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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Agency:	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Investigations
	serves of antipotagonation

Title:

Investigative Interview of: Anthony J. Bradshaw (Closed)

Docket No.

LOCATION: Houston, Texas

DATE: Thursday, December 17, 1992

PAGES: 1 - 46

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	
4	OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS
5	X
6	In the Matter of: :
7	INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW :
8	Anthony J. Bradshaw :
9	(CLOSED) :
10	X
11	
12	Omnitron International, Inc.
13	8990 Kirby, Suite 200
14	Houston, Texas 77054
15	
16	Thursday, December 17, 1992
17	
18	The above-entitled matter commenced at 2:35
19	o'clock p.m., when were present:
20	RON LLOYD, Investigator
21	THOMAS W. RICH, Mechanical Engineer, IMNS
22	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
23	
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3	REBECCA D. FULLER, Investigator
4	MARIELLE P. ARCE, Investigator
5	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
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7	JAMES KNAUSS, Director, Product Assurance
8	Omnitron International, Inc.
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3 1 PROCEEDINGS [2:35 p.m.] 2 MR. LLOYD: My name is Ron Lloyd. I'm the Section 3 Chief in the Incident Investigation Program, U.S. Nuclear 4 5 Regulatory Commission. This is an incident investigation. 6 The purpose is to look into the event that occurred in 7 Indiana, Pennsylvania, concerning the loss of the source. So, we're here in Houston to interview as many 8 9 people that had any knowledge of the Omnitron 2000 in their 10 particular positions and get as many facts as we can. 11 As we go through and one of us asks questions, if 12 you could answer to the best of your ability and to your 13 direct knowledge. If you're not sure of something, just indicate that you're not sure, that's somebody else's 14 15 responsibility. 16 The reason we're transcribing these is to get the 17 facts as closely to what you say as possible rather than us 18 relying on notes and going back to the office and writing a report. You will have an opportunity within a short period 19 20 of time to request a copy of your transcript, to take a look at it and see what was asked of you and how you responded. 21 22 If you have any questions concerning what you had 23 to say, you can make corrections by way of an errata sheet.

At the close of this day of interviews, we will drop off a name and address that you can write to, if you care to get a

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Court Reporters 1612 K. Street, N.W., Suite 300 Washington, D. C. 20006 (202) 293-3950 1 copy of your transcripts.

Initially we would like to introduce those that 2 are listening in, at least, if everyone could state their 3 name and position and where they're from. We'll start with 4 5 you. MR. BRADSHAW: Tony Bradshaw, Vice President, 6 Product Development, for Omnitron. 7 8 MR. LLOYD: Okay. 9 MR. RICH: Tom Rich, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory 10 Commission, with the Sealed Source Safety Section. 11 MR. KNAUSS: James Knauss, Director of Product 12 Assurance, Omnitron. 13 MS. ARCE: Marielle Arce, Investigator, Food and Drug Administration. 14 MS. FULLER: Rebecca D. Fuller, Investigator, U.S. 15 16 Food and Drug Administration. 17 MR. LLOYD: Okay. We have Wanda, who is our 18 stenographer. 19 THE REPORTER: Wanda Gross. 20 MR. LLOYD: Initially if you could tell us how 21 long you have been with Omnitron and what your responsibilities are here. 22 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: I think my start date was August 24 of '91. My responsibilities are Product Development, 25 including the -- and applicators and worked on the wire

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development --- mechanically oriented -- three-1 dimensionally-oriented design. 2 MR. LLOYD: Where were you before you came to 3 Omnitron? 4 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: Georgia Tech. MR. LLOYD: Georgia Tech. 6 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-uh. 7 MR. LLOYD: Who is your immediate supervisor here? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: Richard Calfee. 9 MR. LLOYD: Richard Calfee. 10 What is your educational background? 11 12 THE INTERVIEWEE: Industrial design, B.S. MR. LLOYD: From Georgia Tech? 13 14 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. MR. LLOYD: What's the span of your 15 responsibilities here? Do you have people that work for 16 17 you? Or are you by yourself? THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes, uh-huh. 18 MR. LLOYD: How many individuals do you supervise? 19 THE INTERVIEWEE: Currently one full-time person 20 and a consultant. 21 MR. LLOYD: How long have they been here? 22 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: The consultant has been here, I quess, since probably January, or December of '91 --24 December '91, January '92, somewhere through there. The 25

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1 other person, the full-time person, has been here for about 2 three months. 3 MR. LLOYD: What's the background of the consultant? 4 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: He's a Ph.D., Mechanical Engineer, graduate and undergraduate. 6 7 MR. LLOYD: What's your background with the after 8 loader itself? Have you had any other experience with 9 similar-type devices? 10 THE INTERVIEWEE: No. 11 MR. LLOYD: How did you get the job then? 12 THE INTERVIEWEE: Russ Chambers called my boss at 13 Georgia Tech and asked if he could recommend somebody to do 14 some consulting, design consulting, so he referred me. So I 15 entered into a consulting agreement with Omnitron at that 16 time, to do consulting work, prototype development. 17 MR. LLOYD: Then they turned you into a full-time 18 employee? 19 THE INTERVIEWEE: Right. 20 MR. LLOYD: What's your duties and 21 responsibilities outside of this immediate Houston Office. Do you perform regular conversations or trips to various 22 23 clinics or hospitals that have the Omnitron 2000? 24 THE INTERVIEWEE: I do, I guess, a fair amount of 25 visiting over at Methodist. They have different kinds of

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1	applications that come up. I work on, you know, new
2	applications for the device as well. I've been to some
3	other sites, but that's not on a regular basis.
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15	MR. LLOYU: We have a series of questions, like we
16	mentioned here when we first started, if you could answer
17	them as accurately as possibly. We'll just kind of go
18	through those. You're free to ask questions of us.
19	THE INTERVIEWEE: Okay.
20	MR. LLOYD: If you think you need to clarify any
21	questions, go ahead.
22	MR. RICH: Okay. Can explain to us why the
23	machine is limited to 250 cycles?
2.4	THE INTERVIEWEE: That was the original spec from,
25	I think, in 1988 submission. It was part of the
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1 application.

2	MR. RICH: What was his name?
3	THE INTERVIEWEE: Darrell Hodgson.
4	MR. RICH: Where is he from?
5	THE INTERVIEWEE: California, southern California
6	Sunnyvale.
7	MR. RICH: Okay. Did Omnitron, or anybody
8	representing Omnitron, do an audit of this vendor and that
9	material?
3.0	THE INTERVIEWEE: No, not that I know of.
11	MR. RICH: Did you supply the vendor with any
12	specifications that you wanted built to, like an ASME code
13	or your our specific specifications?
14	THE INTERVIEWEE: No, he recommended some alloys.
15	That's what we did development testing with, as far as the
16	process. You know, that's what we wanted specified.
17	MR. RICH: Okay. The alloys he recommended, did
18	anybody test analysis of those alloys?
19	THE INTERVIEWEE: No.
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13	THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes, I watched production.
14	MR. RICH: Are you aware of any nickel titanium or
15	stainless steel wires that have cracked, bent, or broken
16	that were manufactured by Omnitron or for Omnitron, besides
17	these two recent wire cables?
18	THE INTERVIEWEE: No.
19	MR. RICH: What about for prototype wires? Have
20	any prototyped wires failed?
21	THE INTERVIEWEE: Yeah, we tested a lot of them
22	for failure.
23	MR. RICH: Do you have documented results on that?
24	THE INTERVIEWEE: I've got, yeah, some notes in my
25	notebook on the various tests.

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1	THE INTERVIEWEE: No.
2	MR. RICH: Did you do them in-house or outside?
3	THE INTERVIEWEE: In-house.
4	MR. RICH: What equipment did you use here to do
5	those tests?
6	THE INTERVIEWEE: The microscope. It's a
7	production room in there.
8	MR. RICH: What magnification does that go to?
9	THE INTERVIEWEE: I believe it's 38.
10	MR. RICH: Thirty-eight?
11	THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh.
12	MR. RICH: You talked about doing cycling tests on
13	nickel titanium wire. What equipment was used for that?
14	Did you actually use an afterloader or did you have a
15	separate device?
16	THE INTERVIEWEE: An afterloading.
17	MR. RICH: Okay. You said it was roughly 3,500
18	cycles; is what you said?
19	THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't know
20	MR. RICH: Did you ever test a wire to Sailure?
21	THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes.
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16 1 2 3 A 5 6 7 8 9 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 10 MR. LLOYD: -- where was that failure on the wire? 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: The bottom of the hole. 12 MR. LLOYD: The same place as the failure on the 13 two units at Pennsylvania? 14 THE INTERVIEWEE: Right. I haven't seen the one 15 from Pittsburgh. Was it --16 MR. LLOYD: It was at the bottom of the hole. 17 THE INTERVIEWEE: -- at the bottom of the hole? 18 MR. RICH: You mentioned that you discussions with the vendor when choosing this wire. Who was present from 19 20 Omnitron during those discussions? 21 THE INTERVIEWEE: Nobody. 22 MR. RICH: You just had them over the phone? 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 24 MR. RICH: It was a conference call or just 25 yourself?

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1 THE INTERVIEWEE: Just myself. 2 MR. RICH: Who approves the final use of this 3 wire? Was it done solely by you? Did the President have 4 something to say about the quality? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: The President. 6 MR. RICH: Who designed the construction of the 7 wire, the depth of the whole, the diameter to use? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: I guess that's a combination of myself and Sam Liprie and John Edison. 9 10 MR. RICH: Okay. Was such a small cavity wall 11 chosen? 12 THE INTERVIEWEE: The goal was to be within a 13 certain gauge of the diameter and then the size of the iridium dictated the inner-bore. So, the OD was dictated by 14 15 the gauge of the needle that we wanted to go into. The ID 16 was dictate ' by the iridium diameter. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1	THE INTERVIEWEE: To get the roundness better than
2	we were able to the raw scale wire. The raw wire is an
3	oxide and scaling iron from manufacturing.
4	MR. RICH: Is that inspected after it's ground?
5	THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes.
6	MR. RICH: How is that inspected?
7	THE INTERVIEWEE: Microscopically.
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25	THE INTERVIEWEE: NO.
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1 MR. RICH: Are there operating procedures either 2 by the vendor or specified by you for the EDM operation itself? 3 4 THE INTERVIEWEE: Of -- ask it again? 65 MR. RICH: Are there operating procedures, either the vendor has them, or specified by Omnitron, for the EDM 6 7 operation itself? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: The process? 9 MR. RICH: The process. 10 THE INTERVIEWEE: He has he own. 11 MR. RICH: Has he given you a copy of those 12 procedures, or has he allowed you to review those 13 procedures? 14 THE INTERVIEWEE: I've seen them visually. 15 MR. RICH: Okay. 16 THE INTERVIEWEE: Or I've witnessed them. 17 MR. RICH: Can you describe what they are, from 18 what you remember? 19 THE INTERVIEWEE: It's guite a lengthy process, the stage that you go through. I can get my notes if you 20 want to ---21 22 MR. RICH: Okay. We can get those later, then. 23 For each of the machines that had a source wire 24 failure, what were the number of cycles; do you know? 25 THE INTERVIEWEE: No.

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1 MR. LLOYD: Are you going to yet that information? 2 Are you working on that? 3 THE INTERVIEWEE: On that? 4 MR. LLOYD: Yes. The last ---5 THE INTERVIEWEE: Personally I'm not. I mean, I 6 saw the ---7 MR. LLOYD: The last individual that we talked to 8 mentioned that in-between, you know, the source replacements, you could do it anywhere from five cycles to 9 10 245 cycles. 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: What's that? 12 MR. LLOYD: Each time the source wire is changed, 13 a quarterly basis, there's a counter that indicates how 14 many cycles the active wires have. 15 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 16 MR. LLOYD: You mentioned that that could be 17 anywhere from five cycles to 245 cycles. 18 THE INTERVIEWEE: 245. I don't follow what you're 20 saying. There is a limitation of the counter on there, 20 right. The counter -- there's a print-out we can get. We 21 know how many it's been through. But I don't know what they 22 are. 23 MR. LLOYD: This is what he was stating. So, I 24 was wondering --25 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, Indiana, you know, I was

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1 the wire would withstand?

2 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-uh. No, we don't know those 3 numbers.

MR. RICH: Okay. Has anybody examined the wire after the final test to Sam Liprie's lab? I know he has his calibration. He does a wipe test and he does a cycling test. Has anybody examined the wire after that final test? THE INTERVIEWEE: I think there's a wipe done at installation, but I'm not familiar with the exact details of

10 the wire installer's process other than the wipe they take 11 and install. That's all I know.

12 MR. RICH: I'm sorry. I quess you misunderstood. 13 When the wire goes from the Houston facility to the Louisiana facility, Sam finishes the manufacturing. He puts 14 15 the iridium wire into the nickel titanium wire. He welds 16 the plug in place. He goes ahead and sends it to be 17 calibrated to the afterloader. Then it sends it back to be 18 wipe tested. Then he sends it through a critical bend 19 radius.

Has anybody looked or inspected that wire after it's gone through that last critical bend radius? THE INTERVIEWEE: I think the wipe test is the inspection at that point.

24 MR. RICH: But there is no physical examination of 25 the wire?

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1		MR.	RICH:	What we	ere you look	ing for?	
2		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	Clamp press	ure.	
3		MR.	RICH:	How did	d you determ	ine the clar	mp
4	pressure?						
5		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	How did I d	etermine it	?
6		MR.	RICH:	Yes.			
7		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	What it is?		
8		MR.	RICH:	How did	i you specif	y the press	ure?
9	Then, how	did	you mea	asure th	nat pressure	?	
10		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	Well, we to	ok the pres	sure
11	coming fro	om th	ne airl:	ines and	l broke it d	own to what	our
12	service an	rea v	vas 1	the fact	or friction	•	
13		MR.	RICH:	Okay.	Do you have	calculation	ns showing
14	that?						
15		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	No, I didn'	t do it per	sonally.
16		MR.	RICH:	Okay.			
17		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	It was just	there.	
18		MR.	RICH:	Do you	have those	pressures d	ocumented
19	anywhere -	tł	ie stand	dard ope	erating pres	sures that :	lab should
20	be using?						
21		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	No, I don't	. John migh	ht. I
22	don't know	v .					
23		MR.	RICH:	Were th	ney provided	to the lab	for them
24	to use?						
25		THE	INTERV	IEWEE:	I don't kno	w that eithe	er.

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1 MR. RICH: Is this documented? 2 THE INTERVIEWEE: No. 3 MR. RICH: Have you looked at one after it's been 4 through the 250 cycles? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: No. 6 MR. RICH: What damage could be caused to the 7 source wire from the dry rollers or the optical sensors? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: The optical sensors being the 9 encoder? 10 MR. RICH: The encoder. 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, there's frictional wear 12 from being driven. I don't really classify that as damaged, 13 though. 14 MR. LLOYD: There's no way that those components 15 could dent or nick or bend any portion of the wire to create 16 any kind of a stress concentration factor? 17 THE INTERVIEWEE: No, I don't think so. You have 18 a urethane roller pinching against the steel. So, it's not 19 really like a scissor action at all. 20 MR. LLOYD: How much of the wire do those rollers 21 contact of your 80 or 90 centimeters, or however long the 22 wire might be? 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, the extension is 150 24 centimeters. It takes two different dimensions to get from 25 the proper position outside the machine. So, 20, 30 --

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probably 180 centimeters. The wire is 2201 millimeters.
They have no contacts at the tips. It's never close to the
source. No active sides.

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MR. LLOYD: Thank you.

5 MR. RICH: Has Omnitron personnel ever examined 6 the catheters in the connection sections of the catheters 7 for wear and done cycling testing on those as well as the 8 source wire?

9 THE INTERVIEWEE: On the quick connects? Which 10 part of the catheters are you referring to?

MR. RICH: The needle to the connecting catheter. There's a connection made there. There's also a connection made at the -- assembly. Has anybody checked that process and cycle tested that process?

15 THE INTERVIEWEE: Not as a specific test. We've 16 never noticed during running cycle tests that there was any 17 undue wear at those points.

18 MR. RICH: The actual individual catheters were 19 not checked for wear or the connectors were not checked for 20 wear?

21 THE INTERVIEWEE: No, not formally.

22 MR. RICH: Do you know what the pushing force or 23 the stress that is generated at the stepping mode is at the 24 tip of the wire?

THE INTERVIEWEE: At the tip? Well, that's where

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1 we take the force readings. It's nominally about a pound and a half. 2 3 MR. RICH: Is that what's actually applied to the 4 tip or is that what the gauge reads? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: That's what the gauge reads. 6 MR. RICH: Has anybody converted that for the 7 actual pressure on the tip of this wire itself? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: NO. 9 MR. RICH: That was a pound and a half? 10 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 11 MR. RICH: What about for the emergency retract 12 motor? What is the retracting force? 13 THE INTERVIEWEE: I think it's typically around 14 2.2, 2.3 pounds. I would have to look at the spec to see. 15 I don't recall specifically. 16 MR. RICH: Do you know what speed the wire travels 17 out and what speed the wire travels in under these emergency 18 conditions? THE INTERVIEWEE: No. 19 20 MR. RICH: During normal use, how fast does it 21 travel out? 22 THE INTERVIEWEE: I think its 13 centimeters a 23 second. 24 MR. RICH: Okay. During emergency retraction, do 25 you know?

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1 THE INTERVIEWEE: No. But John Edison assisted us for that test. I think he has experience and expertise in 2 3 that. 4 MR. RICH: Do you know if he is NEE qualified? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't know. 6 MR. RICH: Do you know what the performance 7 history of all the afterloaders, as a group, is? I mean, do 8 you know how many failures you have per unit or how many failures you have of a certain part, or what your weakness 9 link is in the afterloader? 10 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: No, I don't. 12 MR. RICH: So there's been no trend analysis done 13 by your engineering group? 14 THE INTERVIEWEE: No. 15 MR. RICH: Going through some of the ECOs that 16 were provided, we saw a reference to a 50/50 blend. 17 However, in looking at the specifications for wire, we never 18 see a 50/50. Can you explain the difference? 19 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yeah, the sample that he sent. 20 He was telling me in general terms at that point that it was 21 50/50. Then later I asked for, you know, specific. We 22 decided after prototyping that wire, that it was what we 23 wanted. I told him I wanted specific specifications on it. 24 So, that's when he provided what you've seen. It has a more 25 detailed breakdown of the blend.

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MR. RICH: Okay. You mentioned early on in this 1 interview that you changed manufacture to, I think, SMA. 2 You said it was to improve the turning radius and 3 durability. Do you have a spec sheet for that company? Do 4 they provide you with a specification sheet or a 5 certification? 6 THE INTERVIEWEE: Okay. What SMA --7 MR. RICH: You said you changed the manufacturing 8 9 company. 10 THE INTERVIEWEE: The --11 MR. LLOYD: The supplier. 12 13 14 MR. RICH: They're the ones that drill the hole. 15 16 Who supplies the raw material? 17 THE INTERVIEWEE: SMA. 18 MR. RICH: Okay, SMA. We received the certification from a Japanese firm. That's what your 19 20 material is certified to. Can you explain --THE INTERVIEWEE: He handles that material. SMA 21 22 is ---23 MR. RICH: But he is not your supplier? THE INTERVIEWEE: Yeah, he's the supplier. 24 25 MR. RICH: But he goes to a Japanese fime get ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, Ltd. Court Reporters 1612 K. Street, N.W., Suite 300 Washington, D. C. 20006 (202) 293-3950

1 the wire used for the afterload besides this one? 2 THE INTERVIEWEE: NO. 3 MR. RICH: One of the engineering change orders says, "To clarify and redefine wire specifications." Why 4 5 were the specifications changed? 6 THE INTERVIEWEE: It's like I was telling you. He 7 gave me a general specification. When we first got the 8 samples, we did development work with. Then when we went to 9 production we had to clarify or actually give them more 10 specification in detail. 11 MR. RICH: Okay. I guess that brings another 12 question in mind. On that same engineering change order, 13 the turnaround time was effective immediately. If it was 14 just a change of a typo, why would that be immediately? 15 THE INTERVIEWEE: Because that material was, in 16 fact, what we had. If you change the spec sheet --17 MR. RICH: You had no other specifications except 18 the one sheet from Japan, basically, I think, it was 56 19 percent nickel and 40-some percent titanium. 20 THE INTERVIEWEE: Right. That's the alloy we've 21 used. 22 MR. RICH: That's the only alloy you've used 23 besides the stainless steel. Okay. 24 I don't have any more questions. 25 MR. LLOYD: Are you involved in the investigation ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, Ltd.

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1 to determine the root cause of failure? 2 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes. 3 MR. LLOYD: Who is helping you? 4 THE INTERVIEWEE: Dr. Simnad, our consultant. 5 Then here, Ken Beuche and Dr. Calfee, Steve Warrenburg. 6 MR. LLOYD: When do you anticipate finishing that 7 report? 8 THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't know for sure. We're 9 getting -- part of this is getting back to Herman to see 10 what he's learned since I last saw him two days ago. We're 11 still looking for different pieces of information. He has a 12 second wire. We have no -- I haven't had chance to view or 13 get any details on the second wire at all, thus far. 14 MR. RICH: Why has Omnitron not chosen to go down 15 there and observe the tests being done at Southwest with the 16 second wire? 17 THE INTERVIEWEE: Because we had to come here and 18 talk to you guys. I got back from California yesterday afternoon from that investigation. We heard I was wanted to 19 20 be interviewed. 21 MR. RICH: Okay. I didn't know if they had sent 22 some representative down or not because Herman got back Wednesday, is my understanding. 23 24 THE INTERVIEWEE: Right. He left and I stayed for 25 the test on the dummy wire from the metallography and came ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, Ltd.

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1 back when that was finished.

MR. RICH: In your opinion, were the breaks 2 3 similar in geometry between the dummy wire and the wire you did examine in San Diego? 4 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: Geometry? I don't know. MR. RICH: The same type of surface structure, the 6 7 same type of failure, rear ductal? It looks like it could 8 have been very easily caused by the same process. 9 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes. That's also listening to 10 the experts, though, you know, their opinions. I mean, when 11 you have got the experts there --12 MR. RICH: That was their opinion as well? 13 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yeah, they were similarly 14 caused, but there was -- they weren't identical. So that's 15 what -- one of the samples I Fed-Ex'd to Herman was the 16 mouth to the dummy wire we examined so he could take a look 17 at it. 18 MR. RICH: Do you feel that the other wires in the 19 field could fail the same way? 20 THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't know until we identify 21 specifically the root cause. 22 MR. RICH: Okay. 23 MR. LLOYD: What's you're best guess as to the 24 cause to date? 25 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, to date, it looks like it

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probably would be a high-load stress on a hard edge, such as the -- coupling or the quick-connect caused by the patient moving the catheter or her moving.

MR. LLOYD: Because of the way the hole, the size, the dimensions, the design? You're always going to have a patient moving?

7 THE INTERVIEWEE: No, I'm talking about drastic 8 movement. You know -- that's what we're testing here with 9 these wires that we're looking at today and what it takes to 10 damage one, you know, that the guick -- if you pull the 11 catheter straight down under pressure, which is a natural 12 clinical position, but, you know, I guess anything is 13 possible. That's what we're looking for today, in that 14 situation.

MR. LLOYD: There's no suspected gross movement on the part of the Indiana individual, but the breaks are the same.

18 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, it could be the flexing 19 needle. The obstruction was right at the point where the 20 tip of the wire would be 13 millimeters beyond the base of 21 the hub, which again, is a hard point.

There could be some movement because when the afterloader checked that channel with a dummy wire, it went in and out with no problem at all. It treated all four channels. Then there was a obstruction, well, a

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constriction, which wasn't there when the dummy checked it. 1 2 Was anybody monitoring the patient actively at 3 that tim with a room monitor? 4 MR. LLOYD: Supposedly. 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: That is where I get -- that assumption is based on the fact that the dummy wire made it 6 7 in the prior path check. I understand that the physicist or 8 someone at Pittsburgh saw the patient hit the catheter. 9 MR. LLOYD: That's correct. 10 THE INTERVIEWEE: The degree of hitting it is what 11 I've had first-hand information -- how hard did she hit it 12 or it is videotaped or what did he say? I mean, those kind 13 of details --14 MR. LLOYD: I'm not sure about that. I think the 15 only information we have on that is basically what was put in the preliminary notification which indicated that the 16 17 individual sneezed or coughed and moved the hand and 18 happened to hit the catheter. 19 THE INTERVIEWEE: What was that? 20 MR. LLOYD: I think sneezed. It was through the 21 nose and down the throat. 22 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh, right. What was her 23 motion? 24 MR. LLOYD: With the hand, moved it up. Whether or not it hit the catheter or did something to it, I guess 25

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Court Reporters 1612 K. Street, N.W., Suite 300 Washington, D. C. 20006 (202) 293-3950 1 that's still to be determined.

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THE INTERVIEWEE: I thought -- we were told by the physicist or through somebody that when he walked through the room, the catheter was bent down at a sharp angle and had a kink in it, which is hard to do from doing this.

MR. LLOYD: Right.

7 THE INTERVIEWEE: It's a very kink-resistent 8 catheter. So, we're looking now at the hard edges of the 9 back side of the quick-connect, the possibility of that hub 10 in that position. It's very strange that a -- that the 11 construction in Indiana was exactly at the point where that 12 13 millimeter was at that hub.

13 So you have two opportunities for hard edges. 14 Now, you would require motion there. Now, the metallography 15 we've seen so far shows no evidence of any kind of 16 corrosion, external. There is some microscopic interior --17 what they think might be some corrosion. But there feeling 18 was when I saw Herman -- the other night it was probably not 19 causal. But Herman was going to do some stress analysis test because the scale of it was so small. 20

So, you've got two situations where the transition point could be at the hard edge of a mechanical part. But then it would take patient movement in both cases. From what we're seeing today in trying to break some models, you know, to actually try to reproduce it in force here, it

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would take some fairly drastic patient movement, which is 1 possible. 2 3 MR. LLOYD: Do you intend to test them to failure, do any tinsel tests or moment bending tests on them, other 4 that what you have been doing, just going through catheters? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yeah, we can do that and see 6 where we're getting. But, you know, I'm not, at this point, 7 concerned about what that might yield, based on what we've 8 9 seen today in these situation tests. MR. LLOYD: Has there been any indication that the 10 11 drilled holes have not been concentric? THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, yeah, they're -- we know 12 some of them are not concentric. You know, we inspect them 13 14 by wall size. 15 MR. LLOYD: How do you inspect the wall size? 16 17 18 19 20 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 21 22 23 24 25 ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, Ltd. Court Reporters

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1 Or do they just keep them in Atlanta? THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, if there is a gross 2 3 failure, they guy at the x-ray, you know, just tell the driller, "This is not worth inspecting," so we never see 4 5 those. Otherwise, they get sent here with the videotape. £ MR. LLOYD: Who does the x-ray? 7 THE INTERVIEWEE: 8 MR. LLOYD: That's in Atlanta? 9 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 10 MR. LLOYD: What's the accuracy of the x-ray? 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: We ran some tests when I was 12 here earlier. It would be plus or minus one-ten-thousandth. 13 MR. LLOYD: I don't have any more questions. 14 MR. RICH: During the prototype testing, the 15 nickel titanium wire, which standards were compared? I 16 quess, what the standards were in the process of being used 17 for testing? 18 THE INTERVIEWEE: Which ---19 MR. RICH: Did you evaluate any of the standards 20 to see which ones were applicable for testing? 21 THE INTERVIEWEE: Which standards? 22 MR. RICH: ISO standards, ANSI standards. Other 23 standard industry standards. 24 THE INTERVIEWEE: Well, we tested for ANSI standards. 25

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1 MR. RICH: Okay. One of the recommendations of ANSI is for wires, or basically for needles, is to do 2 3 additional testing. One is bend test. One is tinsel test. 4 Were they ever considered? 5 THE INTERVIEWEE: We did the bend test. I think 6 those were included with the --7 MR. RICH: The bend test was. It is unclear whether the stainless steel wire was and the nickel titanium 8 wire, but we do have results of the bend test. But was the 9 tinsel test ever considered at one time? 10 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't think so, no. 12 MR. RICH: Okay. 13 THE INTERVIEWEE: What's unclear? Whether it was nickel or stainless? 14 15 MR. RICH: We received the background file from 16 Louisiana. 17 THE INTERVIEWEE: Uh-huh. 18 MR. RICH: We're going through documentation of 19 what tests you submitted. We have the documentation of the bend test, but where it falls in the application is unclear, 20 21 whether it's in the stainless steel wire or in the nickel 22 titanium wire. 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: Doesn't it say so right on the 24 cover of the report? 25 MR. RICH: I don't have the cover of the report.

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1 THE INTERVIEWEE: I think it is just the nickel titanium source wire. 2 3 MR. RICH: Okay. We'll check that. 4 MR. LLOYD: I think that is probably all we have. 5 We'll have some requests, probably, for some additional documentation that maybe you don't already have. 6 7 THE INTERVIEWEE: Yes. 8 MR. LLOYD: We mentioned that a transcript will be made available to you. We will give you an address when we 9 10 are all finished. 11 THE INTERVIEWEE: All right. 12 MR. LLOYD: You can have a chance to go back through it and read it, if you like. When the report is 13 14 finally issued, we'll have approximately 45 days from, I 15 believe it's tomorrow or the next day. We'll have that 16 report issued. It comes out in what is called a NUREG 17 format, similar to other IIT reports that have been generated. At that time then you can actually request to 18 19 have your transcripts, and you can receive a copy of that. 20 Since you're doing any investigation, FDA is also 21 doing things. Is anybody else doing investigations? Is the 22 State of Louisiana doing anything? Is Texas doing anything? 23 THE INTERVIEWEE: I don't know. 24 MR. LLOYD: Is Indiana? 25 THE INTERVIEWEE: They're not down here that 1

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know of. I've not heard of Indiana being here.

2 MR. LLOYD: Have they requested any information 3 from you?

4 THE INTERVIEWEE: You would have to ask Richard 5 Calfee about that.

MR. LLOYD: One of the items that we have to report on is that we'll go through and we'll gather our facts. From that, we'll generate various findings and conclusions and also root causes and failure.

Obviously we'd like to have the benefit of any investigatory work that you've done prior to the time that we would issue the report so we could compare some of your findings and conclusions and root causes with ours so that we don't have grossly different opinions as to what the cause of failure was.

Following this, there would also be generated by the EDO, which is the Executive Director for Operations with the NRC some follow-up action items which would include making recommendations for inspections, making license changes, specification changes, and things like that.

Do you have any recommendations as far as what Omnitron might do differently in the future that could have prevented this incident from taking place in the first place?

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THE INTERVIEWEE: I can't comment on that until we

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1	know the root cause.
2	MR. LLOYD: That's all I have.
3	MR, RICH: No more questions.
4	MR. LLOYD: Thank you.
5	THE INTERVIEWEE: All right.
6	Ahereupon, at 3;25 p.m., the interview was
7	concluded.]
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the accached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: Anthony J. Bradshaw

DOCKET NUMBER:

PLACE OF PROCEEDING: Houston, Texas

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

-Wanda Strongs

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