFICULTIES.
IT HAS BEEN REVIEWED FOR MAJOR ERRORS.

This is a tape recording of a conversation with Individual "J" of Newberg Construction Company at the Marble Hill site. James Foster and Cordell Williams participating.

July 18, 1979

- Q. Individual "J", you and I were discussing the problems that we'd seen in some of the patches out at the plant, both the patching material in some cases being weak, and we indicated that we had found in other discussions that in some cases the cement material had been stored in 55 gallon drums and in some cases apparently gotten wet and resulted in some dead cement when the patches were done.
- A. That's true and I know myself on some occasions when the helper was going.....first of a morning, I have dumped just a full bucket of.....simple fact that it was dead.
- Q. The other problem that seems to be prevalent through the plant, and I don't have exact numbers, it seems like, looked at over 500 patches during the review and found 170 I think approximately, give or take a few, that had problems or questionable to some extent. We found a number of areas where the patch is somewhat of a thin layer over honeycombed areas where the rock has not been chipped out. The exact number of those I can't tell you but producing a good number of them. That's one of the areas that we're very concerned about, trying to understand how we got to where we are now and finding out whether anyone in a supervisory position who has knowledgeable knew that this was going on, and didn't get flushed up through the system, and hoped that you would be able to tell us a little bit in your own view point how this particular situation came about.
- A. I only know some of this. Our finishers, we worked short handed always as far as fully qualified people are concerned. We've got some young people that come in that are not fully qualified and they are trying to teach them and with this type of thing, a young man can't be everywhere at the same time. And I think as far as your journeyman finishers are concerned, they were doing the very best they could, the way they were told to do it.

- Q. How were they told to do it, Individual "J"?
- A. We were told that your honeycomb would be tagged. O.K., after you go through process in removing the tag, then chipping takes place. After your chipping takes place then it is inspected again by Newberg and PSI. Then, if they sign it off we patch it back.
- Q. Considering the number of patches, I wish I had an exact number to give you, but I don't, where a thin layer of material has been put on or all the honeycomb has not been chipped out, I guess it is somewhat of a concern to us that the foreman or somebody else, or the superintendent here, Mr. Steve Gayso has been named; several people as knowledgeable that this was going out in the field, and you indicated to me a little earlier that you might be able to shed some light on these comments.
- A. Pertaining to Bud Cutshall, Bud Cutshall worked in the same period I do for Joe and he and Steve had a personal plan going between them. Bud is not a good worker by any means. He'll goof off every chance he gets and Steve was on his butt and one morning we was down on 391' 50, this was just before Bud left the job. He made the remark to me that "I'll get Steve Gayso's butt any way I can" and you hear this kind of chatter on the job all the time and I never gave another thought to it, because you hear that kind of thing, but then after this whole thing come out, it was pretty plain to me that the man meant what he said.
- Q. I believe that Charles Cutshall left site on May 11. Would this be a couple of days before then?
- A. Somewhere in that neighborhood. If Bud wants to challenge this I'd be very happy to point it out to him the very time and place this conversation took place.
- Q. I understand from previous discussions, before we got the tape recorder working, that you have worked on Joseph Cutshall's crew since coming on site and still are a member of his crew. We spoke with Joe yesterday and among other things we asked him the question, had he ever directed any member of his crews to cosmetically patch over an area with honeycomb had not been removed.
- A. To my knowledge he has not.

- Q. Have you personally been aware of any other foremen or the Newberg Superintendent giving orders that such cosmetic patches be made?
- A. Not to my knowledge, no. Now let me clarify something here. I have done this myself. Now where there was an air pocket, you know what I am talking about, from the vibrator, and you will get a whole series in the face of the wall. Now I'm guilty of taking my hand and dry patch mix and slip and sliding over it to dress up the wall.
- Q. These are mostly surface defects?
- A. These are surface air pockets, what's caused by the vibrator. It is not a honeycomb.
- Q. I believe I've seen these things. We have people who have told me that these are normal surface defects with no structural importance.
- A. There is no structural value whatsoever.
- Q. O.K. You mentioned that in your knowledge, neither the superintendent at Newberg nor the foreman were knowledgeable of the cosmetic repairs of the honeycombed areas.
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Would any of the quality control personnel of either Newberg or PSI be knowledgeable, to your information?
- A. This is my honest opinion. If this has took place, if PSI and quality control had been on the damn ball and been doing their job, then this would have been tagged when we got there. Let me go just a little bit further here. I was on this job for around five months before I ever saw an NRC inspector.
- Q. We are at the site irregularly, especially during the earlier stages of construction, our inspections pick up in the later construction effort.
- A. My feeling is this: if we had had the people that was supposed to be doing their job were out there doing it, then the whole thing, if

there is any fault, it would have been caught before we got there. Honestly, what I think everybody is saying, we're getting the blame because somebody else didn't do his damn job.

Q. We in the NRC understand that the workman on site generally does whatever he's told to and we don't hold the workman personally liable for any defect at the plant. The utility, who has a license from the NRC, is charged with making sure that the work is done properly; they are supposed to oversee the quality control efforts of your own company. They are the people who ultimately have to answer for the quality of the plant. That's very true.

Since Bud Cutshall's statement has come out, we received three other statements from other people and I have been in contact with one gentleman in addition to them.

A. Would you like me to name the oneyou been in contact with?

Q. If you can, I'd be interested.

A. Individual "A".

Q. I've talked to Individual "A" on the telephone.

A. Do you know what his personal vendetta is?

Q. No sir, I don't.

A. His father-in-law and Steve have a personal thing going - there's a personal dislike there. Now I worked on the job with the father-in-law and he continually cussed Steve up from the time he got here to these I think he quit. The whole difficulty was that he wanted the foreman's job and he didn't get it.

Q. I see.

A. So I think that's more than likely Individual "A's" big gripe. I don't agree with Steve's methods 100%. You know yourself that you can make a man miserable.

- Q. I think we realize that. We also have a statement from a Stanley Mortensen.
- A. Stanley Mortensen, yes sir, I can tell you exactly. He and Bud were like two peas in a pod from the day he hit the job. (Deleted to protect the privacy of the individual.)
- Q. I understand (Deleted to protect the privacy of the individual).
- A. That's my understanding. I don't know if it's reliable and I don't know what was put on his layoff slip or anything about it but (deleted to protect the privacy of the individual) I know Mortensen hated to lose his job and I think every man hated it because he did lose his job, but nevertheless there's a personal vendetta that comes back to.....
- Q. We also have statements from two other, these people approached Mr. Dattilo who's the lawyer for SAVE THE VALLEY. Jewel Rogers.
- A. Jewel - this is the type of man and the type of supervisor he is. You can go out there and can go to work and if you try to work as it falls, you get in there and do your part. He'll stay off your butt and leave you alone. But if you walk out there on his job and you go to work and you go hunting for the easy stuff you're going to make..... There's another vendetta.
- Q. One more man who has provided an affidavit to us through SAVE THE VALLEY. His name is Michael Walston.
- A. Mike - that one there, I never worked enough with that man to know.
- Q. Can you tell me which of these, any of these people work on your crew or were they on another crew?
- A. That Mortensen, he worked on our crew, and as far as I know the man is unexperienced and I never did see the man put in a patch. The only thing I ever saw him do was break nails, cleaning the imbeds and patch tie holes.

- Q. From what you told me, it seems that you feel there was a conspiracy of several people to get Mr. Gayso out.
- A. I do. I think that is exactly it. These guys, for one reason or another, they're ticked off at him and if you get it in for a supervisor with all the other crap that's going on the project out here, what would be a better way to settle it?
- Q. And again, from what we were talking about just a few minutes ago, and I don't want to put any words in your mouth, especially in a case like this, is it your belief that the inexperienced people that were hired as finishers, were doing the repair work, were responsible for those areas where the honeycomb has not been removed?
- A. They could have been responsible for quite a bit of the chipping, anything where there was a major patch to go in, I think the biggest majority was done by us old journeymen. And here is something else. As far as your chipping is concerned, we were not given any depth as far as the chipping is concerned. We were told that you go back to some solid stuff regardless of where it may be.
- Q. That's the way it should be. I guess that there are areas that I could understand how you might chip back and think you were at solid concrete and sometimes miss it, a patch of honeycomb that didn't get removed and had to be put in.
- A. I've done some of the chipping myself and every patch that I....every patch that I chipped after I finished with the chipping, then it has been inspected by QC and he has signed and approved it before we patch it back.
- Q. How did QC and PSI know that you were finished and ready?
- A. Whenever we finished a patch with the honeycomb, chipping, we notified our foreman. He in turn gets hold of QC or get hold of PSI then they come down and inspect it, then after they inspect it, sign, and then we are released to re-patch.
- Q. Did you have much hold up in getting QC and PSI down in instances where they didn't have time to come and see?

- A. We have had this happen and at no time did we proceed until it was done.
- Q. Individual "J" let me tell you what really causes us some problem at this point and hopefully you will be able to enlighten us. We do need to know the true story. The areas we've seen, and again we've seen a reasonable number of them, where there is a cosmetic patch over some just plain pure and simple honeycomb. To Corde^l, and myself and other people who have looked through, there seems to be a large enough number of these areas that we find it difficult to understand how it could have been made without a foreman or somebody else in a responsible position knowing that this was happening on the job. It is really a fundamental difficulty that we have, because we need to understand, if we can accept that people didn't know what was going on, how this could happen.
- A. What areas are you talking about?
- Q. I am essentially talking about the lower levels of the auxiliary building.
- A. Your lower levels on that probably were done last summer and last fall, and that would be before I came on the job.
- Q. By lower levels, you mean elevation 364"?
- A. 364" is about the time that I went to work.
- Q. I guess that there was one that I personally have seen, and I have not seen all of them, where it is on the bottom of a slab and where there is a very thin coating of patch material underneath this really very loose honeycomb and I guess that if there were only one or two, I think it would be very easy for you to believe, well a couple of men didn't know what they were doing and knocked off early one day and wanted to hurry and rather than call in QC and get busy with the chipping hammers, they patched this right over. There's enough of those areas that are similar, some what similar, perhaps not as thin a coating or had honeycomb behind them, that I really need to understand how that happened. Were there times when the foreman would not be present for long times while your people were working? Finishers like yourself were doing patches?

- A. No I don't think so. I can't explain it. I don't know. Our foreman was there and I'm sure that I put in as many patches down there as most any in my crew.
- Q. What would happen if you were down there, I take it you people would be down there when the forms were stripped, when the stripping crews were down there.
- A. On some occasions yes, but most occasions no.
- Q. O.K. If they came upon a patch of honeycomb and they didn't call it to anybody's attention, QC, or pointed it out to the foreman, and started patching it, would someone know about this other than the finisher himself?
- A. I don't think it could be done because you got enough qualified people on the floor to know definite.
- Q. In those cases where you have tagged, in your personal opinion in the areas where you observed, what is your opinion of the evaluations that Newberg QC or PSI QC has made? Are they good opinions? In my conversations with the QC people, I find that my personal evaluation is evidence of them not being fully qualified. Have you had any experiences like that?
- A. Yes. I've seen and heard enough that if I had been in their position I wouldn't have approved.
- Q. We have some other comments along much the same line and at least in one occasion our own inspector found areas apparently been approved for patching that he had some real problems with. When circumstances like that occur, have the foreman, or you made a complaint?
- A. No, because as far as we was concerned, they were the final word.
- Q. Another question on our part - most of those who made allegations of the helpers and your perspective, I understand, each had some personal difficulty..... Were any of these people these laborers who were essentially untrained, trainable in your view?

- A. Yes, we've got a man out there right now from labor and they're being trained.
- Q. Is that going well?
- A. That's going real well, but here's the thing about it. You take a man that's willing to work and his head's not a yard thick you can train that man but if that man don't want to work I don't give a damn how much time you spend with him you're not going to teach him anything.
- Q. Let me ask you another question here. In several instances we found what would normally amount to a good patch, except that it had been patched with dead concrete, something you pointed out to us that you'd pointed out to us previously. In one instance that was dug out, that we saw, and one that we knocked out ourselves, the concrete upset like putty. Did someone do what you did, come to the conclusion that this was dead concrete before it was put in? And from the way you've described conditions down there, I would conclude, maybe not accurately, have no proof that there was some qualified people, maybe some helpers, more than likely foremen, that were in the area when this was done. Do you have any opinion as to why we're finding quite a number of patches that show evidence of dead concrete?
- A. Yes, I've got one idea of my own and I don't know exactly where I got the idea from, I was told when I come on the job. When I make dry pack, the way I was taught to make it years ago, you take sand and cement and mix it together. You mix it to where you can squeeze it in your hand and make a ball and when you open your hand up, that ball will stay there and not fall apart. Alright, you can squeeze it as hard as you want but you can't squeeze it. Alright, when you open your hand you'll hold that ball toward the sun, you can see water crystals. Then you've got a good dry pack. Alright, I don't know where I got the idea, I couldn't tell you who told me, but anyway the pack we were using was dry and in my opinion it was too dry, and my honest opinion is that in a lot of cases you've got dead cement, plus you don't have enough moisture that will set your material. Then when you take your wet mud on the outside to face it, your wet mud will penetrate so far, when your moisture runs out and from there on its powder.
- Q. When talking earlier to a couple of people, especially in management, they told us that on some days when you had bad weather, a rainy day and there was no work being done in other areas at the plant, that

often the finishers would be kept on site and would be asked to go into areas in the auxiliary building for example, and do patching and those days also the stripping crews, in order to keep them employed they would also be sent down in that area to strip forms. People that we talked to appeared to believe that this might have been the days in the time frame when some of the honeycomb areas have been patched over improperly, because the quality control people were perhaps catching up on their paperwork on a rainy day, that stripping crews were down there moving forms and finishers had been generally instructed to go down and do patching. Does this appear accurate?

A. We were clear back from the wrecking crew; they would be working on one area and we would be working on another. This has happened numerous times. I'll tell you something else. I don't know, it is just an idea.

Q. I am interested in opinions.

A. I've seen this happen. Where wreckers will be backing out. At the time they pull those forms, and it is raining. Alright, you can take and patch material over top of something.

Q. Yes you could.

A. Now I don't know that it happened, but it is an idea.

Q. That this might be done by a stripper?

A. It could be. I don't say it's so, I say it is a possibility.

Q. O.K. It is a possibility that hadn't been mentioned to us earlier.

A. But I know myself because I owned and operated a business for 10 years and if you want to fix something where it is up, an outside job where you don't have any danger or water problems or something like that, you've got a honeycomb that's above ground level by the time you take and strip that form, take and wet it you can place it and go on.

Q. This would be normal for a, say supermarket, parking lot, apartment building?

A. That's right - that's just what we're talking about.

Q. Another question: In those instances where one has dug out a honeycomb area to one extent or the other, say I've got a honeycomb that has pretty regular dimensions - I'll look into it, it's six inches deep all the way around it and I get into a place where it squirrels off and gets eight inches deep and builds up and the guys dug it out in that configuration.

A. You'll never hit it like that. You'll be running by a 1/2" down to 2" and then it will go up to say 4" and then you've got to dry pack all the way back and there's no way in hell you are going to pack it back like that.

Q. What do they do then?

A. They went ahead and wrote it off. These are some of the chippings that I said that I would personally not approve.

Q. The shape of the patch was such that you couldn't even make a good patch, no matter how good you were. To this extent PSI and Newberg QC didn't make a good judgement, they didn't give you a good shape to try to fill back on?

A. Their orders was this: Go back to solid material, at that point you stop.

Q. Who gave that order?

A. I couldn't tell you where the order come from, it was just the way we got it and this is something that is improper and there is no man alive that can put that patch back and make a good patch out of it.

Q. Some of the stuff I saw falling off, I'd have to agree with you. Anything else you want to tell us while we're here?

- A. Just what I told you, that if you have any more names you want to throw at me, the people that I think griped and squawking the most, I think it was strictly personal and not business.

END OF TAPED PORTION OF INTERVIEW

I, Individual "K" make the following written statement freely and voluntarily to Mr. James E. Foster, who has identified himself to me as an Investigation Specialist of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Mr. Foster has advised me that I do not have to make a statement, and any statement I do make may be used in a judicial proceeding.

I am a finisher for the Newberg Construction company at the Marble Hill site. Individual "L" told me that on July 18, 1979, sometime in the morning, Individual "M", known to me as a Newberg concrete placement foreman, asked Individual "L" to cover up a honeycomb area on cooling tower I. The pour for the concrete had just been stripped, and he stated he wanted it covered up "before they see it". We both refused to do this.

This was the only occasion when I have been asked or ordered to patch improperly repaired concrete.

I have done little concrete patching myself, except for tie holes and seams. I have been given "dead" or deteriorated cement for patching, but did not use it, and observed some "dead" cement on Turbine bldg II yesterday.

I have read this statement, consisting of one page, and it is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness James E. Foster 7/19/79

Individual "K" 7/19/79

Cordell Williams 7/19/79

I, Individual "G", make the following statement freely and voluntarily to Mr. James E. Foster, who has identified himself to me as an Investigator, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Mr. Foster has informed me that I do not have to make a statement and that any statement I do make may later be used in a judicial proceeding.

I have been a finisher foreman for Newberg Marble Hill since mid-November, 1978, and have worked at the construction site several times previously.

I have never ordered finishers in my crew to patch areas where honeycomb was evident and had not been tagged. No member of my crew has been ordered to "cover-up" areas which were not chipped. I feel that some areas were not chipped out to the extent that all unbound material was removed. I believe that these areas were approved for patching by honest mistakes in judgement.

Concrete has been stored in barrels and has deteriorated prior to being used for patches. This was brought to the attention of Newberg and PSI in March of 1979 approximate.

I have not received any training in Quality Control from Newberg, and do not believe that the other foremen received such training.

I do not believe that PSI QC inspectors were aware of patches being made improperly. Mr. Stanley Mortensen worked on my crew, and did no patching to my knowledge. I do not recall any date on which he worked for Individual "F".

On inclement days such as rainy days, finishers would often be kept on at the plant to do patching. In some cases they may have patched surface conditions which hid honeycomb pockets they were not aware of.

Two problems on this job have been the level of experience of some personnel, and the configuration + procedure used to perform patches. Deep pockets may not have

been filled by the "ram pack" method utilized.

Mr. Foster has read the above statement to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness: James E. Foster 7/17/79

Individual "G" July 17-79

Cordell C. Williams 7/17/79

I, Individual "N", make the following statement freely and voluntarily to Mr. James E. Foster, who has identified himself to me as an Investigator, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Mr. Foster has informed me that I do not have to make a statement and that any statement I do make may be later used in a judicial proceeding.

I am a steward for the finisher's Union, and have worked at the Marble Hill site for approximately one year and seven months.

I have been physically present when Mr. Steve Gayso, Superintendent for the Newberg Construction Company, has ordered Individual "G" to cosmetically patch over honeycombed areas of concrete. These have been small areas of approximately one-half foot square. This happened only occasionally.

Individual "G" passed on the orders from Mr. Gayso to the crew members. I personally have not been ordered to cover up any honeycombed area.

Improperly repaired areas (such as ordered above) were located in the Auxiliary building, fuel handling building and other areas.

I have read the above statement, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness: James E. Foster 7/18/79

Individual "N" 18

typed transcript of statement

Exhibit X
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