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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of

TEXAS UTILITIES ELECTRIC COMPANY, et al

(Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Units 1 & 2)

Docket No. 50-445 50-446

Deposition of: Gordon Raymond Purdy

Location: Glen Rose, Texas

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Date: Tuesday, July 10, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY & LICENSING BOARD

Station, Units 1 and 2)

In the matter of:

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TEXAS UTILITIES ELECTRIC
::

COMPANY, et al.
: Docket Nos. 50-445
: 50-446

(Comanche Peak Steam Electric :

Glen Rose Motor Inn Glen Rose, Texas

July 10, 1984

Deposition of: GORDON RAYMOND PURDY called by examination by counsel for the Applicants taken before Margaret Schneider, Court Reporter, beginning at 9:30 a.m., pursuant to agreement.

APPEARANCES: 1 On behalf of the Applicant: 2 RICHARD K. WALKER, Esq. 3 Bishop, Liberman, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W. 4 Washington, D.C. 20036 5 On behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission: RICHARD BACHMANN, Esq. Staff Attorney Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 8 On behalf of the Intervenor, CASE: ROBERT GUILD, Esq. 10 Post Office Box 12097 Charleston, South Carolina 29412 11 On behalf of the Witness, Gordon Raymond Purdy: 12 CARL JORDAN, Esq. 13 Vincent & Elkins First City Tower 14 Houston, Texas 77002 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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PROCEEDINGS

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MR. WALKER: Mr. Guild, as I told you before the deposition commenced, I would like at this time to read into the record a prepared opening statement.

My name is Richard K. Walker. I am a member of the law firm of Bishop, Liberman, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds, counsel for Texas Utilities Electric Company, Applicant in this proceeding.

I appear here today in that capacity. Before proceeding further, I wish to point out that the witness, Mr. Gordon Purdy, is appearing voluntarily, and that he is not under subpoena.

Mr. Purdy's testimony has been requested from the Applicant by CASE, Intervenor in this proceeding, on the topics specified in CASE's letter to Leonard W.

Belter dated June 27, 1984, a copy of which has been marked for identification by the reporter and appended to the transcript of Mr. Tony Vega's deposition as Exhibit A.

The Applicant has already noted its objections to the deposition procedures and the schedule ordered by the Board, and it intends no waiver of those objections by Mr. Purdy's appearance here today.

I should also note for the record that Mr. Purd, has asked that he be personally represented by an

attorney; and Mr. Carl Jordan is here at this deposition 1 acting in that capacity. 2 Whereupon, 3 GORDON RAYMOND PURDY was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Intervenor and, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 7 EXAMINATION BY MR. GUILD: Good morning, Mr. Purdy. 10 Good morning. A. 11 I assume that we're going to follow the process 12 of Intervenors going first. 13 My name is Robert Guild. I'm from Charleston, 14 South Carolina. I have been asked to assist the Intervenors 15 in some of these depositions this week. 16 First, if you would, state your full name and 17 tell me what your job is. 18 My full name is Gordon Raymond Purdy. My 19 position is the Brown & Root site quality assurance 20 manager. 21 How long have you served in that capacity? 22 I have served in that capacity since 23 November of 1981. 24 Q. Were you in an acting capacity at that time? 25

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MR. GUILD: Well, I would submit it's not.

I'm interested in what the gentleman's understanding was of the circumstances at the site, the responsibilities of the position he inherited, and in part a basis for that is his understanding of the circumstances of his predecessor's departure.

So I would submit that it's substantive evidence and bears on this gentleman's response to problems that existed at the site at the time, his qualifications -- essentially his performance and, therefore, Applicant's performance of their quality assurance obligations under applicable rules.

So I would ask that the witness answer the question.

MR. WALKER: Just a minute. Do I understand you correctly that you're asking the question for the purpose of eliciting from the witness his perception of the situation and any problems that may have existed at the time that he came to the site?

MR. GUILD: Sure. In part.

MR. WALKER: In part? And for what other purposes?

MR. GUILD: Well, that's a good enough starting point. There's no need in arguing all of the potential bases for treating specific subjects as relevant

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admissible evidence. If we do that, we're going to be here all day.

I would submit that in my judgment -- in my professional opinion, the subject is relevant on the merits of the issue of harassment and intimidation. I would like to pursue it. I don't think it's a major topic, but it could certainly occupy a major amount of time, if we would want to argue about it and everything else that may or may not be relevant as a matter of final judgment or your opinion or mine.

But I have a professional opinion that it's a relevant subject and would intend to inquire into it and would ask that the witness respond to the question.

MR. WALKER: Well, the witness may or may not respond to the question. But I think, Mr. Guild, that we need to have some sort of understanding about the implications of the ruling yesterday by the Board.

Let me articulate my understanding, and let's see if we can reach agreement.

MR. GUILD: Why don't we go off the record and see if we can handle this? It's just a matter of posturing back and forth. I really don't think it's productive at all to det ce what the Judge said or what the Judge didn't say, certainly not as a matter of record.

You were there; I was there; we both heard him. I stand by my view of the pending question as supported by Judge Bloch's rulings of yesterday.

If you want a philosophical discussion, Mr. Walker, let's have a philosophical discussion, but let's not burden this record with it.

MR. WALKER: Well, I don't want to go off the record. I'm not interested in posturing, and I'm not interested in philosophical discussion.

I do, however, think that the Board made it clear yesterday that issues as to objections may have to be ruled on in the future. And because of that, I think that it is necessary that we have some full articulation of the respective positions of the parties on the record to permit the Board to make an informed ruling when and if that becomes necessary.

Now, it was my understanding of the ruling yesterday that when an objection is interposed -- whether that objection goes to the issue of whether a question is asked in order to obtain discovery, or whether it goes to the admissibility of the evidence, that counsel for the Intervenor is to reconsider the propriety of the question in good faith.

In order for us to have any meaningful basis for determining whether that is done, I think that we're

going to need to require an articulation of the good-faith considerations that lead to the conclusion that the question is one that counsel for the Intervenor feels, after good-faith reflection, can and should be pursued.

MR. GUILD: Let's just adjourn the deposition at this point. I think we're in fundamental disagreement on that score, Mr. Walker. The whole point of the device that was adopted by the Chairman is so that this record will not be burdened with extensive arguments that are only appropriate by way of offers of these depositions through the proposed findings and conclusions that all parties will be submitting.

There is plenty of opportunity to argue relevance, weight, other evidentiary considerations at that point in time. The whole purpose of not belaboring these depositions with those kinds of considerations was to expedite these proceedings and to get this job done.

Now, you lose all the advantages to that if we have to conjure up extensive positions on the record on those kinds of questions.

I think that the Judge's ruling was clear that if you have a conviction that any counsel are not acting in good faith, the remedy is for you to go forward with that.

But I have no desire to burden this record with

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extensive discussions about these evidentiary questions.

It's a total waste of time and a waste of resources for all parties concerned, Mr. Walker.

The Judge's clear ruling is that he's going to rely on the professional good faith of the participants.

Now, I would ask you as a matter of -- I would suggest that if you are going to raise an objection, which you have in the first 30 seconds of this deposition -- and I expect that you will similarly throughout the deposition -- that you first state fully and completely the basis for your objection. You haven't done that. You have simply interrupted my examination and suggested that now the burden is on this party to argue its position.

That's clearly inconsistent with the Judge's procedural ruling. I would ask that -- Let's start from the very beginning. From this point, if your position is that this question that's pending is objectionable, please now state completely and fully your basis for taking that position.

MR. WALKER: Well, Mr. Guild, either you were not listening, or you choose to mischaracterize what I have said. In either case, I find that disturbing.

I stated at the time that I interposed the objection that -- for one thing, as the question is stated,

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I think that it calls for an answer that would involve the witness and repeating hearsay.

And, secondly, I have serious doubts about the relevance of the question.

Secondly, I'd like to state that I think that you are seriously mischaracterizing what I have requested in this situation. I'm not requesting you to conjure up extensive reasons for anything.

In fact, I would hope that you wouldn't be involved in the conjuring up of reasons.

MR. GUILD: I've stated my position, Mr. Walker, on this particular issue; and I've stated it in sufficient clarity so that you have a full understanding of the basis for having formed the question in the first instance.

Now, that's the point where I argue and think that -- it seems obvious to me that briefing the issue, extensive argument simply burdens this record and is a was e of all parties' time.

Now, if there is a way of approaching this question so that we can move efficiently through this deposition, let's go off the record and figure out where it is.

But I do submit to you, sir, that you have not informed me of your desire to approach this issue in any different way than the matter was approached yesterday. If

Applicants have formulated a position with respect to the Judge's ruling that requires approaching these depositions in a way that was different from the way we approached them yesterday, let's just settle that off the record.

There's no reason for either of us to be put in the position of posturing or trying to respond to -- you know, sort of the ad hoc positions of an adversary on this point.

The fundamental question is: How are we going to resolve disputes about pending questions, disputes that I submit are not resolvable or properly the subject of extended exchange on the record of this proceeding.

MR. WALKER: Well, let me emphasize: I have absolutely no interest in prolonging this proceeding. I would hope that we could arrive at some accommodation that would permit us to proceed expeditiously.

I would also suggest to you, however, that I have not advocated a position that is contrary to that interest in any respect.

I have simply asked you if you would state for the record the good faith considerations that led you to believe that the question was a proper question.

The extensiveness of the response required obviously would be entirely up to you. But it does seem to me that in light of Judge Bloch's ruling, I should be

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entitled to at least some reasonable explanation of the good faith considerations that Judge Bloch indicated in his order yesterday that you were required to go through in response to an objection to a question that you adduce.

MR. GUILD: I think my position is clearly stated. I will -- I'm aware of the Chairman's ruling.

I know no basis for voir diring opposing counsel as to their professional opinion on a point of evidence.

It's wholly inconsistent with any orderly trial process that I'm aware of, Mr. Walker; and I assert that it's unsupported by the Judge's ruling and is burdensome and a delaying device.

Now, I suggest that we adjourn the deposition at this point. I'm going to consult with my co-counsel. I presume that Applicants are asserting the same position, unless this particular counsel for Applicants is the only one asserting this position.

If this is the uniform position of Applicants,

I submit that we get a ruling from the Judge, because we're

go.ng to have dozens and dozens of pages of absolute

wasted time, effort and resources arguing these points

over and over again.

So let's recess this deposition, and I'd like to consult with my colleagues.

MR. WALKER: Fine.

(Short recess.)

MR. GUILD: Richard, I want to try to see if we can figure this one out so that we can move smoothly through the rest of the morning and afternoon on these matters.

Let's tackle this one so we can at least establish some precedent.

Your position is that the questions pending -and that is, Mr. Purdy's understanding of the circumstances
of his replacement -- his predecessor is not relevant.

I guess I heard you say that.

MR. WALKER: It's not relevant, and that the question as stated, based on the witness' answer to your preceding question, would call for him to repeat matters that would constitute hearsay.

MR. GUILD: And I think it's fair to say that Mr. Purdy had no personal knowledge. He wasn't there. That's understandable. He didn't see it. He wasn't there personally involved in the decision, so I think it's given that he has to rely on information that comes from some other source.

Now, I want to ask Mr. Purdy this question. BY MR. GUILD:

Q. Mr. Purdy, is it your view that the circumstances that you found at the site, including

the circumstances of your predecessor's departure, were not relevant? I don't mean that in a legal sense. I mean relevant to you in your job, in the capacity of your work, were not relevant to the performance of your responsibilities.

MR. WALKER: Wait a minute. Mr. Guild, if you could perhaps explain to me where you're going with this.

As you say, I think it's in your interest and ours that we resolve this expeditiously.

It seems to me that that question incorporates some of the problems of the question that got us off in dealing with the objection.

MR. GUILD: I'm trying to cure your problem, and I'm trying to respond to any concern that you might have. I'm also trying to do it in a way that it's not you or I testifying, or you or I making suppositions of fact, but you or I only doing what advocates and counsel do, and that's directing questions to the man who can present competent evidence.

Therefore, I've withdrawn the question that was pending, and I'm trying to approach it in a way that cures the problem and helps us move forward.

So I would ask that if the question is clear -- and if I can make it clearer, please tell me, the counsel -- or Mr. Purdy.

But I want to try to move ahead by reframing the question and trying to present it in a format that makes clear what the real issues are in dispute.

MR. WALKER: Okay. Then would you repeat the question.

MR. GUILD: Sure.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q. Were the circumstances of your taking this job, including the circumstances of your predecessor's departure, were they relevant to you in the performance of your job?
- A. I'm not sure I understand "relevant to me in performing my job." Could you please clarify that.
- Q. I'll try. Was it important to you to know what the circumstances were at the site when you took over?
- A. When I was first asked to go to Comanche Peak, the sole purpose was to work on a dedicated project relative to the ASME manual.

Therefore, the circumstances at the site when I first went up there were not relevant to that function.

Q. Well, they were at least relevant to the question that you needed the ASME manual fixed, weren't they? You don't fix something unless it's broke, and you

needed to fix something, didn't you?

- A. Yes, I did do some work on the manual.
- Q Okay. And then you took over general responsibilities as the Brown & Root site QA manager?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in that capacity was it relevant to you, was it important, was it significant -- and I'm not trying to trick you, but whatever word means "important" to you -- was it important to you what the circumstances were that involved your predecessor's performance?
- A. When I was asked to take the position temporarily, I did not spend a great deal of time trying to find out the past history.

I have a basic belief that they may cloud my objective evaluation of what the circumstances were.

Therefore, I tried to investigate them myself and come to my own conclusions.

Q. All right. I'm not trying to make this mysterious, Mr. Purdy or Richard, let me just show you -- This is what I would represent to be your testimony in Mr. Atchison's Department of Labor hearing.

Do you recall testifying in that case?

- A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q. And the transcript of that testimony is available to me, and I'll be happy to share it with you.

At page 676 of that testimony, the general question that was being talked about -- Mr. Atchison had -- how his name came up when you came or the site.

I'm reading in part your answer. If there's anything material in the rest of me, tell me. But this is the point, line 14 and following.

I quote: "If everything had been going smooth, and my predecessor, quite honestly, had just retired or my predecessor, then it may not have been important."

MR. JORDAN: Excuse me, Bob, if you're going to read him answers that he gave, I think you ought to read the question.

MR. GUILD: I'd be happy to do that. I don't think it's material. The question really doesn't make an awful lot of sense.

"So you've got to stop and realize that everybody was discussed."

I can go back five more questions before that, but the point was talking about people who were on site when you got there. Do you remember that context?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q. And your answer was -- I'll read it in full.

It begins at line 6 of Transcript 676.

"Whenever a new manager takes over and they're

coming into basically an unk own set of circumstances, it's 1 obviously encumbent upon that manager to ascertain who is 2 working for them and who is doing what and what their 3 qualifications are, basically what their performance has been, in an effort to try and satisfy himself that the 5 right people are in the right slots doing the right thing." 6 Then I'm going back to the quote where I 7 jumped in. 8 "If everything had been going smooth, and my 9 predecessor, quite honestly, had just retired or my 10 predecessor, then it may not have been important. But I 11 felt under the circumstances and under the situation in 12 which I was asked to come up with, it was necessary for 13 me to look at the people and find out where everybody 14 was at." 15

Do you remember that testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Was that true then?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And it's true now?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, that's where I'm really driving. There's no mystery to it. It appeared to be important to you then, what the circumstances were.

And I gather that that's a true statement

words are accurate --

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MR. WALKER: I'm missing something here.

MR. GUILD: I am, too, because I'm trying to understand your problem was that goes us into this extended exchange, to really get back to the question that was pending before.

MR. WALKER: Is it your understanding to reask the earlier question about Mr. Purdy's understanding of the circumstances under which his predecessor left?

MR. GUILD: That's where we are right now.

That's the question that's pending.

In whatever particular form that it was last asked, Richard, but you heard the question last asked.

That's where I am now.

MR. JORDAN: May I make a suggestion? I don't believe there's a question pending, Bob, but why don't you ask one. Maybe that will expedite this.

MR. GUILD: I still want to know from Richard where we are with your problem that got us here.

MR. WALKER: I think we have not fully addressed it. But I think Carl's suggestion is a good one.

If you will state a question, so you have a pending question, then I can respond.

MR. GUILD: Well, what we were talking about when you made this previous testimony, Mr. Purdy, you used the words, "under these circumstances and under the situation."

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1	BY MR. GUILD:
2	Q. What were the circumstances and situation wit
3	respect to your taking the job that your predecessor
4	vacated? What were the circumstances that you understood?
5	MR. WALKER: I'm not sure I understand that
6	question. I'm sorry.
7	MR. GUILD: What does he mean by the words
8	used in his previous testimony that I just quoted. Is
9	that clear enough?
0	MR. WALKER: Yes. If that's your question, I

don't have an objection to your asking for an explication of his earlier testimony.

MR. GUILD: I think we've got one that you can answer now, Mr. Purdy.

THE WITNESS: As I had indicated before when I was first asked to come up to Comanche Peak, it was to work on the ASME manual. The reason I was working on the ASME manual is that in October of 1981, Brown & Root had requested an ASME survey, the purpose of which was to obtain their certificates of authorization for the fabrication, installation and testing of ASME jurisdictional systems.

BY MR. GUILD:

- That's a testing certificate?
- No. It's a fabrication and installation --A.

1 It's a construction certificate. 2 C. The N-stamp? 3 NA. Not "N." It is an NA code symbol 4 stamp. 5 The survey in October was a little bit different because the project had chosen to go to ASME 7 independently for their certificates in lieu of an extension of the corporate certificates. That constituted a rewrite of the manual 9 to become a stand-alone document for the ASME. 10 11 During the October 1981 survey, the manual 12 itself was determined not to be sufficiently comprehensive 13 for the purposes of the ASME survey team as their desire at that time was to conduct a survey based on the manual 14 15 and not the implementing procedures. 16 Q. Let me stop you right there, just for clarification. Who made that determination? The team? 17 18 ASME, yes, sir. 0. The team did? 20 A. Yes, sir. 21 Okay. 0. ASME, depending upon the team leader, has --22 like any organization their own particular likes and 23 dislikes on what they want to see in a QA program. 24 This particular team leader wanted the manual 25

to be totally comprehensive and to have his team be able to 1 2 audit the implementation of that manual, based on the manual itself and not any of the supporting OA procedures.

The result of that survey was that the certificates of authorization were not recommended to be renewed -- or were not recommended to be granted, I should say, by ASME.

Accordingly, the certificates of authorization and the code symbol stamps that were previously possessed by the project as a result of the corporate extension were taken back by ASME.

I was asked by the corporate QA manager to bring a couple of my quality engineers --

Clarification again. Brown & Root corporate OA managers?

Yes, sir.

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To bring a couple of my quality engineers up to take a look at the comments that were provided by the team, to evaluate whether we thought they adequately implemented the requirements of Subsection NA of the code.

I was rewriting that. My predecessor was not there at the time I came up. He was on vacation. Two days after I got there, I was called and told that he would not be returning. I didn't ask why, and it was not

volunteered why.

- Q. Who told you that?
- A. Mr. Ray Vurpillat, my boss.
- Q. All right.

A. The context of that statement was I was in a position where my primary functional responsibilities at Comanche Peak had to be addressed because I no longer had my certificates of authorization to certify the fabrication and installation of Safety Class 1, 2 and 3 systems.

And what's more, I was not afforded, because of the circumstances -- and again, I have no understanding of what those circumstances are -- was not afforded a turnover by my predecessor so I felt it encumbent to conduct a complete evaluation of the organization -- of what we were doing.

That's really what that means.

Q. All right. Let me see if I can understand this. Do you think it was important one way or the other to your work -- the effectiveness of your performance, of your work, whether things were going smooth or not?

That's your word. I'm using the word "smooth," because "smooth" is a word you used in your previous testimony.

A. I don't think it was necessarily important

that I understand all of the circumstances that preceded
my arrival. I didn't think it was important because I
have a management style that I want to totally understand
the circumstances under which I'm working and what I'm
doing.

Therefore, I chose to make my own evaluation.

Q. What did you find out, if anything, about the circumstances of your predecessor's departure?

MR. WALKER: I'm going to again interpose an objection. I think that the question is calculated to elicit hearsay testimony.

I also think that based on the witness' testimony already, he has indicated that he has no personal knowledge of the circumstances. And as I'm sure, Mr. Guild, as you are well aware, Rule 602 of the Federal Rules of Ev.dence states that a witness shall be limited in his testimony to matters within his personal knowledge.

at the moment cite you to a precise place in the transcript, though if you desire, I could take a few moments and do so -- that we have an earlier ruling from Judge Bloch that these depositions are to be confined to matters within the personal knowledge of the deponent.

MR. GUILD: Well, Richard, I think you've mischaracterized Rule 602, because Rule 602, like the

hearsay rule which certainly extends probably -- most characterized by the exceptions to the principle than by the principle itself. And direct knowledge obviously has value and probative weight.

But to the extent that we as human beings don't all see, hear, taste or smell things ourselves personally, we often rely on indirect evidence that forms a basis for our conduct.

I trust that that was the case with Mr.

Purdy, like all the rest of us mortals who are not

omniscient, and that he had to rely on what other people
told him about things.

That in part is what he was telling us minutes ago and what he said in the testimony in the Atchison hearing.

I submit that it's absolutely clear from not just my suppositions or yours, but from the witness' testimony in this proceeding and that one, that the circumstances of his taking the job were material to him, regardless of whether or not the knowledge of the circumstances was gained through his personal sensory perceptions -- personal knowledge.

And so I would ask that you allow the witness to answer the question. I think that we have spent considerable time getting right back to the same

point.

Richard, I have tried very hard on this point to be as clear as I possibly can about the detailed basis for why I inquire into this area. I think there's a very thorough evidentiary record of why -- not only in my opinion as a matter of professional judgment about what's relevant, but in the prior sworn testimony of this witness, in his opinion, circumstances and evidence of circumstances - whether direct knowledge or not -- were important to him.

I maintain it's important; it's relevant; and I'd ask that you allow the witness to answer the question.

I'm perfectly comfortable with the notion that on other points, Richard, you may be right and I'm wrong. I'm perfectly willing to say, "Listen, let's talk about these issues as they come up, and I'll back off."

I mean, I'm not interested in sparring for sparring's sake. But this is really a significant issue. It's early in the day.

I really do want to know and think that the record should reflect what the gentleman's understanding was of the circumstances of his replacing his predecessor, because it's really going to go a good bit to his management style and what he perceived as a need for corrective action and changes.

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We're going to have to do it as a matter of foundation to get through -- It's going to be a long, long day.

I submit to you that on this one, everything points in the direction that you ought to allow your client to respond; and let's move ahead.

MR. WALKER: Well, I think since you have questioned my characterization of Rule 602, it may be helpful --

MR. GUILD: I'll withdraw that. Let's not make that a point of dispute. Okay? I don't want to fight about it, Richard.

MR. WALKER: Then let me state for the record that in my opinion, in light of the witness' testimony that he had no personal knowledge of the circumstances of his predecessor's departure from this job, that your question runs squarely afoul of the prescription in Rule -- as provided in Rule 602, and that it does require the witness to testify as to matters that would constitute hearsay.

In the interest of expediting this, I am prepared to allow the witness to answer the question. But I want the record clearly to reflect that I think the question is objectionable and should not be considered for evidentiary purposes.

You may answer.

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MR. GUILD: Do you want me to try again, or

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is it clear enough where it stands?

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THE WITNESS: One more time, please.

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BY MR. GUILD:

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Q. What was your understanding of the circumstances

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of your replacing your predecessor?

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A. During the October 1981 ASME survey, of which

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I sat in the room with the survey team as an observer,

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having just been through two successful ASME surveys within

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the corporate organization on other projects, I was asked

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to observe some of the activity

procedures and instructions.

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There appeared to be a significant difference of opinion between my predecessor and the team leader on

predecessor's part to try to put in the manual what he

To't was very clearly implemented through the on-site

There appeared to be a reticence on my

Very shortly thereafter, the notification

that the ASME survey team was not going to extend authoriza-

tion for the certificates caused -- at least as I would

have perceived it -- a concern for both the project and

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what the manual should contain.

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Brown & Root.

It's my understanding that that hesitancy to

communicate between my predecessor and the team leader was probably what prompted my replacement of him.

Q. All right. Now, let me see if I can understand the substantive importance of what you've just told me.

I'm going to try to characterize this so that we speed through this, and you tell me if I'm mischaracterizing or if I'm not getting the essence of what's important.

You've got a hierarchy of site directives to which the quality assurance program is implemented. High in the hierarchy in the manual that's more general in application.

Lower in the hierarchy are implementing procedures that are more specific in application. Your predecessor's view was that certain elements could be relegated to the lower hierarchy; implementing procedures, ASME team products should go in the more generic manual. Is that a fair characterization?

A. That's correct.

Q. Now, let's just put this in some kind of context; and you give me an example of something that reflects this, if you will.

Let's take someone who is a visual inspector of welds. What would be -- under your predecessor the circumstances you found when you got on the site, what would be the relative importance of those various sources

1	instructions which would provide specific detail in the
2	way of piping. It would be a procedure, OIQAP.
3	Q. QIQAP?
4	A. QIQAP, which stands for quality instruction.
5	Okay. 11.1-26.
6	Q. And what's it called?
7	A. And that is, again to paraphrase, the
8	inspection of ASME piping.
9	Q. Okay. All right.
10	A. There is another subordinate instruction
11	to the to QAP 11.1 which is QIQAP, 11.1-28. It
12	discusses the inspection of ASME component supports.
13	Q. Such as hangers maybe?
14	A. Pipe supports, component supports, yes.
15	Q. Okay.
16	A. And there is another subordinate instruction
17	just as an example called QIQAP 11.1-39, I believe is
18	the number, and maybe 40. It discusses the inspection
19	of equipment, mechanical equipment. That's basically
20	how our program is established.
21	Q. Okay. Where in all of this does the
22	Comanche Peak quality assurance plan fit in?
23	A. The Comanche Peak quality assurance plan is
24	the owner's document. And that relays the owner's QA
25	program relative to his construction permits with

Q. And instructions.

23

24

25

plan, manual, implementing procedures ...

And instructions.

will you, for the record?

All right. Now give me that number again,

25

A. CPQAP 16.1.

2

Q. All right. And it has no instructions. It specifies how its implementation is to take place itself.

3

A. That's correct.

5

Q. Now do I understand fairly that these

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tools by Brown & Root, by the Comanche Peak organization?

procedures are not procedures that are simply management

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They're required to exist and required to exist by the

American Society of Mechanical Engineers for code work

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you're talking about, and ultimately by the Nuclear

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Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 CFR Appendix B,

12

Part 50, correct?

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A. That's correct.

14

Q. And in order to be licensed, is it fair to understand in order to be licensed to operate a nuclear

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power plant you have to demonstrate that you built the

16

plant, designed the plant according to written specific

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procedures such as the ones we've just talked about?

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MR. WALKER: I'm going to object to the question if you're asking for his legal opinion.

20

BY MR. GUILD:

22

Q. I just want your operational opinion. I'm

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not asking you to be a lawyer. I'm just asking you as

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you understand it in terms of your responsibilities.

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Is that a fair characterization? Tell me it's not and

you can help me.

A. In terms of my responsibility, I should be able to provide objective evidence that we have complied with my procedures.

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0 All rig

Q. All right. Are you -- are you familiar with Appendix B to Part 50, 10 CFR?

A. Familiar. Not committed to memory but, yes, familiar.

Q. All right. Well, I wouldn't be surprised if you probably had a better memory of it than I do. But it's more or less the bible to which you work, is it not?

A. Yes, it is the document upon which the Texas
Utilities quality assurance plan is formulated.

Q. All right. Well it's also a document that you're familiar with in your job. I mean, it's not just the people at TUGCO that deal with 10 CFR, Part 50. It's something you see every day, is that --

A. Oh, I'm very familiar with it.

Q. And, in fact, to establish a foundation, the NRC comes down and does some inspection and enforcement work and finds an instance of noncompliance, quite typically the noncompliance reflects, and I'm just paraprasing, pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B criterian three, there's a requirement for -- I just pulled three out -- design control.

A. Yes.

D

Q. TUGCO, Brown & Root have this provision in their manual, this provision in their QA procedures, this provision in their QA instructions. Contrary to the above on such and such a date, this happened outside procedure, violation level four. I mean that's a paraphrase of what would be a typical enforcement finding, is it not?

- A. To the best of my recollection.
- Q. Okay. And I mean, I'm not pointing my finger asking you to adopt a pejorative finding about a characterization of Comanche Peak, but you get regulatory noncompliances all the time and in that sort of finding, of violations of your instructions and your procedures. That's a common -- not uncommon occurrence, is it?
- A. When findings are identified by the Commission, they are referenced to 10 CFR 50. Having functional responsibility for ASME responsibilities only, I'm not sure how frequent it is at the project because those are generally handled by the owner except on areas of our ASME responsibility.
- Q. In your area of responsibility, which is a big part of the job, you see those kind of findings not uncommonly, don't you?

1	A. No, they are uncommon. We have a very good
2	program.
3	Q. Well, I trust you believe that but the
4	let's put this into context. If you violate one of your
5	procedures, that can be found to be to constitute a
6	noncompliance with your commitments to 10 CFR Part 50,
7	Appendix B and the basis for a finding of a for a
8	notice of violation, right?
9	MR. WALKER: Again, may he assume that the
10	question does not seek
11	MR. GUILD: Sure.
12	MR. WALKER: his legal opinion?
13	MR. GUILD: Yeah, I'm not looking for a
14	legal opinion.
15	BY MR. GUILD:
16	Q. Right?
17	A. One more time.
18	Q. Okay.
19	7. I think I've
20	Q. Okay. I mean, what I want to understand is,
21	if you get one notice of violation in your tenure as a
22	site QA manager, Mr. Purdy, that is not like you've been
23	convicted of murder. It happens and it happens with
24	some regularity. I'm not asking you to say you're a

bad manager or that there's a bad program. 1'm just

saying that it happens that get found to be in violation, and it happens with -- it happens more than once during the tenure of a manager. It happens on a fairly regular basis, doesn't it?

A. By "fairly regular," if you mean more than once, that's probably correct. I don't think I share probably the nonchalence when everybody gets one. I don't particularly care for them.

Q. Okay. And that's probably a basis for your superior looking pretty unhappy about each and every one of them. I mean, I'm not suggesting that you're casual about getting one. But you do get one and you probably might get one a month. Is that a fair just order of magnitude of how often these things come down?

A. Int to my group.

Q. No?

A. No, it's probably not a fair characterization.

See, not to my group it is not a fair characterization.

I don't get one a month.

Q. Okay. The way an ASME code works since you have been on the job, and that's been a couple of years, would you say you get an average of one a month or have you gotten one a year? Just give me a ballpark estimate.

MR. WALKER: First of all, let me note. I think your question assumes a fact somewhat inconsistent

with his testimony and that's that he's been on this job 1 for a couple of years. 2 MR. GUILD: Fall of '82, almost a couple of 3 4 years. THE WITNESS: Actually, almost three. 5 BY MR. GUILD: 6 Okay. Okay. And out of the almost three years that I've been on the job, there may have been three --9 Okay. 10 -- specific citations related to the ASME 11 activity. 12 Three specific citations. 13 0. Maybe. Give me plus or minus one. 14 A. Okay. And that includes all noncompliances? 15 It includes any items that the owner has told 16 or provided to me that were identified to as a responsi-17 bility of the ASME organization to resolve. 18 Okay. Is it a fair characterization, Mr. 19 Purdy, that given the significance of compliance with your own QA instructions and procedures that strict . 21 compliance with those instructions and procedures is a 22 significant responsibility of all your employees? 23 It's their job. 24 Okay. So, fine. And you're familiar, are 25

you not, with criterion five of Appendix B and that's with respect to instructions, procedures and drawings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Let me just read it so we can have it in front of us. "Activities affecting quality shall be prescribed by documented instructions, procedures or drawings of a type appropriate to the circumstances and shall be accomplished," and I emphasize that, "in accordance with those instructions, procedures or drawings," and it goes on. That's the material part, isn't it?

A. (Whereupon, the witness nodded his head affirmatively.)

MR. WALKER: I'd suggest that if the witness feels the need to, he certainly has a right to review the language for himself and should he request it himself --

MR. GUILD: I'd be happy -- happy to allow him to do that. In fact, if you'd like to have reference to this or anything else I've got here, just tell me.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q That portion is the operative provision that says if you don't comply with your own regulation, that itself can be a violation of Appendix B and a basis for a violation and notice from the NRC, correct?

A. That's correct.

Now when a quality control inspector working

It's not an accurate reflection. It's too casual of characterization to say that a welding inspector's job is to say, "That's a bad weld. This is a good weld."

They inspect the specific procedures that include specifications and drawings. And they visually determine whether a weld meets those procedures, specifications and drawings, correct?

A. They visually or metallurgically determine that it meets the requirements of the drawings. Okay. The term "visual inspection" doesn't doesn't mean that they just look at it. Visual inspection are all those functions that are necessary to determine the acceptability of the weld excluding a nondestructive examination method.

They would be measurements, as necessary, through the use of rules or gauges -- this type of a metallurgical instrument -- all of those.

Q. What I mean to put before you and see if this is an accurate understanding is, it's not simply a subjective judgment by an inspector that a weld is good or bad. It's an objective evaluation of a weld according to those instructions, procedures, drawings and specifications.

- A. That is what my procedures specify, yes.
- Q. All right. And, in effect then, is it not

then a fair characterization of what a visual inspector
does is decides whether or not a weld is acceptable or
rejectable in part on the basis of whether the weld was
performed according to specified instructions, procedures,
drawings and specifications, correct?

A. To specifications. Let me clarify that also.

Okay. Our procedures are developed so that there should

be no need for the inspector to reference a specifica
tion if you're discussing a component design specifica
tion or a construction specification.

That's the job of my quality engineers to put into the procedures what the designer wants. If you're saying that the engineering approved drawing is an extension of the component design specification, then yes.

Q. Okay. Let's accept that and help the clarification. Oftentimes then -- am I understanding correctly of an inspector, quality control inspector, and I'm just by example saying the visual welding area, finds a weld rejectable because that weld is -- was not performed in accordance with specified procedures.

A. Okay.

- 0. Is that correct?
- A. He could find it rejectable because of that, yes.

Yes. 2 -- if it doesn't comply, wasn't performed 3 according to the specified procedures. 4 That's true. 5 All right. And that may or may not mean that that weld is bad from an engineering or design standpoint but it still is rejectable because it was R not performed according to specified procedures. That's correct. 10 And that's good practice on a nuclear job 11 but it's also the rules, correct? 12 That's correct. 13 Now in terms of the Appendix B requirement 14 that safety work be performed according to specified 15 objective of the acceptance criteria, is it a fair 16 understanding that it's the primary responsibility of 17 the quality control inspector to make the determination 18 of whether or not that work has been performed according to that objective acceptance criteria? 20 It's one of his responsibilities. If you're 21 asking if it's the quality control inspector's job to 22 ensure that the welder applied that weld in accordance 23 with the qualified welding procedures specification, yes. 24 All right. What I want to know, it's 0. 25

All right. And he should --

1	nobody else's job to do that, is it? I mean, the welder
2	has an obligation to do the job right in the first
3	instance.
4	A. Well
5	Q. But you don't go down there and see that
6	welds are made to acceptance criteria, do you?
7	A. That's correct.
8	Q. You rely on inspectors to do it and that's
9	their job.
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. Now
12	MR. JORDAN: Excuse me a second.
13	(Discussion between Mr. Jordan and the
14	witness, Mr. Purdy.)
15	MR. GUILD: Just raise your hand, Mr. Purdy,
16	if you want to take a break. That applies to anybody
17	else in the room too.
18	BY MR. GUILD:
19	Q. All right. Now have you ever heard the
20	term "over inspection" used on site?
21	A. Have I heard the term "over inspection" used
22	on the site?
23	Q. Yeah.
24	A. Not that I recall.
25	Q. Have you ever heard the term "nit-picking"

driving at. And I'm not trying to be evasive at all.

Okay. The fact that a word "nit-picker" or the fact that the word "over inspection" is probably an industry acronym would not strike me as being new. You asked me if I ever heard it and I'm trying to recall if I had

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Q. Okay. Is it fair to assume -- I'm not going to pin you to a date or a time.

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A. Yeah.

ever heard that and ...

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It's not a trick question, believe me.

11

A. No, I understand.

work doesn't -- wasn't done right.

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Q. Okay. Those are terms that are not uncommon on the job, are they?

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No, they would not be uncommon on a job and I imagine that anybody could call me "nit-picking."

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Q. Okay. And, in fact, you know, let's just get -- you know, establish some understandings on this score. There is a dynamic tension between people who perform the quality assurance function on a nuclear

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construction job, people who do inspection functions,

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QC inspection functions, peop's on the craft side. And

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that involves inevitably, commonly, people saying your

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That's part of the job. And as part of the

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job, you get a response that's not at all uncommon, having

it's not true and complete and accurate.

a craftsman saying you're nit-picking. You're over

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But an adversarial atmosphere can exist from time to time between people who are having their work inspected and rejected and people who are doing the inspection and rejection, correct?

- A. Can exist. Is not necessarily inevitable.
- Q What I want to understand is, I guess, let's jump into this point. If there is that natural tension and that kind of adversarial atmosphere can exist, and you're a manager of the people who are on one side of that equasion.

What I want to know is what your managerial view is and what tools you use to try to prevent that from existing or keep it to a minimum, okay? Have I tackled that as a general matter? How do you approach the issue of --

- A. Sure.
- Q. -- craft/QC conflict?
- A. My general approach is to preclude conditions of interaction, and it is not to react to them, although if they occurred I certainly would. Okay.

I very firmly believe that no one wants to do an unacceptable job and that if the crafts person understands why the quality control inspector is looking for what he is looking at, and the quality control inspector is adequately trained and qualified to perform

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that function and the communication flows, then it is not necessarily an adversarial relationship. And my effort is first and foremost to ensure that the people with whom my inspectors interface are aware of the requirements and why requirements are there.

And I -- that's worked very well with me in the industry for about 24 years.

Q. Now I imagine everything hasn't always worked out too consistent with that, those desires.

Are you aware of any major problems at Comanche Peak historically with respect to craft/QC conflict?

MR. WALKER: I'm going to object to the question to the extent that it may require the witness to provide testimony that would constitute hearsay.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q. You can tell me -- I'd like you to tell me what you know. It would be helpful, if you would, to tell me which, you know, what the basis of your knowledge is, whether you rely on something from someone else or whether it's closer to hand. That would help me and I think help the record.

A. I maintain very close contact with the vast majority of the people with whom I have direct responsibility. I would --

MR. GUILD: If the record could just reflect

that counsel is consulting with Mr. Purdy on the record, please.

3

MR. WALKER: With Mr. Purdy's personal counsel. He's consulting with Mr. Purdy on the record.

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MR. JORDAN: As counsel for Mr. Purdy, I have some confusion involved about what you mean when you say "major problems." I think it would be helpful to have a little more clarification of that term.

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MR. GUILD: Well, what I want -- really, I'm interested in the witness's assessment because and if you need to explain something to use those terms, please

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BY MR. GUILD:

major problems.

do so.

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"major problems." We all know what problems are and we

Q. But I want to use your understanding of

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all know what "major" versus "minor" are, and you please

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give me enough context so we'll have a fair and accurate

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understanding of it -- of what the point is.

19

major problems in the QA -- in the quality control,

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quality assurance craft relations at Comanche Peak?

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MR. JORDAN: Well now wait a minute. If I understand what you're asking, you're asking him his

But you tell me, please. Are you aware of

23

knowledge of major problems based on his definition of

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MR. GUILD: Yes, please.

A. Perhaps we should address severity of problems, first. A "major problem" to me would probably end up in a bottom line of my personnel not being able to perform or permitted to perform their job in the manner prescribed by my procedures or instructions.

The ability of myself, at least within the functional organization, to be able to sit here today and tell you that we have a good plant, see, is based upon my confidence in those individuals being able to perform that function in the manner which I have dictated to my procedures and instructions.

I know in my organization of no major problems by that definition. Okay.

Q. Let me stop you now. I'm interested in -so we're clear on what the questions are going to be -I'm interested in your knowledge not just right now, but
your knowledge historically. Do you have knowledge of
the existence now or in the past of major problems on
this front and that's the relation between crafts and
quality assurance people?

MR. WALKER: Mr. Guild, before he answers the question, we have three people in the room who have not been identified. If you wouldn't mind --

MR. GUILD: Sure. Let's just go around the

1	room and just do that. That would be helpful. I think
2	we all have appearances.
3	Remember the question, Mr. Purdy, and we'll
4	come back to you.
5	MR. WALKER: Yeah, I'm sorry to interrupt
6	but I
7	MR. GUILD: That's all right.
8	MS. SAGINAW: I'm Jane Saginaw, S-a-g-i-n-a-w
9	And I'm an attorney with CASE.
10	MR. WARSHAWSKY: My name is Donny Warshawsky,
11	Donny Warshawsky. And I'm a clerk, a law clerk working
12	for the Intervenor.
13	MR. MCNEIL: Ferguson McNeil. I'm with
14	Carl Jordan.
15	MR. JORDAN: Vincent & Elkins.
16	MR. CARPENTER: Todd Carpenter. I'm with
17	Government Accountability Project.
18	MR. WALKER: Thank you.
19	MR. JORDAN: And now I really hate to do
20	this, but I have to have a restroom break.
21	MR. GUILD: Remember the pending question,
22	please.
23	THE WITNESS: Okay.
24	(Whereupon, a short break was taken.)
25	MR. JORDAN: Mr. Guild, I have about two

very quick housekeeping items if I may, when we go back on.

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MR. GUILD: Go ahead.

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objections, this issue hasn't come up but since Mr.

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MR. JORDAN: Just a couple of quick housekeeping items, please. First off, with regard to Purdy is represented by me individually here today, I think it ought to be clarified.

Mr. Purdy, of course, is a management or an employee of Brown & Root. Neither he nor Brown & Root is a party to these proceedings. Consequently, we have not been a party to the various conferences and decisions with the Licensing Board regarding the proper scope of the examination in these depositions.

For that reason, while we are appearing or Mr. Purdy is appearing voluntarily, in the spirit of cooperation we have made a decision to rely on Mr. Walker's interpretation and construction of Judge Block's previous rulings. And that is why Mr. Walker is in a position of counseling Mr. Purdy with regard to answering or not answering questions.

We have to rely on somebody to do that and since we haven't been a party, we have I think for apparent reasons chosen to rely on Mr. Walker's judgment.

Seconaly, with regard to transcript, Mr. Purdy

would want an opportunity to review, correct and sign his transcript. I understand they're to be made available in relatively short order and where are those things to be sent to, Rick?

MR. WALKER: I don't know what the arrangements have been.

MR. JORDAN: I think some people are sending them to -- maybe to the office, but I think I would like Mr. Purdy's transcript sent to me directly. And I am here. I am in Room 3 at the motel.

That's it.

MR. GUILD: Thanks.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q. Mr. Purdy, we left before the break with the pending question and let me see if I can rephrase it.

Using your definition of "major problems," I asked you to tell me whether you are aware of the existence of any major problems with respect to the relationship between quality control and quality assurance people and craft at Comanche Peak.

Now, you talked about now and you gave me your opinion of things being pretty good right now and I asked about -- to respond without the limitation of simply the present tense.

But tell me your knowledge of problems past

or present by that definition, please.

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problem between craft and quality control in the situation involving the coatings discipline. Whether or not I would characterize it as being "major," it was not major from the standpoint that it is my understanding that the results of that did not compromise the quality of the inspector or who the inspector was representing when he made those concerns known to me.

Q. And who is that inspector, sir, so we're clear about it?

- A. The inspector was Mr. Bill Dunham.
- Q. Mr. Dunham.

MR. WALKER: At this moment I'd like to interject voir dire questions. Is your answer to that question based on your personal knowledge?

THE WITNESS: I did not personally observe the conflict between craft and QC.

MR. WALKER: Just so the record is clear,

I'd like to state and I will renew it from time to time
but I have a continuing objection to questions that
elicit hearsay testimony, to the extent that such
testimony is offered for the truth of the matter
asserted.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q. I'm interested in you -- let's just be clear so we can make this flow. Keep in mind, Mr. Purdy, we're interested in the basis for your testimony as well as your testimony.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. So it would just be helpful for you to just tell us, "Now I don't know this of my personal knowledge. I wasn't there but I rely on...", what? You tell me what you rely on. And that way it's clear what your -- what the state of your knowledge is, and I think that will help us all.

MR. GUILD: Did I hear an objection? I wasn't clear whether that was an objection to the pending question.

MR. WALKER: Yes, and any subsequent question though I will from time to time remind us all --

MR. GUILD: All right.

MR. WALKER: Okay.

Let me just state that we're talking about problems within the dimensions of Mr. Purdy's responsibility in the quality assurance area, problems that exist whether they're in his personal knowledge or not. He has to address and manage to deal with problems, and I'm interested in his understanding as a foundation for

his conduct, his decision-making, his management. And 1 in this context I'm asking him about problems he's aware of. 3 MR. WALKER: Then as you have clarified the 4 question, I believe the witness will need to clarify his testimony. 6 BY MR. GUILD: 7 If you do, go ahead, please. 8 A. Sure. 9 MR. WALKER: In particular, your reference 10 of what you're interested in is problems within the scope 11 of the area of his responsibility. 12 MR. GUILD: Yes. 13 I'm interested in your understanding of 14 problems as we've defined them. I'm not trying to 15 redefine my question or restate my question, because I 16 think your knowledge of problems in this relationship 17 between craft and quality control assurance people bear 18 on -- well ... 19 MR. GUILD: Let's take a minute off the 20 record. 21 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.) 22 MR. GUILD: Let's just -- let me withdraw 23 the pending question and let's see if we can start 24

again because I've, frankly, lost track track of where

Q. Knowledge, knowledge, knowledge is what I want to drive at. And then if you want to condition it and to me, "That's not in my area but I know there's a problem out there," tell me.

A. Well, one thing as we go through this particular deposition, I would like to make sure that everybody understands that my functional responsibilities are with the ASME organization.

In a day-to-day dealing with personnel in a non-ASME organization, I would probably not have a day-to-day dealing with them. I don't have a day-to-day dealing with them.

So, any information that I get relative to those problems would be viewed through the employee coming to me or through me getting that information from some other party. So, I have not personally observed in either organization situations where there has been a conflict between craft and the QA department.

- Q. That doesn't mean they don't exist.
- A. Doesn't mean they don't exist. I just have not personally observed those.
- Q. You wouldn't be surprised if they did.

 You're in an office, right, and people come to you as
 a manager. So you don't see -- you're not on the site
 when a weld is being inspected, for example, typically.

1	A. That's a I'm not on site as all the welds
2	are being, but I do tour the site very frequently.
3	Q. Fine. I'm sure you do.
4	A. Yeah.
5	MR. WALKER: That being the case, let me agai
6	state for the resord that in my opinion all subsequent
7	testimony regarding major problems, the testimony that
8	your question is related to elicit would be inadmissible
9	as hearsay.
10	MR. GUILD: I disagree and I think your
11	point is, you know, stated. But you've heard mine too
12	so let's just move forward.
13	BY MR. GUILD:
14	Q How about telling me of other major problems,
15	if there are any, that are within your knowledge past
16	or present.
17	A. To begin, "major" is subjective, I guess,
18	based on my interpretation of "major." The first
19	problem that I that was personally brought to my
20	attention was a conflict between Darlene Steiner and
21	the crafts.
22	And there was never a specific allegation
23	relative to an individual crafts man.
24	Q. All right. And just identify Darlene Steiner
25	for the record, would you? Who is she and what does she

do?

A. Darlene Steiner was an ex-employee of Brown and Root, who was a welding inspector in the non-ASME organization.

Q. And how did that matter come to your attention?

A. Darlene contacted me one day and had indicated that she was concerned over her safety. This occurred shortly following her testimony in an ASLB hearing.

Q. Did you take any action?

A. I asked Darlene specifically what her -- you know, if she could identify for me what her concerns were. She had indicated that she felt very uneasy coming to the employee entrance, especially in view of the fact that she was pregnant at the time.

Without any names, there was nothing that I could really investigate. Therefore, I just totally avoided the issue by arranging secured transportation for her from the security post, where she could be left off, up to her work site where she said she had no concerns whatsoever.

Q. Okay. Let's hold that. And I just want to identify things now and we may return to them.

A. Okay.

Q. But are there others?

A. Let's see, we've discussed the Mr. Dunham

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issue.

Q. Okay.

A. I have heard that there was a discussion or conflict between another coatings inspector and some craft -- excuse me. That was Mr. Tom Miller.

- Q. He was the in pector or the craft?
- A. He was the inspector.
- Q. Uh-huh.

A. Way back in the history of the project somewhere, I recall there was a case where an inspector was physically intimidated but I do not recall who, when, where -- the scenario. It preceded my time by a great deal, I understand, I would assume.

- Q. How did you come to know about that?
- A. Just the recent discussions we have had here.
- Q. In preparation for this hearing?
- A. No, wait. I do recall one other period about that earlier but that was -- that was not while I was on site. That was a question of physical intimidation I recall when I --
 - Q. Keep your voice up a little bit, Mr. Purdy.
- A. Surely. -- was up doing an employee survey in 1979.
- Q. And you came to understand that there had been an instance of physical intimidation at that time?

Texas Utilities and myself and a gentleman from

1	Brown & Root named John Hoore.
2	Q. All right. And is that the survey that you
3	had reference to with respect to th last the example
4	that came to mind?
5	A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
6	MR. GUILD: Counsel, let's mark this. We
7	tried to solve the logistical a little bit last name.
8	Mark it by room number. What room number are we in here?
9	MR. WALKER: 42.
10	MR. GUILD: How about shall we call it
11	"42-1"? Or do we want to identify it as an Intervenor
12	exhibit?
13	MR. WALKER: Well, why don't you call it
14	Purdy 1.
15	MR. GUILD: Right. Let's call it "Purdy
16	42-1," please. And if we can mark it that way, we
17	would offer that as an exhibit in evidence.
18	(The document above referred
19	was marked Purdy Rm 42-1
20	for identification, and
21	same is attached hereto.)
22	
23	(Go on to the next page)
24	

MR. WALKER: Do you have something with which we could bind this? We have a lot of loose pages here.

MR. GUILD: Well let's go off the record a second, okay?

(Discussion off the record.)
BY MR. GUILD:

I'd asked you to identify major problems in the craft quality assurance interface? And you've given me some examples that had come to mind. The last one was one that came to your attention during the '79 survey work that you were involved in. Are there others that come to mind before we leave that subject?

A I don't recall any other interactions
between craft and QC, that I can recall. I would like
to repeat, however, that "major" is not necessarily the
way that I would characterize those. It did not
impend the quality of the end product, and I believe
most of them were probably addressed properly, at
least within the two that I am familiar with. *

Q Let's be clear what you're speaking of.

I understood your previous testimony to that effect,

in part. What are the two that you just had

reference to?

A Well, they were craft QC interactions of which I have been made aware of. The one in the case of Darlene Steiner and the other one in the case of Bill Dunham.

It was my understanding that by their own statements, none of them has affected the performance of their activities, so I wouldn't consider it to be a major interaction. However, they were significant in that, you know, had to look into the situations to determine what the validity of the problem was and take necessary action.

Q Do you think, Mr. Purdy, that the inspectors' statement that they didn't approve any bad work ends the inquiry about whether or not problems in this area might have had an adverse effect on the inspection function?

A I'm not sure I totally understand the scope of what you're asking, Mr. Guild. Are you asking is the mere statement of them that they did not have any or accept any unsatisfactory work should that have ended?

Q Yes.

A At that point?

Q Yes. Does that end the inquiry about whether or not the problem created had an effect

on the successful implementation of your inspection program?

A No, I think I indicated that even though there was a confidence that they did not accept any of that work, that we did, in fact, continue in the investigations of those.

Q Why did you do that if the individual inspector said, well, I didn't approve any bad work as a consequence of that incident? What difference does it make then?

A What difference does it make?

Q Yeah.

A It should be by definition unhealthy, if that situation is permitted to exist and/or to expand. Those specific inspectors may, in fact, and I believe were, in fact, very dedicated in their job, did not, as a result of those interactions, accept any deficient work. That doesn't mean, however, that if the situation isn't addressed that you would not stand the possibility of having that occur somewhere with another inspector.

Q Is conduct that represents harassment and intimidation of quality assurance personnel permitted in the QA program's work as you know it?

A No.

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Q Why don't you tell me how you understand those terms that are commonly used terms, harassment and intimidation, aren't they?

A They're very difficult terms to define.

There are several variables involved.

Q Tell me what your understanding is of them.

A The intent of the communicator, the subjective evaluation of the receiver would be result of what that communication could be, I think, are all variables in the words harassment and intimidation.

I believe harassment in those situations would be an interaction where the inspector considers it to be an act of trying to preclude dissatisfactory performance of his or her job.

Intimidation is probably a more overt form of harassment in which there may be an implication of fear, whether it be physical or whether it be some other form of material fear, that would, in fact, become a definite psychological deterrent or maybe physical deterrent to the individual performing their job. Neither one of which, harassment or intimidation, are permitted, even if the individual making the harassing statements or the intimidation, they did not mean them but the inspector perceived they did, then it's significant enough not to permit it to happen

on the project.

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Q Tell me how Brown & Root communicates its understanding of the use of those terms to the work force in a way to see that that prohibition is accomplished.

A The fact that harassment-intimidation are permitted on the project is very clearly published by Texas Utilities upper management. There are statements that are in writing that are posted. They will not be tolerated.

General indoctrination questionnaires that everyone fills out when they come on the project specifically addressed to QC construction interface.

The fact that harassment-intimidation or even perceived situations of harassment-intimidation are not permitted.

Q Let me slow you down a bit so I can have an understanding of what you're talking about.

on the first point, published by TUGCO upper management, I don't have it in front of me, but do you have in mind December '83 memo from Mr. Spence about one paragraph and talks on this subject, does that sound like the communication you had in mind?

A Yeah. There's a series of a couple of

notifications by Mr. Spence on that one.

Q Okay. And the second part -- do you have something to add to that?

A No.

Q I'm just trying to clarify what goes on.

Now, in the second general indoctrination questionnaire when you come on the site, give me a little more detailed description of what that is so I'll know.

A Just general information pamphlet that's provided to everything on the site. Also, more recent in origin is the audio-visual presentation that very clearly discusses the fact that harassment and intimidation are not permitted on the site. It has been made public or at least project-wide knowledge in the past that there are people on the site in the way of Mr. Boyce Grier, who is available should any inspectors have -- or anyone -- have concerns, a Hot-Line that the owner represents. My management is up quite frequently interfacing with all the people to make sure that they understand that they have avenues of communication for concerns. harassment-intimidation or any other nature.

More important, I guess, I feel, is that the people within my organization know that neither I nor either of my two direct managers would permit

it.

Q Okay. Who publis es the pamphlet that you had reference to, Mr. Purdy?

A It's put out by the Training and Safety
Department as a general indoctrination.

Q It's a TUGCO publication or a Brown & Root?

A No, it's a Brown & Root personnel publication.

Q What is it called, do you know?

A It's just really an indoctrination handout that everybody is provided.

Q Is it, for example, include the rules of conduct for employees?

A Discusses safety considerations and discusses time. I'm not sure it discusses what you refer to by rules of conduct. I'm not sure.

of that sort, a little green book that you carry around with you. It says, if you are absent three or more times, for example, that can be cause for termination, explains an employee discipline system where there are graded levels of conduct and misconduct that can result in certian action. Is there a publication, this pamphlet or some other, that

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communicates that to Brown & Root people?

A I'm not sure what you're talking about, little green book.

Q Any color book or any --

A No, those specific items aren't addressed in the book.

Q Are they addressed -- are rules of employee conduct, standards of employee conduct, communicated through any other document that's made available to the Brown & Root people on the job?

A I can't really speak for construction.

Richard. I really don't know. I know that we have a series of policy notes that go through my supervisors and the leads and are recommunicated to the people.

But I don't know --

Q How about anything in writing that's given to the work force itself. If you don't know about people on the craft side, how about folks on the QA side? Anything that actually gets put in the hands of your people that sets rules of conduct?

A No, there's no piece of paper that they're given other than the indoctrination and the policy note by their leads.

Q Allright. Does that indoctrination pamphlet or questionnaire, does it define the terms

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harassment and intimidation?

A I don't remember the specific words. I know it addresses the topic. I'm sorry, I don't remember whether it addresses it in specific terms.

Q How about Mr. Spence's memo. Does it define the terms harassment and intimidation?

A Again, it addresses the topic but I don't recall the specific words.

Q You're not aware then of any written communication that tells people what harassment and intimidation are?

A I am not aware whether or not the documents were dicussed to define what harassment and intimidation are. I'm not sure they don't, because I don't recall exactly the text of the letters.

Q Are you aware of any documents that do?

I'm really just trying to -- I'm not trying to trick

you, I just -- if there's something I'm not aware of,

please tell me about it.

A Not to the best of my knowledge.

Q fow do you think you can effectively communicate a prohibition against harassment and intimidation if you don't even publish a definition of what those terms are, Mr. Purdy?

MR. WALKER: I think that assumes a fact that's not been established. He has only testified

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that he's uncertain as to whether the documents touch on the subject --

MR. GUILD: That's fair, that's fair.

MR. WALKER: -- in fact, to --

MR. GUILD: Let's just say that given your lack of knowledge about whether they do or not, and let's assume that they don't, just for purposes of this question.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q If they don't, how can you effectively accomplish the prohibition of harassment and intimi-dation if you don't communicate what the definition of those terms are?

environment that most people don't watch TV or read the newspaper. I believe that in the nuclear industry. harassment and intimidation are pretty common terms. You probably couldn't ask anybody out there if harassment and intimidation were not prohibited on sight and they would not be able to give you an answer.

Whether it is a book or not, I think everybody's probably aware of the terms.

Q Well, I guess my question that remains is are they aware of what conduct is prohibited. They're aware of the terms but they don't have a basis for

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A I think they're very much aware of the

understanding what the company means when they use

fact that the company and the project expects them to be able to do their job in accordance with our program with a sufficient freedom that's defined in our program. And anything that would preclude them from doing that, there's no doubt in my mind that they would be able to construe as harassment or intimidation and preclude that activity.

Q Are you aware of any other written communication to the work force that prohibits or communicates the prohibition against the conduct that represents harassment and intimidation? Do you follow my question?

question. I'm not sure that -- I'm not sure the answer that I could give you is going to substantiate the existence or non-existence of a documenta ion.

I don't look at all -- I don't recall any documents that would specifically address it, not because I don't know they don't exist, but within my direct functioning organization, the necessity of having to define it doesn't raise its head.

Q Well, let's just -- let's see if we can

bring it a little more personally to your area of responsibility.

When an employee comes to you and says they've been harassed and intimidated, what do you have reference to by way of the company policy, company procedures, published standards of behavior, to be able to apprise yourself of whether there's a valid harassment or intimidation that has occurred?

to me and say that, you know, what is available, because I haven't had a very frequent opportunity, you know, to implement that kind of management evaluation. But in the situation where they did directly bring it to my attention, I believe the good management technique in the fact that whether the employee is actually being harassed or intimidated really doesn't make a whole lot of difference, if they perceive they are. And therefore standard management techniques or evaluation and corrective action should take care of that. So I'm not sure I understand the two words.

Q You're being responsive. Let's approach this by a metaphor. Out there in society as a whole we've got rules of conduct, and we have things we call crimes. And let's say everyone knows that

stealing is a crime. And everyone knows that if you are caught for stealing, the law provides that you are adjudged guilty or innocent of a crime, and if you did it and you got caught, the state proves its case against you, the judge hands down a verdict and says you've been found guilty of stealing. Those crimes reflect what stealing is, and punishment is metered out. A person goes to jail. A person is required to make restitution.

And we understand as a community that that establishes that specific conduct is prohibited and if you commit that conduct, you will be punished. The results of that punishment are known.

Now, why doesn't it make common sense to apply by analogy that experience on the job at Comanche Peak when we talk about serious conduct is prohibited, harassment and intimidation? To say that there ought to be a clear definition of what it is so that people who are not supposed to do it will know what they're not supposed to do; people who are victimized by it, like someone who's got something stolen from them, will know when someone does something wrong to them, they've been harassed and intimidated. Managers like yourself will know it when you see it, and the work force will know that TUGCO and Brown & Root prohibit conduct of the

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specified sort and take action when it happens. Why shouldn't it be analogous to the crime of stealing when Brown & Root and TUGCO say that harassment and intimidation is prohibited at Comanche Peak?

A I think in a certain way you've just drawn the analogy that I said. Everybody knows it's against the law to steal, but I doubt if everybody has read the judicial requirements that say stealing is illegal. They know that taking something by definition and by their peer group is not a permitted activity. I doubt very seriously if they have read the statutes that prohibit that. Similarly, I believe all of our people understand that harassment-intimidation aren't permitted. Although they may not have read the particular judicial documents in the code of federal regulations that says you're not going to do that. They know it's prohibited. They don't know what the punishment is or they don't know the process by which they are investigated or either judged innocent or guilty, but they do know that they're going to be judged.

We do have a policy that gives construction management and QA management the prerogative of terminating people for cause. Now, I think that that's probably sufficient guidelines in these instances since the

definitions and the perpetration of the act is well known to be prohibited.

Q Someone in the public may not have that statute against stealing in front of them when they regulate their conduct. I think that's a real responsive answer. It makes sense to me.

But you'd agree that we couldn't have a organized community if judges and law enforcement officers and the state simply locked everybody up they thought had stolen without a specified understanding and legally some definition of what stealing is. You would agree with that, wouldn't you?

A Certainly.

Q How do you, as a manager of Brown & Root at Comanche Peak, enforce a prohibition against harassment and intimidation in a fair, consistent fashion, without knowledge of what the definition of those terms are in a clear and specific, non-ambiguous way?

MR. WALKER: I'm going to have to object to the question because it assumes that he doesn't know the definition of the terms, and I think he is here today defining --

MR. GUILD: That's fair. Let me see if
I can rephrase it. You're correct and counsel's

correct in having said you explained your understanding of those terms, but I think the record also reflects that you're not aware of Brown & Root or TUGCO having defined the terms. They may have and you're not aware that they have, you're not aware of a specific document or source of a definition. That's true, isn't it?

THE WITNESS: That's true.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Given that, and that answer, how can you as a manager apply that prohibition?

applied. I think it's been effectively applied by information disseminated throughout the project verbally, through the example that the personnel in the field receive from their supervision and management, I believe that they understand that it is a prohibited activity. I'm not sure that it's necessary within our purposes to give them a literal definition because it's the act and not the words that are not tolerated. The act of preventing somebody from doing their job, either through verbal harassment or intimidating acts, everyone know, is not permitted. I'm not sure I need a statute.

Q Okay. Now, how about punishment? What's the punishment or the sanction, if you will, for harassment and intimidation?

A Let me quality my response if I can. I know that if internally --

MR. WALKER: Wait a minute. I want to object to the question. It's a little subtle, but I think it calls for a hearsay answer. Let me explain to you why.

I think that, if I understand the context of your line of questioning, what you're getting at is intimidation and harassment by craft people of QA/QC people. And to the extent that you are addressing that sort of issue, I think it needs to be understood that Mr. Purdy does not have line supervisory responsibility over craft people, and therefore would not be the person responsible for meting out punishment if punishment were appropriate.

MR. GUILD: That's a fair observation.

I think that's clear already and it's appropriate to note that. I'm interested in your knowledge, and I think that does bear on the performance of your job in enforcing those policies within your responsibilities.

So, I ask that he answer the question with that note.

BY THE WITNESS:

A I believe that if a situation were to occur in which there was a proven case of intended harassment and intimidation of a QC inspector by a crafts person, that construction would take disciplinary action up to and probably including termination.

I know that within my organization, if any of my supervisors tried to prevent their people from doing what I had published, there would be no doubt in my mind that they would be subject to termination.

Q Now, is that punishment set forth anywhere, what you tell me, if you know it's set out in writing anywhere and otherwise, what your understand is?

What the basis is for your understanding?

A There is a quality assurance policy that discusses evaluation and methodology by which any resulting action, be it disciplinary or reconstructive, should be implemented. That particular policy is known to all of my people, and the right of management to terminate for cause is also know.

Q That's a policy that applies to conduct, misconduct or evaluations of your people, right?

A Does not specifically address harassmentintimidation. That's correct.

Q And does not apply to craft people?

A 40

1	A And does not apply to craft people.
2	Q How about identifying this policy? Do
3	you know what it is? Give me it's title and number to
4	the best of your recollection?
5	A Of mine?
6	Q Yeah.
7	A Sure. It is Section 10 of my quality
8	assurance policy number. Not ten excuse me I
9	believe it's 16.
10	Q The best you recall, Section 16 of the QA
11	policy manual?
12	A My QA policy notes.
13	Q Policy notes, I'm sorry.
14	And what's a policy note?
15	A They're a set of administrative policies that
16	I've promulgated over the last two and a half years for
17	implementing administrative functions within Brown
18	& Root QA department.
19	Q Okay. And are those generally made avail-
20	able to QA work force, are they available only to
21	supervision? Just who has policy notes?
22	A They're disseminated to a standard
23	distribution which includes all supervisors and leads
24	and the leads having them are available to their
25	personnel.

O Are they kept in a binder available to people 1 in the field? 2 With the leads. 3 By lead, that's what, a foreman, somebody 4 over a crew? 5 A Yeah. We have the same type of organizational structure. The lead would be an employee. 7 All right. Q 8 And how about craft, on the craft side. Do you have any knowledge of what the policy would be that 10 would provide for the punishment for conduct that 11 represents harassment-intimidation? 12 No, I don't. 13 Are the Brown & Root craft people on the 14 job? 15 (Nodding affirmatively.) Does Brown & Root have a policy that is 17 more general application than your policy notes? 18 Brown & Root has a generic policy or a 19 generic policy addressing terminations or disciplinary 20 action. And I would assume that that is what the 21 construction personnel implement within their 22 organization. I can't really speak to that separately. 23 Okay. Let's talk -- can you identify that 24 generic policy in more -- more particularly? 25

I'm sorry. I don't recall the title 1 of it or what it would be. 2 Let's talk a moment about management 3 approach to the harassment and intimidation issue. I think it's helpful to have put in context 5 that you're only responsible for half of the process. 6 You supervise the people on the QA side and have 7 policies that govern behavior of your people, QA 8 people. On the other side they're construction craft people. 10 Tell me, if at all, whether there've been 11 any management meetings, discussions, communication 12 between craft and QA management on this subject? 13 I don't recall any meetings where I 14 discussed construction specifically as an issue. 15 0 Who do you report to, Mr. Purdy? 16 R. J. Vurpillat. 17 And he's Brown & Root corporate QA, Houston, 18 19 right? A Yes. 20 Now, who do you report to on the site with 21 respect to the -- strike that. 22 Who next above you, if anybody, is respon-23 sible for both construction craft at Comanche Peak and 24 QA at Comanche Peak? 25

A No one.

O Say again?

A Nobody.

Q Who do you report to with Brown & Root, if anybody, who has responsibility for both QA and craft at Comanche Peak?

A Not until you get all the way up to the executive vice president of land-based operations is there a common denominator.

Q So who at, short of that gentleman, if anyone, has the authority to make the management decisions that can encompass prohibition of harassment and intimidation of QA at Comanche Peak by craft at Comanche Peak, who work in the Brown & Room organization?

A Mr. Frankum in charge of the craft and has full authority to tell the craft not to harass or intimidate QA.

0 Who's Frankum?

A Mr. Frankum is a project construction manager. He does not work for me and I don't work for him, but he certainly has that authority. That authority is derived through his organization chair, which ends up again at Mr. Gossett, the executive vice president for land-based operations.

0 Gossett? T Gossett. 2 Spell that correctly, if you know. G-o-s-s-e-t-t. A 0 And where does Mr. Gossett work? Houston? And what's Mr. Gossett's involvement been on the subject of harassment and intimidation of 8 Comanche Peak, if any? I'm sure that Mr. Gossett's been made 10 aware of it. I have not been there, but there are 11 frequent management meetings between Brown & Root 12 executive management in Texas Utilities. There's monthly get-13 14 togethers generally between those individuals, and I'm sure that the discussions went ... 15 You're confident they exist but I assume that is based on something other than your knowledge? 17 That's right. You're asking me what my 18 confidence was and I would assume that, and I have 19 no reason to believe, that it would not have gotten 20 this way to the highest management level of Brown & 21 Root just like it has with Mr. Spence of Texas 22 Utilities. 23 Why don't you tell me what the basis for

that confidence is. If you have any in particular,

I'd be interested in knowing. Have you seen any memos that come from Mr. Gossett's office on the subject, for example?

A I see day-to-day involvement between myself and Houston management. I have -- communicate with several vice presidents very frequently that are involved in Brown & Root projects, and it would be within those chains.

If senior vice presidents are interested enough to come down with me on the project, there's no doubt in my mind that they are interested enough to get the information up to the top levels of Brown & Root management.

Q Tell me about what these people have done on he subject of harassment-intimidation.

A What have they done?

Q Yes.

A I'm not sure I can point out directly to you other than everybody understanding it is not a permitted activity and it is fully endorsed by Brown & Root management that harassment-intimidation would not be tolerated, what else I could sa.

Q That's fine. I just want you to tell me what you know. And you're not aware of anything specifically that these individuals have had to do

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on the subject of harassment-intimidation?

A I have been, have discussed QA problems, including those of many perceived harassment or intimidation with many of my upper level supervision and management, and I believe that if I had a problem, they would certainly come down and provide me assistance in that.

What I'm -- I appreciate your confidence. What I'm interested in and trying to elicit is knowledge that you have about anything they actually have done, and particularly given the fact that you're not responsible for the craft side. When you get right down to it, the craft side of it is the side where the prohibitions probably mean the most, if they mean anything atall. They're the ones whose conduct is prohibiting, if you will, and I just want to know, have any of these senior people with the company, Brown & Root, taken any action that you know of on that issue?

A If you're talking about issuing letters stating that it would not be tolerated or something to that effect on corporate policies, then I believe Mr. Spence did that very effectively for the owner.

- Q You don't work for Mr. Spence, do you?
- A We all work for Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence doesn't hire and fire you, does he? 2 3 Mr. Spence can hire and fire Brown & Root, 4 if Mr. Spence so desires. But he doesn't take disciplinary action 6 against you or your people or Mr. Frankline and his 7 people, does he? A Mr. Spence doesn't fire me. But if it went down to my job, if Mr. Spence wanted somebody else to 10 take my job, then I could be asked to leave the project 11 very rapidly. Q Now, has there ever been a finding of 12 13 actual harassment and intimidation at Comanche Peak, 14 to your knowledge? 15 MR. JORDAN: Finding by whom, Bob? MR. GUILD: Whoever is the appropriate 17 decision-maker. I'm using the terms the witness has 18 employed, himself. 19 MR. JORDAN: Are you talking about internal 20 investigations? 21 MR. GUILD: I'm talking about his knowledge. 22 MR. JORDAN: Of internal investigations? 23 MR. GUILD: I'm talking about his knowledge 24 of findings of harassment and intimidation at Comanche 25 Peak.

MR. JORDAN: Well, I'm going to instruct him not to answer until you define the -- what kind determinations you're talking about.

MR. GUILD: Well, unless the witness has a problem, and if he does, I'd be more than happy to clarify something that's unclear, but I really would like the question answered the way it's stated unless you have an objection. If you have an objection, I'd be happy to hear what it is and try to resolve it, address, do what have you.

MR. JORDAN: Well, my objection is this. I think that your whole line of testimony has been tied to internal workings of management designed to prohibit and preclude harassment and intimidation. Now you've asked a more global question, at least it appears to me more global, about findings of harassment and intimidation. If you're -- it's unclear to me whether you have now left one line of questioning and moved on to a more global line of questioning, and I that it's appropriate to ask you to clarify that before he responds to the question.

MR. GUILD: I'm sorry, the objection is what?

MR. JORDAN: I just stated the objection.

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MR. GUILD: I heard no objection. I'm not aware -- is that an objection to relevance?

Is that an objection that I can make some response to, I really don't know. The question seems to me is stated in the terms that have been used by the witness in his own testimony, and I'd that the

question be answered the way it was asked.

And that is, have there ever been, to your knowledge, findings of actual harassment and intimidation at Comanche Peak?

MR. JORDAN: Well, again -- you may answer the question but in doing so, you should communicate what your interpretation of the question is.

MR. GUILD: Please do, at all points.

And if you have a problem interpreting a question,

I want you to do whatever explanation you need to

to have an accurate and complete answer, all right?

MR. WALKER: Bob, could we go off the record for just a minute? We've got a logistical question here.

23 (Go on to the next page-----

MR. JORDAN: Let me briefly state that I am instructing Mr. Purdy in light of Mr. Guild's refusal to clarify his question to answer the question, but to limit your answer to situations with which you are familiar, or have knowledge involving internal management investigations by either TUGCO or Brown & Root of alleged instances of harassment or intimidation.

MR. GUILD: I'd ask the witness to respond to the question the way it was asked. If there's anything that's unclear about that question, please tell me. But the witness' own previous testimony is that he uses the terms "actual finding of harassment, intimidation."

Those are his words, not mine. I've asked that the witness tell me whether or not there have been to his knowledge any actual findings of harassment and intimidation.

In order to answer that question fully and completely and truthfully to the best of his knowledge, if he needs to condition that or explain that, the limits of his knowledge, the limits of his answer, I would ask that he do that, and that he do that at all points.

But it's highly inappropriate for his personal counsel to define the questions that -- define the questions that this party seeks to ask of the witness.

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MR. JORDAN: Mr. Guild, I'm not attempting to define your questions, except when you refuse to define them. Then I have no option.

If you're going to ask him about external investigations, as well as internal, then just make that clear. That's all I'm asking you to do. If you can't do that much, then --

MR. GUILD: I don't know what's in your mind, counsel. There seems to be --

MR. JORDAN: I don't have anything in my mind --

MR. GUILD: There seems to be some pregnant significance to this point that you have not disclosed to me because you have made a rather significant point about it.

If there is something here that I need to know about to have a clear and complete record on the issue of whether or not there have been actual findings of harassment and intimidation, within this witness' knowledge at Comanche Peak, I'd sure like to know about that.

That's the question that's pending, you see.

Because with your instructions to your client, you've

limited the scope of his answer. I submit that there

appears to be inference that by so limiting the scope

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his answer would not be full and complete. Now, I'd like a full and complete answer for the record.

MR. JORDAN: You mean you would like for him to articulate any external findings of which he is aware, as well as any internal?

MR. GUILD: If that's the material significance of your limiting instructions, yes; I'd like those limiting instructions to not apply -- to narrow the scope of the response.

I'd like the response to be full and complete.

MR. JORDAN: That's all I asked in the first place. If you had said that in the beginning, we wouldn't have had this discussion.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Internally, I was not -- nor am

I aware of any direct allegations of harassment or

intimidation that have been substantiated.

The only allegations of harassment within my internal organization have been subsequent to a couple of employees leaving my employment.

Therefore, I was not aware of any concern during the period of their employment. So neither do I know of any allegations, nor do I know of any findings that substantiate the allegations which didn't exist within my group.

If it is outside my group, still internal, the vast majority of personnel problems external to my group would be handled directly through the owner's functioning organization.

I would assume that Mr. Grier may have been involved in the investigation of harassment and intimidation. I am not made aware of the results of those findings.

I'm not saying that I wouldn't be if there were substantiated, but I'm saying that I haven't been.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q You're not aware of any?

A Yes.

Externally, I know of no allegations of harassment or intimidation that have been substantiated, or any findings that have been made against the owner for substantiated cases of harassment and intimidation.

Q So the answer to the question is no; right?

A Yes. Qualified internal and external, I have not heard of any substantiated; that's correct.

MR. JORDAN: So much for the pregnancy.

MR. GUILD: Well, that doesn't solve the question of whether the answer is true. I'm not suggesting that the witness has not answered within his

knowledge, but that may be for other sources than Mr. Purdy.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Is it consistent with your understanding of company policy, Mr. Purdy, that were there to be such a finding of harassment/intimidation, that the results of that finding would be communicated to the site generally?

A You're asking a hypothetical question. I'm going to have to give you a hypothetical answer.

Q Well, if you have to do a hypothetical, that would be fine. But if there's a procedure or a policy that specifies how it's to be done, even though it has never happened, tell me that to, please.

A Well, I think I've already said that to my knowledge there is no policy that describes harassment/intimidation per se on the project.

I would have to assume -- and I would be very vocal in saying that if one of my people were being harassed by the craft, and it was, in fact, substantiated to the point where it was substantiated harassment/ intimidation, I would want it to be communicated.

- Q And how would you want it to be communicated?
- A I would probably communicate that in a documented memo to all personnel on the project.
 - Q And why would you do that?

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A Just to insure and reinforce the fact that it is prohibited, and we in project management will not tolerate it.

Q Is it fair to conclude that you think it would be a useful purpose served by such communication in determining such conduct -- conduct of that specific sort from repetition?

A I think it would be useful only from the standpoint of reemphasizing to those who may have a tendency to do that that it's not prohibited. I do not believe that it is predominant in one of the projects.

Q All right. Would it be useful to communicate such result or finding in order to reinforce to your own people that such conduct is prohibited? Would that be a purpose served by such communication?

A Well, because I don't think my people are the kind that would tolerate harassment/intimidation -- I ash them please most of the time. I don't think there's any fear in my mind of any of my people being harassed or intimidated either because of their own dedication to the job or because they know that we wouldn't do it -- or wouldn't tolerate it.

Q What is the process by which a person who has -- Strike that.

What is the process by which an occurrence of

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harassment and intimidation is identified, is investigated, is made the subject of findings -using the word that you used -- and subsequent action?

If one of the people in my organization felt that they were the subject of harassment or intimidation. they would go to their leads or supervisors and make that known to them.

If they didn't go to their leads and supervisors, they can come to anybody in the management team to make it known to them.

Questions of harassment/intimidation would undoubtedly end up with either one of my managers and eventually with me.

I would want to talk to the individual and would then refer him to Mr. Boyce Grier, who has very good success in being able to conduct independent invstigations into those activities.

I would expect Mr. Grier to be able to provide Mr. Vega and myself with a conclusion of his investigation.

Mr. Grier doesn't provide recommendations on disciplinary actions or things of this nature, but he does provide results of his investigation.

If Mr. Grier, through his investigating

of these purported acts of harassment and intimidation, substantiated them, then Mr. Vega, myself, Mr. Frank and Mr. Merritt, I am sure, would resolve the issue internally within the project and take the necessary action to correct the situation and make sure that it wasn't known -- that it was known. Pardon me.

Q All right. Now, if that's the process as you understand it, how is that process communicated to persons working on the project?

A Every person on the project within the QA department knows that they are to bring problems to their lead or supervision. And it's not such a large organization that the path from then on isn't fairly well defined.

Q Is there a policy with respect to harassment and intimidation that specifies the process that you've described?

A Written policy?

Q Yes.

A Not to the best of my knowledge. Not that I recall.

Q So it's your testimony that this is a policy that's communicated informally -- communicated verbally?

A It's communicated verbally. It's an understood employee/supervision relationship, I believe,

in any industry.

Q Do you have any -- Strike that.

What is the policy at the site with respect to access by site employees to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

A Everybody at the site is aware of the fact that they have access to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, should they not be able to get satisfactory resolution to their concerns through supervision and management, including myself.

- Q Is that the policy?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q How is that policy communicated?

A The policy for access to the Commission is posted on the project, first of all. The responsibility to report concerns is proceduralized and is well known on the project.

Q I want to focus on the NRC. How is the policy with respect to access to the NRC proceduralized?

A Okay. The standard posters on -- I think it is the new NRC Form 3 and Part 55E's and 21's are posted on the project.

It is made known to them through the audiovisual presentation that is currently given and has been given to everybody on the project.

It is verbally communicated any time the situation arises or a question arises that may address what avenues an individual has to report concerns that they don't seek adequate resolution on.

I have personally made sure that my people know that I would certainly like a first crack at solving their problem, that they ought to know that they have access to the Commission and/or anyone they feel necessary to resolve a problem whenever they like.

Q I'm sorry. Were you through?

A Yes.

Q Now, in terms of written policy with respect to access to the NRC, is there anything in writing other than the NRC's Form 3?

A As I said, there's the audiovisual presentation that is a form of documentation to that employee of their access to the NRC.

I believe that Mr. Spence also put out a letter relative to that. I believe the right of everyone to go to the NRC is also addressed in that introductory little handout that we were discussing earlier -- I believe.

Q Do you know whether that handout -- Perhaps
I should ask counsel.

MR. GUILD: Do you know whether that handout

was made available in discovery?

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MR. WALKER: I don't know the answer. I have nothing to do with document production. We could

probably find out.

us to -- I haven't seen it. I would desire that it

MR. GUILD: I think it would be useful for

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be included. I don't even know what it says, but I

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think that it would be useful to have it to have a

complete record.

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And perhaps off the record or over lunch

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or something, we could see if we have one. I'll check

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with my folks, but I haven't seen it yet.

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THE WITNESS: All of my personnel in the QA department have an introductory required reading list

that requires them to read certain regulatory commitments,

including Part 21, 10 CFR 5055E, ANSI N.45.2.

BY MR. GUILD:

Where do they get their readings from?

We have all of those documents available for them -- make them available to them when they come on site to complete the required reading list.

> 0 You make copies for them?

I get copies of 10 CFR Appendix B, and most of those is part of my QA procedures. It's an appendix to the manual. We have copies available for the other

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documents that we provide to them to read.

a copy of Appendix B in that manual?

A They are in the manual. Each employee does not necessarily have a manual, but they are made available to them during their indoctrination to read, and they are -- Appendix B is part of the appendices to my QA procedures manual. The other documents we make available to them.

Q Make available can cover a variety of conditions, shall we say. The NRC always tells me that documents are available in the Public Document Room in Washington, D. C., if I want to catch a plane a thousand miles and do that, but that doesn't really help much.

In terms of knowledge of the content of those materials, are people tested on their knowledge of Appendix B? Have all of the people read Appendix B?

A To my knowledge, all the people in my organization have read Appendix B. That should be documented in their training files. Every clerk that comes in, all the way up, has that required list that includes those documents.

(Go on to the next page -----

End 4

Q Do you test people on their knowledge of 1 their rights to access to the NRC? 2 A No, I don't test people on the reading 3 list. I tell them if they have any questions to certainly bring them to our attention, but I don't give them a --5 you know, ten-question quiz on Appendix B, no. 6 Q Well, you test them on their qualification to 7 be an inspector, don't you? 8 A Yes, that's right. Q One of the things you don't test them on 10 is whether they understand their rights? 11 A Knowledge -- No, we do not test that on an 12 examination. 13 Q Now, the Form 3 you've referred to as the new Form 3 --15 Whenever it came out. 16 There was only one. You don't know of any 17 newer one than the only one, do you? 18 A No. In fact, Form 3, I had to look at it 19 a while back to remember what Form 3 was. I've seen 20 a poster --21 Q It has got a picture of the USA on it, 22 doesn't it? 23 Right. 24 That's all I can remember. You've got those 25

up on the site?

A Yes, on the site.

Q What does that form have to say about the responsibility of a person to go to their management prior to going to the NRC, if you know?

A I don't recall -- It emphasizes -- and I've been through this a couple of times, but I don't recall the exact words on the thing -- it emphasizes the necessity for them to report their problems. I don't ...

Q Is it your understanding that your people are responsible for coming to the management with a problem before they go to the NRC?

A My people can go to whoever they want to. I would hope they would give me the first crack at it.

Q What's the policy on that?

A What's the policy on that? The NRC has an open-door policy. I can't stop anybody from going to the Commission with their concerns, nor would I want to.

I would be concerned if they didn't have enough confidence in me or their immediate management to try and address their problem, if they didn't give us a crack at it. But there's certainly no policy to include that. And there's certainly no problem if that's

what they choose to do.

Q Are you aware of any instances of discouraging employees from going to the NRC?

A No.

Q Are you aware of any allegations or expressions of concern to that same effect?

A Allegations or concerns by --

Q By people about being discouraged.

A Being discouraged?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Would you tell me a little bit about this audiovisual presentation? Does it have a name, for example?

A Well, it's a "Quality Is My Job" presentation. It was quite professionally put together by the owner describing the quality assurance process, design, fabrication, installation and testing of Comanche Peak.

It identified within that audiovisual presentation everybody's responsibility to ensure that it was a safe plant and identifies how people have the opportunity to report concerns through various management and/or to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and/or hot lines to make concerns known.

It's a very good presentation.

Q And how long has that been around on the site, approximately?

A Six or eight months. It was given to everybody on the project after it was finalized. It's very pood.

Q And do your people have any role in its production or content?

A Several of my people are in it. It shows actual -- well, circumstances and them performing activities in various manufacturers -- or in the field, some actual field inspection.

The audiovisual presentation was presented to myself, two of my managers for any improvements and/or amplifications on it before it was finalized. It was then generally issued and shown to everybody.

Q Did you have any contribution at that point?

A I thought it was very well done as for people and what some of the good representations may be that show people working to achieve an end product of quality, like I have one inspector that's out there looking at some valve installation work.

It graphically depicts it very well.

Q And that's put together by the TUGCO people?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell me who, what organization, either by title or name?

A Let me make sure ...

Q What does it have to say -- and describe if you will -- it would be useful if there's a script of something. Have you ever seen a script of this thing?

A No.

Q Describe if you would, the best you recall, what does it communicate on the subject of access to the NRC. What is its content on that?

A It very clearly emphasizes that personnel have the right of access to the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission for the identification and resolution of concerns, that they feel they cannot get achieved from management.

It obviously identifies that your supervision or management are obvious points in that succession, if you're trying to get a concern resolved or identified. It indicates and emphasizes that you always have the right to bring those attentions -- those concerns to the attention of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Q Does it state specifically that they are encouraged to do that?

A I don't recall.

Q Does it state specifically that they are

free to go to the NRC regardless of whether they go to site supervision?

- A I believe it does.
- Q Are the terms "harassment" and "intimidation" used in the audiovisual presentation?
- A I believe they are, but that's not the topic that is discussed. Again, I --
 - Q Tell me what the content is on that subject.
- A That it will not be tolerated. Everybody has their job to do, and that quality is doing a job that is required by the owner, and the construction permits and by the law.
 - Q Does it define the terms?
- A You'd have to go to the text in which it was discussed. I've only watched it four or five times. I don't remember the exact words.
- Q Are there -- At other facilities, Mr.

 Purdy -- nuclear facilities under construction, there
 are what I'll just characterize for you as sort of the
 legendary incidents of craft/quality control inspector
 confrontations -- if you would.

And what I mean by that -- to give you some foundation for this series of questions -- there are run-ins between people, that sort of everybody on the job is involved in QC or QA knows about or knows about fourth,

fifth, sixth or eighth hand, perhaps, but has heard of; and they form sort of a basis of perception or understanding on the part of the people who get this information.

I'm not submitting to you that it's accurate one way or the other. I'm just saying they get an impression of a course of conduct. Those instances, I submit to you, have an effect -- in the case of a quality control inspector -- that inspector's understanding of how incidents of that sort, as he understands those incidents, will be handled by management based on how they've been handled before.

Just to give you an example: A craftsman and an inspector are up on a scaffold looking at a pipe weld. It has been a long day. The circumstances are such that it's a difficult piece of work.

The craftsman is tired, and the inspector has rejected a weld for not an atypical rejectable condition -- let's say, excess weave widths. They're just not doing it right. It's done over and over again. The're a lot of repair work.

Tempers flare; personalities may be involved.

The craftsman says, "If you don't stop nitpicking me or you don't leave me alone, I'll throw you off this scaffold."

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That gets handled. A complaint gets lodged.

There's an investigation, and there's some kind of action taken. Okay.

But for maybe months and years, people on the job know about Joe and Sam the fitter or the weld foreman and what happened in that incident.

Now, you've worked at this project and other nuclear projects. Is that consistent with your experience that there are incidents on the job of people in the QC discipline have an understanding about -- sort of in the legend category?

Am I communicating to you experience that's consistent with yours?

A Well, I'm a lousy story teller. I don't even remember the punch lines to jokes.

Q We're on the same wave length. Me either.

A There was a story at a previous project that I may be able to relate to legend. I don't recall any here or on previous projects that would qualify as legendary confrontations.

Q Where was that project?

A South Texas.

Q Okay. And was it the sort I'm talking about?

A QC/craft run-in?

A Yes, it was of that sort. The irony of it

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was that the general foreman was about 18 inches shorter and a hundred pounds lighter than the OC inspector, which is predominantly what made it legendary. But that also predominantly hit the papers -- a horrendous situation of harassment.

The following are the words of the QC inspector: "Pick your place."

But I've never interviewed the 6' 4", 245-pound inspector that was up on the catwalk. I don't remember anything of that legendary nature at either San Ofre or up here.

Q You're not aware of any -- I'm not asking you to tell me only -- identify only the most glaring -if you will. But when you came on the job in your present capacity and in the acting situation, you did as you've testified in Mr. Atchison's DOL hearing --

Uh-huh.

-- sort of got the lay of the land, talked to people about -- you know -- what people's reputations were and how people do their jobs, did what I assume is good management practice for a new manager.

Did it come to your attention that there were any stories, legends, any instances that had general circulation, widespread circulation that formed part of your QA people's understanding of how craft/QA

interacted.

MR. WALKER: I'm going to have to interpose a hearsay objection to that question, to the extent that --

MR. GUILD: Well, I appreciate -- I'm not asking him to attest to the truthfulness of any of those things. And what I'm trying to do is form a basis for understanding how he approached the identification of problems, if he identified problems or perceived problems, and how he handled -- as a foundation for how he handled the harassment and intimidation issue.

I, of course, don't suggest there's any truthfulness that's asserted -- attached to his understanding at this point.

MR. WALKER: You may answer.

THE WITNESS: I'm trying to think of one.

Probably the most legendary interface that

I can think of -- whether it was before or after I got
here -- was when my QC manager took the field construction
piping manager, and he went for a ride. We established
what the next QA management's policies were relative
to getting the job done.

That's sort of common knowledge everywhere.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Tell us a little bit about that so I'll understand what the circumstances were.

My QC manager is very forthright and is a very dedicated man. 2 Q Who is that, please? 3 Bob Siever. 4 He tends to do his job the right way and 5 not have any of his people interfered with, which he 6 does very effectively. He made that fact known to the construction superintendent, and we haven't had a 8 problem since. Tell me the story as it's understood. 10 That's about it. 11 Okay. Who is the construction manager 12 that he had a ride with? 13 Ken Liford. 14 Q And why did he have need to do this in the 15 first place? What were the circumstances? 16 A Well, he brought Bob up to the site with 17 me. He says, "Who is the meanest man in construction?" 18 I said, "Liford." 19 And he said, "Fine. I'll get back with 20 you." 21 Those were the circumstances. 22 What was the interface between Mr. Siever 23 and Mr. Liford? How does the story circulate? 24 Apparently it was very successful -- the 25

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24 25 story that was circulated by Mr. Liford and Mr. Siever.

All right. Are you aware of any instances that perhaps don't reflect so positively on the relationship between craft and quality assurance? What I have in mind -- I think you understand -- circumstances where people said, you know, "That fellow rejected somebody's final visual, and he threatened to punch him in the nose."

The guy who threatened him went out the gate the next day, or didn't go out the gate the next day.

Do you have any understanding of there being incidents of common or general knowledge reflecting adversely on the craft/quality assurance relationship?

MR. WALKER: Once again, to the extent that the question seeks to elicit testimony that is or may be adduced for the purpose of proving the truth of the matter asserted, it's my position that it is objectionable, as calling for hearsay testimony.

MR. GUILD: I appreciate that.

THE WITNESS: I will again state that I am not aware of any legendary or serious craft or QC interactions that have not been positive.

If you ever have the opportunity to see some of my people, you'd probably see why that was the case.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q And you believed that it would be important when you came on the job, Mr. Purdy, to make yourself aware of the existence of any such commonly discussed or commonly known instances?

A I believe it would be important for me to ascertain factual situations that occurred on the project. I wasn't particularly interested in hearsay.

Q Well, I appreciate that you wanted to know what actually happened, too. But I think you can see, don't you, that perceptions oftentimes are as important as fact? Perceptions are facts, of course. You've stated that, haven't you?

A At least to the individual that perceives, that's correct.

Q Sure. And that's what I'm -- If you don't think it's important, just tell me. But when you came on the job, did you think it was important to ascertain whether or not there were perceived -- commonly perceived incidents of adverse relations between craft and QC?

A No, I didn't think it was important because the reason I felt it was important for me to come on the job was to get the ASME certificates back, as I have explained earlier.

I didn't perceive it as a major craft/QC

interaction problem.

Q Well, I don't want to limit you to when you're doing your paper revisions. But you -- Do you get the drift of my question?

A I understand the drift of your question.

Q And the point I'm focusing on .s: Do you think it was important to find out whether there were commonly known instances -- because of the perception that that reflected on the part of the people who had those understandings, right or wrong?

A Well, I think it was important for me to establish myself in my management position, regardless of what happened in the past -- whatever that may be -- that we were here to run an organization the way that we felt it was necessary to both professionally and ethnically run it.

Q Okay. I appreciate that.

You don't disagree with me -- and I think you've said this before -- if there's perceived commonly on the site to be problems, then there are problems, regardless of whether those perceptions are based on inaccurate understanding of facts. That's true, isn't it?

MR. WALKER: Let me object to the question.

I think the question is stated much more broadly
than --

MR. GUILD: It is. I'm trying to ask a broad question just to kind of summarize. And I appreciate that it's broad. I could narrow it, if that's necessary, if the witness has a problem with it as stated, just tell me.

Can I try it that way?
BY MR. GUILD:

Q . I think you've told me already that if people perceive that there are problems, then there are problems.

A When I came to the project, the perceived problems were technical and programmatic. They weren't intrapersonal.

Q Right. That's a significant understanding on your part, and you've said that very clearly now.

But, generally speaking, let's assume that wasn't the case. Let's assume you didn't know. Would you agree that having an understanding of the nature of perceived problems is important to you as a manager?

A Yes. If I had perceived that as the major problem.

Q Okay. Fine.

second.

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Let's put it this way then. You got the lay of the land when you came on the job in your present capacity, and part of that was handled on what the perceived problems were, and your testimony is among those perceived problems was not problems in the craft/quality control interaction; right?

A That's correct.

MR. GUILD: Let's go off the record a

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. GUILD: Back on the record.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Doesn't it follow, Mr. Purdy, that if there were commonly perceived problems in that area and you were wrong, you didn't identify them, that would adversely reflect on your ability to properly implement the QA program in your area of responsibility at the plant?

MR. WALKER: I'm going to have to object to the question. I think it calls for a very substantial amount of speculation. A number of your questions have, and I've let them go.

But I think you've really gone pretty far in the amount of speculation that you're asking in this question.

MR. GUILD: I don't think it does at all.

MILLERS

It's a question that's answerable with explanation.

I'm not trying to get the witness to endorse an unqualified answer of one set or another. So feel free to explain any way you'd like.

It poses, though, a premise that there were perceptions of common problems in the QC/craft relation that he did not identify. I asked him to accept that as a premise for the question without endorsing the accuracy because he just said that he didn't perceive any. He doesn't believe they're there.

But with that premise -- and accepting that premise, doesn't it follow that if you failed to identify the perceptions of problems in that relationship, that that would adversely affect your ability to manage the QA function under your responsibility?

THE WITNESS: If you're asking whether or not a perceived question among the quality assurance personnel that there was in fact a dynamic tension between craft --

THE REPORTER: Pardon me?

THE WITNESS: If one of the perceptions was that there was a dynamic tension between craft and QC -- an unstabilizing influence on the project when I took over and I did not investigate that, would I be remiss in my duty, then the answer is yes.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q And if you didn't identify that problem at all and the problem was still there, likewise you would be remiss in your duty, wouldn't you?

A I assume that in that situation you're talking about dynamics with a constant velocity -- I would be remiss in my duty if it was pervasive. I would not be remiss in my duty if it was sporadic and did not identify it here -- That didn't mean it existed between Point A and B. It may just to Point A.

But I would still have to identify that.

MR. GUILD: Let's take a break now.

(Whereupon, at 1:00 p.m., the deposition was recessed, to resume at 2:00 p.m. of the same day.)

end 5

JRB:jrb FlsMaggie Schneider

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(2:27 p.m.)

Whereupon,

GORDON PURDY

the deponent, resumed the stand and, having been previously duly sworn, was further examined and further testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Mr. Purdy, are you required to, as part of your responsibility as QA for ASME code work to make available necessary information and the opportunity for inspection of your work place by an authorized nuclear inspector from the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Insurance Company?

A Yes.

Q And do you have procedures in your Comanche Peak

Quality Assurance Program that specify the duties and responsibilities of the ANI Inspector?

A We don't have a procedure that discusses the duties and responsibilities of the ANI Inpsector. We have a procedure that discusses what we have to do to support the independent inspector verification.

Q And like the other quality assurance procedures we discussed this morning, compliance with those procedures with respect to cooperation with the ANI is a requirement

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that under -- under Appendix B, 10 CFR Part 50?

A It's a requirement of the code, and, in that the Applicant committed to the ASME boiler pressure vessel code, it would be a part of the Appendix B; yes.

MR. GUILD: At this point, then, I would ask that a series of documents be marked for identification as Purdy 42-2.

> (The documents referred to were marked Purdy Deposition Exhibit No. 42-2 for identification.)

BY MR. GUILD:

Mr. Purdy, I show you documents entitled SIS Records for Monitoring QA/QC Programs, The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, and ask you if you can identify those as -- can you identify those documents?

(Handing documents to witness)

MR. WALKER: Can we go off the record for a minute?

MR. GUILD: Sure.

(Discussion off the record)

MR. GUILD: Back on the record.

BY MR. GUILD:

And the question pending is, please, Mr. Purday, can you identify those documents?

Those appear to be SIS documents from the ANI group.

MR. GUILD: For the record, there are a series of these; and let me simply read them off:

There is an identifying number that appears in the upper right-hand corner of the SIS documents; and the series is No. 314; No. 322A; No. G as in "Green"-051; No. 362A; No. 363A; 367-B; and 367-A.

At this time we would ask these documents so identified be bound into the record and received as exhibits.

MR. WALKER: May I examine the copy that's going to be the original exhibit.

(Pause)

MS. ELLIS: I would like to state for the record that we have discussed these documents with Applicant's lead attorney, Mr. Reynolds; and it is our understanding having spoken with him, that the objections Applicants previously had to our use of these documents in these proceedings on the basis that we had obtained these in the rate hearings, is now withdrawn.

And these documents are to be used in the same manner that any documents normally could be used in these proceedings.

We have not reached agreement as to relevance or any other matters along that line. The agreement strictly has to do with use.

It is our understanding from this that Applicants have no intention of now or later sueing CASE or in any matter

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taking similar further legal action for our having used these documents in this proceedings.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q As part of your obligations under the ASME Code and as a condition to performance of safety work pursuant to that Code, Mr. Purdy, would you agree that you are obligated to ensure that the authorized nuclear inspector, the ANI man, have free access to perform his inspection function?

A That is correct.

Q And you would agree that it would be inconsistent with your obligations under the Code and, by application, under Appendix B, if the authorized nuclear inspector were harassed, intimidated or otherwise impeded in the performance of his inspection function?

A Correct.

Q Do you have a copy of those documents that we have been talking about, and have read the package there; if you would, look at the first of those numbered documents, and that is SIS 314?

Does that reflect an unsatisfactory finding by the

A Yes, it does.

Q October 14, 1982 report?

A Yes.

MR. WALKER: Before we go any further with that

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I think it is going to be necessary for me to interpose at this point an objection on hearsay grounds to both these documents and any attempts to draw a conclusion based on their contents.

MR. GUILD: We, of course, maintain that these are permissible for proof of the truthfulness of the matters asserted therein; they are records that are made in the normal course of the implementation of the quality assurance program for Comanche Peak Facility.

And, as such, they have probative value of the substance of what's contained in those documents.

I represent to you, as the statement of Ms. Ellis reflects, that they were provided to CASE by Applicants and are, to the best of my knowledge, accurate photo reproductions of the original records as they appear to be on their face.

MR. WALKER: Okay.

I also need to request that -- I am not waiving my objection -- but I need to request a little bit of time to go through these.

I realize these have apparently been the subject of intensive discussions between you and Mr. Reynolds. However, I have responsibility for representing the Utility in this deposition; and I have not had an opportunity to look at them.

So I would request that you defer questioning about them until I have an opportunity to at least in a

cursory manner prepare myself with the documents.

MR. GUILD: That's fine.

What I would do, I would intend to examine from the documents; so let's do another subject, then, at this point. And we can take this matter up shortly.

MR. WALKER: I appreciate your consideration.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record)

MR. GUILD: Back on the record.

I have asked that what has been identified as

Purdy Exhibit 42-2, the series of numbered reports from the

Authorized Nuclear Inspector, be received in evidence and

bound into the transcript, as we did with the previous

exhibit.

MR. WALKER: I am going to have to reassert my objection on the basis of hearsay, and also I would state I would like to take an objection on the grounds of relevance; keeping in mind, as I mentioned before the break, while I have not had an opportunity to review these documents, it might be very helpful for me in terms of resolving at least the relevance issue, if you could state for the record how you perceive these documents to be relevant to the inquiry in the present proceedings?

MR. GUILD: Ms. Ellis informs me that collectively counsel for Applicants have had these documents -- of course,

they've had them for weeks.

And Ms. Ellis informed Applicant's counsel by correspondence quite a while ago of her intention to use these documents in this proceeding; and that is the basis for the agreement that she related she had with Mr. Reynolds.

So we certainly don't think there's a timeliness question in terms of the ability to address the substance.

Actually, I have no problem with, you know, taking what time you need to, to review documents today; but, on the merits:

It is clear to us that as the witness stated in response to my questions, the ASME Code work requires compliance by Applicants with assurances that the Authorized Nuclear Inspector who performs quality assurance inspection functions at the facility be unimpeded in the performance of his work by harassment, intimidation or other conduct that impedes the performance of inspection.

We believe that these documents are direct evidence of Applicant's failures to adhere to that obligation, and provide direct evidence of harassment, intimidation.

And that evidence of harassment and intimidation as documented by the records of the ANI representatives, we believe are direct evidence supporting CASE's position on the harassment and intimidation issue now before the Licensing Board.

MR. WALKER: Just so I am clear, you are referring to harassment and intimidation of the ANI?

MR. GUILD: Both the ANI representative -the harassment and intimidation were directed both at himself
and harassment and intimidation of those performing
inspection functions, including quality control inspectors
of Applicant's.

MR. WALKER: So it is your contention that these documents contain evidence of harassment and intimidation of QA/QC inspectors and personnel at the site.

MR. GUILD: Harassment both of ANI and of quality control site personnel.

MR. WALKER: Just so the record is entirely clear,

I do not intend to suggest, and it is not my position that
the use of the documents is in some way untimely in terms of
its use or their use, generally, in these proceedings.

My point simply was, like you, Bob, I'm not a regular player in the Licensing proceedings. I do have responsibility for this deposition and for interposing whatever objections may be appropriate and for providing whatever advice to Texas Utilities and the Witness as may be appropriate in light of things that come up in the deposition.

I have not personally had an opportunity to review these documents.

We can proceed in one of two ways -- and let me make

the offer of the alternatives; because if you have a strong preference for one over the other, I am perfectly willing to do my best to accommodate your preference.

It is my understanding that Mr. Reynolds and Ms. Ellis have been involved in discussions over these documents for some time; and, therefore, I am confident that Mr. Reynolds is quite familiar with them.

We can see if we can locate him and have him step in to this deposition for the purpose of handling the issues touching on these documents, including any interrogation of the witness regarding these.

Or, alternatively, I would have to ask, as I did, as a matter of courtesy, to me, that you give me a reasonable opportunity to acquaint myself with the contents before we proceed with interrogation.

MR. GUILD: At this time let's move to another subject.

Perhaps if you could alert Mr. Reynolds to that problem?

I am also faced with professional obligations elsewhere, and I need to catch a plane later this afternoon. So I want to try to cover, complete the rest of the deposition of Mr. Purdy; but I am unable to extend to you the professional courtesy of taking time for recessing the deposition to allow you to prepare by reading the documents,

and accomplish my obligations to see that the other subjects of examination are covered.

So what I would intend to do is to turn from the subject of these documents and to complete the balance of the deposition.

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And if there's time at the end, perhaps we can take a recess so that you can review these, or perhaps get Mr. Reynolds to step around the corner and handle this subject.

But for now, if perhaps you want to alert him to that problem, this might be a good time to do it; otherwise, I think the best thing to do is move with the balance of Mr.

Purdy's examination.

MR. WALKER: Okay.

One additional consideration, and that is, it is my understanding that Mr. Reynolds is leaving sometime this afternoon, as well. And if it is your intention to complete the deposition today -- and I certainly hope we could -- perhaps I should see if I could locate him now. Because otherwise we may find ourselves at the end of the day with you not having sufficient time for me to be able to review the accuments, and Mr. Reynolds no longer available as an alternative.

MR. GUILD: Let's take about five minutes and see

if we can hash that one out.

(Recess)

MR. GUILD: Back on the record.

MR. WALKER: We should establish on the record what the resolution is.

MR. GUILD: I should state that, given our scheduling exigencies and the fact that we all have to catch planes and complete Mr. Purdy this afternoon, that I have agreed not to examine on the subject or the content of the documents.

And our position is that they are in evidence as substantive evidence for purposes of proving the truth of the matters contained in those documents, since, clearly properly received as, among other things, records kept as specified by the QA program in the normal course of implementation of that program at the facility; as well as for purposes of demonstrating the state of Mr. Purdy's awareness, knowledge or opportunity to be aware of the incidents of harassment, intimidation and impediments in the ability of the ANI inspectors to perform their job.

So we offer them as substantive evidence and rely on them for that purpose.

MR. WALKER: For purposes of clarity of the record, it is my understanding that the fact that a document is offered into evidence in this proceeding, by no means means that it has been received into evidence until such time as the Board rules on its acceptability.

And let me again state, so that we're perfectly clear on it, that the offer is made by the Intervenor subject to my objection, first, on relevancy grounds; and, second, on hearsay grounds.

MR. GUILD: That's understood.

MR. WALKER: And I believe that Mr. Bachmann may wish to add something.

MR. BACHMANN: Staff objects to the admission as evidence.

Staff does not agree that these should be received in evidence as to the truth of the matters asserted therein; that is basically the hearsay objection; we cannot cross-examine the preparer of the reports.

We do not object to their being admitted as business documents, but that the narrative or writings in these documents -- this goes to the weight of the evidence, that the Board, when it rules upon admissibility, should be aware that there's no opportunity to question the preparer.

And, therefore, we do not agree they should be accepted for the truth of the matters stated therein.

MR. GUILD: I'll try to move quickly through a series of questions with you, and, of course, you take whatever time you need to complete your answer. But let me just preface it by saying, what I am interested in ascertaining is your description of your knowledge and involvement in a number of

events relating to specific named people whom I'm sure you'll be aware of, a number of whom you have identified already.

These are people who in one way or another were involved and were the victims of conduct that we assert epresents harassment, intimidation, or actions that impeded or sought to impede the performance of their safety functions at the facility.

And, along the lines of the examination that has taken place so far, I am interested in your involvement in those instances, and the basis for your conclusions regarding those instances.

And I state that so you'll have some handle on where I'm going with this.

And I would be interested in you telling me what facts you know that bear on that line of inquiry, when we go through these subjects.

Let's talk first about an inspector named Linda Carol Barnes.

Do you know Ms. Barnes?

- A Yes, I do.
- Q All right.

And what work did Ms. Barnes perform at the facility?

- A Ms. Barnes was in a documentation review process.
- Q What was her position?
- A She was a document -- she was a document

technician, by job description, who reviewed in-process
documentation to assure compliance with the QA program.

Q Are you aware of any concerns on her part that
she was impeded in the performance of that function?

A I became aware when she informed me of those facts after she had, for all practical purposes, left the site; yes, sir.

Q Just describe briefly for us what's important about how you learned that and what you learned and what you did as a result of what you learned?

A Yes.

Ms. Barnes did not arrive for work one day. And I became aware of her absence as she was also going to give testimony in another Department of Labor investigation.

Q And who did that involve?

A That was for Sue Neumeyer.

Q All right.

A Ms. Barnes did not come in to work the Thursday, and we tried to contact her; but she had no telephone we could reach her at.

Similarly, she did not contact me on Friday, the following day.

The following Monday she had not made any contact into the office, and my administrative assistant asked me how I wanted to handle the situation; as, normally, three days

without calling in, you assume the employee is not coming back.

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"Ms. Barnes didn't have a telephone and that we had been unable to locate her. I didn't want to terminate her, as

And I told my administrative assistant, I said,

I believe it was Tuesday when the other employee

And she asked if I had a few minutes to discuss

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there might be a rational reason for her not calling in."

notified me that Ms. Barnes had talked to her, and that she had

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some problems. And the other employee had urged Ms. Barnes

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to get ahold of me, as the other employee felt that I should

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be able to hear and respond to Ms. Barnes concerns, which

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Ms. Barnes agreed to do so -- the following Wednesday she

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called.

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some problems she had.

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And I said, "certainly."

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And she said, "well, it might be rather lengthy over the phone."

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And I asked her: would she feel more comfortable talking to me personally?

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She said, yes, she would.

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I said, "Well, would you like to come back down

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to the project in my office, or what would you prefer, to meet me somewhere else? Whatever you would like?"

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She said she'd like to meet me somewhere else.

And I said, "All right, where would you like me to meet you?"

And she asked if I could meet her on the square in downtown Granbury.

And I made arrangements to meet Linda down there about 1:30.

And I was a few minutes late in arriving, but when I got there, I asked Linda if she was planning on coming back to work; and she said she wasn't really sure.

And I asked her or I relayed to her that I was aware she had some problems, that the other employee had already told me; she had already talked to me. And I asked her if she would tell me what her concerns were.

MR. WALKER: Excuse me.

Before Mr. Purdy begins his description of Ms.

Barnes' report to him of what her problems may be, -- may have been -- we would like to interpose an objection on the basis of hearsay, to the extent that there may be any intention on the part of Intervenors to use Mr. Purdy's report of what Ms. Barnes told him for or in an attempt to prove the truth of the matters asserted in Ms. Barnes' statements to him.

Bob, if you like, I realize that you're probably operating under the tightest time constraints of any of us; I'd be willing to find some sort of abbreviated way of

asserting this kind of objection any time your questions seek to elicit what would otherwise be hearsay testimony.

And I'm not -- I don't have a specific proposal in mind; but in the interest of making it possible for you to meet your schedule, if you have any suggestions, as long as we can have my objection clearly noted, and considered by the Board at such time and in the event when this issue may arise; I am perfectly happy to do my best to aid you in your interest in getting out of here.

MR. GUILD: I would just suggest that's fine.

I appreciate the offer.

If you just -- it would be helpful, it seems to me, if you state or just note your hearsay objection.

I don't believe you are obligated to, frankly; I think that if you assert that objection later -- all objections of that sort are certainly reserved, as best I understand the agreed-upon procedure.

But in any event it seems to me that just simply noting that you have a hearsay objection seems to clear that point. And that would save us a lot of extended argumentation.

This topic will likely come up as we move through a series of witnesses. And that would certainly suffice for my purposes.

MR. WALKER: Fine.

Then when the issue comes up I'll simply state something along the lines of "objection on the grounds of hearsay," or something like that.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Now, then, Mr. Purdy, what did she relate to you?
What problems did Ms. Barnes raise to you?

A Ms. Barnes related that she had a problem with her compensation in the tasks she was doing.

She related the concern that nobody appeared to know what they were doing.

- Q Meaning the document reviewers?
- A Document reviewers.

She stated the concern that in one curring from vacation that some construction procedures and engineering specifications that she would use in her job were no longer there; they had been taker over by quality engineering.

And she stated that one supervisor reminded her that he would put whatever he had to on a piece of paper to get her to sign it.

- Q Who was that supervisor?
- A As I recall it was a gentleman named Dwight Woodyard.

Her concern with to procedures and specifications was when she questioned the individual that had them who was a

site mechanic level-3.

She said, "Well, how am I supposed to use the documentation?"

And he related to her, "Well, if you need them, I have them."

And she asked, "Do you have all of them?"

And he says, "I don't know. I got whatever they gave me."

That, I am assuming implied to her, that he wasn't sure whether he had all the tools that were required to do the job.

I responded to each of those concerns of hers verbally, with Ms. Barnes.

And I explained to her the system of compensation and some of the efforts that were being made to investigate the compensation.

And she related to me that we had basically lied to her once before in the way of compensation.

And I explained to her, that really was incorrect. That we were attempting to implement a program to recognize sequential levels of proficiency within the documentation area; and that prior to being able to implement those the salary program changed; but we were now looking at other avenues.

And that had been a question, I guess, for, oh,

1	three months, we'd been looking at that, somewhere in that
2	vicinity.
3	Q She raised that question of you before?
4	A She raised it to me once before, and strictly as
5	conversation at that time.
6	Q And had you assured her that you would look into
7	seeing she was appropriately certified for the duties she was
8	performing?
9	A I told her I would look into seeing if there was
0	something relative to the compensation. And if she should
1	basically be compensated for that, that we'd take a look at
2	the entire process of compensation; that would be the new
3	certification program.
4	Q Did you do it?
5	MR. WALKER: I think we should clarify which of the
6	two conversations with her you were just referring to?
7	THE WITNESS: That was the first conversation about
8	three months earlier.
9	BY MR. GUILD:
0	Q Did you honor your commitments made to her in that
1	first conversation?
2	A I honored my commitments to look into it.
3	In fact, I came to the point of trying to implement
4	another program across the project; but that was subsequently

voided out in about November; because we changed the project

1 compensation, the wage and salary compensation. 2 Q You still haven't answered my question to you. Did you honor your commitments to her? 3 A I said I would look into it and see what I could do. Did you tell her that? A Yes. 0 Before she came to you the second time? A Yes. And what did you do then? 0 I believe passing in the hall one day, she had asked 10 how we were making out. I told her "not very well." 12 I don't believe I sat down and explained it to her in detail. 13 Before you go to the other detaisl, Mr. Purdy, is 14 it your testimony that Ms. Barnes did not raise a concern 15 about sexual harassment? 16 17 A Sexual harassment? 18 O Yes? Never mentioned it. A O In those words or in substance? 20 Wait a minute. Let me step back one. 21 She mentioned something about Mr. Bennetcin 22 making a statement to her that she didn't particularly care 23 for. 24 Q And id she ask you if that was sexual harassment? 25

A I think she probably could have.

Q Who is Mr. Bennetcin?

A He is one of the supervisors.

Q He was her supervisor at this time?

A Yes, at that time he was.

Q Now, I think you were telling me that she responded to each of these concerns verbally at the time?

A Yes, sir.

I told her that I would again look into the question of compensation; that the subject had not been forgotten. It was just taking a little bit more time than we anticipated for coming up with a program where we could evaluate where a person in documentation review, to establish a compensation program for them.

Relative to specifications, I discussed with her that I really wasn't sure why the specifications and construction procedures were necessary for her to do her job; because the Part 2A procedure was supposed to define what was necessary in the way of document verification.

I explained to her that I was sure that the site mechanic level-3 said he got what he got and what they gave him, was really his way of responding to the question. I don't think he meant to imply that he didn't have everything, or he didn't care if he had everything, or that he only had what was given to him.

But that I would look into that.

I responded to her concern about nobody really understanding what they were doing by asking her if the requirements for the document review were not identified in the procedures?

She says, "well, yes and no; but that nobody appeared to be trained or -- on the programs to be implemented relative to the document review."

And I had indicated to her that I would certainly look at that one; because it was my understanding that everybody was in fact trained to perform that through on the job training, and the information was available in QA procedures and instructions that were to implement those requirements.

And that I would get back to her on that one, also.

And I told her that I would talk to the supervisors to try and ascertain the intent of their statements of -relative to -- at that time I think I just committed to
looking into the statement of whatever you want on a piece
of paper to get you to sign it off, -- meaning that I would
talk to Mr. Woodyard about that, about that particular
statement.

I asked her at that particular point -- I guess the conversation took about, oh, maybe 15, 20 minutes -- I asked her at that particular point if she would like to come back

and go to work, because she was a valuable employee and I had really no desire at all for her not to come back to work; and that I would definitely take care of and look into those considerations and get back to her on them.

And she had indicated to me, well, she wasn't quite sure at that time; she wasn't sure she wanted to go back to work.

So I asked her if she would at least sit down and think about it, since she had brought some concerns to my attention that I thought were significant and warranted looking into; and that she certainly didn't have to be afraid of any of the supervisors or people that she was working with getting on her case about bringing her concerns to me; because I appreciated the opportunity to address them.

And she said, well, -- again she said, well, I don't think I am going to come back to work.

And I asked her if she would at least call me Monday and let me give her a status on what I'd looked into and what I'd found.

And to make her decision at that time if she'd like to come back to work.

She said that she'd do that.

And that afternoon I went back to work and started a personal exensive review of the QA procedures and the programs; took a look at the personnel that were doing the

document review, and discussed with the owners the necessity of coming up with a compensatory program that would provide those personnel with an economic benefit predicated upon their qualifications, of course.

I talked to a few of the individuals, and what I found out was that in any given activity, they understood what they were supposed to do.

Of course, they actually understood how to look at a weld data card and to determine whether or not the right welding procedure had been verified by QC, and what was used, and whether the hold points were identified, and basic requirements of 45-209 for accuracy and legibility were accomplished.

But they didn't understand how that weld data card fit into the entire completion of the particular line.

And so it dawned on me that that particular point, that even though they may be getting on the job training, for the specific actions, they may not understand the overall program relative to system completness that they were getting involved in.

I look into procedures and, again, found that although the requirements were there, there were several procedures that you had to go to in order to be able to draw the whole picture.

It wasn't -- it wasn't a question of being able

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to look at one procedure and give the entire story from A-to-Z relative to the final verification process.

I talked to the quality engineering manager and asked him about the movement of the codes or specifications and construction procedures.

And he iterated to me that they were being moved because it is a quality engineering assurance responsibility to maintain those, and that any changes to issues to those procedures or specifications are required by the program to be reviewed in the Brown & Root program -- be reviewed by quality engineering to determine procedural changes should be made and the QA program should be addressed relative to those changes.

And that really emphasized the fact that it was our intent to provide very clear and precise procedures to QA personnel and not make it necessary that they go to numerous other documents to try and figure out what they had to do relative to determining how to complete their job.

I asked him to look into the level-3 statement about, well, I have everything they gave me.

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We verified through the audit that we had the necessary changes. What he was doing was just giving one of his typical responses which probably was not appropriate under the circumstances, but it didn't mean to allude to anything technically.

I started at that time on a project to pull the procedures back into a very clear picture of the document review people on how to perform their functions and what was necessary for them to verify.

As I indicated, I started rewriting that procedure. I went down and talked to the owner and discussed with the owner the necessity of implementing a more formal training program for the documentation personnel which covered not only the individual activities but the entire scope of the verification process from the acceptability of a piece of documentation through the certification of the entire system.

I told them that I felt that under the circumstances that we should probably, and it would be probably more than to provide a valid certification of their qualifications in lieu of the fact that we were going to be proposing very specific training for them in that function and that in doing so it would also provide me to encompass them under the normal inspector wage and salary program which the owner agreed to do.

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Linda called back Monday and I indicated to her that I had looked into some of her concerns and that I found that some of those concerns definitely required addressing, not because I was concerned with what had been done in the past, but because I wanted to make sure that everybody in the organization understood what was necessary for ASME certification from the beginning to the end, and in view of that had also developed a program with the owner to implement more formal training and examination and certification in that process and told her that the Quality Engineering Manager had got back to me and had indicated that there was no malice and intent in the level three statements, that he thought he had of the documents, but he didn't know, he had whatever we sent him, and iterated to her again that I appreciated her coming and would like her to come back to work and that she certainly didn't have to worry about anybody there.

She said no, I don't think I am ready yet, and I said well, I am going to be starting the first formal class in the verification inspection, the new classification Wednesday at 3:30 and that will be on our time, and indicated to her that she had been a very good employee during the time that she was there and that she had a good amount of experience in the review of piping documentation and I hated to lose her talent and asked her if she wouldn't reconsider

and if she showed up at the first class Wednesday, I would assumed that she was just off without pay and would start over again.

She didn't show up Wednesday and didn't show up Thursday. On Friday she called and I asked her, I take it you weren't too excited about coming back to work since you didn't come to class on Wednesday, and she said I decided not to return.

I said do I interpret from that that you are resigning, and she says well can I get an ROF, and I indicated to her that it was not practical at that time or possible at that time for me to give her an ROF since there were very specific requirements under which ROF's were administered under the project, and that in fact her absence would be a loss in the group and I would probably end up having to bring someone else up out of the field in order to get the work done and that I was not undergoing a general reduction in force and I couldn't see how I could within our policies give her an ROF.

She said well, I guess that is the way it has got to be, and I put her down as a voluntary resignation and that was the last I heard until the Department of Labor issue.

Q Did Ms. Barns say to you words to the effect that in light of the fact that quality assurance procedures

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are unavailable or not current, how can she properly perform
her function as a reviewer of quality assurance documentation?

A I don't recall her talking about quality assurance procedures. I recall her talking about the specifications in the construction procedures which shouldn't have been necessary to do the job.

Q Do you recall answering in substance that you can't?

A If the quality assurance procedures weren't there.

Q Did you tell her that? Did you agree with her?

A I am trying to recall. She may have mentioned quality assurance procedures, in which case I would definitely indicate you can't. That is distinctly possible.

Q And I believe you stated that in your opinion Barns was a competent employee.

A Yes, and I have no reason to believe otherwise.

Q Ms. Sue Ann Newmeyer, do you know Ms. Newmeyer?

A Yes.

Q Would you identify her and what job did she hold at the facility?

A Sue Ann Newmeyer at the time she left was a fully qualified quality control inspector in the ASME/CC organization.

Q What discipline was she in?

...

A ASME/QC. I only have the one discipline.

Q And they all do weld inspection and they do fit-up inspection and they do hangers, et cetera?

A We have developed the program so that we have expanded their horizons into piping and supports.

MR. WALKER: For clarification purposes, at several points in this deposition the example that has been used has been welding inspection. It is my understanding that not all welding inspection is done in the ASME program.

THE WITNESS: That is correct. Only the safety class one, two and three welding is inspected under the ASME program.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Did it ever come to your attention that

Ms. Newmeyer raised concerns regarding harassment, intimidation
or interference with her ability to perform her functions
effectively as a quality control inspector?

MR. WALKER: Objection, hearsay.

THE WITNESS: The fact that she was concerned about her position within the quality control organization come to my attention, yes.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q And describe the circumstances of that, how you became aware of that and what you did about it.

A Miss Sue Ann Newmeyer had had some back trouble,

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and had ended up having some nonsurgical correction done, and I am not sure what the name of it is. As a result of that, the doctor had recommended or had basically given her a prescription that she should be placed on light duty for a period of time.

Miss Sue Ann Newmeyer was placed over in the fabrication shop doing inspections since she was a qualified inspector. She had indicated to her supervisor that she was having trouble even at that point in standing up and asked if he had a desk job.

At that particular time we were just starting the N-5 certification program and the supervisor had indicated to her that he had the N-5 program going and he could transfer her down there since she had been on the project for quite a while and would a credible amount of, or a large amount of basically maturity to the organization.

She said that would be fine. She was transferred down to that organization for a while and came to the supervisor one day indicating that ---

Q Who is the supervisor you are talking about?

A This is Dwight Woodyard. --- indicating that she was coming under a lot of pressure in there because everybody was concerning that she was making so much more than they were and asked if she could be moved somewhere else.

At that particular time we also had an opening in the in-process documentation review group under Dwight. She was transferred up there and during the process of her documentation review found an inconsistency in a piece of welding documentation where there was a question on the day that the QC inspector performed an inspection with respect to the day that the activity actually took place.

It appeared that he signed off the inspection by the documentation, by the date on the documentation the day before the actual process occurred.

She discussed this with Mr. Woodyard, and Mr. Woodyard said well, you certainly have to identify that as non-conforming. She wrote a non-conformance report on it and the QC manager came in to talk to me about it and ---

Q Who is that, please?

A Bob Seaver. He said that what he wanted to do was to get the inspector up there with Mr. Woodyard himself and Sue Ann and discuss exactly what had been found on that and get to the bottom of the story.

I was not at that meeting, but it was my understanding at that meeting, however ---

Q Tell me what your understanding comes from, if you would, please.

A In discussions with Mr. Seaver. It is my understanding that in all aspects Mr. Seaver and Mr. Woodyard

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commended Sue Ann for bringing the thing to his attention and definitely put the burden of proof on the inspector to verify that he in fact had not falsified that particular record.

Apparently Sue Ann Newmeyer, which I personally Go not believe, construed that to be that she was going to lose her job for identifying a non-conformance.

This was brought to my attention only after Boyce Grier called me in and said that Sue Ann had been down to see him and was very concerned about her job because of identifying the non-conformance with welding documentation.

I assured Boyce that I was aware of that particular situation and that in no way, shape or form was Sue Ann doing anything other than exactly what she was supposed to do and there was definitely nothing relative to her job that was in danger at all. In fact, quite the contrary.

Sue Ann had been on a week's vacation earlier and shortly after that episode submitted a letter of resignation to go to a differenent job. As that time approached, I guess the day before her resignation was to become effective, She Ann came in and said that is it, I want to leave now and I don't want to wait around. We went ahead and processed her out the gate and that was the last I heard of Sue Ann Newmeyer until the Department of Labor case.

Sue Ann Newmeyer would not have been terminated

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and would still be working today, and to the best of my knowledge by all the information I have and from what I had seen was a very good inspector. In fact, on two occasions I went to the home office to get educational assistance, money to reinburse Sue Ann for some independent studies she had conducted relative to some ASNT work and for a welding metals course at the University of Ohio.

Q What did Ms. Newmeyer state to you was her concern about the way that the non-conformance report processing had been handled?

A As I recall, she didn't say anything to me about that. Just before she terminated she brought me an open letter. I think the title of it was "An Open Letter To Brown and Root Management" that discussed issues like treating adults like adults and together we can conquer the world, except that we are bound to fail. I am not being facetious. That is basically the type of words that were in the letter, and I wasn't quite understanding where it was coming from.

Then after Sue Ann had left it was brought to my attention that she had marked on an exit interview with the owner that she had marked on an exit interview with the owner that she was -- could no longer stand the pressures of the "nuclear MAFIA" -- whoever the hell that is.

I will reiterate, however, that I never had any

detrimental reports or any negative reports about Sue Ann in her employment.

Nor did Sue Ann come in relating any of the concerns she had.

Q I am going to read a statement that I would purport to be Ms. Neumeyer's statement made to the Texas Employment Commission with respect to an application for unemployment compensation.

MR. WALKER: Excuse me, Bob, do you intend to make that an exhibit?

MR. GUILD: I don't, no.

And I just want to -- it's a summary of the events relating to the subject we were just talking about. And what I would like you to do is to listen to it, and you can read it if you'd like to; but tell me if there is anything in there that you know to be misstatements of fact, inaccuracies.

MR. WALKER: I am going to need to object to the questioning based on this docum ent, first, the lack of foundation; second, on hearsay grounds, and, third, because the document itself is not to be made an exhibit to this.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q I wrote an NCR, a nonconformance report, against
weld engineering and an inspector for not following
procedure. After I wrote the NCR, I was called into a meeting

with my supervisor, 2 superintendents, and leadmans. I was questioned as to why I did not check with the inspector involved, and I told them that I had, and the inspector had told me that his lead man, the one present in the room, had told him to sign the documentation. This was against procedure.

After that I was afraid for my job and went to see a Mr. Boyce Grier. He said he would investigate my concerns and get back with me.

Mr. Greier called a couple of hours later and told me not to worry. Later I was taken aside by my supervisor and told my name was on top of the layoff list. I asked why, as I was an A-inspector for almost five years with the colmpany, was I ahead of the 15 new people that had been brought into QC from craft.

I said when those people were brought in to QC management had told the rest of us inspectors that the new people were trainees and understood that they would be laid off first.

Later my supervisor came back to me and said they were planning on transferring me to weld engineering, but with a cut in pay from \$14.35 per hour to possibly \$6 per hour.

I feel that all of this came about because of the NCR which the superintendent voided and asked me to sign

concurrence with. I refused. I was afraid that those fictitious charges and documentation would be trumped up against me. I had seen this done to another inspector and I would not be able to pursue my profession. So at that

I share the statement with you and I represent to you that it's the statement of Ms. Neumeyer, and what I would like you to do is, if you can, if there's anything in there that you know to be incorrect factually, please identify that, please? And explain?

A The NCR was against the inspector, and not weld engineering, since he was the individual actually involved in inspection. I mean, welding engineering didn't have anything to do with it.

Q Okay.

point I resigned.

I recall the superintendent did call her in and asked her if she checked with the inspector, but in no way was it a harassing type of a meeting. They were asking her if she had checked to see whether or not he had made a mistake, or if he could justify the mistake.

Mr. Woodyard explained that meeting to me. I was not there. But that's the way I understand it.

I do not believe that the lead man, the one present in the room, told the inspector to sign off the documentation.

Again, that, again, is strictly personal opinion, because that's not my understanding of the scenario.

- Q Who was the lead man?
- A That was Terry Mancini.

It definitely was against procedure, and that's why I do not believe that Terry would do that.

I saw no reason for her to be afraid for her to be afraid for her job.

My discussions with Mr. Seaver and Mr. Woodyard indicate that they were certainly not using that as a concern for her job.

Mr. Grier probably called her after this discussion was made.

There's never been a layoff list. There was not a layoff list during that time. We had not addressed having a layoff at that time because we still had a great deal of work to do.

And I am afraid that her concerns about seniority and layoffs may be in time with the project, but I don't believe that there would have been any implication that she was going to be on the layoff list.

And, in fact, she would not have been, even if there was one.

I had never discussed transferring her to welding engineering, nor had Bob Seaver. She has never undergone a

1 reduction in pay, nor was one intended.

The NCR was voided after obtaining corroborative evidence from an individual who was not particularly a friend of the inspector, although a fellow inspector; but he was there on the date it occurred; and that the gentleman did in fact put down the wrong date.

He had in his record that it was on the day when the welding, after the welding had actually occurred.

And it was my understanding that Sue Ann did accept that answer and the voiding. It was discussed with her.

And I've already said that any time we void an NCR that the voided NCR returns to the lead and is discussed with the individual initiating the NCR to be sure that they understand.

- Q Let me interrupt you for one moment:

 The corroborative evidence came from whom?
- A It came from another inspector that was with the man, a trainee.
 - Q Do you know who that was?
 - A I don't recall the name.
- Q And how did you come to understand about the corroborative evidence?
 - A My QC manager.
- Q I will show you a document, it's entitled Brown & Root Quality Assurance Department Nonconformance Report

and it is identified as NCR No. 12963, and I ask if you can 1 identify that. It is a copy? That's one page out of nine. 3 It appears to be a copy of the NCR in question. 4 I wish the other 8 pages were here because they 5 also contain, I believe, an amplification of what I have 6 been discussing. Q I've got some other pages of this. Let's piece 9 together what we need to make a complete set. Is this a weld data card that's associated with 10 11 that, the weld in question? A It appears to be. 12 13 0 Okay. 14 I've got another weld ata card, the same piece. 15 MR. WALKER: All of these, for the record, appear 16 to be copies. BY MR. GUILD: 17 18 I am showing you the second document which I purport to be part of the same package. 19 Does this -- showing you one that's -- does the 20 identifying information appear in the upper left-hand corner, 21 Mr. Purdy? 22 Is that the weld number? This is the line number. 24

What do you need to identify this particular

document or piece of work? Which number is the identifying

Q All right.

1 Prior to 1-26-84, the version of the document that I am showing you, does not include that notation? 3 MR. WALKER: Let the record reflect that the 4 copy being referred to in the last question is the copy that 5 appears to have been stamped with a rubber stamp with the 6 phrase "for office and engineering use only." MR. GUILD: Yes. THE WITNESS: Yes. 9 BY MR. GUILD: 10 And do you see under that rubber stamp the same 11 dates, 1-14-84, lined out, lined through; and 1-17-84? 12 Yes, I do. A 13 It appears to be the same document? 14 A Yes. 15 With the one exception. 16 With that exception? All right. 17 MR. WALKER: I think the record should also 18 reflect that, Bob, you mentioned that these are not very good 19 copies. 20 And one of the copies, the one that appears to have 21 been rubber-stamped, particuarly, has at least some of its 22 text cut off in the right-hand margin due to the manner in which this document was photocopied. 24 I think we need to note that for the record.

MR. GUILD: Yes.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q And, Mr. Purdy, if any of the information that's material appears on that part of it that's not available, tell me; but the focus of the nonconformance report is on the part of the document that's available to us, and that's the dating which appears in the center of the document.

Correct?

- A Correct.
- Q Now, help me with this a little bit:

 We've got some other documents, and they may add

 up to the total number of pages.
 - A All right.
- Q I am going to hand you a series of seven additional pages and could you identify those? They are in no particular order, so maybe you could put them in order as you go through.

MR. WALKER: Are you going to make these exhibits? (Pause)

THE WITNESS: Page 3 of 9, I cannot find a page 2 of 9.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q What should page 2 be?
- A I am not sure. If I had the original NCR package...
- Q All right.

Okay, we're missing a page?

A Page 3 of 9 is a process sheet for the field weld 40C, which appears to be the weld number. We're missing the number on the drawing.

MR. WALKER: For the record, you are missing part of the line number on which of the pages?

THE WITNESS: Repair process sheet. Page 3 of 9.

MR. WALKER: Also for the record, it would appear that part of the number, the drawing number on the weld data card is missing, on both copies, I believe.

MR. GUILD: Counsel, I represent for the record that these copies were obtained from Ms. Neumeyer and maybe, Mr. Purdy, you could just tell me:

BY MR. GUILD:

Q During the normal course of business would the originals of these, these nonconformance report with attachments, be maintained as part of the plant's permanent quality assurance records?

- A Right, definitely.
- Q So you would have this NCR at the site?
- A We would have it at the site; yes, sir.

MR. GUILD: Counsel, I intend to have this marked after we go through this, and if there is a better copy that could be substituted, or if there are any material parts of these that are unclear or illegible I would be more than happy to ask that we substitute a better copy from Applicant's

1 records, if need be.

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MR. WALKER: Well, that's fine. I think, however, it's necessary that we note these situations in which identifying marks are either obscured or not visible on the documents; because part of what we are attempting to ascertain here is whether all of these psieces of paper that you have provided are in fact part of the same NCR package.

MR. GUILD: Yes.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q We got through 3 of 9?
- A 4 of 9 is a NDE Part-2 report.
- Q Take a look at that page 4, now, Mr. Purdy; does that reflect that that weld was radiographed on or after the 14th of January 1984?
 - A That wes the subject of the NCR.
 - Q Okay.

It was radiographed on the 16th?

- A Information RT was performed on 1-16-84.
- Q All right, thank you.

Rejectible indication?

A Yes.

I have 5 of 9, it's a 1-15-84, RT report, apparently conducted the day earlier than page 4 of 9, apparently on the same weld.

Q And what day was the RT conducted?

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	A	He did originally.	
2	Q	All right.	
3	A	That was the date indicated.	
4	Q	And then was not that weld radiographed on 1-15-84,	
5	and reje	cted, showing a rejectible radiographic indication?	
6	A	That's correct.	
7	Q	All right.	
8		Then it was the subject of repair work?	
9	A	Correct.	
10	Q	And re-radiographing on 1-16, which shows that	
11	it was acceptable after repairs.		
12	A	That's correct.	
13	Q	And then it was signed off on final visual after	
14	repair by	y the same welding inspector, 1-17-84.	
15	А	That's correct.	
16	Q	But the welding inspector's reinspection is indicate	
17	onlyby h	im having stricken through his original 1-14 final	
18	visual, a	and substituted the dates, 1-17-84; correct?	
19	A	I think the full scenario was that he didn't do a	
20	finalVT o	on the 14th, he did it on the 17th; he didn't visually	
21	inspect	it the 14th.	
22		That's what the subject of the NCR was.	
23	Q	Well, that's what the findings of the NCR was;	
24	A	That's the finding of the NCR. The identified	
25	nonconfor	rming condition was that it appeared the man had	

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accepted visually the welds, done a final VT on it, three days before the repair processes were completed.

And wasn't it Ms. Neumeyer's position that the final visual indicated the weld was acceptable; it was rejected upon RT; and instead of the weld being subject to specification for repair by submission to quality assurance, for the establishment of new hold points, review of the weld in question by the authorized nuclear inspector, that instead the weld was simply repaired by weld engineering without submission to quality assurance, re-radiographed, found acceptable, and the original approval of 1-14 on final visual was improperly and contrary to procedures, changed by the welding inspector to show a 1-17 final visual approval?

MR. WALKER: I am sorry, Bob:

First of all, that was obviously a very lengthy question.

Secondly, if I understood the question correctly, you are asking Mr. Purdy for what was Ms. Neumeyer's position.

And I don't think that Mr. Purdy is in a position to speak for Ms. Neumeyer's position.

MR. GUILD: My question goes to his understanding of her position. And I certainly don't mean to establish through Mr. Purdy what her position was or was not as a matter of substantive evidence; she can and likely will speak for herself. She is indicated as a witness in the proceeding.

essence falsified the record by signing off a final visual
examination before the actual process had been completed on a
weld.

Yes.

And the resolution was that the inspector had done that in error, and that's the significance of his notation on 1-26 on the face of the second copy of the -- is it a weld data card? I can't remember the name of the form now.

A Yes.

Q The significance of the notation on the weld data card is that he had made an error.

A It is my understanding --

Q Is the answer yes? Is that the significance of the notation he had made the original notation in error?

MR. WALKER: Before the question is answered, I really need to know for the record -- I know we mentioned this: we are talking about, as I understand it, anyway, and this has been a little confusing, but I think we are talking about an NCR package that I believe everyone can see is missing at least one page.

And I suggest we have to bear that in mind.

endT?

MR. GUILD: Absolutely, if there's something on that missing page that bears on this sequence of events, or explains those, please, you know, let's clarify it for accuracy of the NCR and its processing.

I submit my belief is that the material points are contained in the documents we have.

And I am directing your attention to the weld data card, two versions of it.

And the pending question, or the question that was pending was:

BY MR. GUILD:

Q One version has the notation by the inspector after the fact that his original sign off of final visual is in error.

And isn't that the significance of that notation, explaining that noting for this NCR, since it is 1-14 on approval, marked through and restated as 1-17, that reflected an original error on his part?

A Yes.

Q Now, was it Ms. Neumeyer's position when she documented the nonconformance report that the welding inspector had made a mistake?

MR. WALKER: Again, you're asking for his understanding --

MR. GUILD: As you understand?

Q All right.

THE WITNESS: It's my understanding that when 1 Ms. Neumeyer questioned the inspector that he did not give 2 her a satisfactory answer. 3 Therefore, her assumption was that he in fact had falsified the record. BY MR. GUILD: 6 7 Did she say that? -- to you? Now, you're asking me what, you know, what I perceived out of her assumption. That's what I perceived out 10 of that. 11 Q All right. 12 A Ms. Neumeyer didn't bring this one to life, did she? 13 All right, she was presented with a nonconformance 14 report; and that is page 1 of 9. 15 16 And she has her description of the circumstances 17 of the nonconforming condition appearing in her handwriting, signed by her at the top portion of the NCR. Right? 18 MR. WALKER: Objection, assumes a fact that hasn't 19 20 heen established. 21 MR. GUILD: What's that, counsel? MR. WALKER: That this document is in fact in her 22 handwriting. 23 BY MR. GUILD:

1	Do you recognize this to be her handwriting?
2	Do you know?
3	A I wouldn't know her handwriting.
4	Q Does it appear to be signed by Sue Anr Neumeyer?
5	A That is her name; yes.
6	Q And you aware that she originated this
7	nonconformance report?
8	A Yes, I am.
9	Q And that states as follows:
10	"WDC 40851 for FW 440C shows a final PT and DT
11	signed originally 1-14-84. Because of an information RT
12	reject dated 1-15-84, serial number SNRT30964, and in-proces
13	weld repair was issued by weld engineering with weld tech
14	hold points; PT and DT hold points on WDC 40851 were signed
15	by QC entries on VT and PT, were lined hrough, initialed
16	and dated 1-17-8:."
17	And here's the point:
18	"Because it appears final NDT was signed at time
19	of issuance of RPS 1-16-84, QC hold points needed to be
20	established and reviewed by the ANI."
21	Now, doesn't that reflect Ms. Neumeyer's position
22	with respect to the nonconformance?
23	The nonconformance in her view was not an error in
24	the date. It was a failure to follow procedure as described
25	in the phrases I just read to you.

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the NRC.

MR. WALKER: I am going to object to the question
on the grounds that I think the document speaks for itself,
incomplete though it is.

MR. GUILD: That page is complete, it completely
states what Ms. Neumeyer set forth when she originated

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q Isn't that true?
- A I would assume so.
- Q How does the resolution or the disposition of the NCR address the nonconformance that she identified?

A Assuming that the answer to the disposition was not her concern, then either her concern was not as stated; or I am under a wrong impression because of the information from Mr. Seaver and Mr. Woodyard that her concern had in fact been resolved; and she had agreed with that.

- Q Well, let's assume for purposes of this discussion that she's not satisfied with it. Mr. Seaver is either incorrectly informed or has not correctly informed you?
 - A Well, I wish she had come and told me.
 - Q All right.

Well, her own language, what appears to be her language or what I submit I believe it to be, states that her concern is as you just posed it, that you bypassed the hold points that needed to be established and reviewed by the ANI.

Now, if that's her concern, my question to you is: How did the process of the NCR address that concern?

MR. WALKER: Bob, I'm going to have to object.

I am afraid I don't see the relevance of this line of questioning to the issue of harassment and intimidation.

MR. GUILD: It's obviously, apparent, to me; and I'm going to press the point. I would like to be allowed to complete the examination.

Ms. Neumeyer's contention is that the way this document was processed reflected harassment of her efforts to document that nonconformance.

And that's our position, even if the document does speak for itself in that regard; and it is supported by foundation in the witness' own testimony and his description of her perception of the meeting that occurred after the initiation of the NCR.

Now, he may disagree with that. That's his right to do.

But what I want him to address is whether or not the NCR's disposition addressed her stated -- the nonconformance that she states in the original NCR.

MR. WALKER: But my question can be stated very succinctly:

What does either the content of the NCR or its disposition have to do with the issues of harassment and

intimidation, the subject of this proceeding?

MR. GUILD: She states that she was pressured into concurring with the disposition to an NCR which she did not agree.

MR. WALKER: She states that?

MR. GUILD: She states that. And I submit the statement that I asked Mr. Purdy to comment to, the statement I represent to be hers, given to the Texas Employment Security Commission, reflects just that position.

Now, I'm not asking him to agree that's true.

I simply submit to you that that's our view of the circumstances; and I am asking him now to address the questions of how the disposition of this NCR responded to her expressed concern in that NCR.

MR. WALKER: Okay. I appreciate your clarification of what you are doing.

But in light of that, I recast my objection, which is: this question is based not on a fact established in this record,, but on your representation based on a document that you are not making an exhibit to this deposition, that that is Ms. Neumeyer's position.

MR. GUILD: I ask you to assume it as a fact, and you can treat it as a hypothetical for purposes of this examination.

I submit Ms. Neumeyer will testify and we will seek

to show by competent evidence the facts which I represent.

But for purposes of this examination, take it to be factual to assume.

Beyond that fact, the documents, the nonconformance, and assuming she wasn't satisfied with this disposition,

Mr. Purdy, if that bears on your answer, how does it --

MR. BACHMANN: I need to ask a question:

Could Mr. Purdy explain perhaps in more laymanlike terms what it appears from that document what Ms. Neumeyer's concern was?

MR. WALKER: "This" document? For the record, what document?

MR. BACHMANN: I am talking about the NCR that she created, signed, whatever.

MR. WALKER: Page 1. Okay.

THE WITNESS: The NCR as written indicates

to me that because final DT and PT or MT were performed on

1-14, instead of the 1-17 that's indicated there, that

the final NDU was signed at time of issuancxe of the RPS,

that RPS of which was to appear as rejected information RT,

that the QC hold points that were necessary following that

repair of the RPS for an additional PT or MT and a VT

were not established by QC and the ANI. It was done without

that.

MR. GUILD: By weld engineer.

THE WITNESS: What I -- what I are saying is that if the man signed this in error and it was in fact the 17th instead of the 14th, which is what they are trying to say here, they didn't bypass QC and ANI hold points for the final VT and PT; they hadn't got there yet -- if his date was in error.

That's all I understand in the scenario.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Yes. Now, with that explanation that is the outcome.

I ask you to assume, as I submit was the case,

I ask you to assume as I submit it was Ms. Neumeyer's

concern, that was that the signature wasn't in error at all,

but that the final occurred on the date as originally

indicated.

Now, assuming those facts, which I ask you to do how does the NCR address her concern about the establishment of hold points?

MR. WALKER: Are you asking him to assume those as facts, or are you asking him to assume Ms. Neumeyer believed those as facts?

THE WITNESS: Yuh, assuming Ms. Neumeyer believed that to be true, that the date really was the 14th, then that probably doesn't address her concern; would not address her concern.

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That's why it was my understanding that she did concur with that.

Now, if she thought she was forced to concur with that interpretation, and the inspector and a witness that it is my understanding has no lost love for the individual, who corroborated that he actually did it on the 17th and not the 14th, okay, then, if there was any doubt in her mind about that; then she has avenues, options open to bringing that to somebody else's attention as I discussed earlier. Which she didn't do. She didn't tell me.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q And would you agree with me, Mr. Purdy, that if she were pressured to concur in the disposition with which she didn't agree, a disposition that may have been inappropriate, -- and we submit that we intend to show that it was -- that would be improper?

It would be improper pressure on her to concur with a disposition that she didn't agree with?

A Certainly.

MR. GUILD: Let's see if we can mark this here, and recognizing the document's deficiencies, the copy's deficiencies, as it exists, and I would hope that we can get a better copy that will clarify some of the illegibility, et cetera; that would help.

But as previously identified, missing one page,

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and I would ask that the NCR number of 12-1-63 be identified as Purdy Exhibit 42-3, and we offer it in evidence.

(The document referred to was marked Purdy Deposition Exhibit 42-3 for identification and offered in evidence.)

MR. WALKER: I will object to its admission on the ground that it is first of all incomplete. The copies that have been produced are of such quality as to preclude a definitive determination of the accuracy of the contents or the authenticity of the document.

MR. BACHMANN: I would suggest that when the transcript is received by the applicants for Mr. Purdy's review and signature that the Applicants, that when they return that original, they enclose clean copies made from their own records, a complete copy, and any notations that have changed Purdy's testimony based on the availability of the original document.

MR. GUILD: Well, I submit that first the document is authenticated, has been authenticated, and although it has the deficiencies noted, it is properly receivable in its present form.

I do think it is helpful and agree that if there is a better copy, it could be included.

The mechanism suggested by counsel for the Staff is fine, with one exception, and that is, first, Mr. Purdy in reviewing his deposition is not permitted to make substantive changes in his testimony.

The practice is to allow him to review the document, make changes, make corrections that are of a typographical error or that reflect inaccuracies in the transcription of that testimony; and not substantive changes.

If there is a need to make changes of substantive character, there are remedies for doing that. But they are not by way of corrections to the transcript.

MR. BACAMANN: Well, my suggestion was based upon having a clearer, cleaner copy, and that he may not have been able to read something from the missing page 2 of 9; and that might require additional comments.

It is agreed that it is not a complete set and it is not totally legigible.

MR. GUILD: There are remedies available for doing that, but they are like the remedies available for any other evidence that comes available after a witness have left the stand.

And there is no reason to construct a special proceeding to handle this any differently from any other matter of that sort.

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My point is that I assert that the material portions of that document are available to us, and we've discussed them.

MR. WALKER: Well, I think there is a good reason for some special handling in this particular case inasmuch as this is not a basic run of the mill deposition, but a deposition that is being taken for -- expressly for evidentiary purposes.

As you well know, Bob, I think, any copy of a document as imperfect as that one was, missing one out of nine cases and -- one out of nine pages -- and some of the pages that are there having information that may or may not be material cut off in the copying process.

I can't imagine that any trier of fact would allow you to examine the witness on the basis of such a document.

Therefore, for the record, I would like to state now, my position, which is that all of the testimony should be stricken unless we can have some accommodation so that if when Mr. Purdy has an opportunity to review a copy of the document that does not suffer from the defects that this one does, he can be permitted to make whatever changes in his testimony as may be mandated by his review of a true and accurate copy of the document.

MR. GUILD: We would strenuously except from that

proposal.

This document comes, is available, only through the diligence of an employee, an ex-employee of Applicants, who believes that she was the victim of harassment and intimidation at the hands of quality assurance personnel of Applicants.

She has the best evidence available and that happens to be a copy that may have some deficiencies to it. But it is evidentiary and of obvious probative value.

The fact that we don't have the original document nor the luxury of a more pristine copy available at the moment from Applicant's files, should not hamper us in the ability to offer what is of obvious value as evidence.

Nor should we privilege of this witness or

Applicants with wholesale leave to alter the substance of the testimony for reasons that have nothing to do with the deficiencies in the document.

And I submit that if there's need to make changes in the testimony that do bear, that are related to deficiencies in the document, that Applicants have abundant remedies to be able to make a case to do that.

And I have a problem with that, if that's genuinely the case. I am not going to stipulate to wholesale leave for Mr. Purdy or Applicant's counsel to change the gentleman's testimony because of a bad copy.

I think our positions are well-reflected on the record. I do think we should have a good copy in, but I don't think that that should require us to waive rights to insist on an opportunity to examine the witness now -- well, or at a later time.

MR. WALKER: Because I think our respective positions are going to necessitate ultimately a ruling by the Board on this issue, I think there are a couple more points that I need to make for the record:

First of all, whether Intervenors came by their copy as a result of the diligence of a former employee, or as a result of the improper removal of documents from the site, that is something that I suppose remains to be determined.

The --

MR. GUILD: Is that an allegation that counsel is making?

MR. WALKER: No. It's not an allegation. It is something that seems to be will need to be determined.

And it was your characterization originally, which may or may not be accurate; I would just like to reflect that based on what little I know about the situation, there is at least one other characterization which comes to mind.

Secondly, I think the -- your position is at best somewhat disingenuous when you argue that you should not be

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prejudiced or disadvantaged in any respect because of your not having a perfect copy.

Presumably you have had access to the copy which you submit here today for some time. As you know, there's been a rather comprehensive document request filed in this proceeding. It was not, however, cast in such a manner as to request the production of the very document on which you have examined the witness here today.

I think there was an alternative available to you, readily available to you; and exercised quite extensively with respect toother documents in this proceeding; and there's no apparent reason why it could not have been utilized with respect to this document.

So I think that what we have here is a case of the Intervenor's failure to obtain a useable copy of the document.

I think under those circumstances the insistence that Mr. Purdy's testimony must stand as is, irrespective of whether review of a complete, true and correct copy of the original of the NCR in question might militate a correction of some portion or all of his testimony, is quite unreasonable and improper.

MR. GUILD: I don't have any more speeches to make on it, because I think our positions are well reflected on the record.

MR. JORDAN: I would state for the record that I am not aware of any limitations in the rules of procedure with regards to the nature of changes to be made in the transcript.

I do not mean to suggest that Purdy would need or desire to substantively change his testimony given here today.

However, absent some prior ruling of the Board, of which I am unaware, which would preempt the application of the federal rules, as I say, I am not aware that those rules are limiting on the nature of changes which may be made at the time the witness reviews the transcript.

Whether or not those changes are substantive may be the subject of argument to the Board with regard to the weight to be given those changes; but I do not believe they are precluded.

MR. GUILD: Is that Applicant's position?

MR. WALKER: Yes.

MR. GUILD. You have the right to know our view that is not only inconsistent with the provisions of the rules, but the practice.

And if it's Applicant's intention to make wholesale changes in the witness' testimony that's been recorded, which changes do not bear on the accuracy of the transcription, but more on obvious typographical-transcription errors,

we would strongly object and suggest that that matter be resolved before much time and effort is wasted in such an endeavor.

I am not suggesting we do that now. I am just saying if you intend to offer a ream of substantive changes let's get a ruling on it; because I would sense it is highly improper, and we might as well get that advance ruling before you go ahead and do it.

MR. WALKER: Well, I think the issue will not and would not be ripe for resolution until such time as changes in a transcript are submitted that in your view will be more extensive than would be allowed by whatever restrictions you think might apply.

MR. GUILD: It's our view that such changes would necessitate Applicants' or the witness' counsel, if the witness seeks to make a change independent of Applicants, seeking a relief that will permit that.

MR. WALKER: We certainly would not agree to that, but I do not see the need to argue it further.

MR. GUILD: That, we agree on.

(Recess)

MR. GUILD: Okay.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Would you please comment on what is described as the T-shirt incident?

And also what was your involvement in that matter?

- A They were Brown & Root employees involved in the electrical inspection group, safeguards building.
 - Q Quality control inspectors?
 - A Yes, sir.

MR. WALKER: Just a moment.

Bob, I'm going to have to ask you, since this is beyond the scope of the issues identified as those that you intended, that CASE intended, to examine Mr. Purdy on in this deposition, I need to ask you to indicate at this time whether this examination is intended for discovery?

MR. GUILD: It is not. And I submit that it is within the scope of the subjects that are listed on the appendix that's been described as the -- Appendix A Generic Items Reflecting Knowledge of Instances of Alleged Harassment, Intimidation of Quality Control Inspectors.

I am paraphrasing, I don't have the document in front of me.

We submit it is within the scope, including the direct examination.

MR. WALKER: Well, for the record, let me state that I submit that it is not.

You may proceed with your examination subject to that objection which of course would put it in issue whether this portion of the transcript is discovery or evidentiary.

...

MR. GUILD: You put it in issue if you want.

BY MR. GUILD:

Mr. Purdy, does that incident reflect the expression

of concerns by quality control inspectors that they were

impeded in the performance of their inspection effort, or that they were the subject of harassment and intimidation?

MR. WALKER: I am going to object on hearsay

MR. WALKER: I am going to object on hearsay grounds to that question.

THE WITNESS: Actually, the way I understand the situation, and I was not directly involved in the incident that actually led up to the T-shirt situation, but only in being called down as the administrator to interface with that.

It was most probably a show of or sign for being what they considered being a concern for being impeded in their inspection effort. At least that's the way I would look at it.

Q What did the T-shirts involve? Just give us a short version, so we can identify the incident; and I am interested in your involvement?

A Apparently a number of T-shirts that had something to the effect of "we're nitpickers, we pick nits" -- it was located across the front of the T-shirt.

There were eight of them, as I recall that wore them in one day.

It is my understanding that as a group, they walked through the area of their responsibility and that there was some question between management and the QC personnel over whether that was appropriate in the area.

That was brought to the attention of the site QA supervisor --

- Q Who is that?
- A Tolson.

Who had them brought over to the administration building to ascertain what the purpose of the group T-shirt issue was.

Because there was some fear of construction,

physical problems, or reprisals relative to that, they were

took in the administration building until Dallas, Texas

Utilities, had been apprised of it.

And I talked to the gentlemen very briefly when I went in and indicated that the primary reason we'd like them to stay in the area was because there was some fear of the Applicant and construction supervision in the area, not thinking in a humorous fashion; and that until we could decide what we would like to do with the situation, we would like them to stay in the area and talk to Grier about problems.

Later that day, shortly after lunch, I guess, maybe two or three, I got back and asked them when they were through talking to Boyce if they could go home, please don't

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wear the shirts back in again since it was obviously creating a disruption in the project; we'd appreciate it.

That was the sum and essence of my involvement.

MR. GUILD: We'll take five minutes.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q. I asked you about the T-shirt incident and your involvement. How did the matter come to your attention? How were you asked to take any action in that?
- A. I was asked by Mr. To son to come down to his office to observe the individuals that were wearing the shirts and to participate in whatever was going to occur.
- Q. And what did you coserve when you got there?
- A. Audit inspectors in T-shirts. I
 believed that there was probably a great deal
 of management concern on the thing. In fact
 if it were me, I would almost, to my own way
 of thinking, consider it a sight that they
 were probably harassing me--not me but management.
 You might say I considered the thing to be moderately
 childish and juvenile, very unprofessional.
- Q. Did you consider that the inspectors were being malicious or mean-spirited in the matter or was it a more fair characterization of their even being light in trying to express some humor about something, about a little bit of tension on the job?

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1	A. No, I think it would be more
2	important to characterize it as arrogance and
3	arrogant humor, not to try and spread jovial
4	feelings among the job.
5	Q. So you thought it was mean-spirited.
6	A. Pardon me?
7	MR. WALKER: Objection.
8	BY GUILD:
9	Q. Could you represent that it was
10	mean-spirited?
11	A. I was think it was a disruptive
12	spirit.
13	BY GUILD:
14	Q. Disruptive to the extent that your
15	management didn't view it as a matter of any
16	humor?
17	A. As I indicated, I didn't think it was
18	very funny. I thought it was very unprofessional.
19	Q. How did Mr. Tolson respond?
20	A. Similarly.
21	Q. Were you angry?
22	A. Was I angry? No. Disappointed, I believe
23	would probably be a better characterization.
24	Q. Was Mr. Tolson angry?
25	MR. WALKER: Objection. Mr. Guild,

Mr. Tolson's deposition is going in just a few rooms from us right now or at least everything that's still going on, it seems to me that Mr. Tolson can best attest to what his reactions were.

MR. GUILD: I guess I think that shouldn't preclude me from asking another person who was present and witnessed the matter and he was responsible in part for some management response to the incident that he observed. He certainly is competent to testify.

MR. WALKER: I don't know that he is competent to testify as to Mr. Walker's reactions.

MR. GUILD: I'd ask that he answer it to the best of his ability if he can answer it. Would you explain why I'd ask him to explain why, please.

THE WITNESS: When I got there,

Mr. Tolson said very little. And then, very

shortly after I got down there, I started interfacing

with Mr. Grier to make a decision--shortly after

I got down there, Mr. Merritt and myself were

the prime individuals involved in ascertaining what

should be done to the individuals or with the

individuals.

BY MR. GUILD:

- O. Who's Mr. Merritt?
- A. Mr. Merritt is the Texas Utilities

 project manager. He was interfacing at the time

 with Mr. David Chapman and Mr. Bill Clements, who

 he was speaking on behalf of and communicating

 with them.
- Q. And the question again was Mr. Tolson angry?
- A. I don't think he was very happy but the degree to which he was angry I would be hard pressed to tell you, because I talked with him in essence none a few minutes after I got down there.
- Q. Mr. Tolson called you and that's what got you to his office, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Was he angry in talking to you on the phone? How did he appear?
 - A. He appeared irritated, angry.
- Q. All right. Now, how did you--did you have any communication with Mr. Chapman or Mr. Clements or others in Dallas management's position on this at the time?
 - A. Not that I recall.

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Q. How did you receive your instructions or whatever guidance you got from senior management about how you were to respond, if you did?

MR. WALKER: I want to object to that question to a limited extent; it's a question that's strictly seeking to obtain information about guidance from management, then my objection would not apply to the extent that it may be seeking to obtain privileged attorney/client contact, then I would object and direct the witness not to answer the question regarding contact with Counsel.

MR. GUILD: Well, that sort of submits that you talked to a lawyer.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q. Did you talk to a lawyer?

MR. WALKER: I direct the witness not to answer.

MR. GUILD: Counse!, I will respect
the substantive position that the record should
have a foundation that he talked to a lawyer and
that's a matter of fact. That is clearly not
protected under any extension of the attorney/
client privilege that I'm aware of underlying
facts and circumstances even those that are

not immune from inquiry. And my question is much more limited. I simply want to ascertain whether or not he--Mr. Purdy--had such contact. I think the record needs to reflect that. If you're asserting such an objection, Walker, would you permit me a moment to confer with Mr. Purdy's personal Counsel.

MR. GUILD: Sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. WALKER: Sorry for the interruption.

We are prepared to permit the witness to answer the pending question, but we would alert Counsel for the Intervenor to the fact that any question seeking to determine the substance of any such conversations might largely be inpermissable and we will direct the witness not to answer such questions.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q. Mr. Purdy, how about answering the last question, please?
- A. Mr. Merritt and myself met with a young gentlemen from Vinson & Elkins by the name of Toby White.
 - Q. And he was a lawyer?

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A. He was a lawyer. At that particular 1 point, we determined there was absolutely nothing --MR. WALKER: Objection. Witness, I'm 3 sorry. MR. JORDAN: I need to talk to Mr. 5 6 Purdy. MR. GUILD: I'd appreciate whatever 7 you say now you say on the record, please. If 8 you want to counsel Mr. Purdy on this point, as he just consolved it, and there's a pending question. 10 In fact, the witness was interrupted in the middle 11 of the questions. State what you want to state 12 on the record, if you want to. 13 MR. JORDAN: No, I want to counsel 14 with my client because Toby White is my 15 associate and in order to state -- in order to 16 determine whether or not I have an objection, 17 I need to discuss with Mr. Purdy the substance 18 19 of --THE WITNESS: I would like to consult 20 with my Counsel. 21 MR. GUILD: Well, I would ask that you 22 not do that. I mean, obviously you're free to do 23

what you want to do. But I would ask that the

record reflect that I have a question pending.

That the witness was in the middle of answering.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ JORDAN: I believe he answered the question.

MR. GUILD: Excuse me, sir. He didn't answer the question. He was cut off by a different counsel in the middle of his sentence here. I want this record to reflect the true, complete and accurate statement of the gentleman's testimony, unschooled by his lawyer, unschooled by the lawyer for the Applicants, and I should be entitled to his spontaneity. It's an area to response that's not subject to counsel, and I would ask that the witness complete the answer to the question and testify further on this line. I've stated my position on the subject previously; you know what it is that was part of the last break, but I request that you not counsel with him and you allow him to answer the question.

MR. JORDAN: I'm going to counsel with him.

MR. GUILD: Would the records please reflect that the witness left the room--

MR. JORDAN: With his Counsel.

MR. WALKER: With his personal counsel, Counsel for the Applicant is remaining in the room.

record.

MR. JORDAN: I have a statement for the

A moment ago I interrupted Mr. Purdy's answer because I believed he had answered a question that had been asked and was about to volunteer what was privileged and confidential material; that is the subject of his conversations with his lawyers.

I have taken the opportunity to discuss the substance of his communications with counsel with Mr. Purdy, and he is now prepared to finish the answer to the question that was asked.

MR. GUILD: The record should reflect that that counseling took several minutes and that the answer is subject presumably to the instructions of counsel.

MR. JORDAN: The record should also reflect that counsel only took a couple of minutes, not several minutes, and that the lengthy delay that we have had here is primarily occasioned by Intervenor's counsel being absent from the room.

MR. GUILD: We can fight about who took how many seconds, but the testimony which follows is nonetheless subject to the recess insisted upon by counsel for the witness.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Mr. Purdy, please provide whatever answer

you are prepared to provide.

A I said I spoke with Toby White, the lawyer from Vinson & Elkins, an associate of Mr. Jordan's, who was representing Brown & Root -- has represented Brown & Root, and was representing me at the time as Brown & Root management. I also had a conversation with Mr. Nick Reynolds of Debevoise & Liberman.

Q Does that complete your answer?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now help me understand this. During your normal work you get a call from Mr. Tolson telling you about the T-shirt incident, and at that point you sought out counsel?

A No, not at that point. I sought out counsel, Mr. White was down there on another Brown & Root personnel matter at the time.

Q I just can't hear you.

A Mr. White was down there on another Brown & Root personnel matter at the time, and I sought out Mr. White.

MR. JORDAN: I am going to object to any further questions about communications with Mr. White, asserting the attorney-client privilege. I think you got theanswer to your question. I don't think you are entitled to probe around the circumstances of attorney-

client consultations.

MR. GUILD: I don't think you have any such blanket prerogative to prevent the flow of relevant evidence that bears on this license case, counsel. If you have a specific basis for asserting privilege as to this subject, I wish you'd state it, because you have simply only made a blanket assertion and I think you said the subjects of consultation were even privileged. If you have an authority that supports that blanket assertion of privilege, that I maintain applies very clearly not to underlying facts that are relevant to this litigation, but only conceivably to bonafide advice that is entitled to that confidence, I would ask that you state specifically what the basis for your assertion of blanket privilege is.

MR. JORDAN: I'm not asserting any blanket privilege. I think the witness has testified that he had -- he sought out my associate, Mr. White, who was down here acting in his capacity as counsel to Brown & Root at the time, and that he sought Mr. White out in the performance of his management responsibilities as an employee of Brown & Root.

MR. GUILD: He hasn't said a thing about that.

MR. JORDAN: That's exactly what his testimony was, and I am submitting that you are not entitled

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to go into the substance of that consultation.

MR. GUILD: Counsel, I think you have -- I think you are wrong, and I think you make claims that are unsupportable or are much too broad, and the last observation elicited a fact or submitted a fact which was not elicited from the witness, but properly should be, and not be the subject of counsel's stipulations or assertions or be advanced in the context of a claim of privilege.

I am entitled to seek facts and you are not entitled to cloud those facts or hide those facts simply by blanket assertion of privilege, which is what I had understood you to have done.

You maintain otherwise, but since you have objected, I don't know how else I can -- you have objected to the subject matter. It can only viewed as an overbroad and nonspecific fashion.

How else can I understand the claim of privilege? I am sensitive to a genuine claim of privilege. I started out saying I have no desire to transgress that legitimate prohibition, but all I hear from you, counsel, is anything you might possibly ask on this subject is beyond that.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Guild, I do not think you have any right to inquire into the substance of communications between a client and his or her attorney, and

I think that your arguments to the contrary are an indication of bad faith.

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MR. GUILD: You can say whatever you like, sir, but that is uncalled for and not true. I can resent it all I like and state that for the record, that it's uncalled for and unnecessary. Your resort to that as an ad hominem reflects, it seems to me, on your professionalism and is certainly not based on anything I have had to say.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Now, to the witness, your counsel offered his factual observation that you were seeking counsel as a manager of Brown & Root. Do you do that regularly? Do you consult with a lawyer before you make management decisions with respect to how you respond to concerns by quality control inspectors, for example?

MR. JORDAN: Objection. I instruct the witness not to answer.

MR. GUILD: On what basis?

MR. JORDAN: Again I think you are getting into the substance of the communications by questioning the witness about his practices in dealing with counsel. He has testified very clearly that he sought Mr. White's advice and that he was acting in his capacity as a Brown & Root management official in doing so. It's on the record.

MR. GUILD: He didn't say that.

MR. JORDAN. It's on the record.

MR. GUILD: You said that. I'm not asking about communication. I asked the question that's pending and that was in the course of performing his duties, does he regularly consult with counsel before he makes management decisions?

I am entitled to that, sir. It has nothing to do with anything that is privileged. It has to do with his exercise of his performance as a manager. By any conceivable analysis you could place on that question, it is no confidence that that probes or is focused on, sir. And tell me if it is, because I want to understand the nature of your claim.

I think the nature of the claim is bogus. I think the assertion of it at this point reflects the fact fit's an overbroad --

MR. WALKER: If I may --

MR. GUILD: It's the claims being asserted now by his personal lawyer and I'd like to have him state very specifically a basis for the claim of privilege.

That was the last claim.

MR. WALKER: I'd like to make a procedural point.

MR. GUILD: First I'd like to have that response, please.

MR. WALKER: I think this procedural point is one that can and should be made here. I think that you have to recognize, Bob, that the issue of attorney-client privilege is a sensitive one. As you well know, the privilege, once waived, cannot be reclaimed. I don't know about anyone else in this room, but I personally do not know whether the question of the regularity of consultation with counsel is a self-privilege, but if it is, and that risks a waiver, I can appreciate the difficulty that Mr. Jordan is placed in by your question.

MR. GUILD: Let me cut this short. I went to the NRC with this very issue. Applicants in the Catawba operating proceeding asserted with great vigor that I was not entitled, since they were employees of -- since counsel for Applicants, your firm, sir, Debevoise & Liberman at the time, asserted blanket claims of privilege that would prevent me, either from on the stand or off the stand, inquiring into the substance of communication. Facts, now, the facts that were communicated far closer to the point than anything that's been said by these gentlemen. They took it all the way to the Commission and the Commission ruled and issued a decision dismissing out of hand the request of stay and the request to deal on the merits of the broad sweeping assertions of privilege that your firm made in that case.

Licensing Board, the Appeal Board and the full Commission rejected your firm's claims of blanket privilege in that case, so I am speaking to having fought this issue or an allied issue, closely allied with this point, through three levels of the NRC, and I speak with a fair sense of confidence that I am not treading on privileged communication, at least as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has interpreted this as it applies to workers and licensees in these proceedings.

So, Richard, I am not trying to transgress in an area where there is the least bit of question in my professional judgment about the propriety of asking the question that is now pending, and that is whether or not his consultation with counsel is common practice, is what he regularly does, so that I can understand the basis for him seeking counsel at this point.

I didn't ask what lawyer said to client or client said to lawyer, and I am trying to avoid even raising a question like that, because frankly the line of questions at the outset and the responses at the outset seemed of complete innocence to me, and only the zeal to which the witness and his counsel resist the line of inquiry reinforced to me the point that there is something by way of fact here that is very, very damning to Applicant's

case or to this man as an individual.

MR. JORDAN: That is sheer speculation on your part, totally ill-founded, without any support whatsoever, and you have no right to assume that, based on the legitimate efforts of our law firm -- or, rather, of Mr. Purdy, the management representative of Brown & Root. In fact, the senior quality assurance representative of Brown & Root on this jobsite, to protect the attorney-client privilege involving his communications with Brown & Root counsel.

MR. GUILD: Are you asserting this privilege on behalf of Brown & Root or on behalf of Mr. Purdy, or both?

MR. JORDAN: On behalf of Brown & Root, because Mr. Purdy had not retained us as his individual counsel at the time of the conversation.

MR. GUILD: Are you his individual counsel now?

MR. JORDAN: I am.

MR. GUILD: Are you also representing Brown

& Root now?

MR. JORDAN: I am not representing Brown & Root in connection with -- I shouldn't say that. I have a client relationship with Brown & Root which is continuing. Brown & Root is not, however, I think as you know

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a party to these lawsuits and proceedings.

MR. WALKER: If I could justmake the procedural point I started to before you interrupted me. All I was trying to say is we are dealing with a sensitive issue. I don't doubt the strength of your conviction. You have amply demonstrated that for us. I hope you can appreciate the fact that at least to my knowledge no one in this room, including myself, has been a participant in the Catawba proceedings that you described, and I frankly don't know what the rulings were or the context or anything of that sort, but that is really beside the point.

What I am trying to get at is all of us, including you, as I understand it, have some time constraints. My suggestion is, in view of the sensitivity of the privilege issue, and the fact that Mr. Jordan has made clear that in his view further questioning along this line is improper, that we go into another subject so that we can complete everything but that inquiry, and if a ruling by the Board is necessary at the conclusion of the deposition, then we can pursue that at whatever time is convenient.

MR. GUILD: I think that is an appropriate suggestion, and I just want to make clear that we reserve our rights to press this point.

I think you are wrong and I appreciate the strength with which you assert your views, but it seems to me

the appropriate thing to do is to try to complete what is in front of us.

MR. JORDAN: I think that is a wise suggestion. I want to make two points for the record:

Number one, the vigor with which we are asserting this view is based on the integrity of the privilege and not on any damning underlying information.

Number two, the reason I object to the questioning -- the reason I object and question the inquiry regarding the regularity with which Mr. Purdy seeks counsel on behalf of Brown & Root is because I do not believe that question is in any way relevant to the exercise of the privilege. Any time a person acting in his individual capacity or acting as a representative of a corporation seeks out legal counsel on behalf of that corporation or his own behalf, he is entitled to assert the privilege.

MR. GUILD: I will maintain otherwise, counsel, but I do maintain that it's relevant to understand this gentleman's exercise of his management responsibilities to be able to understand the context in which he seeks counsel.

That doesn't mean I'm not seeking the content of the communication, but I am trying to understand as a manager the tools he uses. I am just posing this

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hypothetical because the subject is one we are not going to pursue at this point. But if it is a regular management tool that he seeks with some regularity, and if I were to have directed the question to him with respect to a number of these other subjects of dispute and the answer had been yes, I sought counsel at that point and that was the end of the inquiry, so we had a factual record to establish a contextual basis for understanding the seeking of counsel in this instance, it would be abundantly clear whether or not access to counsel and seeking counsel formed a regular part of the exercise of his management responsibilities.

I maintain it is relevant, and let's just agree to disagree in terms of --

MR. JORDAN: That's fine, but let me just point out that asking the question did you seek counsel in this particular situation is very, very different from asking the question do you regularly seek counsel in such situations. That question, we submit, is improper and is getting too much into the substance of the client's dealings with his counsel and communications relationship.

MR. GUILD: I could argue at length, and I'm sure we could come up with a number of evidentiary theories to support what I believe in good faith to be the validity of this line of questioning.

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We have agreed we're not going to go into it now.

MR. WALKER: If I may, since this sounds like it
may well be an issue that ends up needing to be decided by
the Board, I think it appropriate, especially inasmuch as
I believe you're leaving, and I may be leaving, that all of
the parties represented should briefly establish their
positions. And therefore, for the record, I would like to
state that among other problems with the line of questioning
I don't see that it is relevant to the issues in this
proceeding.

Mr. Bachmann, do you want to take a position on behalf of the NRC?

MR. BACHMANN: I would say that the Staff's position goes to the relevancy of the line of questioning we have not objected, in the interest of moving the deposition along and getting information out. However, if there is an objection on the floor to the line of questioning, we would certainly object on the basis of relevancy.

I fail to see how this connects with specific acts of intimidation that have been alleged.

MR. GUILD: Our position is need be, will be amplified at the time we arg to be int. The time is now 5:30 and we have occupied considerable time on this subject.

MR. BACHMANN: I might want to just reiterate my caution that I may need up to 20 minutes.

MR. GUILD: Fine. BY MR. GUILD: 2 Q Mr. Purdy, let's turn to another subject and see 3 if we can complete what's ahead of us. Do you know a 4 Mr. J.J. Lipinsky? 5 No, sir. A Have you ever heard the name? 7 No. sir. A Who is Harry Williams? 0 9 Harry Williams was a supervisor, QC supervisor in 10 the protective coatings group. 11 I think you have testified previously that there 12 have been some problems in the protective coatings area. 13 Yes, sir. A 14 And what was Mr. Williams' involvement in those 15 problems, if you understand it, or if you know? 16 MR. WALKER: Objection, hearsay. 17 BY MR. GUILD: 18 0 Please answer. 19 It is my understanding that Mr. Williams had 20 definite communications problems with some of his field QC 21 inspectors. 22 And was Mr. Williams terminated? 23 MR. WALKER: Objection, hearsay. 24

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q What do you understand the circumstances of Mr. Williams' departure to be?

MR. WALKER: Same objection.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Williams, to the best of my knowledge was transferred by Gibbs & Hill. As I understand it, it was in discussion for quite some time.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Was Mr. Williams, to your knowledge the subject of any adverse action by his employer or by Applicants, or other responsible authorities of the site for his conduct with respect to quality assurance?

MR. wALKER: Objection, hearsay.

THE WITNESS: Let me make sure I understand. It was Mr. Williams -- was anything done to Mr. Williams as a result of this, sir? Is that what the question is?

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Yes, yes.

A Not to the best of my knowledge.

Q I show you a document that's entitled departmental correspondence with the date of August 8, 1983. It says to R.B. Roth from J.J. Lipinsky, subject "Trip Report" OBC, job number H8301 (Comanche Peak Unit 1, Glen Rose, Texas.)

MR. WALKER: Let me ask, Bob, do you intend to make this document an exhibit at this deposition?

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MR. GUILD: Let's mark it then as Purdy 42-4.

(The document referred to as

Purdy Exhibit No. 42-4 was

marked for identification.)

MR. ROTH: I object to the admission of this document on the basis that Mr. Lipinsky is due to be deposed some time this week and that is the proper time to introduce it.

MR. WALKER: I'd like to state the same objection.

I'd also like to object, if it is counsel's intention to

move its admission into evidence on the grounds that it is

hearsay.

MR. GUILD: I ask that it be received in evidence.
BY MR. GUILD:

Q Now I direct your attention to some portions of this document. It's --

MR. WALKER: To save time, Bob, let me note a continuing objection to any questions relating to this document, based on two grounds. First, the failure to authenticate and lay a foundation.

And secondly, the fact that the document itself is hearsay and inadmissible.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Page 3 of the document, the following writer's observations and opinions of the site visit.

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To some extent a parallel can be drawn with

Comanche Peak and Zimmer. Comanche Peak is doing inspections
to the degree that they, Comanche Peak, are comfortable with
or will tolerate. However, in the real world, there are
requirements that have to be satisfied in at least the area
of materials, storage, painter qualifications/indoctrination,
documentation and traceability.

Indications are that Comanche Peak falls short in adequately satisfying these requirements. The writer's opinion is that management at Comanche Peak has deluded itself into thinking that everything is all right, or it will all come out in the wash. The fact that management attempts to squash any efforts to point out quality problems has led to a morale problem with the inspection staff. Let me direct your attention to some of the factual observations that are made in that passage.

First, in at least the areas of material storage, painter qualification and traceability, indications are that Comanche Peak falls short in adequately satisfying these requirements. Now, are you aware of any deficiencies in those noted areas with respect to compliance with either site procedures, policies or NRC regulatory requirements?

MR. WALKER: As to that question, I need to interpose the additional objection that the witness, to my knowledge, is not in a position to have personal knowledge

regarding those issues.

MR. GUILD: That should be reflected in the witness' answer for the record, and it doesn't seem to me to be a basis for counsel's objection or not. But would the witness comment on that? Would the witness respond to the question? Please respond and let us know what the basis of your knowledge is?

THE WITNESS: I have no responsibility for the protective coatings program. I don't know what their procedures say or contain, and would have absolutely no way of being able to answer intelligently on that, even through hearsay. I don't get into communications about the building program.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q Who is responsible for quality control on the coatings program?
 - A The Applicant has the non-ASME program.
- Q TUGCO?
- A Yes.
- Q Who would be the responsible official who would have knowledge of deficiencies in the coatings program?
 - A I would imagine Mr. Vega.
- Q The observation further on that same passage which I read for the record, the fact that management attempts to squash any efforts to point out quality problems, no NCRS,

QC reporting to production, et cetera, to some extent confirms the above, has led to a morale problem with the inspection

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Are you aware of a morale problem with the inspection staff, Mr. Purdy?

A I am aware that the inspection staff has had morale problems, yes, sir.

Q Are you aware of management attempts to squash any efforts to point out quality problems, and he cites some examples?

A I am not aware of any attempts by management to squash the identification of quality problems. I am aware however, of the continuing debate over NCRs versus unsatisfactory inspection reports.

Q Is that generally the case, or is that with reference with the coatings area?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did Mr. Williams leave the site, do you know, approximately?

A I think it was about the week after -- about a week after the 26th, so it would be somewhere around the first week in September.

Q 1983 I assume?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know Bob'y Bronson?

A I am familiar with Mr. Bronson, yes.

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Q What did Mr. Bronson do at Comanche Peak?

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A Mr. Bronson came to Comanche Peak, probably in '82, late '81 as a QC inspector trainee in ASME. And

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subsequently achieved a couple of qualifications in ASME

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inspections.

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Q And what were the circumstances of his departure

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from the site, if you know?

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MR. WALKER: I will object to the question on the grounds of hearsay, inasmuch as I don't know myself

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about the circumstances, so I'm not sure whether the witness

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is in a position to have knowledge other than that which

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would be based on hearsay.

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BY MR. GUILD:

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O Mr. Purdy?

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A The first time I recall the question of Mr.

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Bronson's departure from the site coming up was when one

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of my supervisors in the group he was working, indicated

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that he hadn't been to work for several days and had an

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attendance problem previously.

said that he was quitting.

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quality engineering manager was going to terminate Mr.

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Bronson for failure to return when Mr. Bronson called and

Several days passed after one episode and my

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Q Called who, please, if you know?

A My quality engineering manager and that was the last I heard of Mr. Bronson until his limited appearance 2 at the June '83 ASLB hearings. 3 June '83? 0 I believe, summer of '83. 5 September '82? If you don't know --I don't really remember them. It was probably 7 the first one. 8 Might it have been September of 1982? It could have been, yes, sir. 10 And he would have left the site approximately 11 that time, September of '82? 12 Probably a few weeks before that, yes, sir. 13 MR. GUILD: Let me show you a document and let's 14 get this one marked, and this is the end. Let's mark this 15 as -- this is a document entitled notice to employer of claim 16 for unemployment insurance, name Bobby W. Bronson. It has 17 a date, signed by Mr. Bronson on apparently 9-16-82, and 18 let's mark this if we can please as Purdy 42-5. 19 (The document referred to as 20 Purdy Exhibit No. 42-5 was 21 marked for identification.0 22 MR. WALKER: Do you intend to move this into 23 evidence? 24 MR. GUILD: Yes, and I ask that it be received

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into evidence.

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MR. WALKER: Then I must object to its admission on the grounds that it is hearsay and on failure to lay a proper foundation.

MR. BACHMANN: Staff joins that objection.

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Now, let me show you the document. It reflects as follows, and I'm simply reading from the document. This is the detail of Mr. Bronson's -- appears to be the detail of Mr. Bronson's claim. The quality control work standards are in violation of QC procedures. I was forbidden by the lead man in materials verification to write NCRs on any code violation I would witness. This is a violation of 10 CFR 50, ASME Section 3.

Also I testified before the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission 9-15-82 about these conditions. I feel B&R

wanted me to compromise my credibility as an inspector. Now

you're aware of Mr. Bronson's expression of concern that

he had been forbidden by his lead man in materials verification

to write NCRs on code violations?

A I was after his appearance.

Q D'd you take any action as a result of that information?

A Yes, he's the lawyer.

Q Well, that seems to be your conclusion and

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expression of opinion. How about telling me what you did and how you arrived at and formulated the opinion that you expressed?

A I did a great deal of investigation of my personnel. The gentheman that he was talking to at the time is a young gentleman named Danny Leigh who never forbid him to write an NCR.

Q How do you spell his last name?

A L-e-i-g-h.

end 3.

1 Q How did you reach that conclusion? 2 A By talking to Mr. Leigh, by talking to Mr. Blixt, 3 by talking to some people in the group that were working 4 materials verification with Mr. Leigh and with Mr. Bronson. 5 Mr. Bronson had a very hard time understanding the 6 program and I am convinced after my investigation that 7 Mr. Bronson had no desire to understand the program. 8 O You appear to have a very strong opinion on the 9 subject, Mr. Purdy? 10 Yes, sir, I take objection to Mr. Bronson's limited 11 appearance in the hearings. I tried to rebut it. He made 12 allegations against the qualifications of my personnel. 13 made allegations about the quality of the program and I would 14 stack the program and the people up against anybody in the 15 country. 16 When you say "rebut" what form did that rebuttal 17 take? 18 I had requested at the time to also make a limited 19 appearance. 20 Did you do that? 21 No. sir. A 22 Who did you make that request of? 0 23 Judge Bloch. A 24 And what was --0 It wasn't appropriate since I was already testifying.

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- Q Had you testified previously?
- A We were in the process of it and Mr. Bronson made a limited appearance in the middle of our testimony.
 - Q Did you subsequently testify on this?
 - A No, sir.
- Q I don't want to plough ground that has already been ploughed.
 - A No, I did not.
 - Q You have subsequently testified?
 - A I have never testified to his allegations.
- Q But you subsequently offered testimony and Applicants did not present testimony from you on the subject, is that the case?
- A We did not address specifically Mr. Bronson. We probably touched on some of the issues but I don't believe -- I don't recall directly addressing Mr. Bronson's allegations.
 - Q Why didn't you?

MR. WALKER: Objection.

It obviously gets into question of -- or at least potentially gets into questions of legal strategy.

MR. GUILD: The witness himself opened the door to this point and stated that he had prepared a rebuttal to Mr. Bronson's position.

I believe the only fair inference to be drawn from Applicants' failure to take what appears from the witness's

testimony to have offered evidence rebutting Mr. Bronson's limited appearance claims, the only inference that can be drawn is that that evidence would not have effectively rebutted Mr. Brorson's claim.

MR. WALKER: Well, you obviously are at liberty to draw whatever inference you will; however, I think you are sufficiently experienced at litigation to know that there may be any of a myriad of reasons that would enter into the determination of why certain evidence might or might not be offered.

MR. GUILD: That is why I want to know his understanding. I don't want counsel to offer suppositions about the record as it stands now.

The witness claimed he could rebut that and he was prepared at the time to rebut it. He was not offered by Applicants and I submit an explanation of why that offer was not made, if within the knowledge of the witness should be made -- that is the pending question.

MR. WALKER: I take exception to that. If the decision not to offer the evidence was the witness's then you may have a legitimate right to know what was the basis for that decision.

On the other hand, if the decision not to offer the evidence was that of trial counsel, then I submit, Bob, that you have absolutely no right, whether the witness knows or

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CONTRACTOR AND LACE.

not what provided the basis for that.

MR. GUILD: I disagree with that view and think the principle is as I have stated it and I would ask the witness to answer the question.

MR. WALKER: I will direct the witness not to answer the question except if the decison not to offer evidence on this issue was his and his alone or his in conjunction with others excluding trial counsel.

MR. GUILD: There is no basis for instructing the witness to narrow his answer that way. The witness has yet to identify -- it is counsel's supposition that there is even a lawyer involved in the subject.

Now it may or may not be a fair supposition, but the fact of the matter is that the pending question doesn't seek to elicit anything that could conceivably be privileged because the pending question simply says why didn't you offer this testimony, when it seems to me appropriate the witness answers the question.

If you want to for the record, counsel, instruct the witness to refrain from disclosing confidences and make that instruction a matter of record, it suits me fine.

But I think that the question as it stands right now is totally unobjectionable. It certainly doesn't call for privileged information.

MR. WALKER: As you know, I was not trial counsel

or I assume you know I was not trial counsel in the proceedings in question.

If you don't know that, let me establish that for the record. I was not involved in the proceedings in any way at the time. I have no idea what decisions were made or their basis.

Just as you expressed with great vigor your conviction the privilege issue we discussed earlier, let me state with at least equal vigor my conviction that neither you nor any other party to any litigation has the right to obtain the basis on which decision as to trial strategy are made and that would include decisions made or participated in by legal counsel regarding the adduction or refraining from the adduction of particular pieces of evidence that were or may have been available at the time.

MR. GUILD: I disagree with your view and would ask that the witness answer the question. If you want to try to instruct him in a way that we can move forward, that would suit me fine, but I really want to get to the point of if he knows why did he not offer what he asserts to be the factual rebuttal to Mr. Bronson's claim, which he said he didn't offer.

MR. WALKER: Then let me attempt to reiterate and perhaps clarify my earlier instruction, which would be that the witness, if he knows the reason for which the evidence

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was not submitted and if his knowledge extends to the fact that such decision was made or participated in at the time by trial counsel, then I instruct the witness not to answer.

However, I think he should respond in a way that indicates whether he is answering pursuant to my instruction or whether he just does not know.

BY MR. GUILD:

- Q How about taking a shot at it, Mr. Purdy?
- A I really don't know.

(Laughter.)

Q That's a perfectly good answer to my question -- how did you learn that you would not testify? Maybe that will help us establish it.

A I had requested to go on as a limited appearance not in the form of Applicant and/or an official panel and I 'learned when Judge Bloch decided he did not want a limited appearance by somebody that was involved in the testimony.

- Q And that was the end of it as far as you know?
- A That was the end of it as far as I know.

MR. GUILD: I only have one of these, but this we've asked to be received as 42-5 and I think everybody has stated their position on it for the record and given the hour is now six o'clock, that concludes my examination of the witness subject to the reserved points that we have stated for the record.

6:00 p.m4

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MR. WALKER: The reservation is as to the disputes in the course of the deposition that we have been unable to resolve here today.

MR. GUILD: Yes, right, and thank you, Mr. Purdy.

I appreciate your patience and responsiveness.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINATION

BY MR. BACHMANN:

Q Mr. Purdy, this morning in response to a question as to any major problems past or present in your organization you indicated four -- Darlene Stiner, Bill Dunham, Tom Miller and an unidentified person that happened before your time.

Is that correct? Or phrase it if I didn't get that right.

A I recall discussing this. I think I tried not to characterize them as major but they were significant in that I felt that they required some investigation.

Q I am going to take each one and I am going to tell you now, this applies to each one, I would like you to be very specific as to what you are telling me is your own personal knowledge and observation or whether somebody else told you about it, just so we get that straight.

First of all, Darlene Stiner. There were indications in your testimony that there was some form of perceived intimidation or harassement surrounding Darlene Stiner when

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she was a welding inspector. Could you clarify that or amplify that?

MR. WALKER: If I may, to save time, I will state here a continuing objection to any questions that can or may elicit hearsay testimony.

MR. BACHMANN: Let me respond to that.

I am looking at Mr. Purdy in his capacity as the head of QA for Brown and Root and therefore as he would receive certain information that would ordinarily be considered hearsay I don't consider it would be hearsay in this, because it is information he needs to do his job.

And I want to know what he knew or what people were telling him. I am not going to the truth of the matters asserted contained in what was told him.

MR. WALKER: If not offered for the truth of the matter, I would agree that the hearsay objection does not pertain.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

Q Darlene Stiner, who was a former Brown and Root welding inspector, I assume that she was in your chain of command?

A Darlene was in the non-ASME inspection activities but she personally conveyed those concerns to me.

Q Could you amplify a bit more from what you told us from what I recall you said she was concerned about getting

from the gate to her place of work?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could you explain what you know from your personal knowledge of Darlene Stiner's problem, of what she told you?

A Darlene, in addition to being pregnant, was concerned that she would be jostled or something of this nature intentionally while coming through the employee entrance because of her participation in the ASLB hearings.

She was also concerned that once through the gate there was very long walk up over the top of the hill over and up the easiest terrain to traverse and that she might fall down and endanger her pregnancy.

Q Did Darlene Stiner ever indicate to you to your personal knowledge that she was the subject of any forms of harassment or intimidation, real, perceived, or threatened?

A No. sir.

Q Did anyone ever indicate to you in your official capacity that Darlene Stiner might have been the target of any form of harassment or intimidation?

A No, sir.

O But Darlene Stiner did?

A Darlene Stiner did.

Q And that was the sum total of your communications with her, was to arrange transportation from the gate to the place of work for her?

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Yes, sir, and to consult with her upon her leaving to have the child, to make sure she understood her benefits 2 and insurance extension coverages, this type of thing. Q Why in your opinion did Darlene Stiner come to you rather than the non-ASME supervisor? A She was a Brown and Root employee. I had talked to Darlene before and I think that what she was eliciting was some Brown and Root involvement in some of her concerns. I am not sure why she did not go through her normal functional chain, but it does not make any difference, you 10 know. They are more than welcome to come to me. 11 Q It was not an unusual situation, or you did not 12 think it was an unusual situation? 13 A No, I don't consider things like that abnormal. 14 I am going to skip one here, Mr. Tom Miller. 15 My notes just indicate that he was an inspector 16 and that there were some problems with what might be 17 considered intimidation. 18 That is all I have from this morning's testimony. Can you tell me more about that, please? 20 I initially learned of Mr. Miller through statements 21 by Mr. Dunham, so any of Mr. Miller's problems to the QC 22 supervision or craft were related to Mr. Denham's allegations. 23 Q I will get to him later.

Was Mr. Miller in your chain of command?

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- A No, sir.
 - Q Was he also a non-ASME inspector?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q So the only information you have on Mr. Miller was what was told to you by Mr. Dunham?
- A Yes, sir. Subsequently, Mr. Miller has come up and talked to me.
 - Q What was the substance of his --
- A -- advancement, obtaining qualifications and certifications, some security questions relative to access, unrestricted access.
- Q During the course of this conversation or conversations you personally had with Mr. Miller, did Mr. Miller ever make any statements to you that would indicate any form of harassment or intimidation, real, threatened, or perceived by Mr. Miller?
- A I think Mr. Miller is a prime example of an individual where harassment is only harassment if you perceive it as being harassment.

He didn't indicate to me that he perceived that as harassment or intimidation.

- Q Did you ever bring up anything to Mr. Miller about what Mr. Dunham said about him?
 - A No, sir. Not that I recall.
 - Q If I could just skip to the last one, I will get

back to Mr. Dunham.

You indicated there had been physical intimidation of an inspector which was before your time.

Yesterday I was present at Mr. Chapman's deposition and he indicated or actually stated that there was a female inspector that had been seized by her lapels or words to that effect. Is that the same incident?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Dunham I understand was in your chain of command?

A No, sir.

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                          All right. Were they also non-ASME?
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                          Yes, sir.
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                          Now I understand Mr. Dunham reported to
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             Mr. Williams; is that correct?
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                          Yes, sir.
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                          And Mr. Dunham was a Coatings Inspector?
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                  A
                          Yes, sir.
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                          And I, for some reason, have some notes here
             that I took from someplace that indicated that Williams
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             reported to you; is that correct?
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                         No, sir.
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             O I think you stated just a short time ago
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             that Williams was a Gibbs & Hill employee.
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                          Harry Williams was a Gibbs & Hill employee
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             working within the Owners Organization.
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                  Q So then Mr. Williams would report to
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             Mr. Tolson; is that correct?
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                      To Mr. Tolson through Mr. Brandt; yes, sir.
                  A
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                         Through Mr. Brandt?
                  Q
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                         Yes, sir.
                  A
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                          I should have brought one of those papers
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             that had their organizational charts.
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                         Did you have any direct involvement with
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             Mr. Dunham and his problem?
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                  A
                         Mr. Dunham came to me June -- mid-June,
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somewhere in there, of 1983, with special concerns; yes, sir.

Q What was the substance of the concerns, as he expressed them to you?

A He felt he had no confidence in Mr. Williams' supervisory capability. He thought Mr. Williams did not support them in the craft.

MR. GUILD: I'm sorry? Did not suport him?

THE WITNESS: With the craft. With respect to him personally, he indicated a situation where

Mr. Williams and one of the craft superintendents had physically stood over his shoulder, querying him about his inspections while he was trying to perform the activities.

Mr. Dunham expressed concern of the NCR versus Unsat. IR situation and indicated that he had some technical problems, problems with the coatings program, technical applications of it, some of the testing and inspection criteria.

Q Do you have an opinion as to why Mr. Dunham would go to you instead of Mr. Brandt or Mr. Tolson?

It seems like a lot of people confided in you.

A Mr. Dunham, at the time, didn't feel like he could go to Mr. Brandt, because Harry Williams apparently gave everyone the impression that a lot of the edicts that were coming down, that may or may not have been correct --

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I don't know -- but were not adequately explained were coming from Mr. Brandt.

Q Is this what Mr. Dunham told you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you construe what Mr. Dunham told you -- let me put it this way.

Do you construe what Mr. Dunham told you as to his problem with the craft as constituting intimidation or harassment as we've talked about today?

A The text of Mr. -- maybe that's where I slipped off track. The text of Mr. Dunham's statement was really more oriented toward his own internal supervision, not necessarily the craft, except for the one instance he had indicated. In that instance, I would perceive that there would be a QC -- supervisory QC conflict, and I could understand why Mr. Dunham, if his perceptions were correct to him -- at least they were perceptions, and I assume that he at least thought that and felt that he was being harassed by his supervision.

Q Now when you say he was harassed by his supervision, was it the type of harassment that would preclude him from performing his job as inspector properly? Was it that type of harassment?

A No. Mr. Dunham, I doubt very seriously if anything would sway him from doing his job properly.

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Q In other words, would it be proper to characterize Mr. Dunham as a person, as we have defined harassment and intimidation in the context of this hearing, who could not be harassed or intimidated to the extent that he would not report something that he should report, something to that effect?

A I do not believe Mr. Dunham would be harassed or intimidated to that effect; no, sir.

Q Now were you present during Mr. Dunham's last day as an employee on the site?

A Yes, sir, I was.

Q Were you present at the meeting in which Mr. Dunham was dismissed?

A I was at the meeting. I dismissed Mr. Dunham.

Q How is it t'at since he is not in your chain of command that you would be the person to dismiss him?

A Brown & Root employees, even though they are not under my functional control or direct functinal line. I am responsible for them administratively.

Generally if there is any discipline to be meted out, that is subject to my evaluation and my concurrence and my evaluation since the owner really is not in a position

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to do that to a Brown & Root employee. He can tell me to get the employee off the project, but he's not going to sit down and fire him from the Brown & Root payroll.

Q On Mr. Dunham's last day on the job, did you call him into the office?

A One of his --

Q My next question is going to be, what was the reason for calling him to the office?

A Mr. Dunham had behaved unprofessionally in a meeting that had been held a couple of days earlier.

Q Had you been at that meeting?

A No, sir, I was not.

Q And you got this information from whom?

A I got the information from Mr. Brandt, who was also not at the meeting. But at the same meeting where I got the information, there were three individuals who were at the meeting.

Q Do you know the names of those individuals?

A Yes, sir. Curly Krisher, Everett Mauser, Harry Williams were in the area.

Q Now what was the information that you received about Mr. Dunham at this previous meeting?

A That he had behaved himself very obnoxiously, was rude, disruptive, and the net result was that the meeting was not capable of being -- or coming to the

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intended purpose and satisfying the objectives of the meeting.

Q Were you given any more details than what you've said to me? I'm trying to get what you remember Mr. Brandt told you.

A There was the statement that he kept interrupting, asking questions that were not germane to the questions that were on the table.

Q What were the questions on the table?

A I ...n't recall. I'm not even sure we discussed the questions per se.

Q Continue with what you were saying.

At that particular time, I asked Mr. Mauser and Mr. Krisher if that was a fair representatation of the meeting, and they concurred that that was a fair representation of the meeting. It was my understanding, as relayed by Mr. Brandt, that Mr. Keeley, who was also involved in the meeting, was rather upset at Mr. Dunham's behavior.

I asked Mr. Brandt what he would recomment to do. His recommendation was to counsel Mr. Dunham and to give him three days off. I corroborated that with Mr. Tolson at the time. They wanted to discuss it with Mr. Dunham that evening. It was very late in the evening, and if they were going to do something of that nature,

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it requires some paperwork and sitting down with Mr. Dunham, and I felt it was not appropriate to do it that evening. I asked if we could do it the next morning. They agreed to that. It became very late in the afternoon, about four-thirty, before I was able to do that. I had several other commitments that I had to satisfy relative to this project, some programs that were going on.

By that time, it had become about two days after the fact, and it became a disciplinary action that many days after the fact may be of limited value.

Apparently Mr. Tolson felt likewise, because in conversation with Mr. Krisher, they agreed that he should just be counseled and not given the time off.

Mr. Krisher prepared a counseling report which summarized his position, his statements.

Q I show you this document. Is this the counseling report that was prepared?

End 5

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Yes, sir, it appears to be. This is the 1 termination form. 2 3 MR. BACHMANN: Let me just mark one this as Exhibit Purdy 42-6. 4 (The document referred to was marked for identification as Purdy Exhibit 42-6.) MR. BACHMANN: We shall move to move it into 9 evidence; the foundation has been laid and it has been authenticated by the gentleman who used it. Any objection? 10 11 MR. WALKER: No objections. 12 MR. GUILD: I reserve for Intervenors the 13 position on the document for a later time. 14 MR. BACHMANN: I might note for the record, this was provided to Intervenors during discovery as part of the 15 16 report which was sent from Mr. McGarry to Mr. Combs of 17 Region IV on December 14, 1983, and has been provided through discovery. 18 19 BY MR. BACHMANN: Q I think we were are the point -- or if we're 20 21 not, let's start at the point where Mr. Dunham came into the office. Your office, I assume. Who was there and 22 what was said? 23

Mr. Krisher was there with me already. He

brough t the counseling report up for me to look at. We

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discussed it for a few minutes. He probably got there about 15 minutes earlier. We had a cup of coffee and were discussing generalities. About 4:30 Mr. Dunham came up to the door with Mr. Mouser, opened the door and waltzed in like a ballerina, and I asked him to sit down and he sat on my righthand side, furthest away from me at the end of the table, and Mr. Mouser was on my right, closest to me, and Mr. Krisher was across from Mr. Dunham.

And I told him that his supervisor had prepared a counseling report relative to his attitude and I'd like him to read it, and let's discuss it, and handed it to him. As indicated here, it appeared to be a very quick perusal. He threw it back across the table at me and, as also indicated here, said, You might as well walk me to the gate because I'm not going to change.

Q Excuse me just for a second. I would like your opinion as to what that statement meant, I'm not going to change.

A My opinion was that he was being counseled, and if he read this he was being counseled for the way he presented himself for the presentation. And what I construed out of that was that he just wasn't going to change his attitude or the way he presented homself.

Q Okay. And how would you describe in your mind this attitude?

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A His attitude? 2 0 Yes. A He was very aggressive at the time and very 3 vociferous, very animated. And if no other reason, his attitude was such that I was not going to be ab . to talk 5 to him, frankly. I asked him if he wouldn't like to think about it 8 for just a minute and let's talk about what the problems were, and he again restated the statement and basically gave me two options; I could either forget it or walk him to the 10 gate as he had iterated twice, and I did that. I was 11 rather disturbed at the way he presented himself. 12 Okay. The second document which I happened to 13 put here, is this the termination papers on Mr. Dunham? 14 15 Yes, sir, it appears to be. A Is that your signature on the paper? 16 0 17 In the lower righthand corner, yes, sir. 18 MR. BACHMANN: I'd like to identify this 19 as Purdy 42-7. (The document referred to was 20 marked Purdy Exhibit 42-7 for 21 identification.) 22 The foundation has been laid and 23 MR. BACHMANN: 24 authenticated. MR. WALKER: I have no objection. 25

MR.GUILD: We reserve our position on the document.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

Q In your dealing with Mr. Dunham -- this is going to sound very much like a question I asked you before -- is there anything in his actions, words or anything that we have, giving you the impression that anyone had -- and let me just stop here for a second; excluding his problems with Harry Williams -- that anyone had ever tried to intimidate him or even attempted to intimidate him to not report a deficiency in the QC/QA area?

A No, sir. As a matter of fact, after the initial meeting that I was at with Mr. Dunham, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Brandt subsequently, Mr. Brandt indicated to me that Mr. Dunham was communicating with him very well, and there didn't appear to be a concern relative to Mr. Dunham's ability to talk to Mr. Brandt.

And Mr. Brandt didn't indicate to me that Mr. Dunham was expressing concerns of harrassment or intimidation.

Q Okay. Harry Williams. Statements were made earlier about there's a communications problem, or I think you used words similar to that. Did you have any personal feelings with Mr. Williams?

A No, sir, not other than just how are you, hello;

nothing professional.

Q Have you had any -- have you received, or did you receive any information from, say, Mr. Tolson or Mr. Brandt or someone like that about Mr. Williams?

A No, sir.

Q The reason I ask is you seem to have formed at least a partial opinion that Mr. Williams had communications problems. I was wondering what you based that on.

A If we are discussing what they told me their problems were with Mr. Williams specifically in conversations, then I would answer no. I do recall that Mr. Brandt indicated that Mr. Williams sometimes had trouble communicating to the people, and he felt that that was a major problem.

Q Correct me if I'm wrong, but I get the impression that you had said pretty much the same thing about Mr. Dunham. His communications skills, or lack of same. Is that a fair characterization, or did I misstate it?

A No, I think the manner in which the communications were conducted was significantly different, although I don't know that. I don't thin that Mr. Williams was necessarily disruptive or arbitrary in any group gatherings. That was the only situation that I related to Mr. Dunham.

Q Okay. Now we've gone through -- and as I've said, we're not going to discuss the occurrence that happened

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before you arrived there since you had just the remotest knowledge of that. Are there any other significant events that you can recall, or even perhaps insignificant events that you can recall, that touched upon this area of harrassment or intimidation?

And let me -- just before you answer that, I'm looking for any information you may have received either directly or indirectly in your official capacity that would somehow indicate that a QC inspector was being somehow influenced to gloss over or not report some deficiency.

MR. WALKER: I ask if the question is --

MR. BACHMANN: That is a long question.

MR. WALKER: -- if the purpose of the question is to elicit testimony regarding such reports for the truth of the matter reported.

MR. BACHMANN: No. What I'm trying -- quite frankly, from what I've been listening to Mr. Purdy all day, I think he's going to tell me he hasn't heard of any and this might clean the record and make sure that there isn't any other event perhaps that may have come to his mind. I'm not really sure what he's going to answer.

MR. WALKER: Let me state for the record a hearsay objection. In the event that some party to the proceeding might attempt to utilize the answer for the purpose of proving the truth of the matter.

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MR. BACHMANN: I'm seeking it for knowing whether this type of information was communicated to Mr. Purdy. Whether it's true or not is not material, other than what we've already discussed, you and I, in response to my questions.

THE WITNESS: I have heard of other instances that occurred on the site. I'm not sure I can characterize any question of perceived harrassment or intimidation as insignificant, but whether they resulted in something that was not substantive or not corroborated I guess would be different.

I have heard of problems between construction management and protective coatings inspection personnel.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

Q Who did you hear this from?

A I heard that walking out of a management meeting with Mr. Vega and Mr. Merritt talking to each other.

Q Who?

A Mr. Merritt.

Q Let me put it this way. I'm not really interested in overheard conversations. Has anyone come to you and said, Mr. Purdy, I think we've got some harrassment or intimidation or words to that effect, or some inspector is being prevented from doing his job properly?

No, not other than the ones I've mentioned, sir.

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Q I'd just like to go back to Harry Williams for a brief second. Was Harry Williams -- excuse me. Was Harry Williams demoted in the spring of '83 from a more responsible position to a less responsible position?

MR. WALKER: Objection, hearsay.

MR. BACHMANN: You haven't let him answer it yet.

MR. WALKER: Given what I know about the organizational structure, it would be my presumption that if Mr. Purdy has any information on it, that any information he would have would constitute hearsay.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

Q Do you have any direct knowledge of that?

A I have no direct knowledge. I do -- maybe I'm not sure what you mean by direct knowledge. I have found out, through subsequent discussions relative to Mr. Williams

Q Mr. Williams told you?

A No, no. Subsequent discussions on the issues of Mr. Williams and Mr. Dunham's and Mr. Williams' and the various coating inspectors. And Mr. Williams was assigned — that Mr. Williams, at about that time frame as I recall, was assigned just the responsibility of protective coatings where he had previously had protective coatings and some civil activities, I believe.

Q Was this meeting or discussion that you had, where you learned about Mr. Williams, was this a typical discussion

that leads you to the opinion that perhaps Mr. Williams had communications problems? Was this the type of discussion that --

I don't even recall if it was a formal discussion. A MR. BACHMANN: Okay, that's it.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

If it were not for Mr. Dunham's precipitant action Q on that fateful Friday, would you have retained him?

A Yes, sir.

MR. GUILD: Did you say yes or no?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

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

MR. WALKER: Bob, I would estimate I have about 15 minutes, perhaps less. Out of consideration for your schedule, if you'd prefer, I'd be happy to defer the few questions that I do have, relating to Mr. Purdy's testimony earlier today, until such time as we introduce Mr. Purdy as a witness in our affirmative case.

I'm perfectly willing to defer to your wishes.

MR. GUILD: That sounds like a fine way of handling it. Before you decide, I've got one brief line of questions responsive to a new area that counsel for Staff --

MR. WALKER: Let me say that I tentatively make that commitment, though I need to reserve it, depending on

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what we get into here.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. GUILD:

Q Mr. Purdy, isn't it true, sir, that the United States Department of Labor, in response to a complaint against Brown & Root made the following finding with respect to his termination. The facts show Mr. Dunham was scheduled for termination before his final counseling session with Mr. Purdy. He was terminated in his opposition to intimidation, harassment, and threats made by management to the QC inspector?

A I assume that's what -- as I recall, that's how it was in the Department of Labor finding.

MR. GUILD: I'm showing you a letter which I'd like to have marked and received. It's addressed to you and it's dated October 18, 1983, subject William Dunham versus Brown & Root, containing the quoted passage. And it is signed Curtis L. Poer, P-O-E-R, Director of that department.

MR. BACHMANN: I have no objection to the admission of that.

MR. GUILD: I'd ask that that be marked as Purdy 42-8.

(The document referred to was marked as Purdy Exhibit No. 42-8 for identification.)

MR. GUILD: That's all I have. Thank you again,
Mr. Purdy.

MR. WALKER: I will object to admission of the document on hearsay grounds and relevancy grounds.

MR. GUILD: What is the basis for the hearsay objection?

MR. WALKER: It is an out of court statement, presumably offered for the truth of the matter, sir.

MR. GUILD: And I would submit that it's a clear exception to the hearsay rule. It represents a finding, an official finding, of the U.S. Department of Labor in response to that complaint. A letter document addressed to the witness directly, contradicting his testimony to the effect that Mr. Dunham would not have been terminated but for his conduct during the last meeting.

MR. WALKER: And I take the position that the exception cited by counsel for the Intervenor does not apply, inasmuch as the letter purports to represent an administrative finding, not the result of a judicial process in which there was an opportunity to aduce evidence and to cross examine witness and to engage in the other procedural rights generally accorded by the due process of law.

And moreover, as you may or may not be aware, the administrative finding is currently on appeal to the Department of Labor and there has been a judicial proceeding.

There has not, as yet, been a decision to emanate from that proceeding, but it is my understanding of the Department of Labor procedural regulations that once a notice of appeal from the administrative finding is issued, such finding is vacated and the party initiating the appeal is entitled to trial de novo on the issue pending the investigation.

MR. GUILD: Let's take up this question of whether you're going to reserve your examination.

MR. WALKER: If both counsel for the Intervenor and counsel for the NRC Staff are agreeable, out of consideration for Mr. Guild's schedule, I am prepared to defer any questions that I otherwise might like to ask, relating to Mr. Purdy's testimony earlier today, until such time as we introduce Mr. Purdy for purposes of aducing evidence on our affirmative case.

MR. GUILD: I guess one of the things I was
trying to understand is I sort of wandered into a room down
the hall where they have a discussion about this question of
when Applicants put on their affirmative case. And without
trying to unearth a question I'm not competent to carry very
far, isn't this the time for you to aduce your affirmative
case?

MR. WALKER: That is not my understanding of the procedure.

MR. GUILD: I'm not in a position where I can very intelligently waive rights of the Intervenor with respect to procedural matters to which I am just not privy.

So subject to -- based on my ignorance, I just want to simply state if this is not the time for you to offer your affirmative case and you would do so otherwise, it seems to be of no practical value or significance to do your examination of Mr. Purdy now, as contrasted with then. And it would certainly make life more pleasant for all of us to be able to adjourn at this point.

MR. WALKER: I make the offer solely out of consideration for your schedule. But if anyone is uncomfortable, I am certainly willing to proceed.

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(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINATION

BY MR. WALKER:

Q Mr. Purdy, in response to an earlier question, I believe you characterized Mr. Dunham's behavior as aggressive.

Would you explain what you meant by that?

A On two occasions, I had noticed or had occasion to be discussing with Mr. Dunham situations. The first one with Mr. Tolson, in which he became very easily agitated and irritated at some of the questions that were being asked.

The latter case was where the man, you know, rose to his height and actually was just very vocal, appearing to me that he was actually just giving me one of two options that he was providing me with, you know, the option of either forget it, he's come to do whatever the hell he wants and there's nothing I can do to discuss that with him, or that I can walk him to the gate.

I don't know how to say -- I'm not sure I answered the question.

Q Did you intend anything else by the use of the descriptive word "aggressive" in reference to Mr. Dunham's behavior?

A No, not really.

Q Mr. Purdy, you also testified earlier, as I

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recall, that there has never been at Comanche Peak, in your organization, a layoff list or an ROF list.

Is that a fair characterization of your earlier testimony?

A I believe my earlier testimony was discussing it in relationship to the Sue Ann Neumeyer situation.

We have anticipated or did plan a reduction in force at one time. As it turned out, I did not have to have that reduction in force, because there were places -- because I was able to place people in openings and therefore ended up laying off nobody.

Q Had Sue Ann Neumeyer at that time still been employed at Comanche Peak, in your opinion would she have been laid off on that occasion?

A No, not in my opinion.

Q What is your basis for that conclusion?

A The basis is she was a fully qualified inspector, With the exception of the period of time when she was having medical problems, her reliability and her attendance certainly wasn't that bad. And therefore, there would be no reason for me to believe that I wouldn't have given a lesser qualified person for someone who was fully qualified to everything.

Q But as of this date, there has been -- there have been no layoffs out of the ASME organization?

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A There have been ROF's.

For example, when we were originally looking at a couple of people who volunteered to be on that ROF list and those people were ROF'd out of the organization, their volunteering to be ROF'd reduced the number significantly, that I didn't have to make a management decision on who had to go and who wanted to go.

Q In testifying in response to Mr. Guild's questions regarding the Linda Barnes' matter, as I recall your testimony was that there was some period of time -- and I don't remember exactly what it was, but some period of time, three days or more, during which she was absent from work and did not report in; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is the normal procedure when an employee is absent from work for three or more days and does not call in?

A They are subject to immediate termination.

Q On what do you base that conclusion?

A That is an established policy on the project.

Q Is that policy recorded anywhere in writing?

A Yes, sir. It's in that policy note that I was discussing earlier in the deposition. I believe it's Section 16 of the QA policy note.

Q Well, then, if an employee, under the established policy, would be subject to immediate termination on such an

occasion, why was that procedure not followed in Ms. Barnes'
case?

A First of all, she didn't have a phone.

Secondly, I was concerned if she was upset over possibly being involved in having to discuss the Sue Ann Neumeyer situation. I didn't want to terminate her without talking to her to see what the problem was.

Q You said she didn't have a telephone. Yet, I believe your earlier testimony indicated that there were telephone conversations between you and her.

And if I remember correctly, on one or more of those occasions, the telephone calls you indicated were initiated by her?

A Yes, sir.

Q How can you reconcile that with your representation that you knew she did not have a telephone?

A The last time she called me was from a phone booth. We did not have a number listed for her, nor was a number in the Granbury directory for her.

In fact, she said she had no phone.

Q In another portion of your portion of your earlier testimony, you indicated that it was the policy of Brown & Root -- or at least that portion of Brown & Root management for which you were responsible -- that all employees have the right to take any problems or concerns

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that they may have to the NRC, irrespective of whether they had first raised those problems with Brown & Root management; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

In fact, I think if people would check with my people, I encourage them to talk to anybody, including the NRC, that they want to about problems. They don't have to talk to me.

Q As specifically as you can -- I would assume if it's on more than one occasion, the precise wording may differ somewhat. But what do you tell people about their rights in that regard?

A I have communicated it with my supervisor and my leads, to make sure that they understand, and with my managers, to make sure that they understand it. But I would like to feel that we are responsive to the leads in identifying and resolving concerns of people, but that I am not afraid and would encourage them if they have a problem to get it identified and get it resolved, even to the point that I am not concerned about allegations, only the inability to answer allegations. It's very simple.

Basically, that's the scenario that I give quite frequently.

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Q In response to another line of questioning by Mr. Guild, as I recall it and as my notes reflect, Mr. Guild was asking you if there were findings of harrassment or intimidation at Comanche Peak, whether in your opinion that finding should be communicated generally to all employees on the site. And as I recall, your answer to that question was in the affirmative. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir. I definitely think it should be communicated if it is of a significant nature.

Q Would there be any circumstances in which you would think that it would be unnecessary or undesirable to have such a finding communicated generally?

A It probably wouldn't be necessary to communicate it to the site if the party involved was satisfied it had been reconciled or had not been an intended case of harrassment or intimidation.

It probably would not be necessary if the results of harrassment and intimidation resulted in termination because about the quickest way to have anything get around on the project is to terminate somebody for intimidation or harrassment. I imagine the word would spread faster than I could ever put out a memorandum on it. I think there are situations that would warrant that. In major ones I believe it would.

Q In yet another line of questioning gone into by Mr. Guild, he asked you a series of questions, I believe, that in essence, amounted to an inquiry as to whether you thought it possible to effectively enforce a policy against intimidation and harrassment if there did not exist at the site some sort of documentary definition of what harrassment and initimidation are. Do you remember that line of questioning?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I believe, as I recall your testimony and according to my notes, your testimony was that you knew, in effect, that there were some documents onsite that deal with the issue of harrassment and intimidation that you were unsure whether the content of those documents actually set forth a definition, formal or informal, of the terms. Is that true?

A That's true.

Q What, if any, any other areas of conduct are subject to discipline at Comanche Peak under the Brown and Root personnel policies? At least that portion of the policies that you're responsible for administering. What, if any other conduct is proscribed expressly as is -- if I recall your testimony correctly -- harrassment and intimidation?

A What else -- ?

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Q The question is, are there other specific categories of conduct that Brown and Root personnel policies forbid, and for engaging in which Brown and Root employees may be subject to discipline?

A The policy that I have addresses, as we discussed, the absence without calling in for three days.

MR. BACHMANN: May I make a suggestion at this point? If you will look at Purdy 42-7, the termination form, which has been introduced into evidence, there's a list of boxes to be checked as reasons for termination.

Mr. Purdy, I now show you Exhibit 7 and ask if that refreshes your recollection about any specific categories of conduct that may be subject to disciplinary action if engaged in by Brown and Root employees.

THE WITNESS: Brown & Root employees are subject by Brown & Root QA policies -- for theft, for destruction of project or company property, failure to report in. They are subject to immediate termination for falsification of records in the QA Department. Other acts may be subject to termination but those four at least are indicated in my policies as grounds for immediate termination.

BY MR. BACHMANN:

As to those instances, let's take an example, theft. Is theft, to your knowledge, anywhere defined in Brown & Root personnel policies or documents available to

employees at the site? 2 Not in my policy. I mentioned it would be in 3 the dictionary. What about insubordination? Is that somewhere 5 defined in documents relating to Brown& Root personnel 6 policies? 7 A No. sir. In your experience as a manager both here and 8 9 elsewhere, how often have you encountered disciplinary procedures that set forth detailed and explicit definitions 10 of the categories of conduct proscribed in the disciplinary 11 12 policy? A About the only one I can think of right offhand 13 is the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and it pretty 14 much defines what I could and couldn't do. I can't recall 15 16 any others. MR. WALKER: I have no further questions at 17 18 this time. 19 MR. JORDAN: I have no questions. 20 MR. GUILD: Thank you, Mr. Purdy. (Whereupon, at 7:15 p.m., the deposition of 21 22 Mr. Purdy was concluded.) 23 24

GORDON PURDY

CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the NRC Commission: In the matter of: Texas Utilities Electric Company, et al., (Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station, Units 1 and 2) Date of Proceeding: July 10, 1984 Place of Proceeding: Glen Rose, Texas Witness: Gordon Raymond Purdy were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission. Margaret Schneider Official Reporter - Typed

CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the NRC COMMISSION

In the matter of: Texas Utilities Electric Company

Date of Proceeding: Tuesday, July 10, 1984

Place of Proceeding: Glen Rose, Texas

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission.

James R. Burns, Jr.

Official Reporter - Typed

Officia@ Reporter - Signature

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CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS 2 This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the NRC COMMISSION In the matter of: Texas Utilities Electric Company Date of Proceeding: Tuesday, July 10, 1984 Place of Proceeding: Glen Rose, Texas were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission. 10 Ann Riley 11 Official Reporter - Typed 12 13

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TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D.N.	Chapman/R.G.	Tolson	Gien	Rose, Te	xas 10-2-79	
Subject	E	TUGCO QA	MANAGEMENT REVIEW BO	DARD		
		INTERVIEWS OF	THE SITE FLECTRICAL	OC PEDS	ONNET	

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its' interviews with the Site Flectrical QC inspection personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews which we have catagorized into the areas of training, documentation, management, communication and major problems.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Attachment

Dibra Anderson

Jon Moore

Gordon Purdy Gordon Purdy

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

PURDY RM 42-1 Tho 7-10-84 ATTACHMENT A

QC ELECTRICAL PERSONNEL

TRAINING B

- Recurring field related inspection problems are not being discussed in the classroom training programs.
- 2. Some QC Inspectors have not had any previous related work experience in the activity they are inspecting.
- There is a need to establish an inspector re-certification program based on performance.
- 4. People providing on-the-job training should be selected on the basis of their teaching ability and receive training on methods of providing on-the-job training.
- 5. A training instructor is teaching students inspection criteria which are not contained in procedures.
- 6. As a training aid, pictures of inspection tools are being shown to OC Inspectors but a hands-on demonstration is also needed.

DOCUMENTATION

- DCA's and CMC's are received by construction 2 to 5 days before they are received by QC inspectors.
- Gibbs & Hill drawings are so congested that inspection criteria are easy to miss.
- 3. Procedures are vague, are subject to interpretation, and contain too many references.
- 4. Some inspection documents do not contain enough information on how to perform the inspection. The technique for performing the inspection is often missing.
- 5. All drawings required for QC to perform their inspections should be available directly to QC instead of their having to use constructions drawings.
- 6. The latest issues of drawings are not being kept updated in a timely manner at all field work stations.

MANAGEMENT

- A significant number of inspectors expressed the feeling that the function of QC at CPSES is something other than to assure quality. Other functions mentioned include:
 - a) Cosmetics
 - b) Paperwork or documentation
 - c) Training the crafts
- 2. Too much time is being spent inspecting temporary installations.
- 3. The pay differential for performing the same type inspection work is too broad. Some supervisors are paid less than the inspectors they supervise, and there is no type of incentive plan to encourage inspectors to expand their certification.
- 4. QC inspection time is not being fully utilized. Some inspections now being performed separately could be combined into one function.
- 5. Instructions are being relayed from QC management straight to the inspectors instead of going through the chain of command.
- 6. Electrical QC personnel are not being provided with the tools required to perform their jobs (tapes, inspection mirrors, flashlights, etc.). Excessive time is being wasted on obtaining replacements for such things as batteries.
- Several QC inspectors expressed the feeling that QC management views them as being intellectually inferior and lacks confidence in their decisions.

COMMUNICATION

- QC inspectors are not asked for input when procedures are written or changed.
- Some QC inspectors are not being told why they are not certified immediately after passing their certification examination and completing their on-the-job training.
- QC inspectors feel they are not included in the chain of communication. They are isolated from what is going on and why.
- Some QC inspectors have been waiting for their promised raise not knowing why it is being held up.
- QC inspection personnel are not familiar with site upper QC management personnel, either visually or by name.
- Requests from the crafts for inspections are coming directly to inspectors instead of their supervisors.
- There is not an adequate system for changing procedures or informing other QC inspectors of typical field inspection problems.

MAJOR PROBEMS

The following three (3) items are considered the major concerns of electrical QC at the site.

- 1. Electrical separation requirements have been eliminated by the use of a design change. QC personnel view this as a management decision which allows the crafts to install electrical systems in disregard of design requirements. The inspectors recognize that inspections are to be done after all installations are complete and rework done as necessary. However, they are alarmed by what they see as a lack of effort by construction to observe some separation requirements. They feel the volume of rework that could result from this approach is excessive.
- 2. There is a consistent feeling among QC inspectors that the main emphasis at CPSES is production at all costs and not on quality. Equipment is installed to take credit for footage and production quotas. The fact that a high percentage of this work must be redone is not being given due consideration.

This creates an atmosphere of arguments, hot discussions, yelling and name calling between craft and QC, occasional threats and even one act of violence.

3. Inspectors interviewed expressed grave concern over what they feel is an inordinate number of "Use As Is" dispositions to NCR's. It was expressed that craft personnel feel, and comment to QC personnel, that any and all deviations to drawings, specifications or procedure requirements will be accepted "as is". It appears to inspectors there is no pressure on the crafts to perform their activities in conformance to stated requirements. Construction personnel convey an attitude that they can ignore any specific requirement with impunity.

Due to the above, the morale and effectiveness of the inspection function is sharply reduced. Inspectors feel their credibility has deteriorated. Inspectors question engineering documents in light of the acceptability of deviations to them.

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

o D.N.	Chapman/K	.G. Tolson	Glen Rose, Texas 10-9-79
ubject		TUCCO OA MAN	AGEMENT REVIEW BOARD
			E SITE MECHANICAL QC PERSONNEL
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A co	all availantains the gorized in	able Site Mechanical problems identified	QC inspection personnel. Attachment during the interviews which we have ning, documentation, management, blems.
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the	TUGCO QA AI	udit Group a descript	an, we request that you transmit to tion of proposed corrective action to aid in follow-up activities.
			MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD
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			Debra Anderson Debra Anderson
			Jon Moore
			Gordon Purdy Gordon Purdy
			Susan Spencer Susan Spencer
			D. Antonio Valdez
			Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QC MECHANICAL PERSONNEL

TRAINING 5

- QC Inspectors feel that there is a need for classroom training on the specifics of how to inspect pipe hangers. At the present time QC inspectors are expected to read and interpret procedures on their own.
- QC Inspectors feel that there is a need to tailor training requirements to individual experience levels. There appears to be a need for additional classroom and on-the-job NDE training for inspectors who have no prior NDE experience.
- 3. Training handouts are taken up at the end of each class. Students are not allowed to keep these handouts as reference material.
- Training on inspection of welding ground connections is not being provided.
- 5. Instructors are not always able to answer classroom questions and communicate well. Inspectors interpret this as a lack of practical field experience on the part of the instructor.
- 6. Inspectors feel that there is no preplanned time for training to allow for improvement of their skills.
- 7. Constant changes in training requirements confuse inspectors.

 Example: Changes in required on-the-job training hours, and limitations on time between classroom training and examinations.

DOCUMENTATION

- Document changes are received by construction 2 to 5 days before they are received by QC.
- 2. The following problems have been identified with the Weld Data Cards:
 - a) Wrong line numbers

b) Wrong class

c) Too many types of cards in use.

- a) Not enough review prior to issuance to the field
- e) Not sent to ANI
- QC Inspectors feel that craft should be required to sign off on the Weld Data Cards after each operation.
- 4. Drawings are not legible.
- 5. Relative to pipe sleeves, the following problems were identified:
 - a) No procedures for verifying locations
 - b) Pipe Sleeve Location List is 6 months out of date
 - c) The inspector has not been certified.

MANAGEMENT

- 1. Inspectors complain that construction supervision exerts excessive pressure on crafts for production. This results in a decline in Quality of Workmanship. Also, when inspectors reject items the crafts are distressed because their production quotas have not been met.
- Some QC Inspectors have been specifically instructed to NOT identify observed deficiencies that are beyond the scope of their assigned inspections.
- 3. Inspectors are concerned relative to job security.
 - 4. QC Inspectors feel they lack sufficient authority to perform their job.
 - QC Management supports the construction production effort rather than the quality effort.
 - 6. Inspectors complain that the pay differentials between personnel performing the same job are too great.
 - 7. Inspectors feel they are professionals and want to be treated as such. They complain that when QC Management lacks technical knowledge, arrogance and authority are used as a substitute. No explanations for decisions or directives are given.
 - 8. Inspectors have been promised additional training, upgrading and transfer within specified times. Some have been kept on the same low level jobs far in excess of the periods promised.
 - 9. Numerous complaints were voiced relative to the excessive time lag between being notified of a proposed increase and the effective date of the raise, with no provision for retroactive pay.
 - 10. Inspectors feel that middle management should perform actual surveillance of inspection activities. Some inspectors have never seen anyone above their lead inspectors in the field.

Another complaint was that middle management fails to recognize the limits of being a "Buddy" and being a manager.

MANAGEMENT CONT.

- / 11. QC Inspectors feel there is undue pressure put on employees who do not give enough to the United Way. Some feel they will be fired for insufficient contributions.
- 12. Inspectors feel that the benefit policies are unfair. Apparently, the program keeps changing. Current policies differ from those explained at the time of hire.

COMMUNICATION

- 1. Many Inspectors do not know who is in Quality Control Management.
- Inspectors feel that they are not being made aware of organization changes. Some inspectors have not been shown an organization chart in three months to two years.
- Inspectors cited instances where the chain of command is not being observed.
- 4. Inspectors have indicated that there are no meetings held to inform them on the latest information.

OTHER

- Inspectors expressed concern over Material Transmittal Forms (MTF's)
 not being reviewed after spools are refabricated. Therefore the asbuilt configuration is not being accurately documented.
- 2. Welding machines are out of calibration.
- Carbon steel wire is being used as a temporary hanger to hold up stainless steel pipe.
- 4. Too much inspection time is wasted inspecting temporary pipe hangers.
- Travel speed is primary data for calculating heat input in Kilojoules. However, the WPS shows travel speed as "not applicable."
- There is no orientation program at CPSES for new employees concerning site policies.
- 7. Adequate tools and supplies are not being provided. In addition they are not being placed in locations where the work is and are too far from the work areas. Equipment needed is: Micrometers, LP cleaners, rulers, scales, protractors, multimeters, telephones, UT equipment, print shack on each level, water coolers, and rest rooms.
- 8. A minimum inspection tool list per certification should be issued.

 A kit should be provided to the inspector who is then held responsible for maintaining the kit complete. It would be desirable to establish a company store for replacements

MAJOR PRO LEMS

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- The following three (3) problems are considered the major concerns of mechanical QC at the site:
 - 1. Procedure CPM 6.9 is considered inadequate. It is impractical in that it is vague, hard to understand and open to excessive interpretation. It has too many references and lacks continuity in that requirements for a single activity are found in different sections throughout the procedure.
 - Inspectors express concern and frustration over verbal directives to use good common sense and judgement in lieu of written instructions and acceptance criteria. These verbal instructions are causing confusion in the areas of root pass inspections, thin wall inspections, and cleanliness inspections.
 - Inspectors question the adequacy of corrective actions to prevent recurrence of problems identified. These problems are documented on NCR's and dispositioned, but keep recurring.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D.N. C	hapman/R.G. Tolson Glen Rose, Texas 10-10-79	
Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD	
	INTERVIEWS OF THE SITE INSTRUMENTATION QC PERSONNEL	

The TUGCo QA Management Review Board has completed it's interviews with all available Site Instrumentation QC inspection personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCo QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Attachment

Jon Moore

21.

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QC INSTRUMENTATION PERSONNEL

OC Inspectors Interviewed Expressed the Following:

- The Checklist for Traceability of Instrument Racks does not have enough detail.
- Communication with the QC inspectors needs to be improved.
 Inspectors are not being informed of document changes. When procedures are revised there should be meetings held to discuss the changes.
- 3. The pay differential for performing the same type inspection activities is too broad.
- 4. Inspectors feel that the benefit policies are unfair. Apparently the program keeps changing. Current policies differ from those explained at time of hire.
- 5. Procedure CPM 6.9 is considered inadequate. It is impractical in that it is vague, hard to understand and open to excessive interpretation. It has too many references and lacks continuity and detail.
- The new system distributing DCA's does not assure that all DCA's will be included on drawings.
- QC inspectors feel that QC management does not support QC. QC management seems to support construction.
- 8. Greater emphasis should be placed on hiring people with experience, especially in the supervisory positions.
- 9. The "Use As Is" disposition is frustrating. The QC inspectors need an adequate explanation of why NCR's are dispositioned as "Use As Is".

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

	THOSE OF HALLES	Dallas, Texas October 15, 1979
ibject f INT	TUGCO QA MANAGEMEN	T REVIEW BOARD
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ATTACHMENT A

QC CIVIL PERSONNEL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD
Subject	INTERVIEWS WITH QA ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its' interviews with all available QA Administrative Personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews.

As requested this is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

Attachment

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Albert Boren

Debra anderson

Debra Anderson

Jon Moore

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

QC Inspectors Interviewed Expressed the Following:

- 1. The training program and examinations should be more detailed.
- 2. QC inspectors should receive more classroom and on-the-job training.
- Classroom training needs to include visual aids such as slides of various rejectable cadwelds.
- 4. Inspectors should receive training on how to read prints.
- QC does not always have current DCA's and drawings available for their use.
- The reproduction quality of drawings is poor, therefore, drawings are often hard to read.
- 7. QC procedures are vague and leave too much room for interpretation.
- The QC Inspection Report Form needs additional space for inspector's comments.
- There is no checklist to describe what needs to be verified. Instead
 the inspector writes in on the Inspection Report Form what was
 verified.
- 10. QC inspectors should be required to work the same hours as construction workers to insure quality.
- 11. A tremendous feeling of job insecurity exists. Inspectors are not sure if they will be needed in other disciplines since civil activities are decreasing.
- The relationship between Brown & Root, Gibbs & Hill, and TUGCO is confusing.
- 13. There is no close relationship between TUGCO and Brown & Root when it comes to personnel evaluations.
- 14. There is a feeling that construction quotas have priority over quality.
- 15. Inspectors feel they have no authority. They feel that engineering can override every discrepancy.
- 16. There is a feeling that Brown & Root's upper level management does not support civil activities.

ATTACHMENT A

QA ALMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

QC Personnel interviewed expressed the following:

. . . .

- 1. The flow of communication up and down the chain of command is inadequate to inform the people on what is going on.
- Supervisors do not inform personnel of changes until the last minute.
- There are no equitable policies or selection processes for hiring qualified QC personnel.
- 4. Xerox equipment availability is inadequate.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D. N. Cha	pman/R. G. Tolson Glen Rose, Texas 10-18-79	
Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD	
	INTERVIEWS OF THE SITE QC RECEIVING INSPECTORS	

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its interviews with the Site QC Receiving Inspectors. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews which we have categorized into the areas of training, documentation, management, communication, supervision, and other problems.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Attachment

Albert Horen

Debra anderson

Jon Moore

Susan Spencer

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Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QC RECEIVING INSPECTORS

TRAINING

- QC inspectors expressed concern that receiving inspectors are not trained to inspect electrical equipment or to inspect welds.
- QC Inspectors feel that training and examinations given to them were inadequate. Some feel that the "On-the-Job" training was marginal. They feel the training should come from a person other than the lead man.
- QC Inspectors feel that the crafts should be trained on filling out their required forms.
- 4. QC Inspectors feel that the present B&R training program does not allow a QC Inspector to attend other schools so as to get another certification. They state there is no room for crosstraining.
- QC Inspectors expressed a belief that the crafts should be indoctrinated on quality requirements for Nuclear Power Plants.
- QC Inspectors feel that expeditors for pipe hangers are not knowledgeable in what they are doing.

DOCUMENTATION

- 1. QC inspectors have complained about procedure CPM-6.9. They have expressed concern that it has many references and at times is contradictory to receiving procedures.
- QC Inspectors are concerned that there is no procedure to cover receiving inspection of hangers.

MANAGEMENT

- QC Inspectors view management support as follows:
 - a. QC inspectors feel that management supports construction at the expense of quality. They see QC bowing down to construction's will.
 - b. QC Inspectors feel that management thinks QC is delaying construction.
 - c. Some Inspectors feel there is no channel of communication available to them to talk to upper management.
 - d. Some Inspectors expressed concern that they have not seen upper management personnel in the field.
- QC Inspectors feel B&R exerted excessive harassment on them to participate in the United Way Fund Drive.
- 3. The feeling was expressed that there is too much personnel turnover in the warehouses.
- The feeling was expressed that planning is inadequate as evidenced by construction always needing an item immediately.
- 5. Many Co Inspectors complained about salary structure and about B&R's policies on benefits.
- 6. Some QC Inspectors have yet to see their performance evaluation. This evaluation has a bearing on their wages.

COMMUNICATION

- 1. QC inspectors feel that construction has a better system of communication since they know when equipment will arrive before the receiving personnel.
- QC Inspectors feel that a better channel of communication has to be established between upper management and inspectors to discuss field problems.
- QC Inspectors indicated that there is no interaction between QC groups or among themselves.
- 4. Distribution of procedures is inadequate.
- There are too many verbal directions given, which are not followed up by written instruction.

SUPERVISION

- Some QC Inspectors feel that there are personal conflicts between some inspectors and their supervisor.
- Some QC Inspectors feel their supervisor does not answer their questions adequately. They also feel his decisions are inconsistent.
- Inspectors expressed dissatisfaction with overtime administration.
 They state its administration is kept secret and based on favoritism.
- 4. Some QC Inspectors feel their supervisor is not qualified to perform receiving inspection of supports.

OTHER

The following comments were expressed by receiving QC Inspectors.

- B&R fabricated pipe spools are being bought off without the ANI signature.
- 2. There is excessive duplication on the RIR.
- Crafts are depending on receiving to verify heat numbers that are documented on the MRR's.
- 4. Weld material is improperly stored.
- Vendor surveillance group is missing many deviations that are eventually detected by the site inspection.
- 6. No attention is paid to storage requirements.
- . There is not enough warehouse space.
- 8. Level A storage has inadequate dust control.
- 9. Cable trays are being used before MRR's are filled out.
- Traceability of cable trays is lost when they go to the galvanizing process, especially T.J. Cope's cable trays.
- OC Inspectors have to go through too many people to acquire a missing document from a vendor.
- 12. Some storage levels are changed through a memo only.
- Hangers, where source inspection has been waived, present excessive inspection problems.
- 14. An excessive number of hangers are being sent to salvage.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D. N. Chapma	n/R. G. Tolson	_Glen Rose, Texas October 18, 1979
Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW	N BOARD
	INTERVIEWS WITH QA/QC SITE SURVE	EILLANCE GROUP

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its interviews with all available QA/QC Site Surveillance Personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews.

As requested this is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Carrie Boron

Attachment

Debra Anderson

Susan Spencer

. Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QA/QC SITE SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL

The following statements or concerns were expressed by the Site Surveillance Group:

MANAGEMENT

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- Proficiency in the group has been adversely affected by continuous changes in the organization structure.
- 2. Different philosophies of operation prevail. Consequently, decisions have been inconsistent at times.
- Construction's objective is to build without due consideration of quality requirements. Craft foremen do not seem to care about quality and that same attitude is carried over to the crafts.
- Management does not support the quality control effort at CPSES, especially construction management.
- Construction management should indoctrinate crafts that quality is built into a product by crafts themselves and not by Quality Control. QC only verifies quality.
- 6. Brown and Root's salary policy is inadequate and is causing low morale and high turnover.
- 7. Management has a parent-child attitude towards QC.
- Some electrical inspectors do not have enough experience in electrical work.
- 9. There is no personnel counseling from supervision and/or management.

COMMUNICATION

- Communication channels have too many intermediaries to get objectives accomplished.
- 2. The Use-As-Is syndrome is detrimental to QC Inspectors morale. No explanations are given on accepting rejected work.

TRAINING

Training is inadequate in the classroom. This is due to the weakness
of some instructors;

D. N. C	hapman/R. G. Tolson	Glen Rose, Texas 10-18-79
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ATTACHMENT A

QC PROTECTIVE COATINGS PERSONNEL

TRAINING

- 1. The formal training program is considered inadequate.
- The formal training instructor seems to lack practical experience and is actually misleading people.
- 3. Training aids and exams could be improved.
- 4. On-the-job training is too short for new coating inspectors.
- A recertification program should be incorporated to make sure inspectors are doing their inspections properly.

DOCUMENTATION

- 1. Specifications are inadequate and need to be rewritten. Examples cited were CCP-30 and CCP-40.
- Procedures are illogical. They could be more specific and meet the needs of the field.
- There are inconsistent requirements on manufacturer's technical data sheets. An example cited was Carboline.
- 4. An excessive amount of DCA's are being dispositioned as "Use As Is" without adequate explanation to the QC inspector as to why.
- 5. Some important inspection points are being looked at unofficially.

MANAGEMENT

- There is dissention within the group because of pay inequities; also, because QC does not get cost of living raises and the craft does.
- Construction applies excessive pressure on QC inspectors to buy off rejectable work. An example cited was missed spots in sandblasting.
- Upper level management applies excessive pressure on engineering to loosen specification requirements to accommodate construction activities.
- 4. There is a need to hire inspectors with more coatings experience.
- 5. Inspectors are not familiar with QC management personnel.

OTHER

- 1. Gold hats are bypassing the proper communication channels by contacting vendors directly when there is a problem meeting specification requirements. They get the vendor to adjust the requirements which enables construction work to proceed with less impact on schedule. It is felt that the vendors are willing to sign anything to accommodate the customer. This applies to application and handling requirements.
- 2. There is a problem between paint crew shifts. Material is prepared during the day shift and coated during the night shift. At times the curing requirement is not met which results in non-cured items being coated.
- Some safety problems are being ignored. These are things such as unsafe scaffolding being used and poor health conditions.
- 4. There is no system of coatings traceability. A system is needed to identify where a specific batch was actually used.
- Construction does not give adequate notification of activities which require QC support.
- 6. Some people in authority appear to lack practical field experience.
- Mixes for quality related work are being prepared without QC inspectors present, in violation of procedure.
- Non-certified painters are being used on quality related work inside the containment.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

То	D.N. Cha	pman/R.G. Tolson Glan Poss T
	1	Glen Rose, Texas October 17,1979
Subject		TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD
	1	INTERVIEWS WITH THE SITE QC TEST LAB PERSONNEL

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its' interviews with all available Site QC Test Lab personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Attachment

Albert Boren

Debra Anderson

Jon Moore

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QC TEST LAB PERSONNEL

QC Personnel interviewed are experiencing the following problems:

- They have trouble finding the responsible craft person to sign off on their portion of the "placement card".
- There is excessive fluctuation in the work load due to a lack of pre-planning by construction.
- 3. There is a pay differential between QC groups.
- 4. Test procedures could be more precise and contain more detail.
- Either more radios need to be provided or the ones they have need to be given better service or maintenance.
- 6. Port-A-Johns are not clean.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D. N. C	hapman/R	. G.	Tolson				GI	en Rose.	Texas	10-18-79	
Subject			TUGCO	QA M	ANAGEM	ENT RE	VIEW BO	DARD			
	1	INT	ERVIEWS (NEL		

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its interviews with the Site QA/QC Staff personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews which we have categorized into the areas of training, documentation, management, communication, and other.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Attachment

Albert Boren

Debra Anderson

Jon Moore

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QA/QC STAFF PERSONNEL

NOTE: Due to the diverse nature of this group, the problems identified were not necessarily voiced by more than one person. However, we feel they merit attention.

MANAGEMENT

QA/QC Staff personnel interviewed expressed the following:

- There has been so much reorganization and changes to activities that they are not being given enough time to implement the changes before someone is deemed inadequate and fired.
- 2. There is a power struggle in the field between construction and QC personnel.
- Top construction management does not have a quality oriented attitude which results in craft who are not indoctrinated in the importance of quality control.
- Lack of support by Construction and QC management is resulting in poor communication between craft and QC personnel.
- TUGCO management does not always take a strong enough stand against construction to assure required quality.
- The emphasis should be on finding, stopping, and correcting problems instead of relying on costly rework at a later date.
- 7. The split in the QA/QC organization (B&R vs TUGCO) is confusing.
- 8. Management support of QA/QC varies widely; i.e. goes from total support of quality to support of production/scheduling.
- 9. More emphasis should be placed on making the crafts stick to requirements (drawings, procedures) instead of changing good requirements to accommodate the craft. The attitude appears to be that when problems are found, QC is holding up construction not that the crafts are not doing their job right.
- 10. Upper QC management is not accessible.
- 11. Some QC supervisors lack practical field experience.
- 12. B&R management attitude toward their personnel is poor. They do not take a personal approach in dealing with employees.
- QC management has made verbal agreements with the ANI which have caused problems.

COMMUNICATION

- The high turnover in management personnel has resulted in constant program changes which have resulted in confusion.
- An adversary relationship exists between crafts and QC which at times has resulted in threats of physical violence.
- QC personnel are not kept informed of organization changes which is resulting in feelings of insecurity and instability.
- Interface between Power Engineering (Houston) and Materials Engineering(Site) in the area of procedural changes is inadequate.

TRAINING

- Interim Change Notices (ICNs) to CPM 6.9 are not getting to instructors in a timely manner.
- 2. Lesson plans and examinations need updating.
- Indoctrination on procedures is not adequate. The instructor is not given enough time to become familiar with it and to conduct classes prior to implementation.
- Instruction for electrical QC personnel is inadequate. They are not adequately certified to do their jobs.
- 5. There is a need for a training course in blueprint reading.

DOCUMENTATION

- CPM 6.9 is illogical. It needs indexing and restructuring to make it a useful tool.
- 2. Vault and document administration is inadequate.
- Engineering Instructions (not sent out by DCC) are not adequately distributed.
- 4. Concern was expressed over traceability and identification of 3/4" and under piping and components for use in vent and drain assemblies which have not been given line item designations by the A-E.
- 5. Reproduction of documentation is of generally poor quality.
- 6. Too much unnecessary paperwork is being generated.
- 7. QC personnel are working to outdated procedures.

OTHER

- Staff personnel are not treated as professionals by B&R management (ex. cattleshoot, in and out privileges).
- 2. Staff personnel feel that the pay structure is totally inadequate. Examples:
 - a) Should have equal pay for equal responsibilities
 - b) Job knowledge and length of service should mean something
 - c) Length of time between evaluation and raises is excessive and QC has no provision for retroactive pay
- 3. In the Startup/Turnover area, the total scope of review has not yet been defined, but the current scope seems inadequate due to the problems being found (i.e. errors in inspection reports, travelers not arriving on time)

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To D. N	. Chapman/R. G. Tolson Glen Rose. Texas 10-19-79	
Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD	
	INTERVIEWS OF THE SITE QC DOCUMENTATION PERSONNEL	_

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its interviews with all available Site QC Documentation personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews which we have categorized into the areas of training, documentation, management, communication, morale, and other problems.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

Attachment

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Albert Boren

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Debra Anderson

Susan Spencer

J. Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

ATTACHMENT A

QC DOCUMENTATION PERSONNEL

OTHER

- QC Personnel interviewed expressed the following:
- 1. Cameras and scaffolding are considered unsafe.
- There is difficulty in obtaining necessary equipment such as stopwatches, portable lighting, extension cords, special jigs, cherry pickers and cranes.
- 3. There is no effective preventive maintenance program for radiographic equipment.
- Interpretations of radiographs are not consistent between organizations such as Brown and Root QC, Brown and Root Materials Engineering and Gibbs & Hill.
- Weld preps on RT joints are not per ASME Section III. This makes interpretation difficult.
- 6. There is an excessive amount of weld rejects. Presently there are over 200 weld repairs outstanding.
- Housekeeping is poor to the extent that it presents a safety hazard.
- 8. RT procedures are considered inadequate. They are vague, subject to interpretation, and have excessive loopholes. Techniques are poorly defined.
- 9. QC Personnel feel the night shift Radiation Safety Officer is not technically qualified.

TRAINING

- QC Documentation personnel interviewed expressed the following:
- Training on procedures and changes is inadequate. Personnel are expected to read procedures and learn by trial and error.
- QC personnel expressed a desire to obtain additional training in certain areas to better understand their jobs. These areas include ASME and other related codes and applications. Such training is not available even on a voluntary after hours basis.

DOCUMENTATION

- QC Documentation personnel interviewed expressed the following:
- Procedure CPM 6.9 is inadequate. It is vague, unorganized, contradictory, and confusing.
- Document control problems are being experienced. Current drawings are not always available and at times must be obtained from craft. There is a similar problem with procedures.
- Drawings are not always legible. They are cluttered and hard to read without magnification.
- There are inconsistencies between construction and QC procedures.
- Too many errors are being found on the Weld Data Cards after they have been completed by the field.

MANAGEMENT

- 1. Management is too production oriented. There is not enough support of Cactivities. For example, QC Personnel have been informed that documentation need only be 90% correct. The remaining 10% will be caught by the field.
- QC Personnel feel that there is inadequate planning and coordination.
 As a result, workload and program effectiveness suffers.
- 3. QC Personnel feel that their supervisor is unqualified. They would like better direction and firm, fair supervision. The following are some of the concerns expressed:
 - a) They feel that the supervisor does not have good control of the group.
 - b) The supervisor's decisions are based on personal opinion rather than on valid inputs.
 - c) They are concerned that the supervisor's knowledge of hangers appears marginal.
 - d) Supervisor's verbal instructions are disrupting the group's ability to work as a unit.
- QC Personnel do not know whether TUGCO, TUSI or Brown and Root is in charge of the Quality Control Department. They feel that the client overrules B&R personnel assignments.
- 5. QC Personnel state that there are no job descriptions. Consequently, they do not understand their job scope, duties, responsibilities or authority.
- 6. QC Personnel feel that there are too many verbal instructions, some of which are in conflict with specifications, procedures, or code requirements. QC Personnel also feel insecure when following verbal orders. They feel that management will not support them when conflicts are identified.
- 7. QC Personnel feel that Brown and Root personnel policies cause confusion. Some of the comments expressed by the QC Personnel are:
 - a) There is no set and equal pay scale.
 - b) Raises that have been promised have not yet been received.
 - c) Doing a good job is counterproductive towards promotions. Supervisor wants to keep productive people in present job.
 - d) Job openings are not publicized; promotions go to relatives or buddies.
 - e) Brown and Root's policy on sick leave and absence for personal business is not well defined.
 - f) QC Personnel resent the cancellation of benefits such as the parking policy.

COMMUNICATION

QC Documentation personnel interviewed expressed the following:

- Complaints of poor communication are frequent, specifically interface communication between QC personnel and engineering, crafts and supervisors.
- Information applicable to the entire group should be presented accordingly instead of on a selected individual basis.
- There are complaints of excessive delay in obtaining answers to QC personnel questions.
- 4. Information needed to perform one's job is difficult to obtain.

MORALE

The following were identified as underlying causes for low morale:

- Personnel feel their job security is threatened if verbal directions are not followed, even if the instructions are contrary to written requirements.
- There are excessive verbal instructions which are resulting in inconsistent directives.
- There are problems with salary administration, promotion practices, and selective enforcement of B&R "mickey mouse" policies, all of which are biased by favoritism.
- 4. There is no opportunity to upgrade oneself from present position.
- There is a lack of professionalism. A master/slave attitude is prevalent. There is no delegation of authority.
- 6. There is a lack of emphasis on quality and lack of strong management support for the quality effort.
- 7. There is a general feeling that QC lacks authority. This is reflected by lack of support by supervision.

OTHER

- Field Deviation Reports and Nonconformance Reports should be analyzed for trends. There is a need for greater effort to prevent recurrence. There is a need to reduce construction holdup of documentation to provide timely follow-up and close-out.
- All documentation review personnel should be organized and coordinated under one responsible person. This group should be involved in "walkdown" of completed systems at turnover.
- There is a need to put emphasis in the hanger documentation area. Personnel see undue delays in receipt of documentation packages. The condition of hanger documentation is seen as poor.
- 4. There is a feeling that documentation personnel should be certified to Level II with a corresponding increase in training.
- Personnel feel they are understaffed. They feel random inspection per MIL-STD 105 is inadequate.

ATTACHMENT A
SITE QC NDE PERSONNEL

TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

i		
Subject	TUGCO QA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD	:
	INTERVIEWS WITH QC NDE PERSONNEL	

The TUGCO QA Management Review Board has completed its interviews with all available Site QC NDE Personnel. Attachment A contains the problems identified during the interviews which we have categorized in the areas of training, management, communication, and other problems.

As requested, this report is forwarded to the Manager, Quality Assurance and the Site QA Supervisor for review and necessary action.

In accordance with your overall plan, we request that you transmit to the TUGCO QA Audit Group a description of proposed corrective action and a schedule for implementation to aid in follow-up activities.

Attachment

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

Collect X

Debra Anderson

Jon Moore

Susan Spencer

Antonio Valdez

Antonio Vega

TRAINING

The following concerns were expressed by the QC RT Inspectors:

- The examination contained questions that were not covered in the required readings.
- The instructor does not go over the graded examinations to discuss incorrect answers or answer QC Inspectors' questions on the examination.
- 3. There is excessive time lag between completion of training and examination. QC Inspectors feel that coordination in the training program needs improvement.
- 4. Examination questions are sometimes ambiguous.
- 5. RT examination should relate more to gamma-ray radiography.
- 6. A training program should be established to allow cross training and to provide refresher courses.
- QC Inspectors feel that the instructor should not use the classroom to discuss management problems or other problems or topics not related to the school.

MANAGEMENT

- QC Inspectors interviewed expressed the following:
- The B&R pay structure is inadequate. It does not fairly provide for experience and levels and areas of certification.
- Poor scheduling is adversely affecting the night shift activity.
 Construction is unresponsive to requests for scheduling information on upcoming activity.
- 3. The supervisor's management ability is strongly questioned. Complaints voiced include:
 - a) Existence of strong personality conflicts between the supervisor and the QC inspectors.
 - b) Inconsistent decisions
 - c) Answers to the QC inspectors questions prove to be untrue and at times are obvious misrepresentations.
 - d) Lack of support.
 - e) Excessive verbal instructions in conflict with requirements.
 - f) Exhibits jealousies, insecurities and demeaning attitude.
 - g) Threats of termination.

The above is resulting in excessive turnover rate within the RT group.

- 4. Some policies are seen as causing low morale especially when they are not uniformly enforced. These include policies on:
 - a) Length of hair
 - b) Soft drink cans on site
 - c) Remaining in work area until last whistle
 - d) Involuntary shift assignments
 - e) Termination/rehire practice to by-pass system
 - f) Excused absence policy administration

COMMUNICATION

QC Radiography Personnel interviewed expressed the following:

- QC Personnel are generally uncertain of their duties, responsibilities, and function in Quality Control.
- 2. Many welds are not ready for RT when the request is received by QC.
- QC Personnel feel that construction does not understand the role of RT in quality control.
- 4. QC Personnel feel that construction needs to receive indoctrination and training in filling out RT Request Forms to assure that vital information is entered on the cards (i.e. location, pipe size, schedule).
- QC Personnel feel that there is poor communication with QC management from the supervisor level on up. They feel that management is not visible in the field.
- Night shift QC Personnel feel isolated from the QC organization. They
 have minimal contact with supervision, do not know who is in QC management,
 and are not made aware of changes within the organization.
- 7. QC Personnel are concerned that Welding Engineering is not putting all required information on the Weld Data Cards which results in lost time while the Inspector researchs the information.