UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 & 2)

Docket No. 50-454 OL 50-455 OL

Location: Rockford, Illinois

Pages: 9916 - 10,145

Date: Wednesday, August 1, 1984

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

(Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2)

Docket Nos. 50-454 OL 50-455 OL

Clock Tower Inn 7801 East State Street Convention Rooms Y and Z Rockford, Illinois

Wednesday, 1 August 1984

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was reconvened, pursuant to recess, at 9:10 a.m.

BEFORE:

IVAN W. SMITH, Chairman Atomic Safety & Licensing Board

A. DIXON CALLIHAN, Member Atomic Safety & Licensing Board

RICHARD F. COLE, Member Atomic Safety & Licensing Board

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APPEARANCES: mm2 On behalf of the Applicant: 3 MICHAEL A. MILLER, ESQ. BRUCE BECKER, ESQ. MICHAEL GOLDFEIN, ESQ. MARK FURSE, ESQ. ALAN BIELAWSKI, ESQ. Isham, Lincoln & Beale 6 Three First National Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60603 and 8 JOSEPH GALLO, ESQ. Isham, Lincoln & Beale Suite 840 10 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 11 12 On behalf of the NRC Staff: 13 STEPHEN LEWIS, ESQ. MICHAEL WILCOVE, ESQ. 14 Office of the Executive Legal Director U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 15 Washington, D.C. 20555 On behalf of the Joint Intervenors, DAARE/SAFE and 17 Rockford League of Women Voters: 18 DOUGLASS CASSEL, JR., ESQ. Business and Professional People for the 19 Public Interest 109 N. Dearborn 20 Chicago, Illinois 60602 21 22 23

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Are we ready to proceed?

Is there any preliminary business?

MR. CASSEL: I don't know whether you are counting

the motion regarding Mr. Podworny as preliminary, or --

JUDGE SMITH: I am not referring to that.

Did you want to raise your matter now, Mr. Lewis?

MR. LEWIS: I thought I would do it at the time,

after we finish the ANI motion.

JUDGE SMITH: Any other preliminary business?

(No response)

All right, then we will hear from you, Mr. Cassel

on the ANI motion.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, in addition to the arguments which I made previously concerning the relevance of Mr. Podworny's allegations to any finding that there is reasonable assurance that Byron can be operated safely, I have some additional comments based on the July 16, 1984 memo from the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors which was distributed yesterday by Mr. Miller.

That memorandum in brief demonstrates that the Boiler Board is in the process of conducting an audit of ASME procedures at Byron with respect to Hunter Corporation, its subcontractor Hartford Insurance Company and several other contractors.

Second, it demonstrates that the portion of the audit relating to Hunter and Hartford is either completed or largely completed as of early July in terms of the onsite activities, and there are a number of findings in this preliminary report which relate directly to Hunter and Hartford.

Thirdly, those findings as we represented in our motions when we originally filed them with our expectation, confirmed the allegations of Mr. Podworny on a number of significant respects, although they do not expressly refer to Mr. Podworny because the procedure by which this audit was conducted was apparently one in which the Boiler Board had an agreement with the NRC not to disclose to Edison officials Mr. Podworny's identity or his allegations except insofar as those allegations were disclosed to Edison's counsel and any other Edison officials covered by the protective order in the licensing proceeding.

But, it is my understanding that the line officials of Edison who were dealing with this audit were not supposed to be aware of Mr. Podworny's identify or specific allegations. And thus, they are not expressly mentioned in the report.

Nonetheless, a number of his allegations without attribution to him are repeated in the form of findings made by the Board in its audit at Byron.

Next, the question that Judge Smith raised yesterday, which really goes to the heart of this thing is, suppose we agree with everything that Mr. Podworny alleges, what bearing does that have on anything, and, we have just spun our wheels on a tangential issue.

I think there is additional evidence in the Interim Report of the National Board that that would not be the case.

First of all, on the first page of their Interim
Report they state, and I quote:

"The purpose of this audit was to determine the confidence in the quality of work at the Byron Station."

So, right in the first paragraph they make clear that they are talking about quality of work.

Now, Hartford did not do any work out there.

All it did was act under contract to do ANI inspections and signoff for Hunter. So, clearly what they are talking about in that sentence at a minimum is the quality of work by Hunter, which I think no one would dispute is an issue in this proceeding.

In addition, among the reports' various findings on page 8 in the third paragraph from the bottom the Board states, and I quote -- third paragraph from the bottom:

"It is the opinion of the National Board

audit team that to date, with the exception of findings 3.2 and 3.3, there appears to be no findings which will impact on the hardware."

Now, obviously what they are saying there is that 3.2 and 3.3 are not findings which this Board can say do not impact on hardware.

Now, if you flip back to 3.2 and 3.3 -- let's start with 3.3, because that is the closest to the issues we have been dealing with. On page 6, if I understand 3.3 correctly -- and I am not certain that I do -- it appears to be binding as a noncompliance with the ASME Code. A number of instances in which Commonwealth Edison's Level III examiner reversed interpretations done by PTL, again for Hunter, I guess -- or I gathered from the context here -- changing those PTL findings from reject to accept. And those changes from reject to accept were done without the concurrence of either PTL's or Hunter's Level III examiners.

And, that was considered to be a finding by the Board, and that clearly relates to an issue which has been discussed in this proceeding at some length in the context of the Reinspection Program. But here again we are talking about ASME hardware installed by Hunter and a finding by the National Board which, in his opinion is not within the category of findings that do not relate to hardware.

And, in addition, on page 5, paragraph 3.2, the

Boiler Board audit team further expresses the opinion that the particular method used by Hunter to accept NDE personal certifications is not in compliance with ASME, and that that, too, is a finding.

Now I must confess, Judge, I don't really understand what this 3.2 is all about. But, on its surface it appears to be very similar to the issue under the ANSI Code, which gave rise to the whole Reinspection Program.

In other words, a question of the certification of inspectors, which gave rise to the necessity to reinspect hardware as one way of approaching the question of whether improperly certified inspectors did their jobs properly.

So, those two are expressly found by the Board not to fall within the category that do not relate to hardware deficiencies.

To the extent they do relate to hardware deficiencies, they are clearly talking about Hunter.

The ultimate structure of the Boiler Board's

Audit Report is not predicted with great clarity in this

report. That is, we don't know from this exactly what they

intend to put in their next interim report, and in their

final report.

For example, will they have further discussion of these issues; will they take into account Edison's response to them, and so forth. We don't know what they will do

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down the road.

We also don't know -- at least I don't know,
Intervenors don't know -- what type of investigation is
being conducted either by the NRC Staff or by the National
Boiler Board with respect to all of Mr. Podworny's
allegations; that he was pressured, that he was asked to
sign off on things that he hadn't, in fact, inspected, and
this sort of thing, which do not appear clearly on the face
of this memorandum. And which I would suggest to the
Board, do raise questions about the procedures and the
intentions of the personnel who are in charge of making
sure that Hunter's hardware at Byron is safe.

I don't know when we will receive a statement that those allegations are either substantiated or not, which is the usual practice in NRC responses to allegations, and I don't know whether we will receive any such statement from the NRC Staff or from the Boiler Board separate from the audit or in what mechanism that ultimate resolution will be offered. But it seems to me that we clearly have enough here that is new and of potential safety significance, and is relevant to the existing scope of this proceeding as it was remanded by the Appeal Board, so that we are not talking about having to apply all the usual standards for reopening the hearing, because here we are talking about matters that are directly relevant to the

scope of the reopened hearing.

But, even if we were required to meet the requirements for reopening of hearing, those requirements — the key requirement of them, as you will recall, is that the information might have a significant impact on safety. And it seems to me that that standard which was reiterated by the Appeal Board in its ruling is met by the information that we have so far. And that Intervenors, and I respectfully suggest, the Board, ought to take a look at this information and make sure we fully understand what its implications are before making any determination that there is reasonable assurance that Byron can be safely operated.

Thank you.

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JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, listening to

Mr. Cassel's presentation in the hope that he would somehow

provide some connection between what is in the National'

Boiler Board's audit report and the subject matter of this

hearing, other than some generalized references to matters

that potentially affect the safety of the plant and the

fact that it involves a contractor, Hunter, whose

reinspection results are the subject matter of this hearing,

I haven't heard anything that relates it to the subject

matter of this hearing.

As I am sure the Board is aware, the activities of Hunter Corporation and indeed the inspection activities of Hunter Corporation comprise much more than the activities that are subject to ANSI N-45-26; that is, those activities which were the subject of the reinspection program. What we have here is a situation in which an audit team from the National Boiler Board came in and made a number of findings with respect to the activities of Commonwealth Edison Company and with respect to the activities of Hunter.

The findings as such are not the final word on these matters. I have in my hand -- and I will be happy to provide for the Board and parties -- a letter dated July 31, 1984, from Mr. Schlosser, the Project Manager of Byron Station, to Mr. D.J. MacDonald, the head of the audit team,

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this audit by the National Boiler Board. I apologize that I only have one copy, but we will make additional copies available for the other copies.

(Document tendered to the Board.)

MR. MILLER: This is a process that is going very quickly. That is, the audit team issued its findings on July 16th, and we now have a response from Commonwealth Edison Company on July 31st. But as the original scope of the audit makes clear, Hunter is not the only contractor on the site as to which the audit team is going to direct its attention. The audit team will now go on to look at the activities of other contractors such as Powers-ASCO-Pope and NISCO, who also hold ASME certificates.

So it is not clear at all when there is going to be ultimate resolution of these issues by the Boiler Board, and certainly no indication at all as to when the NRC, who is a participant in this process, is going to conclude its investigation.

If you look at Commonwealth Edison Company's response, you will see that in certain instances, a code interpretation is asked for. That is, the response of Commonwealth Edison Company indicates a difference of professional opinion among Commonwealth Edison personnel and the position taken by the audit team with respect to the requirements of the ASME Code. That can only be resolved

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is a process that takes some months.

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I have assembled the cognizant code committee to present the issue and obtain a determination.

by a code interpretation. I am led to believe that that

In that connection, then, I think that we can't hope for any earlier resolution of this issue by the Boiler Board. I don't believe, although Mr. Lewis will have to speak for himself, that the NRC is going to be in a position to close this issue out at any point early in the proceedings. And I'm afraid it is left to the Board, on the basis of the evidence or the papers that are before it, to make some sort of determination as to the relevance of this material to the issues in this proceeding and generally the importance of what is before you as disclosed by the audit findings.

While there has been some testimony with respect to ASME welding, that testimony has been limited to the visual inspection of that welding. If one looks at paragraph 3.3, which is one of the paragraphs referred to by Mr. Cassel, which he says there are hardware concerns, one sees that that refers to nondestructive examination by Hunter Corporation and Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. This nondestructive examination presumably is radiography or liquid penetrant, dye penetrant, examination. But the qualifications for those inspectors are not covered by

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JUDGE SMITH: Does that rule out visual? NDE, for sure, would include those two methods, but does that rule out visual inspection?

MR. MILLER: I believe that this specific finding by the National Boiler Board, in fact, relates to radiography only, and it is a question of the interpretation of certain X-rays of welds and how those X-rays were interpreted by different individuals.

Now if one looks at Commonwealth Edison Company's response on that item of hardware -- and it's found on page 5 of that July 31st letter -- one sees that the response to the hardware concern, which is at the very bottom of the page, Response 3.3.1, says all of the examinations affected by the arbitration laws have been reviewed cr have been reexamined and found acceptable by Hunter Corporation's Level III, and therefore this finding does not impact the hardware.

JUDGE SMITH: Was it the Boiler Board's concern here that the arrangement they criticized was an inappropriate redelegation of Hunter's delegated responsibilities?

MR. MILLER: I believe that the Boiler Board's concern was that there was a provision in the agreemnt which provided for arbitration of the results, of differing

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results of an interpretation of a radiograph, and that -- and that the arbiter, if you will, was Commonwealth Edison Company.

So Commonwealth Edison Company, under the terms of the arbitration agreement that the Boiler Board criticized, was the arbiter of whether a radiograph indicated an acceptable or a nonacceptable weld. That was the practice that was criticized.

MR. MILLER: Well, they believed that it was inappropriate for Commonwealth Edison Company to be in a position to arbitrate or decide ultimately what these radiographs meant. And if you look at the response -- this arbitration provision was invoked, I believe, in the case of Hunter, only 22 times. So we're not talking about a large population of welds that were subject to this finding. And Commonwealth Edison's response has been, number one, to eliminate the arbitration provision from this agreement so that they are not going to be in a position to arbitrate these results in the future, and, not retwo, go back and have the Hunter Level III revisus endiographs of interest and abide by his determination.

JUDGE SMITH: They want that, because the Hunter Level III is under the control of the ASME Board.

MR. MILLER: That's correct. They are the ASME

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certificate holder of interest.

JUDGE SMITH: So the Level III, the Hunter Level III person is answerable, while the Commonwealth Edison person Level III was not?

MR. MILLER: Well, correct. You are testing my knowledge of the ASME Code. As a matter of fact, you've probably gone beyond -- that question goes beyond my ability to respond, Judge Smith.

But I think it's fair to say that the approach of the audit team was that the ASME Code certificate holder -- in this case, Hunter -- should be the one that makes the ultimate determination of the acceptability or not of these radiographs.

Having discussed this now on the record for a few minutes, I think it is apparent that this issue has nothing to do with any other matter that has been before this Licensing Board in the reopened hearings and that, in and of itself, assuming that an evidentiary presentation would substantiate what Commonwealth Edison's response to the National Boiler Board is, has absolutely no safety significance.

What it was was a question of who should interpret 22 X-rays, and it has not been resolved to the satisfaction of the ASME certificate holder, because the Hunter Level III has reexamined those radiographs, and his

hgc3-7 decision is now considered to be final. JUDGE COLE: Well, how do you know that? Have they responded to this yet? MR. MILLER: I'm sorry? Who? End3SY

JUDGE COLE: You say that the ASME people are now satisfied with that issue?

Cole. I don't know whether they are satisfied with that or

MR. MILLER: Oh, I can't represent that, Judge

not.

JUDG E COLE: That's what I thought you just said.

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MR. MILLER: No, I'm sorry. Hunter is the certificate holder, and has now had its own Level III review of these 22 radiographs, and concluded that they are acceptable. That is the sum and substance of the evidence we would be able to present to this Licensing Board were we to go to hearing on this in the near future.

JUDGE COLE: But, you don't know whether the ASME Board that is reviewing this, and currently has a finding in that area, has now accepted that and withdrawn that finding?

MR. MILLER: I do not know.

Now I will say that Commonwealth Edison for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the desire to provide this Licensing Board with as much information as possible, has attempted to expedite review of this by the audit team of the National Boiler Board so we can determine whether in fact this satisfies their finding.

Mr. Cassel suggests has safety significance, and also is related to the issues in this case. That is Finding 3.2,

which discusses the Hunter Corporation acceptance of NDE personnel based on a review and acceptance by the Owners' Level IJI of the NDE personnel certifications.

I believe that this is essentially a question of the interpretation of the contractual arrangements between Commonwealth Edison Company and Hunter Corporation, and it something that from the perspective of the ASME Code Committee is significant because it is a question of which entity views the certifications of these NDE examiners.

In fact, the individuals who are the subject of this dispute, that is these NDE examiners, are properly qualified and properly certified. That is not the issue. The issue is which entity decides that they are properly qualified and properly certified. That is what the ASME finding is about.

Now once again, should this matter become the subject of a hearing by this Licensing Board? That is the sum and substance of our group. That in terms of a safety concern within the purview of this Licensing Board, what we are looking at is establishing that the men and women wo were conducting those NDE examinations were properly qualified and properly certified.

Now I don't understand why this Licensing Board would wish to mesh itself with the intricacies of ASME Code interpretations and division of responsibilities among

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contractors when the underlying safety significance of that dispute is nil. Mr. Cassel simply has not made any showing that there is any safety significance to any of these findings. We have moved from the allegations of Mr. Podworny to the findings of the audit team. I think this discloses what Mr. Cassel and the Intervenors are hoping for, in the words of Mr. Micawber, "something will turn up."

If they are just allowed to discover, to cross examine, maybe -- just maybe -- they might be able to find something that is related to the issues before this Board. But on the documents that have been presented to you so far, that just doesn't exist, and the motion should be denied.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, or everybody, are we now free to discuss all aspects of the background of this now that Mr. Podworny has identified himself, or given permission to be identified?

MR. LEWIS: To my knowledge, your Honor, we are.

There may be documents in the possession of the

Staff that may have other names in them. Toat I can't -
JUDGE SMITH: Oh, all right. Except for that,

yes.

MR. LEWIS: Yes.

We take the position that the first question was the anonymity of Mr. Podworny and that has been waived by him. The other question was whether or not the Staff would,

for its part, assert to this Board that these matters should not be discussed publicly because they would have such a detrimental effect on the investigation.

We had discussions ourselves with the National Board regarding that question. And although the clear preference of the National Board was that they be allowed to complete their procedures according to their own procedures and without having to have wide notoriety about them yet nevertheless it was decided that we did not have a strong basis to assert to you that these matters should not be discussed publicly.

So, the Staff is not coming to you asserting that there are any restrictions that we know of on a discussion of these matters.

JUDGE SMITH: When Commonwealth Edison requested the Boiler Board to come into Byron, did they know the basis of Region III's concern?

MR. LEWIS: Let me address that as I understand it, and then perhaps Mr. Miller can express his perspective.

The arrangement that we made with the National Board was that we did not want there to be a disclosure to Commonwealth Edison Company of the specifics of the allegations. And, to the best of our knowledge, based upon discussions with the National Board, that is how they proceeded.

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JUDGE SMITH: Now that Mr. Podworny no longer wishes anonymity, is there any reason why the Boiler Board should not be informed of the specifics of his allegations?

MR. LEWIS: Oh, the Boiler Board was.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. So they are under no restraint anymore. They can inquire right directly into Mr. Podworny's particular allegations if they believe it is necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.

MR. MILLER: I believe that they have always had that right, if you will.

JUDGE SMITH: How could they have?

MR. LEWIS: No, Your Honor, I believe you may have misunderstood what I said. The National Board was fully apprised by the NRC Staff of the allegations which it had received.

JUDGE SMITH: And the alleger's identity? MR. LEWIS: And the alleger's identify. That was made available, I think, to certain people within the National Board.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Now have they been made aware that they are under no restraint now? I mean, before it was necessary for them to -- well, in fact, it looked like it was necessary for them to inquire into Powers-ASCO-Pope and NISCO and others because of allegations made to Hunter

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practices.

MR. LEWIS: I don't know. I don't know the intricacies of the reasons why other contractors may be also looked into.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, one reason is that Hartford Steam Boiler represents all those people, provides nuclear inspector services for all of them.

MR. MILLER: I think that's just exactly the reason why these other contractors are being looked into by the audit team. I don't recall all of Mr. Podworny's allegations, whether they were limited to Hunter or not, but presumably the Boiler Board audit team felt obligated to look into the activities of all of the ASME certificate holders on site that were covered by the activities of Hartford.

making a very unspecific inquiry to honor their commitment, not to reveal the identity of Mr. Podworny. And since his allegations only related to the detachment of Hartford people assigned to Hunter work, however, it's not a very good inference, but one is somewhat bolstered in the inference when you see there is very little specific correlation between Mr. Podworny's particular allegations — the rubber star stamp I think is an exception — and the findings and concerns of the interim report.

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It seems that they have had a very, very broad unspecific inquiry, which perhaps or perhaps not might have captured Mr. Podworny's particular concerns. But would you agree with that?

MR. LEWIS: Excuse me one moment.

MR. MILLER: If I might be heard briefly on that, it seems to me an equally plausible difference that the Boiler Board looked at Mr. Podworny's allegations and decided that the vast majority of them simply were not worth pursuing in any specific detail.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, Mr. Miller can so speculate.

In fact, Mr. Podworny has met with representatives of the audit team on at least two occasions; once in late May, which is discussed in the May 31 memorandum from Mr. Hines offered in support of our motion in which Mr. Hines discusses how Mr. Podworny was able to recount almost verbatim, without notes, references or documentation, the concerns he had expressed.

Mr. Podworny later met again with representatives of the Board in mid-June. He was advised that his allegations appeared to be accurate. I think Mr. Miller's speculation is unsupported by anything in the record, and we continue to believe that Mr. Podworny's allegations will be substantiated by the Board, to the extent it looks into them.

I continue to be concerned about the question of how the Staff could have reached the conclusion that there is no risk to the investigation from disclosing the specifics of the allegations, because up until yesterday, when the Staff made its decision and so advised the Board, the National Boiler Board had been quite discrete in

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conducting its inquiry under instructions from the NRC as set forth in the documents attached to our motion not to reveal his specific identity or his specific allegations.

Their report does not cover some of the specifics, including issues of intimidation, requests to sign off on things he hadn't looked at and so forth. Where obviously, the very nature of the allegation points the finger at a person, that person is certainly now alerted that he has been accused. If there's any evidence around that would tend to support the accusation, he has got time before the investigators get there.

I find the entire manner in which the investigation has been permitted by the NRC Staff to be disclosed to raise questions which you have told me I don't have standing, in a legal sense, to raise about what it's going to do to the ultimate results of the investigation.

But at a minimum, we can say that based on all the information we have, there is no reason to suggest that the Board is not going to substantiate Mr. Podworny's allegations to the extent that they can look into it.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. You had begun to give me some information. Apparently, you have an advisor with you, Mr. Lewis?

MR. LEWIS: Yes. John Streeter, the Director of the Byron Project Division, Region III. And he may well be

able to tell you more definitively than I, certain information on -- I forget what the question pending was.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, the question related to whether one may infer from the nature of the findings and concerns in the Interim Report that the Boiler Board was making an intentionally broad inquiry to protect the identity of the alleger. And that's when there was suggested another inference, and that's where we are.

Do you know, Mr. Streeter?

MR. STREETER: I think I can provide some information on this. The original audit plan developed by the National Board was, as you suggested -- appeared to be general. The scope of that audit plan was such that it encompassed all of Mr. Podworny's specific allegations.

They conducted their inquiry in such similar fashion that we normally do when we're trying to avoid divulging the identity of the allegers and protecting them, because the person had requested confidentiality. So although the audit plan or the approach would appear to be general, the National Board and the NRC was confident that it encompassed all the specific allegations and would, in fact, given an answer to those allegations.

JUDGE SMITH: And the rubber stamp, star stamp, may be an example of that.

MR. STREETER: That is an example. And I would

also like to offer that although you see -- this report is basically a relfection of the Boiler Board's approach in attempting not to divulge the identity of the employee. This is only the first in a series of at least two reports. The next one that comes out perhaps will be more specific to the individual, and will cover the remainder of the allegations.

JUDGE SMITH: I forget the answer to my question. Has the Boiler Board been advised that they are no longer under any restraint in their manner of inquiry?

MR. STREETER: They have not been -- I'm assuming that they are aware, as of Monday, that that is the case. I will make it a point to assure that they are fully aware that they are under no restrain.

JUDGE SMITH: That could be one of this Board's considerations in ruling on the motion. It's a consideration that I would like to propose to my colleagues on the Board.

Mr. Lewis, you haven't been heard on the motion itself.

MR. LEWIS: The only other point I wanted to respond to at this time is that although Mr. Cassel has speculated -- and really, I think that's all it is -- that the Staff might have been somehow foolish in agreeing to allow these matters to be made public at this time, the fact is that we gave serious consideration under the

standards that apply to us as to whether or not we could, in good faith, assert to this Board that disclosure would be of such a nature that it would undermine the effectiveness of the investigation.

And we went through the process of considering the stage of the investigation, those issues that remained for the National Board to look into, those people on the National Board we still needed to speak to and things of that nature. And we made our judgment that it would not have a significantly interfering effect on the wrapping up of that investigation to have the matters disclosed.

And we were mindful of the fact that this Board is very reluctant to entertain these kinds of matters in non-public sessions, and we did weigh that in our consideration.

So other than that, I really --

JUDGE SMITH: Did you also weigh any possible benefit of relieving the Boiler Board of restraint in their investigations?

MR. LEWIS: I think the National Board was fully prepared to proceed on the groundrules that had been established, and we were not made aware of any concern or request on their part that they were being hampered by the restrictions.

And, Your Honor, to get more to the point of the

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motion, I really have no basis to disagree with the characterization that Mr. Miller has made of the facts. I am not as familiar with all the exact status of Commonwealth Edison's response. I haven't seen Commonwealth Edison's response, and things of that nature.

But from the indication I have from Mr. Streeter who is advising me, what Mr. Miller stated appears to be consistent with our understanding of the facts. And we do believe that although the function of the Hartford Company under the ASME Code is certainly an important safety function, and the National Board recognizes that right at the front of their document, it really is an additional function on top of the Commonwealth Edison Company QA Program, and its contractors' QA programs, which really are the subject matter of this proceeding.

And I believe this does go to the Board's fundamental guestion raised yesterday, which was supposing there were some infirmities in the way in which the Hartford Company went about its certifications under the ASME Code; what would that mean in terms of any conclusions this Board has to draw regarding the effectiveness of the Commonwealth Edison Company or its contractors' QA programs.

And we really see these two issues as being separate. And although there may be matters within this report which refer to certain Commonwealth Edison Company site implementation procedures and certain certification practices, we really think that those are not matters that are related to the subjects before this Board.

If I may have one moment.

(Pause.)

Thank you. That would conclude my statement for the moment.

(Board conferring.)

JUDGE COLE: Do I remember correctly that the National Board group is likely to conclude their work this week?

MR. STREETER: They are likely to conclude it if everything goes as scheduled; at least by the end of next week, I would say. And then the report would follow that. That is providing that they don't encounter any difficulties beyond what we know now.

JUDGE COLE: When would you expect a report to be out? Do you know?

MR. STREETER: I would expect their report to be out by the end of August.

JUDGE COLE: Okay, thank you.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, I hate to raise a lawyer's point, but nonetheless, I think I would be remiss if I didn't raise it.

I, of course, have not seen the document which

Mr. Miller distributed, and I trust that the Board does not intend to rule in any way that would take into account that document until we've at least had an opportunity to review it. JUDGE SMITH: That's right. Anything further on this motion? (No response.) Okay, we will take the matter under advisement. Do you want this back, Mr. Miller? The response-MR. MILLER: I'm just now arranging for additional copies to be made, and I will be in a position I hope to distribute them within an hour or so.

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MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the next order of business is the NRC Staff's panel on allegations, which is Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton. I wanted to discuss some preliminary matters before they go on, which I believe need to be addressed, as it relates to the Staff's responsibilities with respect to the closing out of allegations.

As I understand the posture in which we come before this Board, it is that with respect to allegations which were pending as of August of 1983, a number of those matters were addressed in an in camera session, in several in camera sessions, both with the NRC Staff and with the Office of Investigations. It is my recollection that the transcript of the in camera session with the NRC Staff has now been made public some time ago.

I have today provided to the parties a transcript of the session held with the Office of Investigations with appropriate deletions made by the Office of Investigations to protect the confidentiality.

I had yesterday made available to the Board and parties a copy of the Office of Investigations report on the allegations which had been given to it to investigate, and those were the allegations that were the subject of the in camera session. That report similarly has been reviewed by the Office of Investigations and deletions have

hgc6-2

been made where there are confidentiality concerns.

The Staff has reviewed the report of the Office of Investigations with the deletions, and although we recognize that there are lengthy portions that were ncessary to be excised, we looked at it from the point of view of whether or not the information disclosed therein addresses the question of whether or not the allegations that were received have implications for the integrity of the reinspection program. And we believe that the information that is contained in the OI report is sufficient to address that question.

Additionally, as you know, the Office of Investigations is an independent office, and it really is their call as to what they need to do to one of their reports in order to honor certain confidentiality agreements that exist.

So we really come before you with a document that has been provided to us and has been appropriately reviewed by the investigators, and we believe, however, that the information contained therein does address the question — is sufficient to address the question of whether or not the allegations that were investigated raise any questions with regard to the reinspection program.

The Region III Staff has reviewed that report. We, ourselves, only received that report very recently.

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It was not, therefore, able to be a portion of our direct prefiled testimony on allegations which, as you know, was only able to deal with those allegations which were within the responsibility at that time of the Region III office.

And I would propose that in addition to the prefiled testimony of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton, that we can pose certain additional questions, and propose to do so, to 1 r. Hayes regarding the results of his review of the OI report.

In particular, the Board had advised the Applicant, specifically the Applicant but also the Staff, to address the question of whether or not circumstances surrounding the termination of Mr. Koca as the QC supervisor at Hatfield had any implications for the integrity of the reinspection program. And we, in our correspondence with the Board and our earlier testimony, advised you that we were unable to address that until we had the OI report. We now have it, and we would be able to address that on supplemental oral direct.

The reason I wanted to discuss this at this time is that I recognize that we provided these documents only yesterday, in the case of the report, and today in the case of the transcript of the in camera session. And I thought it would be advisable to air this matter and to get some understanding of the groundrules as to how we will proceed

hqc6-4

this morning.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, perhaps if we could have some further identification by Mr. Lewis of what, in addition to Mr. Koca, he intends to have some supplemental direct on on the basis of the OI report, we would be in a better position to make some rudimentary preparations for cross-examination.

MR. LEWIS: Well, that really is the substance of what it would be. What I will represent to you is that Region III, in the person of Mr. Hayes, has reviewed the report. When Region III gets an Office of Investigations report on an investigation that was requested by the Regional Adminstrator, it is routinely reviewed by the Regional Staff to determine whether there are any technical issues raised in it that require Staff follow-up, and that review has been done, and Mr. Hayes is in a position to state generally what that is.

That would not be a detailed discussion. It would simply be a summation of the results of his review.

MR. CASSEL: May I comment on that , Judge?

JUDGE SMITH: Certainly.

MR. CASSEL: I understand that OI is, in some sense, independent from other portions of the Staff, and therefore I realize, of course, that the Staff probably had no ability to get these documents available to us as early

gc6-5

as they might have preferred, so I'm not raising any questions about the Staff's conduct here. And by the way, earlier I wasn't raising questions about the Staff's good faith either.

However, the fact remains that yesterday and today I have, for the first time, received the OI report on the allegations made by one of the Intervenors' witnesses in last years proceeding. I have not had time to discuss -- I have read the report we got yesterday. I have not read the transcript we received today. I certainly haven't had time to discuss the findings made by OI either with Ms. Wicher, who, as you know, handled the proceeding last year, or with the witness, Mr. Hughes.

I would have, I think, no objection to the Staff proceeding with whatever direct testimony it would want to present on this issue at any time convenient to the Board, including today, if you wish, so long as I have an opportunity at a later date to conduct any appropriate cross-examination, and it may even be necessary to call Mr. Hughes as a rebuttal witness.

Now that is speculation.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't recomment that.

MR. CASSEL: I'm not recommending it either, Judge.

I'm just pointing out that until I have had an opportunity -
JUDGE SMITH: You know, we made findings about the

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credibility of Mr. Hughes, and I would not recommend that approach. But nevertheless, we don't foreclose it. We will listen to your arguments.

MR. CASSEL: As you know, Judge, I've had limited opportunity to prepare for this proceeding, and I have prepared on those issues which were addressed. I have not prepared on any matters relating to Mr. Hughes. I am simply stating as a lawyer, it was not done so that we are not in a position to begin cross-examination or whatever rebuttal through whatever evidence we might have of the OI allegations until we have had some opportunity to review them.

I would suggest, if this procedure is acceptable, that the Staff, if it chooses and the Board desires, go ahead and present its supplemental oral testimony today, and then Intervenors reserve the right to cross any testimony presented on that issue until the hearings resume on August 20th, and if Intervenors want to present any evidence of their own relating to this matter, that we present it on August 13th, along with the prefiled testimony. And I am not at this time representing that we will have any cross or that we will have any evidence. It is simply until I have a chance to look into the matter and investigate it, I don't know.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: I agree with Mr. Cassel's approach.

I think we ought to go ahead and get the evidence, the direct

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evidence, in the record now, and then I don't know whether we will want to conduct any cross-examination or not.

A cursory review of the OI report itself suggests to me that we would not have any cross with respect to Mr. Koca.

JUDGE SMITH: I guess there is also a matter of some concern, and that is, are you in a position yet -- are either of you in a position yet to know if you are satisfied with the deletions, or if you are satisfied with the material as it is presented?

MR. CASSEL: I am not, Judge, for the same reasons.

"JUDGE SMITH: Of course, you know, we were not
a part of the protective order, but we continued it for this
hearing. But the terms of it are not fresh in my mind.

Does it protect against revealing the identity of allegers? Is that included?

MR. LEWIS: I believe, Your Honor, that even under the protective order, the identities of allegers are still withheld. What was made available was information regarding the substance of allegations. There has always been an intention to accept, where the identity of the alleger is necessary or the identity of the source is necessary to some board of ajudication, to keep that information strictly confidential.

JUDGE SMITH: So the protective order does not

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satisfy -- would not satisfy --

MR. LEWIS: Not in our view.

MR. MILLER: As I understand from the conversations off the record with Mr. Lewis, the information that is deleted, including those portions of the OI report that say "Paragraphs deleted," contain only or mainly information that would reveal the identity of the informer.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I don't think it can be represented that that's all the deleted information does. That is not your purpose, is it?

MR. LEWIS: I have attempted to go through -- I do have in my possession the full version, and I attempted, within the time that I had to compare, the Office of Investigations informed me that the reason for all the deletions was confidentiality concerns.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. That's not the point.

MR. LEWIS: I understand. But there are matters that were felt it was necessary to delete because they could lead to or one could infer from them the identity of certain --

JUDGE SMITH: That's right. We all understand that.

MR. LEWIS: Now there may be other matters. I am not familiar with what other considerations may have gone into withholding of certain other information, and there may be --

JUDGE SMITH: That's still not the point. The point

is, information has been deleted because it may have a tendency to identify allegers, also may contain information of substance. I think that's Mr. Miller's point.

MR. LEWIS: That may be so, Your Honor.

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MR. LEWIS: That may be so, your Honor.

JUDGE SMITH: I might also comment, however, that having been present during the in-camera session, I really hope that we are not led into a large digression, because there just simply isn't anything new that is going to make a big difference in this lawsuit. It isn't worth it.

I realize careful lawyers have to be careful. But,

I can tell you that you have a lot more important things to

worry about than the delted information in these reports and

in this in-camera session. It is a tempest in a teapot.

MR. MILLER: I was going to comment, Judge Smith, that having dealt with this question now for over a year, my belief is that if there is information of substance relating to the issues in this proceeding, they would have come up some other way, and perhaps they have. And the Board and the Parties have addressed those issues with evidence that is on the record and fully public.

Frankly, personally, I am sick and tired of the issue. It seems to me that there is simply no way that this Board or anybody else can get the Office of Investigations to do anything it doesn't want to do.

JUDGE SMITH: That's not true. We can. But it is going to be a big --

MR. MILLER: That's true, without moving heaven and earth. And, speaking for the Applicant, it is just

not worth it.

We have got, as you suggest, enough on our plate to deal with in terms of real issues, rather than going and chasing will o' the wisps. And for the Applicant, I doubt very much that we are going to pursue this issue further.

MR. CASSEL: For the Intervenors, Judge, I agree with the philosophy expressed in Mr. Miller's statement. I have been through a lot of these cases where you spend half your time chasing after secret information and when you get there it turns out you wish you hadn't even started on the hunt.

But, until I have had a chance to look into
this -- I may very well agree with Mr. Miller's characterization of the importance of the information -- I can't commit
to that until I've had a chance to look into it.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

We will go one step further, too, if you wish.

As I indicated, we did not depend upon this in-camera information in our first initial decision. I, for one, have nver reread it.

If it will put the Intervenors at rest, or anybody at rest on the issue, we would go back and read the unexpurgated version in camera ourselves, and make a determination afresh, whether there is any need to pursue secret information again, if that would be helpful.

My preference would be never to look at it again.

MR. MILLER: That would be my preference, that the Board not look at it again.

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MR. CASSLu: I'm not at this point asking the Board to review it for that purpose. Again, if I decide later to pursue it, that would be one way to address it.

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JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

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There is one other problem, too, it may be necessary for one or two questions to Mr. Hayes to be put in camera. I don't know. I don't want to complicate things but the question would be, would the question in his view tend to identify the alleger. I don't know. I will ponder it.

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MR. CASSEL: Judge, if we could try to do whatever we can without going into in-camera session, then I really

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prefer to avoid in-camera sessions if we can.

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JUDGE SMITH: Yes, right. I really have a very strong desire to do that, too.

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All right.

MR. LEWIS: If we may take a very brief break? JUDGE SMITH: It is a good time for it.

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(Recess)

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JUDGE SMITH: Before we proceed, I want to correct a misimpression that perhaps my statement before the break may have caused.

I see no need in this proceeding presently for any in-camera ex-parte sessions. My reference to in-camera session was a reference to the possibility of a limited number of questions being asked under a protective order with representatives of all Parties present.

MR. CASSEL: I understood that to be what you meant before, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: I did not use the word ex parte before, I just said in camera.

MR. CASSEL: I also understood your statement that you preferred to avoid that, if necessary. Meaning your preferred to avoid it even if not ex parte.

JUDGE SMITH: That's correct, yes.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, I have called to the stand Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton regarding the Staff's second panel.

I think you know Mr. Hayes is closer to you, and Mr. Connaughton has previously testified and is further away from the Board. I believe they have both been previously sworn in this proceeding.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes they have, and they are still under oath.

Whereupon,

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K. A. CONNAUGHTON

D. W. HAYES

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Mr. Hayes, would you state your name and position with the NRC for the record?

A (Witness Hayes) My name is D. W. Hayes. I am employed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as Chief of Project Section 1B. My primary responsibility is the Byron Station.

Q And Mr. Hayes, did you -- do you have in front of you a copy of the testimony of the NRC Staff on Allegations Resolved Based in Whole or in Part on the Reinspection Program or Otherwise Relevant to the Reinspection Program?

A Yes, I do.

Q And does that testimony contain within it answers that bear your name?

A Yes, it does.

Q Did you prepre those?

A Yes. In conjunction with Mr. Connaughton.

Q And, are the answers contained in that testimony

1 true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief? 2 A Yes, they are. 3 Do you also have attached to that testimony a 4 one-page statement entitled "Special Qualifications of D. W. Haves?" 5 6 A Yes. 7 And, does that accurately reflect your Statement 8 of Professional Oualifications? A Yes, it does. 10 Mr. Connaughton, would you please reidentify 11 yourself for the record and state your position? (Witness Connaughton) My name is Kevin Connaughton. 13 I am employed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as a 14 resident inspector assigned to the Byron Station. 15 Mr. Connaughton, the testimony -- do you have in 16 front of you a copy of the testimony of NRC Staff on the 17 Allegations -- I am not going to read the whole title --18 Yes. 19 That is your testimony that we are referring to. 20 Did you assist Mr. Hayes in the preparation of 21 this testimony? 22 That is correct. 23 And where Mr. Hayes' name appears as the identified 24 witness, are you familiar with the responses to those

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questions?

1	A Yes, I am.		
2	Q Do you adopt them as your testimony in this		
3	proceeding?		
4	A Yes, I do.		
5	Q Are they true and correct to the best of your		
6	knowledge and belief?		
7	A Yes, it is.		
8	Q Gentlemen, attached to your testimony are		
9	attachments A, B, C, Dl and D2. Do these represent the		
0	Inspection Reports which are referenced in your testimony?		
1	A (Witness Hayes) Yes, they do.		
2	A (Witness Connaughton) Yes, they do.		
3	Q Are these Inspection Reports which either of		
4	you or both of you are involved in?		
5	A (Witness Hayes) I would be involved in all of		
6	them, from the standpoint of, I reviewed them and concurred		
7	in the reports.		
8	I believe there is one, 84-02, which myself and		
9	Mr. Connaughton prepared.		
0	MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, with that preliminary		
1	information		
2	BY MR. LEWIS:		
3	Q Let me ask, Mr. Connaughton, whether there are		
4	any corrections you wish to make to the testimony?		
5	A (Witness Connaughton) Yes, sir, there is one		

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correction. Answer Al, second paragraph, fourth line down should read: "attached to the testimony of NRC Staff on remanded issues."

- O Instead of "to remand"?
- A That's correct.
- Q Is that all of the corrections you have?
- A Yes, it is.
 - Q Mr. Hayes, do you have any corrections?
 - A (Witness Hayes) No, I do not.

MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I would move the admission of the testimony of NRC Staff on Allegations Resolved Based in Whole or in Part on Reinspection Program or Otherwise Relevant to the Reinspection Program into the record, and ask that it be bound into the transcript as if read.

That would include attachments A through D.

JUDGE SMITH: Are there any objections?

MR. GALLO: No objection.

MR. CASSEL: No objection.

JUDGE SMITH: The testimony is received.

(Testimony of NRC Staff on Allegations Resolved

Based in Part or in Whole on the Reinspection

Program or Otherwise Relevant to the Reinspection

Program, follows:)

SUMMARY OF "TESTIMONY OF NRC STAFF ON ALLEGATIONS RESOLVED BASED (IN PART OR IN WHOLE) ON THE REINSPECTION PROGRAM OR OTHERWISE RELEVANT TO THE REINSPECTION PROGRAM"

This testimony discusses allegations which were either resolved in part or in whole by the reinspection program or otherwise have relevance to the reinspection program. It makes the following principal points:

- 1. Two allegations, concerning weld undercut and quality control inspector certification, were resolved on the basis of the reinspection program.
- 2. For three allegations concerning Hatfield welding, data from the reinspection program were reviewed to supplement the resolution of the allegations.
- One allegation concerning the certification of a Hatfield QC inspector was substantiated. However, appropriate corrective actions were taken.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of		
COMMONUEALTH EDISON COMPANY	Docket Nos	50-454 50-455
(Byron Station, Units 1 and 2)		50-455

TESTIMONY OF NRC STAFF ON ALLEGATIONS RESOLVED BASED (IN PART OR IN WHOLE) ON THE REINSPECTION PROGRAM OR OTHERWISE RELEVANT TO THE REINSPECTION PROGRAM

- Q1. Would each of the panel members please reintroduce themselves by stating their names, employment affiliation, and professional qualifications.
- Al. (Mr. Hayes). My name is D. W. Hayes. I am employed by the U.S.

 Nuclear Regulatory Commission as Chief of a Reactor Projects Section
 in the Region III Office. A copy of my professional qualifications
 is attached.

(Mr. Connaughton) My name is K. A. Connaughton. I am employed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as Resident Inspector in the Region III Office. A copy of my professional qualifications is attached to the Testimony of NRC Staff to Remand Issues With Respect to the Reinspection Program.

Q2. Could each of the panel members describe their responsibilities with respect to the Byron plant?

8407100557 840702 PDR ADDCK 05000454 PDR A2. (Mr. Hayes). I have project responsibility as a Section Chief for the Byron Plant. My duties as the Project Section Chief are to assure the accomplishment of the inspection program requirements for the Byron Plant. I have also been personally involved in the inspection of allegations received regarding Byron.

(Mr. Connaughton) I have been the assigned Resident Inspector (RI) for the Byron Station since August 1982. My duties are to perform inspections of construction and preoperational test activities at the Byron Station, Units 1 and 2. I report to the Senior Resident Inspector (SRI) assigned to Byron.

- Q3. Could you briefly describe the contents of this testimony?
- A3. (Mr. Hayes) The testimony which follows discusses the extent to which the staff relied upon the Byron reinspection program to resolve worker allegations uninvestigated at the close of the evidentiary record in August 1983. The testimony also addresses any other allegations received by the Staff of potential significance to the reinspection program.

The testimony is accompanied by four attachments. Attachments A through D contain excerpts from Inspection Reports 50-454/83-39, 84-02, 83-07, 83-49.

- Q4. In what way were the Byron reinspection results relied upon by the staff to dispose of allegations, particularly in relation to Hatfield welding?
- A4. (fir. Hayes). The Byron reinspection program was relied upon to resolve two allegations and supplemented the resolution of three others. The remainder of the 23 allegations assigned to Region III and uninvestigated at the close of the hearing in August 1983 were resolved independent of the reinspection program.

Of the two resolved by the reinspection program, one concerned welding by Hattield (i.e., "weld undercut is a widespread and serious problem"). This allegation was received in November 1982 and is documented with its resolution in Inspection Report 454/83-39 pages 41 and 42 (See Attachment A). As stated there, third party inspections and independent NRC inspection of Hatfield welds led to the conclusion that there were few cases of undercut in excess of American Welding Society (AWS) code limits and that these were mostly border-line cases. The allegation was not, therefore, substantiated.

The other allegation, discussed in Inspection Report 454/84-02, page 15, item W (See Attachment B) concerned quality control inspector certication. The allegation, which was received in August 1982, stated that based on the alleger's review of certification records of eight quality control inspectors the alleger considered two individuals to be unqualified. The alleger did not identify the two individuals.

At the time the allegation was received, corrective actions in response

to noncompliance item 454/82-05-19; 455/82-04-19 were not yet complete. The allegation was therefore considered substantiated. The issue raised by the allegation has, however, been resolved by the reinspection program's extensive examination of the work of QC inspectors at the Byron site.

The three allegations where data from the reinspection program were reviewed to supplement their resolution all concerned Hatfield welding. These are documented in Inspection Report 454/83-39, pages 44, 47, and 48-49, items d, f and h. (See Attachment C).

The first allegation stated that approximately 90% of certain Hatfield hangers covered with fireproofing which were inspected because weld travelers were missing were found to be rejectable. This allegation was disproven by the results of inspections conducted to resolve Nonconformance Report (NR) No. 407. Furthermore, the reinspection program provided additional confirmation of this finding wherein welds covered with fireproofing were reinspected. There were no welds identified that required repair.

The second allegation claimed that there was a high enough reject rate for Hatfield hanger welds to have warranted removal of fireproofing to reinspect additional welds. This allegation was considered substantiated in part, but was resolved in the Reinspection Program by the removal of all of the fireproofing in the areas identified by

the alleger and the reinspection of all of the connections. Of the 300 connections, one was found to be unacceptable.

The third allegation stated that some Hatfield welds which had been covered with fireproofing had only been tack-welded (i.e., incomplete welds) and that Discrepancy Reports should have been written when inspections determined that documentation did not exist of completed welds. This allegation was resolved on two bases: 1) the welds referred to by the alleger were completed and subject to inspection and 2) the reinspection program looked at approximately 5,500 welds which had been fireproofed and found only two tack-welds. The staff further noted that Discrepancy Reports would have been required only if the items in question had been accepted by quality control inspectors (QC) and that it appeared that the allegadly tack-welded items had not yet been accepted by QC at the time of the allegation. On these bases, the staff closed the allegation.

- Q5. Do any particular allegations inspected by the staff have independent and important relevance to the Byron reinspection program?

 (Prehearing Conference Order, p. 9).
- A5. (Mr. Hayes). The NRC did receive several allegations concerning training and certification of quality control inspectors at Hatfield. Some of these allegations could raise questions regarding the effectiveness of the upgraded certification program for QC inspectors. One such allegations (involving the certification of one individual) was substantiated. Appropriate corrective actions were taken with regard to this individual.

The individual was recertified in accordance with the June 9, 1982 CECo memorandum and his recertification was acceptable to the staff. (See Inspection Reports 50-454/83-07, pages 7-8, item 3, and 50-454/83-49, page 4, item f, which are Attachments D-1 and D-2 to this testimony).

The staff has not identified any other allegations which are of significance to the reinspection program.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

OF

D. W. HATES

REGION III, UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mr. Eayes is Chief, Reactor Project Section 1B, Division of Project and Resident Frograms, NRC, Region III, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Mr. Hayes is responsible for supervision of six reactor inspectors in the conduct of a prescribed inspection program at nuclear power facilities under construction within the State of Illinois.

Mr. Hayes attended Illinois Institute of Technology under the Navy V-12 and ROTC programs, majoring in Electrical Engineering.

Prior Work History

Mr. Hayes has been in his present or similar positions since September, 1973. From August 1970 until September 1973, he was assigned and performed the duties of a reactor inspector, Division of Compliance, Region III, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (Office of Inspection and Enforcement, United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission). Mr. Hayes has conducted, or participated in over 100 inspections of reactor facilities under construction, including special investigative inspections at North Anna Nuclear Power Facility, Midland Power Facility, Marble Hill, the South Texas Project and Clinton.

Prior to his employment with the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Hayes worked for the Battelle Northwest Laboratory from January 1965 until August 1970, as a Senior Research Engineer and as a Control Engineer. In addition, from 1948 until January 1965, Mr. Hayes was employed by the General Electric Company in various positions relating to nuclear energy, including Reactor Engineer, Maintenance Manager, Supervisor, Planning and Scheduling and Maintenance Foreman, Multicraft Crews.

- Purchase Orders
- Component Drawings
- Material Receiving Reports
 - Quality Release Forms
- ASME Data Forms
- Certificates of Conformance
- QA Checklists
- Vendor Surveillance Reports
- Audit Reports
- QA Evaluation Reports
- Qualification Records for 10 Welders

Safety Related Components - Review of Quality Documents

The inspector reviewed the following documents as they pertain to safety related components and determined that they conform to the QA program as described in Chapter 17 of the facility SAR.

- 2702 NSSS Specification
- QA Manuals:
 - Commonwealth Edison
 - Hunter
- Westinghouse Technical Manuals
- L2781 Rigging and Lifting Specification
- Equipment Installation Process Sheets
- Procedure No. 3.102, Material Procurement
- Procedure No. 3.602, Material Receiving and Inspection
- Procedure No. 3.801, Storage of Components and Materials Procedure No. 5.201, Welding Procedure Qualification
- Procedure No. 50, Welding Procedure
- Procedure No. 5.502, Grinding Supports
 - Procedure No. 4.001, Bolted Connections
- Procedure No. 118 and 119, Load Testing Cranes
- Procedure No. 120, Crane Erection
- Procedure Nos. 101, 109, 113 and 117, Transport and Setting of

Steam Generators and Pressurizer

No items of noncompliance or deviations were identified.

7. Allegations

On November 23, 1982, Level II Quality Control Inspectors employed by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory detailed to Hatfield Electric Company contacted the Resident Inspector's Office and stated the following allegations:

Allegation

Weld undercut is a widespread and serious problem.

NRC Findings

Undercut is a groove melted into the base metal adjacent to the toe or root of the weld and left unfilled by weld metal. The alleger was referring specifically to welding performed by Hatfield Electric Company involving cable trays, bangers and associated structural elements. The applicable American Welding Society (AWS) Codes specify maximum permissible undercut as a function of structural member thickness or 1/32", whichever is less. The alleger characterized weld undercut as a "serious" problem in the context of AWS Code compliance. The reinspection program established in response to the noncompliance item identified as 454/82-05-19; 455/82-04-19, and which is currently underway identified instances of undercut resulting in weld rejection and requiring rework/repair to achieve AWS Code compliance. The inspector visually examined a nonrandom sample consisting of 204 Hatfield welds (see paragraph D.1.(b)) including 138 welds that were determined not to have unacceptable undercut by the contractor, 21 welds that were determined to be unacceptable by both the contractor and the third party and 45 welds that were determined to be unacceptable by the contractor and later determined to be acceptable by the third party. The inspector found the reinspections to be overly critical in the evaluation of undercut with most rejected welds being border-line cases. The inspector was informed that in some cases the original reinspections were performed without the use of gages to measure undercut. If gages were not used, it would have been extremely difficult to determine undercut which was close to, but not in excess of, 1/32" as being acceptable. The third party was reinspecting all of the unacceptable welds found in the reinspection program by the contractor. The third party inspections were identifying most of the overcalls. Weld undercut could not be substantiated as being a widespread and serious problem because of the few, mostly border-line, cases of undercut in excess of AWS code limits being identified.

The weld applications involved in electrical installation at Byron Station are such that in most cases, undercut would have to greatly exceed AWS Code limits to compromise the structural adequacy of the installations. This allegation could not be substantiated and is considered closed.

b. Allegation

Some hangers do not have weld travelers for the auxiliary steel.

NRC Findings

The allegation concerns lack of documentation (either lost or destroyed) of quality control inspections for certain welds. Weld card travelers are issued to welders prior to welding on a given item. The traveler is used to document the welding activity and quality control inspection of the completed welds. When a weld traveler is illegible, lost, or destroyed, a new weld traveler is initiated to re-establish and document the quality of an item. The item (weld) must be reinspected. As a result of nonconformance



- HECO Engineering reviews the DR and recolculates the maximum allowable pulling tension based on the "as built" configuration of the conduit rather than the minimum (the actual bend radius is generally larger than the minimum allowed).
- If the actual pulling tension exceeds the recalculated maximum then a nonconformance report (NCR) is issued and sent to CECo/S&L for resolution.

A cursory review of the NCR log for the period February 24, 1982 through January 12, 1984 indicated that at least 25 NCRs concerning over tensioning of cables had occurred. Fourteen of these were still open as of January 14, 1984. Most of the NCRs had been issued in 1983 subsequent to receipt of the allegation.

The DR log was also reviewed but did not contain enough detail to identify a DR concerning cable over tensioning.

Discussions with cognizant Hatfield QC personnel indicated that the number of over tensioned cables was not unusual considering the several thousand cables being installed and that when over tensioning did occur it was documented and properly resolved.

Documentation relative to the broken instrument cable was not located but only a cursory review was performed.

This item remains open pending further and more detailed review of the records, discussions with other QC inspectors and electrical craftsmen and verification of corrective action on: (1) cables identified on DRs and NCRs as over tensioned, and (2) cables installed prior to when installed tension measurements were required. (50-454/84-02-03; 50-455/84-02-03)

(Allegation

Alleger claimed to have reviewed the qualification records of the Hatfield and Pittsburgh Testing electrical inspectors. Alleger considered only about six of eight Level II inspectors to be qualified for the position they hold. As an example, the lead inspectors had background in civil, not electrical, inspection.

Finding

This allegation is true but the item was previously identified during the team inspection at Byron Station and is being tracked as an item of noncompliance, No. 454/82-05-19; 455/82-05-19. Also see NRC Inspection Report No. 50-454/82-17; 50-435/82-12, Item 3.b.(1) on Pages 4 and 5.



were all certified. QC hold points for perheat verification and temperature stick logs were not required by AWS. Based upon the inspector's review of the welding procedures, unacceptable welds would not have been attributable to deficient weld procedures. This allegation could not be substantiated and is considered closed.

d. Allegation

For certain hangers covered with fireproofing insulation and for which weld travelers were missing, the insulation was removed and welds reinspected. A reject rate of approximately 90% has been established for these welds.

NRC Findings

The allegation in this area identified welds which were subject to corrective action and reinspection. These welds therefore do not have potential safety significance. Weld card travelers are issued to welders prior to welding on a given item. The traveler is used to document the welding activity and quality control inspection of the completed welds. When a weld traveler is illegible, lost, or destroyed, a new weld traveler is initiated to re-establish and document the quality of an item. The item (weld) must be reinspected. As a result of Noncomformance Report (NR) No. 407, dated February 11, 1982, (cable pan hanger inspection was inadequate corrective action, reinspection of all cable pan hangers) 137 hangers have had the fireproofing insulation removed and inspected. Three hangers have been found to be unacceptable, and one hanger did not have a weld traveler. Hatfield is in the process of identifying each hanger that does not have a complete inspection, or some type of documentation, by reviewing printouts on hangers with weld travelers referencing S&L Drawings to determine which hangers have no documentation as being inspected. The inspector was informed that NR No. 407 will be closed prior to fuel load.

If there is no record or documentation for a hanger it will be inspected. If there is minimum documentation on a hanger, it will not be inspected at this time. All the documentation will be evaluated, depending on the type of documentation, to determine if the hanger is inspected or not at a later date. CECo has an open QA Audit No. 6-83-124 on the above item. Additionally, as part of the reinspection program established in response to noncompliance item identified as 454/82-05-19; 455/82-04-19, welds covered with fire-proofing will be reinspected even though weld travelers exist to document the quality of these welds. A reject rate of approximately 90% could not be substantiated.

e. Allegation

A "Unit Surveillance Walkdown" of a system (not specified) performed by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and CECo resulted in a 38% weld rejection rate.

This allegation was substantiated, but made after the reinspection program had started. This allegation is considered closed.

f Allegation

In drawing area 03051 or 13051 (426' level) 64 hangers were to be checked. Of the 36 or 37 hangers with all welds accessible, 14 had bad connections. The inaccessible connections had to be accepted on the strength of the weld cards. Authorization to remove insulation to inspect welds was denied.

NRC Findings

The allegation details a reinspection effort conducted by the alleger. Though it is not clear from the allegation as it is stated, the alleger apparently felt the weld connection detail reject rate was high enough to warrant the removal of fireproofing to reinspect additional welds. The alleger states that 14 of 36 or 37 hangers had bad connections (individual welds). The alleger identified welds found rejectable were subject to corrective action. Whether or not the removal of fireproofing to reinspect additional welds was warranted in the instance referred to by the alleger is not clear. As stated in the discussion of the allegation in this area, weld connection details covered by fireproofing are included in the reinspection program established in response to the noncompliance item identified as 454/82-05-19; 455/82-04-19. The licensee had all the fireproofing removed in drawing areas 03051 and 13051 and approximately 300 connections were inspected (all weld connection details). One was found to be unacceptable.

During the pan hanger program (June 1982 to January 1983), it was the policy of Hatfield QA/QC department to accept cable pan hanger connections that were fireproofed with a traveler card number that had been accepted by a weld inspector. If there was no weld inspection in the file for the specified hanger, the fireproofing was to be removed and the required inspection performed and documented. As of January 1983, the policy was changed. Welds are not accepted on the strength of traveler cards only. This allegation was substantiated in part and is now considered closed.

g. Allegation

Panels in Unit 1 containment supplied by Systems Controls Corporation have welds that are not to code (AWS) in that they are undersized (3/8" vs 5/8").

NRC Findings

The allegation in this area concerns undersize welds on panels supplied by System Controls Corporation (SCC). The problem of various deficiencies with panels supplied by SCC was identified December 1979 and January in 1980 the first local instrument control panels were shipped from SCC to the Byron site. CECo initially waived final inspection of the panels at SCC and conducted a receipt inspection of

the panels when they arrived at the site but did not include a review of workmanship due to the lack of a dimensional drawing accompanying the panels upon arrival on site. This led the receipt inspector to "N/A" that step in the inspection report. RIII received allegations on February 11, 1980, via a telephone call, that local instrument panels from SCC may have nonconforming welds. Site QA personnel inspected and identified nonconforming welds on panels which had passed receipt inspection by site receipt inspectors. CECo administered NCRs F-474 and F-484, February 1980. The NCRs were closed by the licensee on October 21, 1980, based on repairs and inspections of the panels. The seventh and final licensee status report on this subject was sent to Region III on March 25, 1982 and no further response was required. The inspector reviewed the following drawings of panels in Unit 1 containment supplied by Systems Controls Corporation, and found that the only weld sizes involved for Class 1, 4 and 8 foot panels were 3/16" and 1/8" welds.

Drawing No. 6577-W5, Rev. O, Welding Details (5 details) Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 50J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 52J, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 66J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 67J, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 71J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 75J. Rev. 3. Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 54J, Rev. 4. Construction Drawing No. 6577-H-1 PL 55J, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 56J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 57J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 60JA, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 60JB, Rev. 4. Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 60JC, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 60JD, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 61JA, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 61JB, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 61JC, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 61JD, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 69J, Rev. 3, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 70J, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-H-1 PL 72J, Rev. 5, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 74J, Rev. 4, Construction Drawing No. 6577-M-1 PL 76J, Rev. 3, Construction

The 3/8" vs 5/8" welds could not be substantiated. The only welding Hatfield performed on the panels was the termination of the electrical connections. This allegation is considered closed.

h Allegation

Some welds that have been covered with fireproofing are only tackwelded. When found, a traveler is written without a Discrepancy Report being written.

NRC Findings

The allegation concerns incomplete welds being covered by fireproofing insulation. Since welding was not completed, weld travelers indicating weld completion and quality control inspection did not exist. To complete the connection and establish and document the quality of the welds, fireproofing was removed. Detection of such welds was accomplished when assembling the required documentation for the item as is required prior to release to the CECo. Ideally, coordination of fireproofing activities with cable tray hanger installation would have precluded such occurrences. The welds referred to by the alleger were completed and subject to inspection. The alleger felt that Discrepancy Reports should have been written. Had the items been previously accepted, a Discrepancy Report should have been written, but this apparently was not the case. Fireproofing an incomplete and/or uninspected item, while not a good practice, does not result in the item being accepted because, in order to satisfy quality control documentation requirements, the item must be complete, inspected and found acceptable. As part of the reinspection program established in response to the noncompliance item identified as 454/82-05-19; 455/82-04-19, certain welds covered with fireproofing are being reinspected even though weld travelers exist to document the quality of the welds. As a result of the reinspection program, approximately 5,500 welds have had fireproofing removed by Hatfield. Two welds were found to be tack welded. The fireproofing was removed to find welds that seven inspectors had inspected for their first 90 days of inspection in accordance with the reinspection program. These welds were to be fillets and were located in the auxiliary building. The safety significance of this allegation is minimal when considering the mechanism in place, particularly the system of quality documentation, to assure detection of incomplete or uninspected items. This allegation is considered closed.

Allegation

An inspection by an alleger revealed a weld not to plan. The welder indicated on the traveler was neither onsite, nor issued weld rod on the date indicated on the traveler. A person asked the alleger to change the date on the traveler. The alleger stated that he would not.

NRC Findings

The allegation concerns an apparent discrepancy between the date on a weld traveler and other documents which indicate that the welder identified on the traveler was not on site on that date. When a weld traveler was lost, a new weld traveler was initiated to re-establish and document the quality of affected items. The item(s) (welds) must be reinspected. Since the original record was lost, it was impossible to determine the date on which the weld was made. The welders identification, however, could be obtained since it was marked or stamped on the item.

(2) Allegation 8-19-82-1.C.1 - It was alleged that an individual bad been hired by MECo as a Quality Control Inspector after only a short period of employment with another service group at Byron Station. In addition certain MECo managers had stated that this individual was qualified and working as a Level II inspector. These MECo managers were purported to have suggested that other QC inspectors write letters to formally upgrade the subject individual to the Level II position.

This concern is of a subjective nature and lacks sufficient detail to be evaluated without additional specific information in terms of time frame and colleague involvement. This item is closed. The second portion of this item, that the subject individual "was unqualified in the level I position," and "could not read drawings or welding symbols" is being tracked as open item 82-05-19 and will be examined in a subsequent inspection.

(3) Allegation 11-30-82-IV.B - It was alleged that "Ton Wells is a level II inspector. Prior experience was as a carpenter."

The inspectors reviewed the qualification and certification packages for seven HECo QC inspectors including Ton Wells. The review of Mr. Wells' certification indicated that HECo was taking credit for "three and one half years nuclear power experience" to qualify him as a level II Quality Control Inspector. The information in Mr. Wells' file was incomplete in the descriptions of duties and responsibilities and did not provide sufficient data to support the claim of three and one-half years nuclear experience. Mr. Wells was interviewed for the purpose of establishing duties, responsibilities, training, certification and qualification for the period of 1973 through the present. Based on the information provided by Mr. Wells in the interview a resume of his experience was prepared. A review of this resume revealed that Mr. Wells' total combined related equivalent inspection experience, prior to certification as a level II QC inspector by MECo, consisted of a period of 5 months and 7 days as a HECo level I QC inspector.

The inspector also noted that the licensee stated in the Stiede to Keppler memo dated November 5, 1982, "The minimum features and methodologies to be verified in our review at Byron were established in a June 9, 1982 directive." The memo continues "Our review of qualification records is expected to be complete by December 31, 1982. Any required retraining/requalification/recertification is to be completed by February 1, 1983.

Contrary to the above, elthough the program outlined in the June 9, 1982 memo is in fact in place, Mr. Wells was still

certified as a HECo level II QC inspector and continuing to perform safety related inspection functions as of February 17, 1983.

Therefore, this failure to establish the requisite related experience in equivalent inspection for level II certification is considered to be a violation of 10 CFR, Appendix B, Criterion II and ANSI N45.2.6-1978 and is considered to be an item of noncompliance as described in the Appendix to the report transmittal letter (454/83-07-01; 455/83-03-01).

- (4) Allegation 1-18-83-II.C This allegation concerned the use of DV-24 connections where plan calls for a DV-22 connection. This concern is now no longer an issue since the alleger stated that he had subsequently seen a memo from Sargent and Lundy which allowed this substitution. Eased on the apparent withdrawal of this concern, this item is closed.
- (5) Allegation 1-18-83-II.D The alleger's previously stated position regarding lack of QA/QC review of rework authorization prior to initiation of rework was not really a concern regarding lack of QA/QC but rather an opinion that QA/QC review prior to initiating rework might reduce costs. Based on the nature and content of this opinion, this item is closed.

6. Plant Tour

The inspector welked through various areas of the site including Units 1 and 2 containment, suxiliary building, and turbine building to observe operations and activities in progress, to inspect the general state of cleanliness, housekeeping and adherence to fire protection rules.

No apparent items of noncompliance or deviations were observed.

7. Exit Meeting

The inspector met with licensee representatives identified in Faragraph 1 at an exit meeting at the conclusion of the inspection on February 17, 1983. The inspector summarized the purpose, scope, and findings of the inspection. The licensee's representatives acknowledged the findings reported herein.

d. (Closed) Noncompliance 454/82-24-01c; 455/82-18-01c - "Failure to Ensure Access to Stored Items."

The Applicant's response indicated that the layout in warehouse #3 was reorganized to facilitate easy access to stored items and scheduled surveillances would be performed to verify access according to BSI #27. The inspector verified by touring warehouse #3 that by the reorganization performed does provide ready access for inspection or maintenance without excessive handling. Review of BSI #27, Exhibit B, Item A.5, Items stored, etc., dated March 21, 1983 indicated this item was acceptable.

This item is considered "CLOSED".

e. (Closed) Noncompliance 454/82-24-01d; 455/82-18-01d - "Failure to Control Hazardous Materials."

The inspector verified that hazardous materials are being properly segregated in warehouse #3 as required and that surveillances specified in the Applicant's response were being performed as specified in BSI #27. A review of BSI #27, Exhibit B, Item A.10 "flammables not stored near safety related items", showed the item to be acceptable.

This item is considered "CLOSED".

f. (Closed) Noncompliance 454/83-07-01; 455/83-03-01 - "HECo Utilizing a Level II QC Inspector Who Did Not Meet Minimum Related Equivalent Inspector Experience."

Applicant's response indicated that subject inspector's Level II certification was rescinded on February 18, 1983. In subsequent discussion related to the Applicant's response the time frame and methodology for re-certification was determined to be re-examination of the first three months of the subject inspector's work as a Level I plus the first 30 days of his work as a Level II. Based on providing evidence of acceptable performance for both these periods, the subject inspector would be re-certified to perform safety related inspection activities in the areas for which he was certified.

The inspector reviewed reinspection results for the subject inspector as provided in the raw data input for the 82-05-19 reinspection report for his Level I performance and HECO QA memo \$76 for his Level II performance. The results of the Level I performance provided a 97.1% acceptance rate for Visual Weld Inspections and the Level II performance data provided a minimum acceptance rate of 94.01%. Both acceptance rates exceed the 90% established requirement for acceptance.

Subject to satisfactory evaluation and acceptance of the 82-05-19 reinspection program, this item is considered "CLOSED".



BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Mr. Hayes, at the time that you prepared this testimony, had you received the OI Report, that being the report on the Byron investigation dated July 18, 1984?

A (Witness Hayes) No, I did not.

Q Since that time, have you received in your capacity at Region III a copy of the OI Report?

A Yes, I have.

Ω And did you undertake a review of that report in order to determine whether or not there were any issues in there requiring further Region III inspection?

A Yes, I did.

Q And what was the conclusion of your review?

A There was nothing in the report or the exhibits that raised a technical issue that had not been resolved.

On The Board had earlier asked the parties to comment upon whether or not any circumstances surrounding the termination of the employment of Mr. Allen Koca of Hatfield Electric Company, who was the QC supervisor, may have had any implications for the Reinspection Program, which we have been discussing in this proceeding.

Have you reviewed the OI Report as it relates to the functions performed by Mr. Koca and any allegations that relate to his performance of those functions?

A Yes, I have.

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With respect to what is noted to be Allegation No. 2 in the OI Report which related to retesting of QC inspectors, or QC inspector candidates, for Hatfield, has the NRC Staff looked into questions regarding the validity of the certification and the adequacy of the certification of Hatfield inspectors, including the testing process involved? A Yes. JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Allegation 2 is "Hughes was encouraged and permitted to cheat on written Level II electrical certification examination." I regard that as res judicata in this case. MR. LEWIS: Yes, Your Honor, my questioning

would go to the guestion of whether or not the matters that the NRC Staff has looked at in its review of the Reinspection Program and the recertification program have encompassed these kinds of concerns. And that's what I was focusing on.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I think that's okay. I'm not sure I understand, but proceed. There's no objection.

> Mk. LEWIS: I believe he did answer the question. BY MR. LEWIS:

Would you repeat your answer please? If you want me to repeat the question, I will.

(Witness Hayes) Perhaps just to make sure.

I'm inquiring as to whether or not with respect

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to the issue that is discussed in Allegation 2 regarding testing practices, whether or not the Staff has looked into the Hatfield testing process of OC inspectors and the certification process, and have we identified any problems.

A We did look into them. In fact, Kavin Ward looked at all of the certification packages for the visual weld inspectors for Hatfield, and Ray Love looked at a number of certification packages for inspectors inspecting other attributes by Hatfield. Junior Hines, present resident inspector, also did some inspection in that area, as well as Bill Forney, and did not identify any problems.

O Has Commonwealth Edison Company also reviewed certification packages of Hatfield inspectors?

A Yes. As part of the recertification program, it's my understanding they looked at 100 percent of the Hatfield certification packages.

In Allegation No. 7, a concern was raised regarding whether or not certain documents may have been removed from certification packages that the NRC Staff was requested to review during the course of its inspections.

Has the NRC Staff satisfied itself that it has looked into certification packages of Hatfield inspectors in order to be able to determine whether or not the relevant information was contained therein?

A Yes. As part of our review and certification I

just discussed. Q Did we identify any deficiencies in those 3 certification packages that was of concern to Staff? A No. Removal of the documents resulted in an adverse finding. By that do you mean that if certain documents were removed from the certification package, the package would not --A We would have some question as to the certifica-10 tion of that individual. 11 We did not find those circumstances to exist, 12 did we? 13 A No, we did not. 14 With regard to the matters that are discussed in the OI Report, do they raise any question in your mind 16 as to the validity or the integrity of the Reinspection 17 Program conducted by Commonwealth Edison? 18 A No, they do not. In no way. 19 MR. LEWIS: I think with those additional 20 questions, Your Honor, I will make this panel available for 21 cross examination on their prefiled, direct testimony, if 22 the parties wish at this time to undertake any cross 23 examination of the additional oral supplemental testimony. JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Cassel?

MR. CASSEL: Judge, as I indicated earlier, I

would like to reserve until a later date any potential cross examination on the supplemental oral testimony. 3 I will limit my cross examination to the prefiled, written 4 testimony of these witnesses. 5 JUDGE SMITH: That seems reasonable. Do you object to that, Mr. Lewis? MR. LEWIS: No. 8 MR. CASSEL: I would hope not to inconvenience 9 the witnesses. If need be, a stipulation or something might 10 take care of that if the issue arose. 11 CROSS EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. CASSEL: 13 Good morning, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton. 0 14 A (Witness Hayes) Good morning. 15 (Witness Connaughton) Good morning. A 16 Mr. Hayes, on page 2 of your prefiled testimony --17 excuse me -- page 3, answer 4, second paragraph, you refer 18 to allegations -- you discuss allegations that weld undercuts 19 is a widespread and serious problem. 20 Now, weld undercut is when the welder accidentally 21 digs into the underlying metal or structure and doesn't fill 22 it up with the weld? 23 (Witness Connaughton) That's correct. 24 A (Witness Hayes) Very generally, yes. 25 And the potential problem with the weld undercut 0

is that it weaknes the underlying metal or underlying structure; is that correct? Yes. It's a little groove in the base metal itself. 4 These allegations that weld undercuts were 5 widespread and serious problems were brought to the NRC's 6 attention by PTL inspectors assigned to Hatfield. Is that 7 correct? 8 A Yes. And these PTL inspectors were Level II inspectors, 10 11 which is the same level of the people who had conducted the reinspections at Byron? 12 13 Yes. 14 JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me. Is everyone comfortable 15 that all of this information has been revealed on the public record? 16 17 MR. CASSEL: All of which information, Judge? 18 JUDGE SMITH: The information contained in your 19 question. MR. CASSEL: The questions that I just asked 20 21 were based on Attachment A to Mr. Hayes' testimony. JUDGE SMITH: Okay. 22 23 MR. CASSEL: I assumed that that was a public document. 24 25 JUDGE SMITH: Yes, it is.

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BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Your testimony goes on to state, Mr. Hayes, that third-party inspections and NRC inspections of hatfield led to the conclusion that there were few cases of undercut in excess of the AWS Code, contrary to the allegations made by these Level II inspectors; is that correct?

A (Witness Hayes) That's correct.

Q And as you sit here today, it is your testimony that there were few cases of undercut in violation of code limits detected with respect to Hatfield?

A Few in relationship to the total, yes.

Q Do you have with you, Mr. Hayes, a copy of the Staff's testimony on the reinspection program and the exhibits thereto, the attachments thereto?

A I do not.

Q Mr. Connaughton, do you have it?

A (Witness Connaughton) One moment. I believe I do. Yes.

Q Would you turn, please, to the attachments to that testimony, specifically Enclosure 1, pages 20 through 24?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes, we've got it.

Q Just take a moment to review it, if you are not already fully familiar with it. These four pages, 20 through 24 of Enclosure 1, summarize, do they not, the results of Mr. Kavin Ward's review of welds which had been reviewed by

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the third party as part of the reinspection program; is

- And the symbol, U/C, in that table stands for
- Is it not the case that a good many of these welds
- Now do you have any other welds where you have documentation of review by Mr. Ward on an individual basis
- Do you have any documentation of individual review of welds by the third-party reviewer in the reinspection program with respect to Hatfield, other than what is listed here?
- MR. LEWIS: Mr. Connaughton, do you have anything
 - WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: No, I do not. Not are.
- When you said, then, Mr. Hayes, that there were few cases of undercut, did you have an approximate number in mind when you said there were few?
 - (Witness Hayes) I don't have an exact percentage,

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but something less than ten percent. We did have discussions with Kavin Ward, and I believe he testified that he took at least 1000 or more welds which he did not document, and I personally looked at a number of welds myself.

A (Witness Connaughton) Generally less than ten percent, as Mr. Hayes states, in that the majority of inspectors did meet the criterion, such that the total number of welds looked at, something less than ten percent after third-party review were determined to be defective. Those which were rejectable for undercut comprised a subset of that.

Q And they comprised a substantial subset of the population of rejected welds; is that correct?

MR. LEWIS: I'm going to object, that the table sets forth a certain designation of numbers that was referred to previously by Counsel as "a good many," not "a substantial." I would ask that the witnesses, rather than Counsel characterizing it, the witnesses would be asked whether or not they agree with that characterization of the table.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, I wasn't even asking about the table. That table only deals with the limited sample of Hatfield welds that were individually reviewed and documented by Mr. Ward. My guestion was to the total

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population of rejected Hatfield welds, which after thirdparty review, was on the order of eight percent of all the welds done by Hatfield for review.

MR. LEWIS: I misunderstood the question. I will withdraw the objection.

BY MR. CASSEL:

- Q Do you recall the question, Mr. Connaughton?
- A (Witness Connaughton) No.
- Q The question is, there are approximately eight percent of all the Hatfield welds in the reinspection program that were found rejectable after third-party review? Isn't it a case that -- isn't it true that a substantial portion of those were rejectable because of undercut?

MR. GALLO: I don't know if a record has been established that the 8 percent figure is correct or not. I think the witnesses should be allowed to decide for themselves whether or not the 8 percent figure is correct. The way the question is asked, as if the percentage is a certainty and clear on this record.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, I was trying to save time, in not having to go back to redo this.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q First of all, Mr. Connaughton and Mr. Hayes, do you know whether 8 percent is approximately correct as percentage of rejected Hatfield welds?

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A (Witness Hayes) I haven't counted them.

I might bring out that Mr. Ward concentrated his review and the documentation on those areas -- on those welds that were questionable. It is a biased type approach here, is what he has documented.

A (Witness Connaughton) Perhaps you could refer us to the composite score reported in the Reinspection Report?

Q Sure.

Would you accept the representation by Mr. DelGeorge in attachment E to his testimony, page 1, that after third-party review, 92.8 percent of the subjective criteria -- which of course is visual weld inspections -- were found acceptable? Do you have any reason to question that representation by Mr. DelGeorge?

- A May we refer to that document?
- Q Sure.

MR. CASSEL: Alternatively, will counsel stipulate that was a result of that based on Mr. DelGeorge's attachment E, page 1?

MR. GALLO: I will stipulate to 7.2 percent, subject to check.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Now, with respect to the 7.2 percent of the welds that were found objectable for Hatfield at the third-party review, isn't it the case, gentlemen, that the substantial

mm2 1 portion of those were rejectable by reason of undercut, as opposed to other reasons? (Witness Connaughton) It is not clear to me that it was necessarily a substantial portion. I can provide an 5 answer based on a quick review of the sample Mr. Ward looked at. 7 Q By quick review, do you mean you can look at it here in 15 seconds, or do you mean you can --8 A I mean a minute or so. In any event, I think our characterization in 10 testimony stands. Would not characterize it as a substantial 11 12 portion of the total population of welds looked at. Q But you would still characterize it as a "few cases"? 15 A Relatively few cases, yes. 16 0 You also say that they were mostly borderline 17 cases. 18 Do you have any information as to how many of them 19 were not borderline cases? 20 Not specifically. That characterization was

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knowledge.

Q Turning to the next paragraph in your testimony,
Mr. Hayes, you discuss here an allegation that an alleger
reviewed the certification records of eight quality control

provided Mr. Hayes and I by Mr. Ward, who has first-hand

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inspectors and considered two of them to be unqualified.

These inspectors were inspectors for Hatfield and Pittsburgh Testing, is that correct?

- A That's incorrect. They were Hatfield inspectors.
- Q It may be a difference in terminology, but if you turn to Attachment B of your testimony, Mr. Connaughton, page 15, Allegatin W, do I misread that or does that indicate that these were Hatfield and Pittsburgh Testing inspectors including, perhaps some PTL inspectors who were assigned to Hatfield?

A My statement meant that they were assigned to Hatfield. They may have been employed by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, but they performed as QC inspectors for Hatfield functionally.

O Fine.

Now, isn't it the case that this allegation that two of the eight inspectors were unqualified was found by the NRC inspectors to be true?

A (Witness Hayes) This allegation was received shortly after completion of our CAT team inspection. I guess from that standpoint, that team made a finding that there was some question of certification of QC inspectors. From that standpoint, I guess you could say yes, it was true.

But the two individuals that we felt certification

records were not proper, were never named.

So, I have no way of knowing whether he was right or wrong.

A (Witness Connaughton) We treated it as substantiated. That is, we felt that it could very well be that the specific individuals whose certification packages he reviewed and in his opinion, the allegers opinion, felt were unqualified, may have in fact been individuals not subject to corrective actions at the point in time the alleger made his determination.

So, since we had identified certification practices as deficient in certain areas, we felt that in the case of this allegation where it was very nonspecific, that we would give the alleger "the benefit of the doubt," and follow up this matter as part of our resolution of the noncompliance 82-05 19. We will never know, based on the lack of specificity in the allegation whether, indeed, the allegers review and opinion with regards to the two individuals were valid.

- Q I thought Mr. Hayes testified earlier that you were the two inspectors who wrote up report 84-02.
 - A That's correct.
- Q And that is the one that is Attachment B to your testimony, correct? Specifically page 15 of Attachment B.
 - A (Witness Hayes) 84-02. We summarized the status

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of the allegation. So if you were referring to the words here, these are just a summary from the inspector who did look at this.

Q You were not the inspector who did the inspection discussed under Allegation W? It's Attachment B. It's Report 84-02, Allegation W.

I thought you testified earlier that you were the two inspectors who had prepared Report 84-02.

A (Witness Hayes) That's correct. We did.

A (Witness Connaughton) Yes, we did. We refer to Inspection8205-19, which identified deficiencies in certification practices for Hatfield and others. And we also referred to Inspection Report 8217, which essentially reports the allegationas received and indicates that the allegation will be resolved with resolution of 8205-19.

Q Didn't you state right here under Allegation W under the word "Finding," quote: "This allegation is true."

A Yes. And perhaps that statement is unclear. We considered it true in the presence of the findings in 8205-19 and the lack of specificity provided in the allegation. But as I just stated, literally speaking, we will never know whether the two individuals the alleger determined to be unqualified were, in fact, unqualified. We just do not have that information.

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Q And on page 4 of your testimony, Mr. Hayes, you indicate that the allegation was, in any event, resolved, which was your word, by the reinspection program.

Do you know whether the eight quality control inspectors whose records had been reviewed by the alleger were among the inspectors who were reinspected as part of the reinspection program?

A (Witness Hayes) No, I don't. But we do know that the certification packages for all the inspectors were reviewed by Commonwealth Edison Company.

Q And that review of all the ceritificatio packages by Commonwealth Edison Company occurred in what frame of time, if you know?

A In early 1983.

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Q Turning to your testimony at the bottom of page 5, Mr. Hayes, that refers to -- at the very bottom it says, "referring to allegation involving certification of a Hatfield inspector was substantiated."

Now that refers to the recertification of Hatfield inspectors following 82-05, does it not?

A Yes. He was identified following the date that all inspectors were to be recertified by Hatfield.

A (Witness Connaughton) It was also prior to completion of Commonwealth Edison's 100 percent review of certification packages.

Q The information that this individual was unqualified was brought to your attention by an alleger, is that correct?

A (Witness Hayes) That's correct.

Q And Commonwealth Edison had asked the contractors to implement recertification by a date in advance of the date in which the alleger reported missed welds to you, is that correct?

A (Witness Connaughton) Not recertification.

Commonwealth Edison directed that individuals certified after September 30th, 1982, be certified in accordance with their June 9, 1982 directive.

Q Didn't Commonwealth Edison also require that inspectors certified before September 30th, be recertified?

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A Ultimately, yes. But not by -- not before the time this allegation was recieved.

Q Now, in this same testimony here concerning the allegations that QC inspectors were unqualified, you state, Mr. Hayes, in answer 5, line 3 -- lines 2 and 3, some of these allegations could raise questions regarding the effectiveness . I the upgraded certification program for QC inspectors.

What questions were you referring to there?

A (Witness Hayes) Well, the fact that we found one whose certification was questionable did raise some questions in our mind. Those questions were put to bed by followup inspections.

I take it that not only -- referring back to the 1 allegation we were discussing just before this one -- that 2 not only the two who were alleged to be unqualified but the 3 entire eight whose files had been reviewed, were not identified to you? 5 (Witness Connaughton) No, they were not. Turning to page 4 of your testimony, Mr. Hayes, the second full paragraph discusses an allegation that approximately 90 percent of certain Hatfield hangers covered with fireproofing, which were inspected because weld 10 travelers were missing and found to be rejectable. Now in 11 fact, upon further review and inspection it turned out that 12 the number of 90 percent was not accurate as far as the 13 NRC could determine. Is that correct? 14 (Witness Hayes) That's correct. 15 Do you know whether any of the hangers discussed --16 let me back up on that. Are you familiar, or have you seen 17 Mr. Del George's testimony in this case, Mr. Hayes? 18 I have seen it but I haven't read it, I'm sorry. 19 Mr. Connaughton, have you? 0 20 (Witness Connaughton) I've seen it, but again, 21 I'm not intimately familiar with it. 22 Let me ask you if you are familiar with the 23 subject matter discussed on pages 43 through 45 of his 24

testimony, and if it doesn't lean to mine, I will bring it

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over to you and you can take a look at it. I'll tell you what it is. It entails -- it discusses certain cable tray hangers which had been reinspected by Hatfield because of a documentation deficiency, and then it zeroes in on the connection between structural steel and certain hangers, and indicates that 119 out of 345 hangers that were covered by fire proofing or encasement in walls were found to have discrepancies.

Are you familiar with that issue at all?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes. Those are two different issues you're talking about.

O That has nothing to do with the allegation here discussed on page 4 of your testimony?

A (Witness Connaughton) Not specifically. The program referenced by Mr. Del George is, in fact, -- was, in fact, a program initiated under this very same non-conformance report, number 407. The 119 discrepancies Mr. Del George refers to were for fireproofed welds, fireproof connections, for which original travelers did, in fact, exist. There was a population of 131 hangers that did not have weld travelers, and this is the population referenced by the alleger in the allegation that we address here.

And of those 131, it's my understanding that there were three found to be discrepant. And whether or not they required repair I don't know at this point in time.

But they are related to the extent that the same NCR generated data.

O Thank you. Now, the allegation was that the welds -- whatever the number was -- were rejectable, and your paragraph here concludes that there were no welds identified in the Reinspection Program that required repair.

You're not suggesting that rejectable and requiring repair mean one and the same thing, are you?

A No.

O Turning to the allegation discussed on page 5 of your testimony -- or actually, it's -- yes, the third allegation is discussed on page 5 of your testimony. It concerns certain tack welding allegations. What is a tack weld, Mr. Hayes?

A (Witness Hayes) This is a weld that is just a real small spot weld to hold a hanger in place until he can get a position so he can weld it in.

Q You discuss in here the fact that in the Reinspection Program, only two tack welds were found, and furthermore, it appeared that those tack welds had not yet been accepted by QC at the time the allegation was made.

Do you know how long those tack welds went undetected before they were discovered?

MR. LEWIS: I object to the characterization.

I'm not sure there's any testimony in here about anything

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and sprayed it.

going undetected. Lack of foundation in that sense. 1 BY MR. CASSEL: 2 3 Well, shouldn't they have been picked up in the normal -- I mean, it's my understanding that the Reinspection 4 5 Program was a reinspection program of the original inspection. If the original inspection had found it, there would have 6 7 been no occasion to discover it through the Reinspection 8 Program. A (Witness Connaughton) That is correct. 10 MR. CASSEL: Are you still objecting, Steve? 11 MR. LEWIS: No. 12 JUDGE SMITH: Well, wait a minute. That seems 13 to be an inference that can be drawn. 14 MR. LEWIS: I withdraw my objection. 15 BY MR. CASSEL: Do you know how long these tack welds have gone 16 17 undetected before they happened to be picked up in the 18 Reinspection Program? 19 (Witness Hayes) No, I don't know how long, but I do know that in some cases the fireproofing activity got 20 ahead of the weld and weld inspection activities, and 21 that's what happened in some of these cases. Before they 22 23 had a chance to weld it up, the fireproofers were in there

JUDGE COLE: Was that the same contractor,

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Mr. Hayes, or a different contractor?

WITNESS HAYES: It's a different contractor. BY MR. CASSEL:

Just a clarification on Judge Cole's question. Do you mean the fireproofer was a different contractor than the inspector of the welds and the welders themselves?

A (Witness Hayes) And the welder that was making the weld.

JUDGE SMITH: Before you leave that point, this is the only time that I can recall during this session, of a reference to tack welds. I don't recall any reference to it in Sargent & Lundy testimony or in any other testimony.

What was the disposition of these welds? WITNESS HAYES: This was a result of an allegation that where they found that the hanger had only been tack welded they did go back and weld it improperly.

JUDGE SMITH: Were they evaluated under the Reinspection Program?

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Your Honor, I believe there is some ambiguity in the Inspection Report that talks about of 5500, only 2 were found to be tack welded. It's not clear to me that when the inspector accuired those statistics that he was referring to the Reinspection Program conducted in response to 82-05-19.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that makes sense, because

otherwise, why would you have -- you see, we've been proceeding under the assumption that they were not caught, contrary to your testimony, because -- they were not caught by QC because they were caught in the Reinspection Program. But that isn't necessarily the case, is it?

WITNESS HAYES: No.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: No, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: So that inference -- and you should have persisted in your objection, I believe -- MR. LEWIS: Thank you.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Well, your testimony does say, does it not,
Mr. Hayes, on page 5, that the Reinspection Program looked
at approximately 5500 welds which had been been fireproofed
and found only two tack welds. You are not referring in that
testimony to the Reinspection Program that is the central
issue in this case.

A (Witness Hayes) We were referring to the Reinspection Program itself. You have to realize that there was a lot of other activity in progress. One of those activities that related to the Reinspection Program was the records by Hatfield. They were trying to reconcile a lot of their records.

They knew there were welds out there for which they had no weld travelers, and they were going through their

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records, and as they identified areas or, say, a weld where they didn't have a traveler for it, they had to recreate that, go back and reinspect the weld and establish that record.

Q Doesn't Attachment C to your testimony at page 49 state that, "These two tack welds were found as part of a reinspection program established in response to Noncompliance 8205"?

MR. LEWIS: I thought that's what he just stated.

MR. CASSEL: Well, maybe it is what he just stated,
and I misunderstood what he just stated.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q If you look at the middle of the paragraph there, is there a reference to 82-05-19?

A (Witness Connaughton) Yes.

MR. GALLO: Judge Smith, I have been silent through this, but there is confusion over what these witnesses mean by "reinspection program" which I think requires clarification. I'm not sure these witnesses understand that the reinspection program that is central to this proceeding is that developed to qualify or determine the qualification of the QC inspectors with the contractors subject to reinspection.

This issue, as I understand it, was peripheral. Now just because it was covered by these two inspection

reports doesn't make it a part of the reinspection program as we defined it for this proceeding. I think somehow we ought to get that cleared up.

MR. CASSEL: That's exactly what the pending question does, Joe. I just asked the witness, and I think he gave a yes answer to the question of whether Attachment C, page 49, in the middle of the paragraph, it does indicate quite clearly that these tack welds were found in the reinspection program established in response to 8205.

I thought the witness answered yes to that question.

MR. GALLO: Well, we've had one example of poor choice of words in the reinspection report, and this might be another.

It seems to me the record should be cleared up in some way.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: I thought that might be the case, too, that there was some confusion on the part of the inspector as to just under what program, if you will, this condition was found. Had it been found under the reinspection program established in response to 82-05-19, it may have been referred to as an insufficient length or that type of defect.

JUDGE SMITH: But inasmuch as -- if Hatfield's records were properly reconstructed, inasmuch as welds were

captured in the reinspection program through the quality control inspector, a weld that had not yet been inspected should not have been captured.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Correct.

WITNESS HAYES: Correct.

MR. CASSEL: I have no further questions, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, so then with that observation, does your testimony require some additional explanation on this point on page 5?

Well, wait a minute. Maybe I'm doing you a disservice. You did say that in the course -- for the purposes of the reinspection program and in the course of identifying those welds which were to be contured, there were other welds examined. Is that --

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: There are a number of circumstances that may have resulted in the tack welds being identified without knowing one way or the other that it ever had been inspected, a visual weld inspection.

For example, if an inspector whose work was being reinspected performed a hanger configuration verification, that is a different type of inspection, and that may have required the removal of fireproofing to verify the connection detail. It may have been discovered under those circumstances. It's just not clear, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: I see. So everything that was

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captured here, either purposely or coincidentally, in the reinspection program was addressed.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: That's correct, whether it was the result of visual weld inspections or other types of inspection that may have led to the removal of fireproofing.

MR. CASSEL: Well, I do need to ask another question or two, then.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Apparently, if I understand your testimony, you are saying that as part of an effort to find or to reinspect welds that were not tack welds, by some coincidence a couple of tack welds were found in the same effort to look at other welds; is that correct?

A (Witness Connaughton) Perhaps to look at other attributes.

O At other attributes?

A Yes. That's why I say it is not clear to me.

It's possible that, in fact, there was a traveler that indicated this item had been inspected and, in fact, it was tack welding -- a possibility. It may well have been in the course of looking at other attributes, hanger configuration for example, that tack welds were identified.

Q And tack welds are sometimes used on purpose at the plant for specific functions that can be fulfilled

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by tack welds; is that correct?

- A That's correct, as described by Mr. Hayes.
- Q But in this case, what we're talking about is not intentional tack welds, but welds that should have been complete welds but, in fact, were only tack welds.
 - A That is our understanding.
 - A (Witness Hayes) That's my understanding, too.
- Q Isn't a tack weld one of the most obvious weld discrepancies that a weld could have, if it's not supposed to be a tack weld?
 - A It would be like a missing weld.
- Q Would it be on the same order of inspector error as, say, when an inspector misses a crack in a weld, if he fails to notice that a weld, instead of being a complete weld, is a tack weld?

A In my opinion, that would be an objective attribute. If the weld is not there, if it's only a tack weld, that would be obvious, that the weld didn't exist.

MR. LEWIS: Just a point of clarification. What inspector is it that you are referring to who has missed this tack weld? I don't think that's what the testimony says.

MR. CASSEL: Well, that's a good point.

MR. LEWIS: Well, I'll come back to it afterwards.

MR. CASSEL: No. Let's clear that up.

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mgc11-6 BY MR. CASSEL: Q In other words, you don't know whether these tack welds were ever looked at by anybody before the reinspection program? (Witness Hayes) That's correct. A (Witness Connaughton) That's correct. MR. CASSEL: I have no further questions, Judge. End 11

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JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Gallo?

MR. GALLO: Judge Smith, I have three areas of questioning based on Counsel's questions, therefore I have no cross-examination plan.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. GALLO:

Q Gentlemen, let's continue with the discussion of this matter on page 5. As I recall, it was -- first of all, let me follow up with a question just asked by Counsel, whichever one of the members of the panel can answer this question.

As I understood your last answer, I believe it was you, Mr. Hayes, that if the tack welds in question had not been reviewed by a QC inspector, that it would not, then, have been captured in the reinspection program. Is that a correct characterization?

- A (Witness Hayes) That's my understanding, yes.
- Q That means that no QC inspector had looked at that particular weld prior to the time of the reinspection program; is that correct?
- A That's right. An inspection report would not exist.
- Q And under the requirements and procedures that existed, if this particular tack weld had been covered with fireproofing, it wouldn't have been necessary to remove

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the fireproofing and then conduct that inspection?

- A Yes, it would.
- Q Do you know whether or not Commonwealth Edison had intended to take that action?

A Yes, they did take that action in connection with this reconciliation of the records. For every weld, there had to be a corresponding weld record that that weld had been inspected.

Q Now let's get back to the guestion of whether or not this particular matter we are discussing was a part of the reinspection program utilized for determining the qualification of certain QC inspectors or whether it was a reinspection effort prompted by a different concern.

Counsel's questions in this area emanated from Mr. Del George's testimony. I don't believe you have had the opportunity to review that testimony.

I wondered if you would review that testimony, starting on the page -- or at the bottom of page 43 and over to the rest of page 44, and determine whether, as Mr. Connaughton suggested, the effort involved was verification of hanger configuration, rather than qualification of QC inspectors.

(Pause.)

JUDGE SMITH: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: We have familiarized ourselves with that portion.

MR. CASSEL: What portion are we on now? WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Page 44.

BY MR. GALLO:

- Q Do you have the question?
- A (Witness Connaughton) Could we have it, please?
- Q Can you tell, by reviewing that portion of the testimony of Mr. Del George, whether the inspection effort that was the subject of Counsel's ruestions and is the subject of your testimony on page 5, that inspection effort, was it encompassed by the reinspection program as we know it for the qualification of certain QC inspectors, or was it an inspection effort emanating from a different source -- or a different purpose, I should say -- and that is the verification of hanger configurations?
 - A The latter characterization is correct.
- Q So that if these particular tack welds had never been inspected, you couldn't charge that as a mark against the QC inspectors or interest that were reinspected under the reinspection program; isn't that correct?
 - A (Witness Hayes) That's correct.
- A (Witness Connaughton) If, in fact, there were no weld traveler attesting to the presence of the required weld.

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Q Well, indeed, you don't know whether these particular welds were captured in the reinspection program or not, do you, Mr. Connaughton?

A I am not certain. I believe our inspector was under the impression that that may have been the case in the way he --

Q What inspector are you referring to?

A The inspector who followed up on this allegation. The inspection report portion of our report, which is attached to our testimony, on page --

MR. LEWIS: I think he is asking you if you know who the inspector is.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Yes. That was Mr. Ward. BY MR. GALLO:

Q If he had found these welds as a part of either his review or the Licensee's review -- or I should say the Applicant's review -- in the reinspection program, wouldn't he have included them in the statistics attached to his testimony?

- A (Witness Hayes) I would assume so, yes.
- Q Do you know whether or not they're there?
- A To my recollection, they were not.

A (Witness Connaughton) There are no discrepancies called out as tack welds. As I indicated earlier, if they were, in fact, captured in that sample that Mr. Ward looked

at, they may have been called insufficient length.

- Q You don't know that for certain?
- A I don't know that.
- Q Let me ask you the bottomline question here.

 Isn't it apparent from this cross-examination that this particular allegation was resolved by an inspection program, independent from the reinspection program that we've been talking about in this proceeding, that therefore nothing from the reinspection program really bears on the resolution of this allegation?

MR. CASSEL: Objection to the question on the grounds that it is two questions at once, and it's also asking the witness a question of relevance: Does anything in the reinspection program really bear on this issue?

I think he's entitled to ask a precise question, but that's a decision that the Board has to make.

MR. GALLO: I will withdraw the guestion to save Mr. Cassel further argument.

I would like to move into another area on page 4 of these witnesses' testimony. Again, I just might be confused, but at the top of the page of page 4 there is a sentence that reads: "The issue raised by the allegations has, however, been resolved by the reinspection program's extensive examinations of the work of QC inspectors at the Byron site."

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Mr. Cassel asked a number of questions about this matter, and I have just one or two.

BY MR. GALLO:

- Q As I understand the concern as suggested by the alleger, there was a question, at least in the alleger's mind, as to whether or not certain QC inspectors were properly certified; is that correct?
 - A (Witness Hayes) As I understand it, yes.
- Q Then you infer from the finding in 85 -- I'm sorry -- 82-05-19, that the certification practices used for this class of inspectors were not acceptable. But these allegations were substantiated; is that correct?
 - A (Witness Connaughton) That was our rationale.
- And then you say that now, since 82-05-19 has been closed out, you consider the matter resolved. I wonder if the resolution is the recertification of these inspectors, rather than as stated in this sentence, "The resolution is based on the extensive examination of the work of QC inspectors"? Can you clarify that for me?

A (Witness Hayes) In my opinion, you're correct. When we went through the documentation to see if this allegation had been independently resolved, independent from the reinspection program, our inspection reports just were not clear in this regard. But we did have knowledge of an extensive number of certification packages for QC

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inspectors that were reviewed and found to be acceptable.

And we were also aware of the audits conducted by

Commonwealth Edison Company.

Q So the Region III is resolving -- I'm sorry -- let me start again.

Region III is relying on the recertification packages that were reviewed for this class of inspectors for resolving this allegation, rather than the work itself?

A I think both.

A (Witness Connaughton) I think we are relying on both. We can't know when the individuals were certified, and the implications are that they may have been certified improperly prior to initiation of corrective action, in which case they performed work, or they may have been certified subsequent to implementation of corrective actions. That we will never know.

They may have been properly recertified. In fact, we believe if individuals were still on site when CECO QA did their 100 percent review and after we did our extensive reviews, that they would be certified. But the implications are that perhaps at one point in time these people were certified under the old practices and did perform inspections. And to that extent, we do consider the results of the reinspection program and the look at the inspectors' work as part of the resolution of this item.

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Q All right. I take it your quandry is due to the fact that the alleger never identified these eight QC inspectors; is that true?

A That's correct. Therefore, we feel that the allegation was covered one way or another by the confidence in the work that the reinspection program provides, as well as the fact that ultimately all inspectors were certified to the new requirements.

- Q Did you ask the alleger for the identity of these QC inspectors?
 - A Yes, we did.
 - Q Did he provide that information?
- A No. He explicitly stated -- and I was present at the time -- he explicitly stated he could not recall.
- Q At the bottom of page 5, I believe, of Mr. Hayes' testimony, there is a reference -- again this is based on Counsel's questions -- there is a reference at the very last line of page 5 to "appropriate corrective actions were taken with regard to this individual."

Mr. Hayes, do you know what those appropriate corrective actions were?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes. This individual had been on -- well, he had been hired twice, actually. He had been on site earlier as a Level I inspector, and then approximately a month before we received this allegation, he had been

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rehired. So the corrective action was that they went back and looked at 100 percent of those inspections he had conducted during that one-month period, and further, they recertified him, and this individual was not involved -- he did not affect the reinspection program. This was all cleared up before this started.

JUDGE SMITH: Hasn't he been identified?
WITNESS HAYES: Yes, his name is Tom Wells.
BY MR. GALLO:

Q And Mr. Wells' inspections were reinspected 100 percent during the period of time of his infirmity, if I could use that term?

Let me restate the question.

As I understand your testimony, Mr. Wells' inspections were reinspected 100 percent during the period of time that his certification was questioned?

A (Witness Hayes) That's correct.

A (Witness Connaughton) It was my understanding it was his first 30 days of work following the improper certification. I'm not sure that that covered the entire period of time between his certification and the time he was identified as improperly certified.

MR. GALLO: No more questions.

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BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE COLE:

Q Mr. Hayes, you stated that at least at one point in time the fireproofing contractor got ahead of the welding inspectors.

Whose job is it to coordinate that, sir? Do you know?

A (Witness Hayes) Well, it would be partly

Commonwealth Edison's job to coordinate the activities, but

I think also there is coordination between contractors.

Q Did you know if those problems had been resolved?

A To the best of my knowledge, they were, but I don't have any direct -- these are things we found out after the fact.

Q Did you consider that kind of action a deficiency, or just the fact that the weld wasn't inspected?

A Well, you know, any time one contractor gets ahead of another, such that he can cover up work, yes, that's a deficiency, and that shouldn't happen. Whenever we identify that, we have to go back and make sure that anything that was covered up was adequate and was proper and had received all the required inspections or whatever else was required.

A (Witness Connaughton) It may to some measure increase the likelihood that an inspector going through the

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plant doesn't see a tack weld because it is covered by fireproofing.

However, the documentation systems that are established would ultimately result in the identification that this item has not been inspected and requires inspection. And it is our understanding that in all such cases, fireproofing is not grounds for waiving inspection requirements, and that fireproofing is removed, and the item is inspected.

Q On page 3 of your testimony, Mr. Hayes, the first paragraph of your answer says that, "The remainder of the 23 allegations" -- that is 18 -- "have been resolved independent of the reinspection program."

Are all of those resolved now?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes, they are. They have all been inspected or investigated.

JUDGE COLE: Thank you.

BY JUDGE CALLIHAN:

Q "ow were they resolved? Just one example.

A (Witness Hayes) We looked into the specifics of the allegation and determined whether they were substantiated or not substantiated.

A (Witness Connaughton) Some were resolved on evaluation of the allegation itself. Byron, in the electrical area, is another one. That's one such allegation. There

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are others that were substantive where we indeed went out and -- an example was when the Board expressed some interest in the previous hearings in the crack in the steel beam.

I personally went out and verified that. The responsible contractor had been alerted by Hatfield and they had, in fact, repaired that.

BY JUDGE SMITH:

Q These have been subjects of inspection reports that the parties have been provided?

A (Witness Connaughton) That's correct. Each and every one was addressed.

A (Witness Hayes) And report 8204 does provide the status at that time of all of the allegations.

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Q I still have a certain amount of confusion, though.

My memory of the in-camera ex-parte session a year ago, the

first evening when we heard from region 3 people, I have a

memory of substantial amount of additional allegations

that you had hoped to resolve by a reinspection program.

Maybe it is just how you count. Maybe that is the problem. Inasmuch as a substantial amount of allegations were made by one individual and they all related to welding, maybe that is just one allegation. I don't know But, could that be my problem, or can you help me without revealing confidential information?

A (Witness Hayes) At the time we had not looked into these allegations. There was approximately ten that did relate to weldinging.

Q Yes.

A And we knew the reinspection program was going to delve pretty heavily into the welding area. So, I think at that time we felt that a number of these would be resolved by the reinspection program. But as we got into them and pursued them, we were able to independently make a judgement in regard to the allegation independent, not relying on the reinspection program for data.

Q So that group of them was not included in your testimony here?

A That's correct.

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And were not among those -- well, look at your testimony on page 3. You have some which -- well, I don't understand that. I had a wrong perception.

In any event, that group of ten allegations or eleven -- I think finally there was a second count and there was ten or eleven allegations -- were made by what you regarded to be an informed and rather credible alleger. You feel that they have been mesolved and have not depended upon the reinspection program.

MR. LEWIS: You have to answer in words.

WITNESS HAYES: That's correct.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: That's correct.

BY JUDGE SMITH:

I wonder if you could point me to the Inspection Report where they resolved all in one Inspection Report?

A (Witness Connaughton) 454/83-39, solved many of them.

(Witness Hayes) I believe the affidavit by Mr. Connaughton also discusses each one of them and where they were resolved at.

BY JUDGE CALLIHAN:

I think I have one remaining. This has to do with Attachment C to your testimony, gentlemen.

Down at the bottom of page 44 of Attachment C, which are excerpts from Inspection Report 83-39.

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This is an item which is not circled, and the caption is not part of your testimony. But, nonetheless, there is a statement at that location that quotes, "unit surveillance walkdown" of a system performed by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and the utility resulted ina 38 percent weld

That seems a little startling, and I thought I would ask about it, particularly since, in continuing, there is the remark, "this allegation was substantiated, but made after the reinspection program was started."

A (Witness Hayes) You skipped a page there, I think. There is 44, and we jumped to 47.

Q I apologize, I'm sorry.

Have you got page 45, Mr. Hayes? I started this. Let's get something finished up. I apologize.

A I sure do.

rejection rate.

Q This endeavor to keep down the bulk of paper is admirable, but can lead some of us astray.

A We tried to cut down on the bulk. Did you want to see the three pages?

Q No, I don't want to see it. Just tell me what page 45 read. This read with such continuity -- I fell into the trap.

(Laughter)

A I think from memory I can address that.

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Q Do so.

A The allegation was not substantiated. These walkdowns are a part of the Licensee's program for the very purpose of identifying any deficiencies, so he is really using their own club to beat them with, you might say.

Q So your opinion for which you have, I trust, considerable basis, is that the 38 percent in just incorrect?

A That was incorrect. They did find deficiencies, for that was the whole purpose of the walkdown, and there were several walkdowns conducted.

BY JUDGE COLE:

Q Mr. Hayes, I guess I'm confused. Even though it goes from 44 to 47, page 44 ends with some statements about Allegation E, and then prior to going to F, which would be the next one alphabetically, the statement that Dr. Callihan appears. So it seems to apply to E unless there is more material in between.

MR. LEWIS: It might have been a different number. JUDGE CALLIHAN: It's the same report.

JUDGE SMITH: Since the document is actually here -JUDGE CALLIHAN: What you're saying, in effect,

I trust, is, Allegation E which begins on page 44, and by the alphabetical designations, ends on page 47.

Allegation E had lots of words in between, namely pages 45 and 46, true?

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WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Yes. The NRC findings relative to this document the fact that the very first unit concept inspection did, in fact, reject something like 41 out of 115 welds inspected. They were Hatfield welds.

WITNESS HAYES: 41 of 303 welds.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: I'm sorry. 41 out of 115 were found to have overlap, welds not long enough, et cetera, performed by Hatfield. That was Report No. 1, the first unit concept.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Excuse me. How does that relate to the 38 percent, if at all?

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: It's pretty darn close.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Thank you.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Report No. 31, there were 41 out of 303, which is a significantly smaller number, lower by a factor of approximately three. And all of the other unit concepts that the inspector looked at had weld reject rates below ten percent generally, though he did, in fact, find one occasion where the reject rate was that high.

JUDGE COLE: So then that statement does apply? WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: Yes, it does.

WITNESS HAYES: That's correct.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: That statement was correct.

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JUDGE COLE: But in order to put it in the proper context, you need the other pages.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: It helps. Right.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Thank you. That's all I have.

MR. CASSEL: I don't know whether you're wrapping up on this panel. I have a couple of follow-up questions.

JUDGE SMITH: I thought we had completed -- no -- excuse me.

MR. CASSEL: First of all, Judge, I'm not sure that I agree or share the confidence that Edison has that this particular report is immaterial to this proceeding, in light of the discussion that has gone on.

I wonder if we might not have those two pages inserted into the record in order to clarify the head and the tail of this horse we have just discussed. Without having any information in great depth about what came in between, it does seem to me that certainly a question is raised when you find 38 percent of the welds in a particular system -- in this case, Hatfield, I gather -- well, it doesn't say whose system it was -- done by PTL.

MR. LEWIS: I don't think there's any problem with our supplying those two pages.

MR. GALLO: I'm going to object to this procedure.

MR. LEWIS: I think there has been discussion about it, although it is, I believe, contained in other

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matters that have been made, Board notifications. I think the record will be clearer if we do include those two pages. The pages that were chosen were chosen because they contain the allegations that were discussed in the testimony.

Mr. Hayes, do you have a copy of the two pages in question?

WITNESS HAYES: Yes, I do.

MR. LEWIS: We would be happy at the next break to make a copy of them and supply them for the record for clarity.

MR. GALLO: I am going to object to the gracious offer of Counsel. First of all, all parties had this inspection report. If they want to read the missing pages, all they have to do is resort to their own copies to read the missing pages.

As I understand the thrust of the Staff's testimony, they have excerpted those pages of these various I&E inspection reports that bear on allegations that were resolved by the reinspection program. As I understand it, Allegation E on page 44 was not resolved by the reinspection program, and that's why it wasn't included in their testimony.

Mr. Cassel's suggestion and Counsel's agreement to that suggestion should not be allowed. If Mr. Cassel believes that there is a connection that the Staff has overlooked here, he can view the report at lunchtime and make

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a proper motion to include that matter. Otherwise, we're just confusing part of the record with extraneous pages that serve no purpose.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Read it over the lunch time and see if you need it in. This is a problem which is presented when the Board is permitted to ask questions of any matter it deems to be significant to the issues in the remand, and we are not obliged to follow the same discipline that the parties are.

MR. GALLO: I intended no criticism certainly, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm not apologizing either. I'm saying the questions were absolutely correct, and that course of action will be followed in the future.

However, we do have to give deference also to your point of view that the parties were not prepared for cross-examination on those missing pages. There has to be some discipline in the proceedings, so we recognize that.

So let's look at the pages during the break and readdress it afterwards.

But the point is, the Board cannot raise issues and not allow the parties to follow them through to a logical conclusion. So we are going to have to make a balancing here.

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MR. GALLO: I would just add, Judge Smith, that at least in my mind, without having gone back and looked at the pages to refresh my memory, that there's a presumption that it is irrelevant. Otherwise, the Staff would have included it in its testimony. If somebody thinks otherwise, then they can have the burden to come forward and make the argument.

JUDGE SMITH: What are you going to do when the Board asks irrelevant questions?

MR. GALLO: I probably should have taken the tack that the Board should have been given the entire report prior to asking the questions, so that it could satisfy itself on that point.

JUDGE SMITH: I doubt if you're going to be able to impose that discipline on the Board. We will look at the pages and we'll see.

I am sympathetic to your problem, Mr. Gallo, you know, that the pages have not been the subject of preparation or consideration.

MR. GALLO: Thank you.

JUDGE SMITH: Do you have more questions?

MR. CASSEL: I do. I'll try to keep them

brief. I take it your intention is to have a lunch break
after this panel?

JUDGE SMITH: I would think it would be time.

Let's finish this panel if we can. Do you have much redirect?

MR. LEWIS: I don't have any redirect at the

moment. We'll hear what Mr. Cassel has to ask.

CROSS EXAMINATION - Further

BY MR. CASSEL:

Mr. Hayes or Mr. Connaughton, I can't recall which of you answered Mr. Gallo's questions concerning the allegation involving two out of eight inspectors whose certifications were alleged to be inadequate.

You stated that part of the resolution of that was the recertification program, but that program, of course, would resolve it only with respect to inspections that occur after recertification; is that correct?

A (Witness Connaughton) That's correct. We relied not only on that, but the Reinspection Program provided confidence in the quality of inspection performed prior to the recertification.

Q And so -- this turns out to be a nice bridge to the next panel, because what that really does is say that with respect to any inspections that have already been done,

the extent of the Staff's resolution really turns on the question that we're going to address with the next panel; namely, the extent to which you can infer that the inspector was capable, based on the results of reinspections of a sample of his work.

MR. LEWIS: Is that a guestion?

MR. CASSEL: Yes.

WITNESS CONNAUGHTON: No, I don't think that's a fair characterization, because regardless of the view you take with regards to the strength of inferences, the safety implications that would be attached to this allegation ultimately speak to the guality of the work.

And regardless of your views on the strength of the inferences for capable inspectors, we still think that the Reinspection Program was adequate to address the safety implications that may have been associated with this allegation.

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q If these two inspectors were, in fact, unqualified as alleged and they were not caught in the reinspector's sample, or in the inspector's sample in the Reinspection Program, then the resolution of that allegation with respect to inspection they had already done depends entirely on the inference that you can infer from an inspector who was resinspected to one who was not. Correct?

A (Witness Connaughton) Not entirely. It also depends upon the quality of the work irrespective of QC inspections. So not entirely. To some degree yes, but not entirely.

All right. And in addition, even if these two inspectors were captured in the inspector's sample that was reinspected in the Reinspection Program, the resolution of this allegation with respect to their capabilities depends on an inference from the sample of their work; i.e., the first three months, or in some cases the first six months from that sample to all the inspections done by them that were not captured in the sample.

A We don't know that that inference has to be made, so no, it doesn't. It's a hypothetical that we will never be able to respond to. We don't know that they were or weren't captured in that sample.

We're confident that the program provides the basis for resolution without knowing that.

MR. CASSEL: I have no further questions, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: Any further questions of this panel?

MR. GALLO: No.

MR. LEWIS: No.

JUDGE SMITH: All right, gentlemen, you may step down for the moment.

(Witnesses Hayes and Connaughton were excused.)

JUDGE SMITH: Shall we break for lunch, then we'll have Mr. Keppler.

MR. LEWIS: No, we will have the panel -- I had discussed this with Mr. Cassel. I'm sorry I didn't get a chance to discuss it with you. Mr. Keppler will testify after the panel, Forney, Hayes and Little.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 p.m. the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed for lunch, to reconvene at 1:15 p.m. the same day.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:20 p.m.)

JUDGE SMITH: On the record. Could you proceed with your motion pending the return of the documents?

MR. CASSEL: Sure. As you suggested I do,
Judge, over the lunch hour I reviewed pages 45 and 46 of
the report 83-39 that we were discussing with Mr. Hayes
before the lunch break. And I believe that further cross
examination of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton, or in the
alternative, placement of the document in the record -let me take that back. I think further cross examination
would be necessary because the document doesn't answer all
the questions I have -- would be appropriate for two reasons.

First of all, to answer the question put by

Judge Callihan, I think the record at this point is

incomplete and possibly misleading without further information.

And secondly, because I think it is directly relevant to one

of the critical safety issues in this case which is being

raised by Intervenors.

First of all, the defective welds that were discussed in the 38 percent finding that Judge Callihan asked about, upon review of pages 45 and 46, it turns out that those were, in fact, Hatfield welds.

In addition to that situation, there was another situation involving a higher than usual percentage of

defective welds, which it's not clear from the document, but apparently they were welds which had been painted over.

So there's a question of whether that is similar to the kind of situation involving the fireproofing that we discussed earlier.

But the real safety relevance, or the real relevance to this proceeding and the issue of safety of those missing two pages, I think are that they exemplify what the safety problem is with Byron.

We have heard a lot of testimony that you can walk all around the plant and everything looks fine, and the average percentages are guite high -- 99 percent for this inspector, 95 percent for that company, and so forth.

And assuming all of that to be true, the safety problem is not that everything, or anything close to everything, is unsafe. The problem is that there are little pockets here and there, as exemplified by the unit concept inspection results of finding 38 percent welds defective in a particular system.

And it's that minority of subsystems, or locations within the plant, or work done by a particular inspector even though the other 92 inspectors did fine -- it is that minority of concentrated problems that raises safety issues.

It's the same issue raised by the discussion of

Mr. Sing of Sargent & Lundy last week about the clustered sampling. It may well be that 80 out of 100 inspectors did not miss anything major; maybe the number is even 95 out of 100. But what raises the safety issue is what if the five who didn't have those qualifications missed; or what was missed in a particular area because the fireproofer got ahead?

That is the relevance of pages 45 and 46 that I would like to inquire into. I think because it relates to Hatfield welds, it's clearly within the scope of the reopened proceeding, and I think it would be important to have a full answer to the line of inquiry that Judge Callihan began.

We do now have -- I do have a copy of pages 45 and 46 for the Board, and if you would like to look at for purposes of ruling on my motion to recall the Hayes and Connaughton panel for cross examination on these pages.

JUDGE SMITH: Or in the alternative, accept the pages into evidence.

MR. CASSEL: I don't think that's quite an adequate alternative. It may be that Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton do not know the answers to the questions raised by these pages. And if they would state upfront that they have no knowledge other than what's on the pages, then it would be an acceptable alternative.

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MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, when I offered before to have these two pages received into the record, it was mostly for the purpose of identification of two pages as to which Dr. Callihan was questioning.

During the break, I have also had an opportunity to look at these two pages, and I find, first of all, that they are an inspection finding of Mr. Ward. I discussed this with Mr. Hayes and Mr. Connaughton at lunch, and although Mr. Connaughton has some knowledge through his discussions with Mr. Ward, it is not his finding, and he would not be the appropriate to undertake to respond to any of these details.

This is a part of an inspection report, 83-39, which, of course, as with all inspection reports, as with all Byron inspection reports, a copy was sent to the Intervenors' counsel. Additionally, it was a Board notification. We believe it was December 30, 1983.

This inspection report, in any event, has been in the possession of Intervenors' counsel since prior to that date. It is not a part of the attachments, although it is physically -- although page 44 and 47 contain allegations which were the subject of the Hayes/Connaughton testimony, this other allegation was not addressed in their testimony, and they are frankly, as I said, not in a position to comment in detail upon it.

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It is true that the finding does relate to the so-called unit concept inspections, and certainly unit concept inspections have been discussed extensively on the record in this proceeding.

JUDGE SMITH: Does it relate to the original unit concept inspections or the special unit concept inspections which were a part of the testing in the reinspection program?

MR. LEWIS: I believe there's a reference here to a so-called weekly unit concept inspection that was started in September 1982.

MR. CASSEL: I don't think this was -- the one with the 38 percent was one of the regular ones. It was not the special one for the reinspection program.

MR. LEWIS: And the reference, the 36 percent is in the course of a reference that says the first report had a finding of 41 welds out of 115 which were found to have overlap, welds not long enough, et cetera, and it identifies Hatfield as the contractor. And then it goes on from there and discusses other reports.

I believe that the subject of the unit concept inspection has been fairly fully discussed. The inspection report was available to Intervenors and could have been the subject of examination of Mr. Ward when he was here as part of the first panel, and is not part of the testimony

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that we just offered with respect to resolution of allegations.

I would have to oppose the motion at this time.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Gallo?

MR. GALLO: I would continue my objection.

think the last statement made by counsel for the Region is really the important point. These witnesses testified to allegations that were closed out by virtue of the results of the reinspection program, and Allegation E, if I can call it that, was not so closed out in that manner and therefore was not a part of their testimony when submitted.

This issue of Allegation E is really beyond the scope of these witnesses' testimony. What Mr. Cassel is attempting to do is really to expand his direct -- well, not expand, but improve his direct case in some fashion.

matter up to -- for relevance purposes under this proceeding, he was attempting to indicate how he might use this information to prove or disprove a particular precept that he had in mind. It seems to me that Mr. Cassel, when he submits his direct case on the 13th, is free to use this information as he believes appropriate, and if it's to come into the record, it should come into the record in that fashion and not through the back door by piggybacking onto an issue that it is really not related to.

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I think it is really guite clear that this issue is really something different. I should mention that I am informed to represent that the unit concept inspection report that is talked about in that part of Allegation E that we can read is not the special unit concept inspection, but one of the regular ones, and I think that one should be reminded that the issue in this case is not the Hatfield welds, per se, and their adequacy, but it's the QC inspectors who inspected Hatfield welds and their records as to those inspections.

And I think for all those reasons, the motion should be denied.

MR. CASSEL: Well, Mr. Gallo is correct. I think I would intend to use this kind of information in my direct case, but none of my witnesses are going to be able to answer any questions about anything relating to the document. I don't know whether Mr. Hayes in his capacity within Region III is able to answer any questions. If he is not and if Mr. Ward is the only witness who can answer those questions, then I would have to deal with that on my direct.

JUDGE SMITH: Are you representing to the Board that this is information that you had planned to make a part of your direct case, or are you just now identifying it?

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MR. CASSEL: No. I have just now identified it, and frankly until Judge Callihan raised the question, I had not been alerted to the information. So to the extent that anyone has argued that Intervenors' counsel might have discovered this sooner and should have, the arguments are entirely correct. I am not defending on that ground. But it does seem to be a much more important issue, is whether this information is worth consideration by the Board.

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(The Board confers.)

JUDGE CALLIHAN: Mr. Lewis, to your knowledge, is Report 83-39 in a discussion in the record as such?

MR. LEWIS: Yes, that's correct. Portions are attached to the testimony of the panel on the remanded

issues, but I do not believe it encompassed these pages.

7 If it had, then we wouldn't be in this situation.

Yes, it does not. The enclosures to the Staff's testimony do not include this portion of that report.

JUDGE SMITH: The Board had decided prior to the arguments that we would not accept the two pages, and an extension of that decision is that we will not for that purpose have Mr. Hayes and Connauchton recalled. As we observed when the matter first arose, Board members are not required to abide by the same discipline that the parties are with respect to asking questions beyond the scope of the direct testimony. We may, from time to time, ask a estion because, one, not having familiarity with the issues as some of the parties do, we may not recognize that a particular point is irrelevant to direct testimony or irrelevant to the issue at hand. And another reason why Board members might ask questions, irrelevant questions, is to make a preliminary determination somewhat on the order of self-induced Board notification, you might say, to determine whether a matter is of such importance that it requires

inquiry, notwithstanding the fact that it had not been a part of testimony or relevant to the issue at hand.

So from time to time, we will be asking questions that the parties may believe are inappropriate in the narrow context of the direct testimony. When that is done, usually there is no particular problem. It becomes a matter of evidentiary record, and it's available for proposed findings and decision.

Sometimes, however, it does create the very problem that is identified here, and, of course, a Board could never bring in evidence into the evidentiary record without allowing all the parties who are affected by that evidence to explore it fully.

Therefore, once we do start down a road of inquiry, we are faced with the choice of either allowing a complete exploration of it as a matter of due process or making some other remedy. In all instances and in this instance, Mr. Gallo, I believe, has approached it rather correctly. He has pointed out that although it is our right to ask questions, it did make an irrelevant excursion, and he sought appropriate relief.

I might also say that appropriate relief in a circumstance like that would be to even go further, and that is, ask for a ruling from the Board that certain questions and answers not be available for proposed findings.

And I think that is the remedy we should have here, and that is neither the pages nor the questions and answers which you believe, Mr. Cassel, create an unfair picture of the missing pages be available for proposed findings.

They will not be information upon which we would make a decision.

MR. CASSEL: On that particular proposal, Judge,
Mr. Shewski has testified at some length that one of the
reasons that this Board can be assured that there is
reasonable assurance of safety at Byron is because of these
unit concept inspections.

JUDGE SMITH: That was in the main hearing, Mr. Cassel. In the reopened hearing, he alluded to the special walkthrough inspections, the special unit concept inspections that are superimposed on the reinspection program as a check. That's why I sked the question.

MR. CASSEL: I believe Mr. Shewski went beyond in his reopened hearing testimony, which is the only Mr. Shewski testimony that I have seen, he went beyond the special unit concept inspection to discuss the concept. And I believe that both he and Mr. Behnke and Mr. Laney have all relied on the existence of this system of unit concept inspections, and all of their testimony has been admitted into the record of the reopened proceeding over my objection.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, I don't question whether the original unit concept inspections have been alluded to and have become a part of this decision. But you have had a full opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Shewski, Behnke and anyone else on this perceived -- well, in the first place, it doesn't suggest a defect in the unit concept inspections, in any event. But you have had a full opportunity to explore that matter.

Now you are making the argument that they have relied upon the unit concept inspection, and here the unit concept inspection has accomplished an important result, apparently, and I don't know what the relevance would be or how you would use it to attack Mr. Shewski's testimony.

MR. CASSEL: I would use it in the following way. There are two different issues here. One is whether I have really missed my opportunity on cross-examination by not having perceived the issue then.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Shewski's cross-examination.

MR. CASSEL: Mr. Shewski's, Mr. Laney's and Mr. Behnke's and Mr. Ward's, perhaps, as well. On that, I have no argument other than to say, if that's the basis for the decision, then I --

JUDGE SMITH: We will take that as an alternative argument on your part, that you overlooked an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Shewski, and you can make a motion that

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you be given that opportunity. I'm not saying we will grant it, but we'll consider it.

MR. CASSEL: Sure. I'm not at this point even inclined to offer that motion. But what concerns me is that your statement of reasons for not wanting to consider the information included a suggestion that it's not relevant to the issues in this reopened proceeding.

If that were true and I were to present, as Mr. Gallo suggests --

JUDGE SMITH: No. I said relevant to the issues at hand. That is, what we are talking about with that panel.

MR. CASSEL: I see. I just want to be clear that there has not been a ruling that this is irrelevant to the issues in the reopened proceeding, because I do think it is relevant.

JUDGE SMITH: No. In the first place, we're still talking about pages that we have yet to see. But our ruling should not be construed that that is the basis for our ruling.

MR. MILLER: Excuse me. I would just like to reconstruct, if I can, how we got here. This panel was tendered for the purpose of addressing allegations, and the Board made very clear in its prehearing conference order that it would not simply consider allegations, whatever

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they were. It wanted to hear about allegations that were disposed of by the reinspection program. That has been done by this panel.

There is another allegation, and I think we have to separate the question of the pertinence of the allegation as such to the pertinence of the subject matter. The unit concept inspection, as Mr. Cassel is quite right, is referred to by at least three Commorwealth Edison witnesses, and the time for cross-examining them has come and gone. It was not within the scope of the previous panel's testimony, except insofar as it related to an allegation, an allegation that was not disposed of by the reinspection program.

As the issue has arisen here today, it simply has no relevance under the Board's order.

JUDGE SMITH: And finally another basis for our ruling is, notwithstanding everything we said, we would not walk away from an item of information if we believed that it was necessary to explore it fully to have an adequate record, and we do not believe that it is necessary to explore this fully.

Now putting those two pages into evidence without having a full confrontation on it would not be appropriate, and we don't believe that the allegation and the resolution of the allegation warrants it.

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So that's always one of our considerations, and it's a consideration now.

MR. CASSEL: I understand that, Judge, and by the way, I don't disagree with any of the statements that Mr. Miller just made.

From our point of view, the relevance of these two pages is not the particular incidents described in there, the 38 percent or the 15 percent. Those were apparently taken care of now. The welds were fixed.

We intend to offer them in our direct testimony, not because of these particular instances, but rather because of what they show about the nature of the safety problem at Byron. In other words, it would be clustered. It would be particular areas, rather than spread uniformly and evenly.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. There's nothing we have done that forecloses that tactic. But just for the purpose that it's being offered today, for the purpose for which it came up, the way it first came up, we believe that the appropriate remedy is to have the record disregard Dr. Callihan's and Dr. Cole's questions and the intervening two pages.

MR. CASSEL: I have no objection to that ruling, Judge.

JUDGE SMITH: Any other preliminary business?

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MR. LEWIS: Well, I don't know. Was the discussion of the ANI matter to be addressed now?

JUDGE SMITH: No. We are not quite ready for that.

MR. MILLER: I should report that I have a revised letter to Mr. MacDonald from Mr. Schlosser, dated August 1, 1984. It contains certain changes to the letter which I passed out a few hours ago. They are indicated in the margin, and to my knowledge, there are no changes in the two paragraphs that were discussed by Mr. Cassel and myself. But just so that everybody has an up-to-the-minute version.

JUDGE COLE: This supersedes the July 31st letter?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. It repeats those parts
that are not changed and indicates the additions or changes.

(Counsel distributing documents.)

MR. CASSEL: Just so the record is clear, I didn't discuss any paragraphs in the July 31 letter either, because I hadn't seen it either.

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry. The paragraphs in the Boiler Board letter.

MR. CASSEL: Okay.

JUDGE CALLIHAN: This, however, Mr. Miller, is an entity unto itself?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

MR. CASSEL: So we can disregard the July 31 letter?

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MR. MILLER: Correct.

JUDGE SMITH: I will just return that letter to you and substitute the August 1st version, in which event -- what do you have? Asterisks that indicate changes?

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. There are asterisks in the righthand margin.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, I am waiting for Mr. Forney to come back, and then I'll be prepared. He stepped out for a moment. And then we will be prepared to proceed with this panel.

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Whereupon,

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WILLIAM LITTLE

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WILIAM L. FORNEY

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D. W. HAYES

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

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MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, Staff offered, and

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the Board requested that we make Mr. Forney available, and Mr. Hayes, regarding questions that arose during the course

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of examination on Monday and Tuesday.

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In the case of Mr. Forney, it was regarding his

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affidavit of July 12, 1984, which we provided the Board

memorandum that he prepared dated February 13, 1984 to

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and Parties at the beginning of this proceeding.

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And with respect to Mr. Hayes, it was regarding a

the idea that we would have Mr. Little join the panel, so that

Additionally, we suggested and the Board adopted

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Mr. Spessard.

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his testimony that had been put into the proceeding, and to respond to whatever issues may be raised, that he would be present.

Let me start by asking a few brief questions

if there were questioning that required him to reiterate

Let me start by asking a few brief questions which I think were the principal issues that the Board and parties had raised.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Mr. Forney, the Board and Parties expressed the view that the July 12, 1984 affidavit did not fully, and with sufficient clarity articulate the areas in which you agree, and the area in which you may disagree to some extent with the testimony of the NRC Staff on the remanded issues.

I would like to give you this opportunity to state for the Board and Parties what you were articulating in the affidavit, and what your present views are regarding the reinspection program.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I object to the question. It is not very often that I get a chance to make the objection that a question calls for a narrative answer. But, if there was ever a question that calls for a narrative answer, it is that one.

There are procedures that this Board has imposed with respect to direct testimony. Ordinarily, it is created in advance and served on the Parties. In proceedings in which I have participated where there is no prepared testimony, then the witness is examined on Direct Examination by his attorney, and he responds to questions without making statements.

Mr. Forney has provided the Board and the Parties an affidavit, and I would have no objection to having that

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stand as his direct testimony in this case. But, to simply ask him to express his views on the reinspection program is going to probably result in an answer that goes on for ten or twelve pages of transcript, and may or may not be consistent with the statements in the affidavit.

So, I object on that basis.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, I think that under the circumstances in which the questions regarding what Mr. Forney's views are arose, it was my judgment that the most direct way to clarify his views was to allow him to directly express them.

Now I can, I suppose, break down the question into two questions. The first question would be to direct his attention to his affidavit, paragraph number 8, in which he states --

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. Since he is going to be examined on the affidavit, apparently, why don't we put the affidavit into the transcript as his testimony. And now he is here for clarifying testimony.

MR. LEWIS: I believe everyone has copies. The document would be -- attached to it is my covering letter which I can remove, if it is considered inappropriate to have it attached. That is a letter dated July 20th.

JUDGE SMITH: Just the affidavit is enough. We have an extra copy of it, if you need it. In

1 fact, here is the original. You might as well use that one. Mr. Forney, is your affidavit of July 12, 1984 -do you still regard that as accurate? 5 WITNESS FORNEY: I am trying to look at the 6 date on it. I can't tell from my copy what the date was. 7 12th day of July. Yes, that is my affidavit that 8 I filed. JUDGE SMITH: And, is it accurate? 10 WITNESS FORNEY: Yes, sir. 11 MR. LEWIS: Then I would propose that it be 12 received into the transcript as if read. 13 JUDGE SMITH: It will be bound into the transcript 14 at this point. 15 (Affidavit of William L. Forney, Regarding 16 the Reinspection Program, follows:) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of

Commonwealth Edison Company

Byron Station, Units 1 and 2

Docket Nos. 50-454; 50-455

Affidavit of William L. Forney Regarding the Reinspection Program

- I, William L. Forney, being duly sworn, state as follows:
- I am employed by the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as Chief, Reactor Project Section 1A in Region III, Division of Reactor Projects. In this capacity, I am currently responsible for coordinating inspection and enforcement activities related to construction and operation of the Braidwood, Callaway, Zimmer and Marble Hill nuclear plants.
- I received a B.S. degree in Management Science from California State University, Hayward, California in 1974.
- 3. I was assigned as the Senior Resident Inspector (SRI) at Byron from October 5, 1981 until July 10, 1983, at which time I was promoted to my current position. In my capacity at Byron, I performed inspections of construction and preoperational test phases to ascertain licensee conformance with NRC regulatory requirements, Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) commitments, and procedures. Prior to assignment at Byron, I was the SRI at the LaCrosse Boiling Water Reactor Facility, Genoa, Wisconsin.
- 4. Prior to joining the Commission in January, 1980, I worked for 13 years for the Department of Defense, U. S. Navy, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California. I held the positions of Senior Nuclear Ship Superintendent, Senior Refueling Engineer and Reactor Plant Test Manager. From September 1959 to January 1967 I was in the United States Navy. While in the Navy I was in the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and was Nuclear and Submarine Qualified.
- 5. As part of my responsibilities while serving as Byron SRI, I participated in the Region III Construction Assessment Team (CAT) inspection which was documented in Inspection Report 50-454/82-05; 50-455/82-04. I wrote noncompliance finding (82-05-19/82-04-19) regarding the lack of proper qualification and certification of some contractor quality control inspectors and was involved in the discussions with the applicant regarding the development of the reinspection program.

- 6. The purpose of this affidavit is to provide information on my position on the acceptability of the reinspection program, since during my earlier testimony I had expressed certain reservations regarding that program. My reservations regarding the program's acceptability centered around the fact that the inspection scope was not known at the time of my testimony. I also stated that the 90-95 acceptance criteria might not prove to be acceptable because it was not yet known whether deficiencies would be identified which had safety significance such that a higher acceptance criterion would be warranted.
- 7. I reviewed the reinspection program report (final) and Region III inspection Report 50-454/84-13, 50-455/84-09 and found them to be acceptable.
- 8. I reviewed staff testimony on the reinspection program as it was under development, and provided comments where I considered the testimony to require modification or clarification. The comments which I provided were resolved to my satisfaction except for the conclusion(s) which may be drawn regarding the "capability" or qualification of a particular inspector(s). See "Testimony of NRC Staff on Remanded Issues with Respect to the Reinspection Program," question and answer 6, p. 4. I believe that the statement can be made that the overall quality of the work of the contractors is acceptable whether it is by inference of good workmanship or capable inspectors.
- 9. In my view, while the reinspection program was not intended to, and did not directly determine whether CECo contractors at Byron always used qualified inspectors, it provided a good basis to evaluate whether inspectors had overlooked significant safety-related deficiencies. I agree with the staff position to this effect. I agree that the conclusions of the reinspection program are valid for both accessible and inaccessible work. Based on the safety importance of the elements inspected, the importance of each inspection attribute, and the type of deficiencies that were identified, I further agree that the acceptance criteria, of 95% for objective inspections and 90% for subjective inspections, are acceptable.
- 10. In conclusion, I agree that the reinspection program achieved the purpose I understood it to have, namely, to determine whether prior to September 1982 inspectors overlooked significant safety related hardware problems.

This answer is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1984.

"Marcea Smith

My Commission Expires: February 8, 1986

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BY MR.LEWIS:

Q Mr. Forney, in your affidavit you state, in paragraph 8, that you provided certain comments on the Staff's testimony on the remanded issue, and that those comments were resolved to your satisfaction except for the conclusion, and I will quote:

". . . which may be drawn regarding the capability or qualification of a particular inspector (or inspectors)."

Then you make reference to question and answer 6, page 4 of the Staff's testimony on the remanded issues.

Would you please tell the Board and Parties precisely what conclusion in the Staff's testimony it is you disagree with, and the basis for your position.

A (Witness Forney) Before I answer that, do I need to be sworn in again.

JUDGE SMITH: I just remind you that you are under oath.

WITNESS FORNEY: My comments specifically related to the Staff's position, or the inference that could be drawn relative to the qualification of the quality control inspectors.

I do acknowledge the fact that they feel in their minds that they have a position to draw that conclusion.

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BY MR. LEWIS:

Q I'm sorry. The "they" is whom?

A (Witnes Forney) "They," being Staff, have what they feel is sufficient information. I do not believe that for me to draw that conclusion, that there is a sufficient data base to do that.

There is some data base that could be provided that could also enhance or cause you to come to an opinion one way or another, and that might be the population of what a particular inspector ever -- prior to the reinspection program, had ever caused to be reevaluated or fixed.

Also, to just make a general statement that across the board the inference is that all inspectors are qualified, I think for certain types of inspectors where more direct data is known relative to another inspector coming along in the reinspection program and coming up with exactly the same measurements as the first inspector, you could probably draw a greater inference relative to that inspector than another type of inspector where you don't have those direct data base.

Q Mr. Forney, do you agree with the position stated in the Staff testimony on remanded issues that the primary purpose of the QC inspector reinspection program was to determine whether or not QC inspectors certified prior to -- I believe the date is September 1982 -- who may not have

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been properly certified, had overlooked significant hardware deficiences?

A I do agree with that position. When the item of noncompliance was first written by myself, it became readily apparent that it was going to be a difficult issue to resolve. How do you go about finding exactly, precisely which inspectors were qualified at any given point in time over about a seven-year period. Through numerous iterations and various meetings at the site and in the Regional Office, the reinspection program was conceived and accepted in basic concept as to what it's final results would be and tell all the parties relative to the status of the installed equipment, because that's really the important part at this point. Is the installed equipment proper or is it not?

At the inception of the program, I had raised a question of whether the 90/95 percent criteria was acceptable or might be acceptable in the final evaluation, and I expressed that concern last time I testified, and that was based on the fact that we did not know the details of all the attributes to be inspected, nor did we have at hand the results of the reinspection.

Since we have received the various reports on the reinspection program, and I have talked with probably all of the inspectors in the Region that have been involved with the detailed evaluation of the reinspection program,

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I also concluded this point, that based on the attributes that were inspected and the findings that were inspected, that the 90/95 percent was acceptable. There were not any major problems in safety-significant areas that would cause us to want to go to maybe a 98 percent criteria.

Q Would you agree with the statement in the Staff's testimony, which is on page 6 of the testimony, to the effect that the results of the reinspection program give reasonable assurance that the crerall quality of the work of the contractors who were reinspected was good?

A I would agree with that. And as I believe I may have previously testified, it has been Region III's position all along, and including mine, that the construction at the Byron plant was good, because we had not discovered obvious hardware problems like we have at other sites, which I don't think are necessarily appropriate to mention at this point, and that we felt that the reinspection program would provide an additional degree of confidence or else contravert what we had considered to be the case.

I feel at this time that the information provided by the reinspection program did, in fact, provide a very large data base to confirm Region III's position that the quality of the Byron site is acceptable and that it is generally good, acknowledging that the reinspection program did have certain findings, as did the normal Region III

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inspection program.

And I might note at this point, that's why we have inspection programs, to the extent that the important aspect is the culmination of the design, which I think the reinspection program also proved that Byron is designed very conservatively -- in fact, I think in some instances the design has gone up to about 800 or eight times what would be considered minimally acceptable -- at least, that has been what I have been told by discussion with other Staff members.

And when you couple this with the work that the inspectors -- that the workers do, which I believe to be generally of good quality, the inspection programs that not only does the NRC undertake, but the Licensee has inspection programs, they've had reinspection programs, they've had overinspection programs, you have that, coupled with the construction testing before it's turned over to preoperational testing, and when you put those all together and you have the overlap, I believe that the end product -- it's my belief and my professional opinion that those together have provided that degree of assurance required by 10 CFR 50, Appendices A and B, as to the requisite safety and health of the public.

Q Mr. Forney, would it be your position that in the exercise of their individual engineering judgment, engineers --

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in this case, particularly members of NRC Region III -- could draw an inference, could justifiably draw an inference from the reinspection program results that the capability or competence of QC contractor inspectors for the contractors under study has been demonstrated or shown by the report results?

Did you follow my question?

MR. MILLER: I did not, Mr. Lewis.

WITNESS FORNEY: I believe I did.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute, Mr. Forney.

MR. MILLER: I found it very difficult to follow.

If you could please restate it?

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MR. LEWIS: I'd like to restate it.

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q You have stated a view that you personally did not believe that you draw an inference from the Reinspection Program results as to the capability of the contractor QC inspectors. Is that correct?

A (Witness Forney) That's correct.

Q Do you believe that in the exercise of their individual engineering judgment, other members of NRC Region III could draw such an inference?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you consider this a matter on which reasonable engineers can differ?

A Yes. I do not consider this to be the degree of a differing professional opinion, however, and yesterday I heard some comments as to whether my affidavit constituted a differing professional opinion.

In that regard, the NRC has a program for differing professional opinions available to any individual who feels that on any issue there is a differing opinion of significant import. And I would like to note at this point that had I not been requested to provide an affidavit by Mr. Lewis relative to the Reinspection Program, I consider that this particular aspect of my difference to be a differing position, rather than an opinion, I would not have filed a

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differing professional opinion formally had I not been asked to file this affidavit.

JUDGE SMITH: And you're not filing one, either.

WITNESS FORNEY: Yes. I've tried to put this
in perspective.

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Let me turn to Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes, with regard to -- did you prepare a memorandum dated February 13, 1984 to Mr. Spessard, who is the Director of Division of Engineering, Region III, regarding the Byron Station?

- A (Witness Hayes) Yes, I did.
- Q Do you have a copy of that in front of you?
- A Yes, I do.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, I'm wondering if the Board wishes that this also be identified on the record and entered into the record, just as we did with the affidavit of Mr. Forney. I do not have multiple copies of it. It was provided originally by Intervenors' counsel. It does have matters in it that are not the subject of what I'm going to be questioning on.

It goes into other matters in Part 2 of the memorandum, so I'm not certain that all of it is necessary for this examination. Perhaps I will just proceed by as ing him the necessary questions.

JUDGE SMITH: What's the feeling of the parties

on this?

MR. CASSEL: Judge, I think if I'm not mistaken Mr. Learner had moved for the admission of this letter as an Intervenors' exhibit yesterday, and I think Mr. Gallo suggested, and I think we all agreed -- I'm not just sure exactly how it came about -- but the issue of whetherit should be admitted should be deferred until Mr. Hayes was here.

I would have no trouble admitting either the whole letter or just the first page of the letter which, if I'm not mistaken, contains all the parts that Mr. Lewis was planning to raise, and that we dealt with yesterday. I think we need to get that part of it that's relevant into the record. I don't care how much beyond that goes in.

MR. LEWIS: Well, I think, Your Honor, that questioning as I understood it and the purpose of the offer was with respect to the paragraph on page 1 -- actually, several paragraphs. But I think the operative one would be -- I'll just simply read it.

"In my opinion, the Reinspection Program tells us little about the capability and effectiveness of the selected inspectors, and thus, those not selected, and we should not try to make an argument from this standpoint."

I think that that paragraph and the surrounding discussion was what was the subject of Mr. Learner's discussion.

JUDGE SMITH: Does page 1 accomplish your interest?

JUDGE SMITH: I think the better approach, then,

MP. CASSEL: I believe so, yes, Judge.

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would be to have this bound as a part of Mr. Hayes' testimony with the recognition that if this is the case that this was his view as of February 13th, 1984, if that is correct --Mr. Hayes?

WITNESS HAYES: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Does page 1 express your opinion as to those circumstances as of that date?

WITNESS HAYES: Actually, that wasn't necessarily my opinion. I was trying to play the devil's advocate, if you like.

JUDGE SMITH: So this doesn't accurately express your --

WITNESS HAYES: -- opinion, then or now. So I'm glad to clear that up if I get a chance.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. That's a very good point.

MR. CASSEL: It expresses something that he stated, and he will have an opportunity through examination to explain what he meant when he stated it.

WITNESS HAYES: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't think it can be identified any better than it has been. So with that modification and that qualification, let's bind it into the transcript at this point. (The letter referred to follows:)

W. Little



UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION REGION III 799 ROOSEVELT ROAD GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS 60137

February 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: R. L. Spessard, Director, Division of Engineering

THRU:

R. C. Knop, Chief, Projects Branch 1 FCK

FROM:

D. W. Hayes, Chief, Projects Section 1B

SUBJECT:

BYRON STATION

This memo has two parts. The first part is a list of those issues which I feel the NRC must be in a position to address in any subsequent hearing or inquiry relative to the ASLB decision to withhold authorization for an operating license for Byron Station. The second part is a list of suggestions relative to Region III's inspection and independent verification efforts to address these issues.

Part 1

1. What did the reinspection program demonstrate?

As suggested by the Byrc resident inspectors information may be available to allow a subjective characterization of the selected inspector's ability to discern between acceptable and rejectable items and his/her tenacity in performing inspections. This may be difficult to defend, since very likely information would be incomplete and difficult to resurrect. Even if it was available I'm not sure how germaine it would be to other inspectors whose work was not reinspected.

In my opinion, the reinspection program tells us little about the capability and effectiveness of the selected inspectors and thus those not selected and we should not try to make an argument from this standpoint.

The reinspection program does give us a wealth of data on the quality of the work itself and this is where we need to concentrate our efforts to demonstrate with reasonable assurance that no unacceptable defects exist in the plant (i.e. that although there were failures in the contractors QA programs, no widespread hardware or construction problems exist).

2. What inferences can reasonably be drawn based on conclusions reached on work reinspected to items inspected which are inherently nonrecreatable or inaccessible?

MR. LEWIS: I have only my copy which was provided to me by Intervenors' counsel.

WITNESS LITTLE: I'll be glad to volunteer my copy.

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Mr. Hayes, would you explain for the Board and parties what the purpose of this memorandum was?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes. As I said a minute ago,
I wanted to stimulate some thinking. I thought I laid the
groundwork for that in the first paragraph, but I might
point out this was an internal memo. Had I known it was
going to be a subject of this procedure, I would have
written it much clearer.

I did feel that the Reinspection Program did not establish conclusively that the QC inspectors were qualified. I wanted to get some thinking out before someone jumped at the kind of conclusion. I did feel then, and I feel stronger about it today, that it was reasonable to infer from the program results that the inspectors were capable. Both those inspectors that were selected and those inspectors that were not selected.

I thought it was more appropriate that we should concentrate or focus on the work, and the fact that no significant defects had been overlooked. And I wanted to get the Staff thinking in that direction.

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Q Mr. Hayes, if I understand correctly what you just testified, would it be accurate to state that to the extent you have a difference -- let me ask it this way.

On page 4 of the Staff's testimony on remanded issues in Answer No. 6, the following is stated, "The NRC Staff believes that the results of the Reinspection Program provide adequate confidence in the capability of the Hatfield, Hunter and PTL quality control inspectors whose work was not reinspected." Would you agree with that statement?

A Yes, I do.

O Therefore, is any difference you have related to the degree of certainty with which one can draw such an inference?

A Yes, and I think Bill Forney said it very well.

I would echo much -- my feelings were much the same as what he felt.

C Have you had the opportunity to review the NRC Staff's Testimony on Remanded Issues?

A Yes, I have.

Q Do you agree with the conclusion stated in that testimony that the overall quality of the work of the contractors covered by the program is acceptable, based in part on the results of the Reinspection Program?

A Yes.

Q I take it -- Mr. Forney previously discussed the procedure of the so-called differing professional opinion. I take it you don't have a differing professional opinion regarding the testimony on remanded issues.

A There are always small points that we don't fully agree on, but there's a vast middle ground that we do agree on.

Q Would you agree with the conclusion in the Staff's testimony that the results of the Reinspection Program demonstrated that the inspectors who were in the population sample had not overlooked significant hardware deficiencies?

A Yes.

MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, those would be the questions that I wish to pose to these witnesses, and as I say, we have made Mr. Little available as well for any questions that may come up among the parties.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Hayes, you made a statement there that I just couldn't follow. I wish I could read it, but we can't. You did make a statement that said, you can infer capability from the inspection results.

WITNESS HAYES: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: I can't fit that statement in with the rest of your testimony. There's a subtlety there that I am missing. You say it's a matter of c 'ree?

WITNESS HAYES: I did not feel that the Reinspection Program established conclusively that the inspectors were qualified, but I did feel that we could infer that they were capable of distinguishing a defect -- good work from bad work.

JUDGE SMITH: But the inspectors were capable of doing that.

WITNESS HAYES: Yes. And that there was no unacceptable defects that had been overlooked.

JUDGE SMITH: And you felt that on February 13th?

WITNESS HAYES: Yes, I did. I feel stronger

about it today after I have talked -- we had more opportunity

to explore this, and that was one of the purposes of the

memo -- a number of the inspectors, including Mr. Little and

I, have had many, many sessions on exactly what did this

program establish, and what can we say about it.

JUDGE COLE: Is it that you don't think that it was conclusively demonstrated that they had the appropriate credentials to do the inspection, or is it something else?

WITNESS HAYES: I believe it's something else. If you make the assumption that the work was perfect, then the inspection results of the best inspector in the world and the inspection results of the worst inspector in the world would be the same; the work was perfect.

I'm not saying that's the case, but you start from

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that. And so without knowing how many defects were out there in the first place, to draw some conclusion that, you know, he was effective to some percentage, I just couldn't do it.

But we do know statistically there is a certain number of deficiencies that exist, and we do know that inspectors pick up a certain percent of those, and they miss a certain percent of them. We try to keep that sieve small enough so that they don't miss anything very important. But there are still defects out there that haven't been identified and probably never will be. But they are of a minor nature.

So I just didn't feel that I could draw an absolute conclusion as to whether inspectors were, you know, qualified in an absolute manner.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Hayes, let's pick up this second paragraph in Part 1. Let's actually review the words that you have used there.

"In my opinion, the Reinspection Program tells us little about the capability and effectiveness of the selected inspectors, and thus, those not selected. And we should not try to make an argument from this standpoint."

Now, was that statement actually your opinion at the time or was that a devil's advocate statement?

WITNESS HAYES: That was a devil's advocate

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Regional Director uses this very effectively on us all the time. He'll take a real hard position way down here.

He does that, and I did it to find out where we really stood.

What did these inspectors really feel about it?

To do that, you sometimes have to stimulate something in the opposite direction. You have to give them something to argue with, and that's what I was trying to do,

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JUDGE CALLIHAN: Characterizing this thought in the second paragraph of Part I, as you may, I have to use your word, you say it's your opinion, what you said was, and you have now made a comparison as to contrast between the first day of August and the 13th of February, both in 1984.

Can you extrapolate back to -- well, I'll say

August, the time of the hearing in August of 1983, and make
a similar comparison or contrast? What was your, quote,
"opinion," unquote, then about the proposed -- and I guess
partially in effect reinspection program at that time, the
last time you appeared on this subject before the Board?

WITNESS HAYES: I think I stated at that time that I felt the program was adequate, but we were reserving judgment until we saw the facts. But I think the question of just how well this program demonstrated that the inspectors were qualified, I think Bill Forney and I had discussed this point from almost the very beginning, you know, just how well would this do. And I think we both agreed that this was a good place to start. We just couldn't think of any other way that you could prove that the inspectors were qualified or not qualified, because you were dealing with a moving target. He may not have been qualified the first day, but in the course of doing his job, he may have become qualified.

You can't very well go out and try to find out when did he become qualified.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Cassel.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Good afternoon, gentlemen. I won't ask you that question that I tried to recall you for before, Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Forney, you were able to give only a very brief answer to the question from Mr. Lewis about what is the reason for which you disagree with the Staff's statement that the reinspection program results rovide adequate confidence in the capability of the QC inspectors.

Could you explain as fully as you think is necessary for the Board to understand why it is that you disagree with that conclusion?

MR. LEWIS: I'm not sure that he stated a disagreement with that.

MR. CASSEL: I don't even mean to have -- BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Why it is you hold whatever views you hold with respect to that statement. I don't mean to characterize it as disagreement or whatever.

MR. MILLEK: Judge Smith, I believe that question was asked by Mr. Lewis and answered by Mr. Forney in whatever language he felt comfortable with. Certainly, no on

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interrupted him or tried to cut him off. The question has been asked and answered.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, I can say, did you mean this, did you mean that, and so forth. I think it's much simpler, as Mr. Lewis suggested at the outset, just to let the witness say in his own words what he meant.

He answered in one sentence before. I know from the discussion we had Monday night, that he can elaborate on that and make clearer what the basis of his position is.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, would you explain your position as to why you feel that Mr. Forney should not be given the opportunity to make a narrative statement? I can identify maybe two of them: that you want an opportunity to object, and that you don't want to have, in any event, inappropriate answers come to our attention. But we are not a jury, and if inappropriate answers come out, we'll that's all right. It's not going to taint this irretrievably.

MR. MILLER: It's not a question of inappropriate answers, Judge Smith. I have no doubt that the Board, with all the exposure that it's had to the issues in this proceeding, can decide very well for itself what is important to its decision and what is not.

But just in terms of an orderly procedure so that an examination and a cross-examination can have some point to it, it seems to me that questions ought to be put to the

witness and he give answers, rather than simply have
Mr. Forney make a speech that everybody jots down madly,
more or less accurately what he said, and then goes back
over it to the extent they feel obligated to to find out
at that point precisely what is was that he meant when he
made his long narrative answer. And it's for that reason
that I object.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, Mr. Miller has a very important interest in his views and a right to proceed very carefully, so I think we will give deference to his request on it.

I ask you to go on a question-by-question basis, and do not invite long narrative answers. Not that I understood your question to be doing that.

MR. CASSEL: Judge, are you suggesting that it is an improper guestion to ask Mr. Forney -- I'm not suggesting you are; I'm merely asking for some guidance -- is it an improper question to ask Mr. Forney what is the basis for his opinion on the issue of whether one can infer from the reinspection program results that QC inspectors are capable?

It seems to me that that's an entirely proper question in any proceeding I've ever been in, no matter wat is at stake. I can say, did you mean A, did you mean B, did you mean C.

JUDGE SMITH: No, that wouldn't be appropriate.

MR. MILLER: I don't object to the question on

the grounds that that calls for a narrative answer. Mr. Lewis asked him the very same question, and Mr. Forney answered.

Mr. Cassel started his examination by saying, "Would you amplify on that a little bit?"

Mr. Lewis' question that he made the objection. I agree that that question, as you put it, had it not already been assertedly asked and answered, would have been a harmless question, and I'm not even sure at this moment that it is still harmful. But we are going to give deference to Mr. Miller's position.

So I don't know how he should proceed. However, he does have a right, Mr. Miller, to probe to a great extent.

MR. MILLER: Absolutely.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm glad I'm not in his position, but I have to figure out how to do it, given your view.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Cassel was present at the same informal interview with Mr. Forney that I was. I have a great deal of confidence in his ability to put proper questions to the witness and the witness to be responsive in answering.

MR. CASSEL: All right. I will try it this way.

I continue to think that it's always best in a sensitive matter like this to let the witness explain what he things.

But the ruling is that I have to throw something out and see

if he agrees with it. We'll proceed on that basis.

JUDGE SMITH: That's not the ruling.

MR. CASSEL: Well, I will try it, as best I can.

JUDGE SMITH: If you will represent to the Board that you cannot proceed any differently --

MR. CASSEL: I can proceed.

JUDGE SMITH: We didn't suggest that you throw out various interpretations of what he may have meant for him to accept or reject. I don't know how you're going to proceed.

MR. CASSEL: I'll give it the best try I can, Judge.

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BY MR. CASSEL:

Q Mr. Forney, you do not fully agree, do you, with the statement in the Staff's testimony that the results of the Reinspection Program provide adequate confidence in the capability of Hatfield, Hunter and PTL quality control inspectors; is that correct?

A (Witness Forney) Yes, with some qualification.

My belief is that the data base that's available does not provide conclusively that an inspector is capable. There are other things that could be taken into consideration.

For example, if you're going to qualify an individual and you're going to give him the capability demonstration test, you give him a sample of demonstration pieces with known problems, which would have a high percentage of problems involved, and you determine the individual's ability to discern the relative defects.

The Reinspection Program, in my mind, -- because

I believe that the work out there is generally of good

quality -- skews the data base in such a direction that

most often in my mind, an inspector is merely looking at work

that is already good. So it's difficult, then, to say

whether he's determining good or bad.

You know, if an inspector or if a worker always built everything 100 percent correctly and you had never given a capability demonstration to an inspector and you

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merely sent him out in the field to look at the work, you would never know whether he was qualified or not. So that's generally why you give a capability demonstration in advance. So that before you send him out in the field you know.

However, I believe -- as in one of my prior answers and I still believe it now -- that that is really a miniscule point, because I believe that all parties, and particularly the public, should be interested in what is the status of the equipment that's out there, be it from the capability of the worker or be it from the capability of an inspector. Okay. I think that's important.

And I believe that -- at Byron, other than some other plants with a lot of more severe problems, or with severe problems, Byron probably has one of the biggest data bases that the NRC has had occasion to review to determine what really is the quality of the work cut there.

So I think Region III's position, you know, for the last number of years that the work out there is of good quality has been positively confirmed in my mind.

O If I understand correctly your position, from both our informal discussion and your testimony today, one of the things you're suggesting is that it's really more important to focus on what proportion of the defects were detected by the original inspector, rather than the data which was actually used to score the results of the

Reinspection Program. Is that correct?

A I included that as one of the things that I would include in the population if I were going to post facto try and determine the capability. I would possibly want to be interested in did this inspector ever identify anything and cause it to be corrected.

The Reinspection Program wasn't designed to take that type of a look and factor it into the program. And again, it was my understanding from the onset of the Reinspection Program that really, what the Reinspection Program was going to do was either to confirm or controvert Region III's understanding of the quality of the work that was out there.

JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me, Mr. Forney, may I interrupt at that point. The data with respect to the previous inspector's effectiveness was available, wasn't it?

WITNESS FORNEY: I don't know how difficult of a task looking into the records that are available that would have become. I think that would have been an almost monumental task then to go back and try and sort through, you know, hundreds of thousands of records to find out which one an inspector may have, on a non-conformance report or some other mechanism, caused something to be fixed.

For example, if you had 100 widgetts or whatever and 10 of them were bad, one position could be that you have

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90 percent confidence in that inspector's ability to discern the quality of the work. Another person might take the view that if those are the only 10 -- or you don't know that those are the only 10 bad widgetts that were in the sample, that you have a 0 confidence in that inspector's ability.

And another person could take the position that would say, I would like to know something about the population of widgetts that that inspector ever caused to be fixed, and then integrate that knowledge together to come up with some perspective of your belief in an inspector's capability.

BY MR. CASSEL:

O Using that example, I think I hear you talking about at least three different sets of data that would feed into an overall judgment on inspector capability.

One would be through whatever means, to go back and find out how many of the original widgetts the original inspector determined were defective in a range to have fixed as a result of it. That would tell you something.

A (Witness Forney) That's correct.

Q The second piece of data, as I understand it, would be if you somehow knew that out of that 100 widgetts, say 10 were defective at the beginning and it turned out that the original inspector caught five of them but didn't catch

the other five, then you would have a finding that he had found 50 percent of the defects in the sample that he was confronted with. Is that another piece of information that you're suggesting would be relevant?

A Yes. That would tell you that he missed 50 percent. However, that doesn't necessarily mean that collectively, because he did have to evaluate the other 90 and come to some discernment, that necessarily then you only have a 50 percent confidence in him. That's why I said you'd have to come to some judgment as to how you believe those would integrate.

Q Sure. This would just be one of the factors that you would take a look at. And the logic of that is in part, is it not, that if there are 90 widgetts out of the 100 which are free from any defect in the first place, the fact that the original inspector didn't find any defect in welds which had no defects doesn't tell you very much about his capabilities, is that correct?

A That basically is the reason why I would not subscribe to the fact that you could just generally make a statement that all the individuals are capable.

Again, I believe that you can say something about the combination of worker and inspector.

And is it also your view that you probably could find out more about that inspector's capability by looking at

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how he did in this example on the 10 defective widgetts, than on how he did on the 90 that had no defects to be discovered?

If that wasn't clear, I'll try it again. Is it your view that you can learn more about that inspector's capabilities from how well he did in terms of finding the 10 defects than how well he did in terms of looking at the 90 that had no defects, and finding that indeed, they had no defects?

A I don't know that I would characterize it as you would necessarily know more from that particular aspect. There are many other things that we haven't gone into such as what type training did the individual have, what type testing has he had. There's just a whole of information that if I were to pick on any specific inspector and then make a determination in my mind as to whether he was always capable that I would integrate into that finding for a given inspector.

That wasn't my understanding of what the

Reinspection Program was going to do, though. So I

personally believe that -- well, I don't think it renders it

moot, but I think it renders that conclusion miniscule in

import.

O In other words, your position is that because you believe that the quality of the work is good, that it

doesn't at this point in time matter whether or not the inspectors were capable or not.

- A That's correct.
- Q You think that's a miniscule issue?

A That's correct. You know, the other evening -you referred to our discussions the other evening, and I
think one of the important things that I discussed, in my
mind, were I tried to explain my view of the plan relative
to a pie. You have a worker and he's got a certain part of
that pie that he has to perform. But knowing that people
don't always perform the best, it's a known fact that
architect engineers over-design, and quite often, too many
times what is required. So this overlaps on one side the
ineffectiveness of the worker.

I believe they also probably take into consideration the fact that we do require inspections but inspectors aren't always perfect either, and this may be one of the reasons why they also over-design.

Then, 10 CFR requires a very extensive quality assurance/quality control program. And when you couple the overlap on these, and if you can ajudge the quality assurance program to be of good quality -- and that's what the Region's conclusion is relative to the overall quality assurance program at Byron, that is of good quality, it is a good program -- when you put this pie together, it's an

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acceptable end product. And then, on top of that, when you put the whipped cream or whatever else, the covering or the crust on top of the pie, you have a pre-operational test program, you have various over-inspection programs, reinspection programs due to findings and so on.

You end up with a product that's acceptable and meets the requirements and the intent of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Q To the extent, Mr. Forney, that you have questions or that you believe there are limitations in what one can infer about the capabilities of the inspectors who were actually reinspecting, are not those same limitations, in your view, even stronger with respect to what one can infer concerning the capabilities of the inspectors who were not reinspecting?

A I don't know that I would typify it as any stronger. I would say that I would hold the same reservations relative to the remaining population.

However, looking at the end product, the
Reinspection Program re-evaluated somewhere around 30 percent
of the inspectors, and somewhere in the neighborhood of
at least 10 to 15 percent of the construction of the plant.

On that end of the spectrum, you could relate the findings that the quality of the work is good, in my mind. That comes from an engineering and professional type

judgment that if you find that large of a percentage of the population of work not to have any significant safety problems, then I think you can draw the same conclusion relative to the rest of it.

Q To the panel in general, are any of you aware of any data generated by the Reinspection Program that would enable one to examine what proportion of the defects initially confronted by the original inspector he detected, as opposed to what proportion of the defects that were there in the first place he missed? He or she?

A I think I previously stated I do not know that aspect.

A (Witness Little) I know of none.

A (Witness Hayes) I don't, either.

Q Mr. Hayes, in discussing the statement in your February 13th letter, you indicated that it was a devil's advocate position and over-stated your views.

If you reduced your views down to what you actually believed rather than what you stated for the purpose of provoking discussion, were they approximately the same then as what Mr. Forney has just described now?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes, I believe so.

Q And you hold those same views today?

A Yes. I felt the program was adequate, and I thought the results pretty well showed that the work out

there

there was okay.

If I might point out, in the very first sentence in the first part of my memo it lists those issues which I feel the NRC must be in a position to address. And in the very first issue I list is what did the Reinspection Program demonstrate. Then I threw in some thoughts along that line, you know, we ought to be thinking about these things.

So I'm sorry that, you know, this thing has caused some confusion. It was not confusing in my mind about it. I knew what I was trying to accomplish.

I think you have clarified your purpose, and I don't think there's any confusion that you need to apologize for at all. I don't think I have -- well, one other point, Mr. Forney.

When you were talking about this issue the other night, you used the example of what everyone does if you discover, after a number of measurements have been taken by a gauge that the gauge was improperly calibrated, and you use that as a way of illustrating your views on this.

Do you recall that discussion?

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A (Witness Forney) Yes, I do. And I believe this may relate to some of the discussion that went on yesterday as to whether or not I had taken a position that I felt that 100 percent reinspection should be conducted either of all of a given attribute or all of an inspector or his

I think if you look at the reinspection program in the context of what it did, if the Region had held to the position that a detailed review of all the specific qualifications and the issue of, was a guy since March 16, 1981 to the date of the reinspection program's inception adjudged to be not properly qualified or certified, one view could be to take that individual and reinspect everything he did, using the theory that's often used with a gauge, that if you take a gauge out in the field and you conduct tests with it, say over a six-month period, and then at the end of six months when you send it in for a calibration check, you find that it's not properly calibrated, without knowing what time in that six-month period the gauge became uncalibrated, generally you require the tests to be redone.

So at the inception of the reinspection program and the discussions that went on on what should be done relative to the item of roncompliance, 82-05-19, that was, in fact, one of the things that I said we should look at.

But I think at this juncture, had we taken that

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position, in my mind, the program probably would have involved fewer inspectors and probably considerably less of a percentage of the plant's overall equipment. So I think when the reinspection program was developed, and I agreed in its basic concept, I agreed in the concept because I felt the reinspection program covering the timespan of the construction of the site, as well as a significantly greater population of inspectors, was an acceptable alternative.

MR. CASSEL: I have no further questions for the panel, Judge.

MR. MILLER: Could I have just one second?
(Pause.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney, it is correct that you currently have no responsibility at Byron Station and have not had since July of 1983, correct?

A (Witness Forney) I noted yesterday that you made a comment like that, and you asked that question now. That's not entirely true. Although I was transferred as of last July, I have been involved and have been provided at various stages the documentation that Commonwealth has supplied, as well as had the freedom to discuss with all of the Staff members at my will or leisure any concerns or

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questions I had when I read your information.

So admittedly maybe my involvement wasn't to the detail it would have been had I still been assigned to Byron. I have followed the program over the last year and particularly to even a greater degree since about last March when I was told that in September, in all likelihood, I would become a Section Chief responsible for Byron.

Q Quite apart from your individual interest in

Byron and the reinspection program, you have no responsiblity

currently at the Byron Station, correct?

A That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, may I ask a clarifying question?

Have we received the most recent version of the SALP Commission Report. I notice that you are on that committee for Byron.

WITNESS FORNEY: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: Did your duties take you beyond the time that you left Byron as a senior inspector?

WITNESS FORNEY: You mean for the purpose of the SALP?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

WITNESS FORNEY: I was a member of the panel which did evaluate findings, et cetera, that had occurred during the time that I was assigned to Byron, and it also included

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findings that had been documented subsequent to my transfer to another assignment.

JUDGE SMITH: So you have had official duties with respect to Byron by virtue of your SALP assignment?

WITNESS FORNEY: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: And when did those duties come to an end?

WITNESS FORNEY: Pardon me, sir?

JUDGE SMITH: When did your SALP assignment with respect to Byron come to an end?

WITNESS FORNEY: I don't recall what the date of the last SALP meeting was, but it was in the Glen Ellyn area when the meeting was conducted with the Licensee. It has been within the last three weeks, I'd say.

BY MR. MILLER:

- Q Prior to July 1983, Mr. Forney, you were the Senior Resident Inspector at the Byron site; correct?
 - A (Witness Forney) Yes.
- Q You had been in that position for approximately 22 months prior to July?
 - A That's right.
 - Let me finish my question before you answer, sir.

Now you, in fact, wrote the item of noncompliance that we have referred to in this proceeding as 82-05-19 in connection with your role as a member of the so-called

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CAT team inspection; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Now that was the item of noncompliance that related to improper quality control inspector certification practices that you observed during the course of that inspection; is that right?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Now when Commonwealth Edison Company wanted to close out that item of noncompliance, you participated, did you not, in discussions with representatives of Commonwealth Edison Company regarding the proposed reinspection program, correct?
 - A That's correct.
- It is a fact, is it not, that you suggested that the inspectors from whom the list of inspectors to be reinspectors would be chosen should be listed chronologically in order of their date of certification; is that right?
 - A That's correct.
- Q And Commonwealth Edison agreed with that suggestion, and that's the shape of the program as it is today, right?
 - A That's correct.
- Q And you suggested that the first inspector certified for each contractor be added to the fifth, the tenth, the fifteenth and so on, as proposed by Commonwealth Edison Company, correct?

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A That's correct.

Q And once again, of course, Commonwealth Edison agreed to the suggestion that you had made, right?

A Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, is this all related to the purpose of this panel?

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, Mr. Forney has talked about both what he perceives the purpose of the reinspection program to be and what results can be inferred from it.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. MILLER: And I want to establish what his role was in the early stages of this program.

JUDGE SMITH: You're exactly right. I just was not clear if you were doing that or if you were clarifying some earlier testimony from your panel.

Just so long as --

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry. Perhaps I should scratch out a cross-examination plan at the break.

JUDGE SMITH: That's all right. Your representation is fine.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q And, Mr. Forney, it was you as the Senior Resident
Inspector who picked the additional inspectors for each
contractor that were to be added to the fifth, tenth,
and fifteenth and so on, that were picked on the chronological

listing, correct?

- A (Witness Forney) That's correct.
- Q And finally along this line, Mr. Forney, it was you who suggested that a three-month period be used to reinspect each inspector's work. Also correct?

A Yes. I believe Commonwealth originally offered a one-month, and we had some considerable discussion in the Region as to what we would consider a minimally acceptable time period, which was the three months coupled with a program to increase the inspection population.

- Q In the event that an inspector did not meet the acceptance criteria at the end of the first three-month period, correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q And it was your idea, was it not, that the sample would be expanded if the acceptance criteria were not met at the end of the six-month period, correct?
 - A That's correct.
- According to your affidavit, Mr. Forney, you state that you now find the 90 percent and 95 percent acceptance criteria acceptable, correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Those acceptance criteria really are agreement rates, aren't they, the rate at which the reinspection results agree with the original inspection results?

A That's correct.

Q I think earlier you stated that you had suggested internally within the Region that perhaps a 100 percent reinspection might be appropriate, and if my notes are correct, I think you said that it would be 100 percent of something from March 16, 1982 to the date of the CAT team inspection. Would you help me out on the dates, please?

A I believe I said from the March 16, 1981 date to the point in time that we were in the process of evaluating the reinspection program. The March 16th date is the date by which you formally agreed to Reg Guide 1.58, which invokes ANSI N-4526, 1978.

MR. LEWIS: You said 1991. At least that's what we heard. Did you mean March 16, 1981?

WITNESS FORNEY: If I said 1991, I meant 1981. BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney, was the internal discussion within the Region about the 100 percent reinspection during that timeframe 100 percent of all safety-related equipment installed in that time period?

A (Witness Forney) No. That would have been relative to any given inspector, if we had only looked at inspectors during that time period that were deemed to have not been properly qualified and certified, and then we would have -- we evaluated whether that was the best approach,

to require 100 percent reinspection of that particular individual's work.

- Q In any of your discussions with Commonwealth.
 Edison Company, did you ever suggest this 100 percent
 reinspection program that you've just described?
 - A I may have. I don't recall.
- Q But in any event, the reinspection program, in the form that we've been discussing it on the record in this proceeding, was the one that was agreed to, at least in concept, between the NRC Staff and Commonwealth Edison Company in February or March of 1983, correct?

A That's correct. And for the reason I stated awhile ago, which is realistically over -- it gives you a better perspective of the installed equipment. And we as a Region had come to our conclusion over a number of years that we felt the reinspection program, if it covered a number of years, would, in fact, either confirm or contravert our previous conclusion.

- Q And that previous conclusion was?
- A That the quality of the installed equipment at Byron was good, you know, generally good, and that there were not obvious hardware problems.
- Q Mr. Forney, in your affidavit at paragraph 9, you state as follows: "In my view, while the reinspection program was not intended to and did not directly determine

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whether CECO contractors at Byron always used qualified inspectors, it provided a good basis to evaluate whether inspectors had overlooked significant safety-related deficiencies."

I want to focus on the first part of that sentence where you express your understanding of the intent of the program. I am going to present you with a series of statements, and I want to ask you whether you agree or disagree with those statements.

The first statement is, "The objective of the reinspection program was to evaluate the quality of the original inspectors' performance."

Do you agree or disagree?

Q Yes, it's to evaluate the record as to what existed as to the quality of the work that was out there. I dor't know that I would relate that directly back to the inspector. If the work was built correctly, that doesn't necessarily tell you anything about that inspector. It merely says that, yeah, he confirmed that it was correct.

Q All right. Let me go on to my second one, Mr. Forney.

"The reinspection program undertaken at Byron was developed to verify the effectiveness of inspector qualification and certification practices utilized by site contractors prior to September 1982."

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Do you agree or disagree with that statement of the reinspection program objectives.

A That was kind of a long one. Would you repeat that one for me?

Q I'll do it again. The reinspection program undertaken at Byron was developed to verify the effectiveness of inspector qualification and certification practices utilized by site contractors prior to September 1982.

A I would say yes to that.

Q Mr. Forney, does your affidavit say that the reinspection program was not intended to determine whether Commonwealth Edison contractors at Byron always used qualified inspectors? That's what the words say, isn't it?

A Yeah, that's correct. And again, I probably could have amplified on your last question also. Again, it is still my belief that what it tells you is the installed product, and that's what, in my belief, the reinspection was going to tell us, because it didn't have some of these other attributes that I talked about earlier to come to a more definitive conclusion about the inspector.

Q Mr. Forney, I want to focus, though, on what your belief was as to the intent of the reinspection program.

MR. CASSELL: Judge, I think the witness, unless I'm mistaken, had not completed his answer, and he's entitled --

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BY MR. MILLER:

Q I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off, Mr. Forney. Go ahead.

A (Witness Forney) I don't remember where I'm at anyway. Go ahead and ask your question.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you read that question back to Mr. Forney?

MR. MILLER: Certainly. I asked him if he would agree or disagree with the statement that the reinspection program at Byron was developed to verify the effectivenss of inspection qualificat on and certification practices utilized by site contractors prior to September 1982.

WITNESS FORNEY: Yes, to the degree that it would tell us if they overlooked significant problems or not significant problems. It won't tell you totally, nor was it ever my understanding that it would totally tell you the full capability of an inspector.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Well, Mr. Forney, as you sit here today, are you willing to draw any inference with respect to inspector qualification as a result of reviewing the reinspection program?

A (Witness Forney) I think with my affidavit that said that I generally agree, that you can come to the conclusion that the inspectors did not overlook any

safety-significant deficiencies, I would make that conclusion.

- Q Mr. Forney, is the conclusion you have just expressed identical to a conclusion that inspectors who were subject to the reinspection program were qualified?
 - A I made that statement based on the fact that --
- Q Excuse me.

MR. MILLER: 'ge Smith, before Mr. Forney explains, I would like a yes or no to my question.

JUDGE SMITH: Would you restate the question?

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney does your statement that the results of the program show that the inspectors did not overlook significant safety-related deficiencies mean the same thing as saying that the inspectors who were conducting inspections prior to September 15, 1982, were qualified?

JUDGE SMITH: Can you answer that yes or no, Mr. Forney?

WITNESS FORNEY: I don't really believe I can answer it yes or no.

JUDGE SMITH: That's a guestion that I have had in my mind, and I'm sure the other Board members have, and everyone involved has had, and it seems to me it is one that should be answered yes or no, but I think you should explain why you cannot.

WITNESS FORNEY: Okay. I view the final findings from the aspect that the reinspection program proved, yes, the inspectors do miss -- they do improperly at times accept work that doesn't meet the original specifications or whatever.

After engineering reviews, in many cases it was deemed that the deficient condition that existed that was overlooked due to significant safety factors in the engineering original design deemed that particular condition not to be safety significant.

So now -- I'm not willing to make a conjecture one way or the other whether that means that the inspector would always find safety-significant ones or whether he would not find safety-significant problems. But the reinspection program did, in my mind, clearly indicate that the inspectors are not overlooking significant safety concerns, and I feel that is what is important.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I don't believe that either your question or my question has been answered. You asked Mr. Forney to explain to us why it was that he couldn't answer my question yes or no, and I don't believe that you got an answer, and I certainly didn't.

JUDGE SMITH. I do think that the question should be answered yes or no; however, I am sure -- I'm convinced that Mr. Forney wishes everyone in this room to understand

thoroughly exactly what he believes, and he is not being evasive. There's just no reason to believe that.

I don't know what the problem is. Could the problem be that the statement that the reinspection program achieved the purpose of -- to determine whether prior to September 1982, inspectors overlooked safety-related hardware problems, who do what you think that statement does do, Mr. Miller, require the premise that there were significant hardware problems to be found?

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MR. MILLER: I don't believe so, Judge Smith, and I will tell you why.

Mr. Little was asked this identical question by
Mr. Learner at transcript pages 9582 and 9583, and he
testified that the principal purpose of the reinspection
program as stated in the Staff prepared testimony in
determining whether quality control inspectors had overlooked
significant safety-related hardware deficiencies, was the
same as saying that the purpose of the reinspection program
was to determine that -- the purpose was to validate former
inspector competence.

Mr. Little was able to put that issue to rest.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know if he did or not, but
I guess that is the best evidence you have on it. But for
some reason the Staff witnesses have taken that statement
and they cling to it, and you just, almost, cannot shake
them pose from it.

MR. MILLER: I haven't finished yet.
(Laughter)

JUDGE SMITH: And they just cannot explain it to me very well.

Is it possible that you are saying that it doesn't take a very good inspector to find a significant safety-related hardware problem as compared to being a generally well-qualified inspector?

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WITNESS FORNEY: I would take that opinion, yes. mm2±1 JUDGE SMITH: You agree with that statement. That is not what you are saying in your affidavit. 3 WITNESS FORNEY: I didn't directly state it that way, no. 5 JUDGE SMITH: But do you agree that that is one meaning that can be gathered from your statement in the affidavit? WITNESS FORNEY: Yes. BY MR. MILLER: 10 Mr. Forney, let me go back to the statements 11 and find out whether you agree or disagree. 12 The reinspection program is being relied upon by Region III to make the basic empirical determination of 14 the qualifications of the contractors' inspectors, and 15 whether their work was deficient. 16 JUDGE CALLIHAN: The last word, Mr. Miller, 17 please? 18 MR. MILLER: Deficient. 19 JUDGE CALLIHAN: Thank you. 20 JUDGE SMITH: Where are you reading from, sir? 21 MR. MILLER: I am reading from my notes, and I 22 will disclose to the witness from where I am reading in just 23 one second. 24

WITNESS FORNEY: Pead that again.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q The reinspection program is being relied upon by Region III to make the basic empirical determination of the qualification of the contractors' inspectors, and whether their work was deficient.

A (Witness Forney) I have never read that. That may be the Region III position.

Q Is it your position as you sit here today? Would you agree with it?

A You are back to whether it demonstrates the capability of the inspector per se?

Q The basic empirical determination of the qualification of the contractors' inspectors.

A I don't go back -- you know, that is the miniscule that I disagree with. Or, I am in a different position because I feel that there is other things that can be injected into the analysis to determine if you want to look at a specific inspector.

But I do believe that the empirical data shows that the quality of the work out there is good.

JUDGE SMITH: That was a compound question.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

The reason I asked it as I did was to avoid any implication or inference that I was not being totally candid with the witness, because that is a quotation from

this Licensing Board's initial decision at paragraph D-406.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Now, Mr. Forney, one more.

Commonwealth Edison Company initiated recertification and reinspection programs for the purpose of establishing that notwithstanding the disclosure during the CAT inspection of deficiencies in the certification record of quality insurance inspectors those inspectors were, in fact, capable of performing their assigned tasks.

That was a long one.

A (Witness Forney) Let me ask a clarification on that.

That started out by referring to what I believe your position was?

Q Do you agree or disagree with this statement of why Commonwealth Edison Company initiated the recertification and reinspection programs?

Let me read it again.

Commonwealth Edison Company initiated recertification and reinspection programs for the purpose of establishing that notwithstanding the disclosure during the CAT inspection of deficiencies in the certification record of quality assurance inspectors, those inspectors were, in fact, capable of performing their assigned tasks.

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Do you agree or disagree? Is that in that miniscule --

A Yes.

Q That one is from ALAB 770, Slip Opinion, page 22.

Now, Mr. Forney, you have appeared here before,

and I will provide you with a copy of transcript from the

proceedings of August 12, 1983.

(Document handed to witness)

First of all, let's establish that you were present on August 12, 1983 and had sworn to tell the truth at that point in time, correct?

A That's correct.

Q And, Judge Callihan conducted an examination and he asked this question. This is also related to an earlier question. What do you gentlemen and what does the Region III conceive as truly the goal of this reinspection program.

MR. CASSEL: Can we have a reference to the page in the transcript here. We have extended that courtesy to every other witness.

JUDGE SMITH: You don't have to raise that. It is not a question of courtesy. It is an oversight.

MR. MILLER: 7991.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Did you answer at line 15:

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"Witness Forney: I would say it has one additional thing and that is to serve to determine whether or not they have used qualified inspectors. That is the issue of the noncompliance. We have to deal with that to clear that item of noncompliance. It has to be twofold. It has to prove that they had, in fact, a program that used qualified inspectors, and also the program will give us a confidence level of the quality of the installed equipment or systems."

Did you make that answer on August 12, 1983?

- A (Witness Forney) Yes, I did.
- Q Thank you.

Mr. Forney, it was your belief when the item of noncompliance was written by you in 1982, 82-05-19, that there were unqualified inspectors conducting inspections at the Byron Station, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Have the results of the reinspection program done anything at all to change that view?

A You have to look at that finding, in view of the fact that that finding also addressed Powers-ASCO-Pope, who was not in the population of the reinspection program.

However, you performed 100 percent reinspection, and that

was based on your agreement of the premise that they had, in fact, used inspectors that weren't properly qualified based on an examination that was given using their exam bank of questions, reviewed and agreed to by Powers-ASCO-Pope's quality assurance manager, and which they, in fact, failed.

Q Let's not talk about Powers-ASCO-Pope, let's talk about Hatfield, Hunter and PTL.

Do you believe that the results of the reinspection program -- first of all, let me back up and ask my original question limited to those three contractors.

Do you believe that Hatfield, Hunter and PTL had unqualified inspectors performing quality control inspections at the Byron site prior to the time that you made your finding 82-05-19?

A You say at the time I wrote that did I believe that they had unqualified --

Q That there had been, or were presently, unqualified inspectors, those three contractors?

A Yes. That judgment on those three contractors was based on the commitments to the Reg Guide and the ANSI standard, and whether or not certain inspectors had the minimum equivalent inspection-related activity.

Q Do you believe now, as a result of the reinspection program results, that that population of inspectors who were doing work prior to September 15th, 1982,

for those three contractors, Hatfield, Hunter and PTL, were unqualified, or has your opinion changed?

A This goes right back to my miniscule difference.

I believe that the reinspection program proved that the inspectors didn't overlook significant safety-related deficiencies. I don't believe that if I were making the evaluation as to whether or not I would say that those three contractors always used qualified inspectors, that being that all the inspectors they always used were qualified, because again as I explained earlier, my evaluation to come to that determination would consider other things other than the fact that you just went back and retrieved some of the data.

I would look at what training he got; I would look at whether or not there is any evidence that he ever caused anything to be fixed.

So, there is a whole lot of things that would go into my evaluation of that position.

Q Let's just limit this even further to the inspectors who were actually captured by the reinspection program.

Do you believe that the results of the reinspection program showed that those contractors -- those inspectors, I beg your pardon -- for the three contractors, were qualified to perform inspection duties?

A Again, I didn't even make that judgment on any of those inspectors, because the judgment that I would have used would have included additional field of information.

I do believe that it proved that the combination of the worker and/or the inspector has in fact proved the quality of the work.

Q Mr. Forney, my question is, do you have a present opinion as to whether or not the inspectors who were captured by the reinspection program for Hatfield, Hunter and PTL, were qualified?

A I think my affidavit states the fact that I would not draw that conclusion.

Let me say one other thing. I would not state that that possibility does not exist. I would just not say that -- you know, like Mr. Little has the opinion that that conclusion can be drawn conclusively. I accept that as a possibility in the field, but I am not willing to limit it to that automatically, and make that general inference.

Q I am not asking for any inference at all sir.

I am asking you, just based on results of the reinspection program for the inspectors whose work was reinspected.

MR. CASSEL: That is a question he just answered, Judge.

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BY MR. MILLER:

Q Let me just make sure I understand it.

As far as you are concerned, the reinspection program for those inspectors taken alone, doesn't tell you anything about their qualifications, correct?

A (Witness Forney) I did not make that statement.

I said that within a spectrum -- and this is where the difference is -- within a spectrum you could draw that conclusion that it does. And there is other people that would evaluate it and say that I would want more information before I would come to that general conclusion.

And I don't think that that's a big point. I, personally, think we have been spending a whole lot of time on a miniscule position, differing position, and completely ignoring the real important factor, and that is the quality of the work that is there.

- Where do you fit in that spectrum, Mr. Forney?
- A Where do I fit in that spectrum?
- Q Yes, sir.

A I would not, as my affidavit says, draw that conclusion. Because, if I were to draw that conclusion I would not have filed the affidavit that I differ.

I am of the position that if I were to say on a given inspector I would look at what -- I would look at his training and his certification; I would look at his

background; I would look at what your findings were relative to the individual inspector; I would want to know something about, has he ever caused anything to be fixed.

Q Let me just make sure I understand this, Mr. Forney.

For example, a hypothetical inspector for the reinspection program for Hatfield, Hunter and PTL, if he scored 100 percent -- that is the reinspector was able to show agreement on every inspection point with the original inspector, would that fact tell you alone, tell you personally anything at all about the qualifications of the original inspector?

A Yes. I think I stated earlier that the different type of inspections that were performed, I would say that if you went out and took an as-built inspector and the second person came out and came back with exactly the same measurements as the first inspector, that is the type of inspector that that inference could be drawn.

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And I would agree with that conclusion on that particular type of population of inspectors. I haven't done an evaluation of the entire population of inspectors that were looked at and where they fit. 5 MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to propose 6 a short break. MR. MILLER: Fine. 8 JUDGE SMITH: I want to ask just one question 9 before we conclude this line. Putting aside for a moment 10 your concept of the definition of a qualified inspector, 11 going back to my earlier question to you, does the 12 Reinspection Program provide assurance that prior to 13 September 1982, inspectors were capable of identifying 14 significant safety-related hardware problems? 15 WITNESS FORNEY: I agree with that premise, 16 yes, sir. And I think that's the important premise. JUDGE SMITH: That's your basic point? 18 WITNESS FORNEY: Yes. 19 JUDGE SMITH: And you infer that from the 20 Reinspection Program. 21 WITNESS FORNEY: Yes. 22 JUDGE SMITH: And you have other bases but 23 the Reinspection Program permits that inference? 24 WITNESS FORNEY: Yes, sir. It may be helpful 25

to understand why reason I take a certain position. I also

had qualified as a nuclear welder under NAVSEA 250-1500-1, and I happen to know that to qualify as a welder, I had to have an acceptable product that would pass non-destructive testing, whether it was visual, dye penetrant or radiographed. And if I do my job right, you could have 100 inspectors watch me, and if that was the only tool you were using to determine his capability, it doesn't necessarily tell you anything about that inspector if I've already done a dye penetrant exam and chased my own indications, I've ground them out, I've performed a reweld, I contoured the weld if it's required to be contoured and so on.

And then to bring an inspector along later -that's why normally when you do a capability demonstration
you have a sample of the defective components. You may lay
them out on a table and you have the inspector go by, and
you determine out of a large sample of defective components
whether he is able to properly identify them as opposed to
having an inspector go out in an area where the population
of defects is expected to be very small.

JUDGE SMITH: Shall we take a break?

MR. MILLER: Sure.

JUDGE SMITH: Ten minutes.

(A short recess was taken.)

MR. MILLER: May I proceed?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney, I believe in response to some earlier questions you stated that in addition to the reinspection results, one of the factors that would go into your evaluation of inspector capability was prior training and education; correct?

A (Witness Forney) I don't know -- yes, I would guess I would throw the education in there, relative to your commitments.

Q Are you aware, Mr. Forney, that in 1980 the region -- that is, Region III -- reviewed the certification packages of Hatfield personnel?

A All the Hatfield personnel? I'm aware I think that they did review some inspectors' qualifications during the conduct of an inspection. To the extent that a particular inspector looked at the records, I'm not knowledgeable of it.

Q Let me see if I can't just refresh your memory on it.

MR. MILLER: I would like the record to reflect that I'm handing Mr. Forney NRC Inspection Report 80-01.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q I would like to call your specific attention to page 4 and the very top of page 5. Would you look that over for just a second, please.

(Counsel handing document to witness.) Have you ever seen that inspection report 0 2 3 before, Mr. Forney? I believe I read it during my preparation for 4 earlier testimony. 5 That report indicates, does it not, that of 8 Hatfield quality control personnel whose certification packages were reviewed, 7 of the 8 were found acceptable by the NRC inspector at reinspection? Correct? That's correct. 10 Do you know whether any of those individuals 11 whose certification packages were checked back in 1980 were 12 then captured by the Reinspection Program that was used to 13 close out 82-05-19? 15 I don't have any direct knowledge. Now, there was one Eatfield person in this 16 inspection report 80-01 who required a further look per 17 that inspection report. Am I right? 18 Yes. 19 Do you know who that individual was? 0 No, I don't. 21 A I would like to show you Inspection Report 22 C 80-08 and ask you to look at page 2 of the detailed section. 23 I believe it's the very first item. 24 (Counsel handijng document to witness.) 25

Q That refers to H ifield inspector, Pete Lane, correct?

A That's correct.

Q And the conclusion of the inspection report 80-08 is that Mr. Lane's certification package is satisfactory, correct?

A At that reinspection time, yes.

Q Now, do you know whether Mr. Lane was one of the Hatfield inspectors who was captured by the Reinspection Program?

A I have no knowledge of which inspectors for Hatfield, Hunter, or any of the population that you may guestion me on specifically -- any individuals were included in the population.

Q Let me make an assumption that three of the 8 Hatfield inspectors whose certification packages were found to be adequate by the NRC in 1980 were captured by the Reinspection Program, and each of them met the appropriate acceptance criteria.

In your judgment, Mr. Forney, would those two facts -- earlier acceptance of the certification package by the NRC and meeting the acceptance criteria in the Reinspection Program -- say anything at all about their qualifications?

A About those three individuals?

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Ω Yes.

A Yes, I would say it would.

Q What would that tell you?

A If they were already deemed to be qualified initially and you went through the Reinspection Program and you didn't find anything that would controvert that fact, I would say that those two together would say that the person was initially qualified correct, and two years later he was still properly identified for condition of as-built equipment.

As I understand your analysis of the relationship between inspection and quality of the work, it's that
we really can't tell whether the high agreement rates that
occurred in the Reinspection Program are attributable to
inspector qualification or the fact that there was good
craftsmanship in the work as it was originally installed.
Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Now, do you know whether or not there were varying rates at which an inspector's original inspections -- let me strike that.

It's a fact, is it not, that there were varying agreement rates among attributes; that is, for some attributes the reinspectors found a 95 percent agreement rate and for others they found as high as 99 percent? Isn't that

correct?

A I believe that's correct.

Q Let's assume that there's a 4 percent difference between the Hatfield determination attributes, which is at 99.9 percent, and the conduit as-built attribute, which is 95.9 percent. Four percent difference.

In your judgment, is that difference attributable to the capability of the inspectors or the capability of the craftspeople?

A Go over that question one more time to make sure I have it in my mind.

Q Sure. You have two different inspection attributes for Hatfield. Terminations and conduit as-built. In the Reinspection Program the reinspector agreed with the original inspection 99.9 percent of the time. For the conduit as-built attribute, the reinspector agreed with the original inspection 95.9 percent of the time. A four percent spread.

Is that difference, in your judgment, attributable to difference in the capability of the inspectors, or a difference in the capability of the craftspeople originally installing the work?

A Well, the product that's sitting there didn't change at all during that period of time, so that's a difference, in the inspector's view, of the as-built.

end 22

If I understood your question right.

Q Let me go at it another way. It's a fact, is it not, Mr. Forney, that no inspector was assigned to a particular craftsperson routinely for Hatfield, Hunter and PTL?

> That's correct. A

So that probably every time every inspector inspected every craftsperson's work; correct?

May have.

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Q There were individual differences among inspectors within the same attributes in terms of how they scored. That is, as to how close they came to the acceptance criteria, correct?

Some inspectors might have been at 96 percent, others may have been at 90 percent on visual welding, for example.

- A That's correc .
- Q Is that difference attributable to a difference in inspector capability, or a difference in the capability of the crafts person doing the welding in the first instance?

A Obviously the craft aspect didn't change. There was a difference in inspector.

- Q Did that indicate to you --
- A Maybe I am not understanding you.
- Q No, no.

Did that indicate to you that there were qualified inspectors being used by Hatfield? They were able to -- that the crafts level stayed the same, doesn't that indicate to you that for inspectors they were picking up these deficiencies in the crafts persons' work.

- A At a differing rate.
- Q But in all instances a rate of the acceptance criteria of the program?
 - A Of the 95/90?

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Q Yes, sir.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, isn't there some other data that we can look at, that indicates that qualified inspectors were being used?

I would like to call your attention specifically to an example you mentioned which is the conduit, the asbuilt inspection attribute. Now maybe you could describe for the record, for us all here, what an as-built inspection attribute comprises?

A Generally the attributes consist of verifying that for a hanger, the hanger is in the right location, given some tolerance, and that it is the proper configuration and that the dimensions are in accordance with the plan requirements.

Q I'm correct, am I not, that the reinspection program required the reinspector to go out and check those dimensions and tolerances that the original inspector was supposed to have reported, correct?

A That's correct.

Q And it was at your suggestion, was it not, that the reinspector was not given the information as to what the original inspector found? That is, the reinspector went out, he didn't know what the dimensions were that the original inspector recorded, correct?

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A That's correct.

I went over and reviewed the programs they were about to implement, and that wasn't an aspect of the program that they considered. And I said, to have a better feel that you know you are getting the right measurement, and you don't skew the reinspector's thought pattern by telling him ahead of time what dimension he should get, just don't give him any.

They readily invoked that.

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Q So the reinspection was conducted, was it not, by a properly certified inspector?

A Correct.

Q Now, can you infer anything at all, Mr. Forney, about the qualifications of the original inspector when the reinspector is able to show agreement rate in excess of 95 percent?

A I believe I testified earlier that for that particular type of an inspector I used that as an example that that is one that is much more easily equatable.

Q Mr. Forney, do you know what the general discrepancy rate is on first-time quality control inspections at the Byron site?

A I don't recall.

? For visual weld examinations, do you believe that the original discrepancy rate is in excess of 10 percent?

A Meaning that the original --

Q Ten percent reject -- first, the inspection.

A The original inspections did?

Q Yes, sir.

A Would I believe that's possible?

Q Do you know whether it's true?

A No, I don't know whether that's true or not.

Q Are you aware, Mr. Forney, of some cable tray

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hangers at the Byron plant that are combination hangers in that they have both electrical cables and heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment on them?

A Yes.

O. Are you aware as to whether or not those hangers ever had or were missed in the inspection activities of each of the contractors over a period of time?

A I don't recall.

? I would like you to look, if you will, at Attachment R to Mr. Shewski's testimony. If you would just take a minute and look it over.

(Counsel handing document to witness.)

If you would turn to the very back page of that attachment, the very last page of Attachment R, that indicates, does it not, that in conducting the first-time inspection of those combination hangers, a reject rate of approximately 13.8 percent was discovered?

MR. CASSEL: I'm sorry, what rate did you say?
MR. MILLER: 13.8 percent.

WITNESS FORNEY: This says 14 percent.

BY MR.MILLER:

Oh, I beg your pardon. Mr. Forney, you are aware, are you not, that there were numbers of discrepancy reports and non-conformance reports written by Hatfield and Hunter and PTL during the time that you were the senior

resident inspector at Byron? Correct?

(Witness Forney) That's correct.

And those were to document discrepant conditions

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that were discovered by, among other people, quality control

If the craftspeople had been doing a superior

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inspectors; correct?

That's correct.

job and inspectors had been doing a poor job, one would

expect not to find very many non-conformance reports and

discrepancy reports and so on; correct?

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That's correct.

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Now, having looked at Attachment R to

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Mr. Shewski's testimony, would you agree that a 14 percent

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reject rate on first-time inspections is probably pretty

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much in line with what you personally would expect?

quality control Reinspection Program showed that the

inspectors were qualified in that they were catching

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Meaning do I believe that a worker may be wrong

reinspectors were able to reproduce the original inspections

in excess of 90 or 95 percent of the time, depending on the

attribute, doesn't that indicate to you that the original

And to the extent then that the results of the

14 percent of the time? Yes, that's probably reasonable.

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discrepancies the first time they inspected a craft-

person's work?

A It says that they were qualified in finding problems.

Now, Mr. Forney, you wrote the item of noncompliance 82-05-19. You told us that earlier. Did you
also write that portion of the cover letter which says,
"In responding to non-compliance item number 2 -- and assume
with me that that is 82-05-19 -- please describe the action
taken or planned to assure that (1) other quality control
inspectors are properly trained and certified; (2) quality
control inspectors working for contractors that have completed
safety-related work and no longer have personnel onsite
were properly trained and qualified to perform the inspection
functions assigned; and (3) inspections performed by quality
control inspectors that were improperly trained and qualified
were valid."

I would like to show you this document. Ch, I see Mr. Little has a copy. This is Applicant's Exhibit 8. It's also Attachment C to Mr. Binder's testimony.

A I don't know that I wrote those exact words.

I was involved in the development and submitted comments for that paragraph.

Now it is a fact, is it not, Mr. Forney, that a reinspection program that was not organized around a reinspection of inspectors' work would not have been able to close out that item of non-compliance. Correct?

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A This is one of the points that from the inception of the Reinspection Program and the development and the iterations that transpired, that even to the point where the region accepted the Reinspection Program as a starting premise I was of the position that I was uncertain that you would ever be able to directly say you always use qualified inspectors. And that goes right back to where I am today.

And that small point of whether you can say that with the data base that's available, you can always say that.

Q So far as you were concerned, if I understand it, at the inception of the program there was simply no way that Commonwealth Edison Company could ever close out that item of non-compliance; is that right?

A No, I didn't say that the item of non-compliance couldn't be closed out. In my mind, the item of non-compliance was ultimately going to be closed out.

Maybe in retrospect, when the Reinspection Program was concepted, we could have possibly issued an update on that cover letter for the Reinspection Program -- or for the original NRC Inspection Report -- that would have stated that the Reinspection Program would resolve that issue by making the determination of the acceptability of the installed equipment. That's a possibility that could have

occurred. In retrospect, that's maybe an option that I should have proferred.

I took that position that that was not going to be an easy non-compliance if somebody ever said how do you directly relate that, because I'm not certain, with the Reinspection Program the way it was designed, that you would make that direct inference

And I believe if you were to ask Mr. Hayes if he was of the same relative opinion at that time and today, I believe you would get an answer from him that he is of that same basic opinion.

Ω Let me go back to my original question for just one second. It is a fact, is it not, that unless there was a reinspection program that was organized around looking at the original inspectors' work, either on a sample basis or as you evidently discussed internally, 100 percent for a certain period of time, the item of non-compliance, 82-05-19, could not have been closed out. Correct?

A Okay, I would say this. That given that that non-compliance existed and given that the understanding and the regulatory requirements, had they been the same for the entire period that we're talking about, I believe that beyond a shadow of doubt the type program that would have been entered into would have been a program for you to evaluate all the inspectors' certification packages and

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deem which one of those inspectors was or was not properly qualified and certified. And then you would have had to go and inspect those people's specific work.

But given the fluidity or whatever other acronym you might like to apply to the developmental stage of the understanding of what it takes to be a properly trained and qualified inspector, and your attempt to try and make that determination or CECo's attempt to make that determination of exactly who was or who wasn't qualified, you came to the conclusion that that in itself was almost a monumental task that you probably couldn't ever have come to a specific conclusion and told us that you know for a certainty who was and who wasn't.

That's when the complexion of your response and your submittals to that item of non-compliance changed from one of looking at it in that regard to one of what does the end product tell us.

Q Isn't it a fact, though, Mr. Forney, that it had to look at the end product of specific inspectors and identify that end product with specific inspectors or you never could have closed out the item of non-compliance?

A That's your position. It was my understanding that the region would have accepted the results of the Reinspection Program, and it would have proved to our mind and confirmed the status of the equipment.

Ω Mr. Forney, isn't that what you told this licensing board --

MR. CASSEL: The witness has not finished his answer.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q I'm sorry. But isn't that what you told this licensing board a year ago? Again, reading from transcript page 7991, "I would say it has one additional thing, and that is to serve to determine whether or not they have used qualified inspectors. That's the issue of the non-compliance; we have to deal with that, clear that item of non-compliance."

A (Witness Forney) That was my position. I believe you have to do that.

O Didn't you describe that --

A Let me finish. This one I would like to expand upon. And that is that clearly in my mind, the Reinspection Program would look at the equipment. I still do not believe that you can say without absolute certainty that you always used qualified inspectors, and that's where -- I'm not saying that that possibility does not exist. I'm saying that I would not necessarily, with the information provided to me, come to that conclusion.

The region -- and again, you know, there's a spectrum of positions here, and the region believes that

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that aspect, to the satisfaction of the Division of Engineering, was proved. I believe Mr. Little already stated that.

But at this point, I still say it's a most point or close to amost point because what I'm interested in is what is the quality of the work, and what does that provide for the safety and health of the public.

Q Okay. You reviewed the reinspection report and the report of the NRC Regional Staff, 84-13, which closed out the item of non-compliance, correct?

A That's correct.

Q And according to your affidavit, you found that report to be acceptable, right?

A That's a position that was acceptable to them and that's a position that I recognized could be taken.

Q Excuse me, Mr. Forney. Does your affidavit in paragraph 7 say, "I reviewed the Reinspection Program Report, and Region III Inspection Report 50-454/8413, and so on, and found them to be acceptable." That's what it says, isn't it?

A That's correct. And again, I would not have filed this affidavit because I didn't have that strong of a differing opinion. I wasn't the one that had to put my name on the dotted line, clearing that item of non-compliance.

Okay? And in the collective judgment of the people of the

Division of Engineering, they felt that the information was adequate to clear the item of non-compliance. And I don't disagree that they could not come to that conclusion depending on which information and what aspect they viewed.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Miller, I think your cross examination has come to the point of arguing with Mr. Forney now.

MR. MILLER: Judge Smith, I don't intend to argue with Mr. Forney. I think it's important that this Board understand, as best as I am able to elicit from the witness, what his position is on certain key matters.

Frankly, that concludes my examination of Mr. Forney with one further question on an unrelated point.

But it is apparent to me from your Initial Decision that you may very well have put some significant weight on what Mr. Forney had to say, and with a great deal of justification. He was the senior resident inspector. We've heard today his role in designing this Reinspection Program, which is not insignificant. And I think that in order to put his testimony in perspective with that of the other NRC witnesses, it's necessary to get just what his position was on some of these key points.

I have concluded that, at least to my satisfaction, and I take it that you don't wish me to go any further, and I'm certainly not going to do that.

I just have one or two more questions that

I would like to pose to Mr. Forney, and then I'm going to
move on very quickly.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. You are doing this at the
expense of your opportunity to ask questions of Mr. Keppler.

MR. MILLER: Well, that's an opportunity that

I don't want to pass up, but I'll make it very brief.

BY MR.MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney, you said I think in response to
questions a number of times that you couldn't say with

Q Mr. Forney, you said I think in response to questions a number of times that you couldn't say with absolute certainty. Is it your belief that absolute certainty is the standard that Commonwealth Edison Company has to meet in order to close out the item of non-compliance?

A (Witness Forney) No. And I don't believe that Mr. Little did, either.

Mr. Hayes, you I think used the same sort of words as Mr. Forney earlier. You said that the data base that's available does not prove conclusively that there were qualified inspectors doing inspection work prior to September 15, 1982. Forgive me if I have mischaracterized your words, but is that the substance of your position?

A (Witness Hayes) Yes.

Q And once again, need it be conclusive to close out the item of non-compliance, 82-05-19?

A I think there was adequate data, and we could

draw a reasonable inference that that did close out that item of non-compliance.

I have been listening to this go back and forth, and we solve a lot of problems, things that we can't recreate by looking at the work itself, and I think that's what we did, and it was good.

O All right. Just one last question. Do I understand that your memorandum to Mr. Spessard -- that is, the second paragraph of that -- does not represent your opinion about the Reinspection Program as you sit here today?

That was a poorly phrased question. Let me withdraw it and ask it again in a positive sense.

JUDGE SMITH: His testimony was, neither then or now.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Is that correct?

A (Witness Hayes) That's absolutely correct. You would have to sit in on many, many meetings that we had in our region to try to drive this to some conclusion. This was just one more element of trying to focus in on just exactly what this program did accomplish. And 1 think we have done it.

I think that Mr. Little's testimony summarizes what we thought that program accomplished, and I think it did resolve the issue.

end 24 25

T25 Symm 1 MR. MILLER: No further questions. 2 EXAMINATION BY THE BOARD 3 BY JUDGE COLE: Mr. Forney, I didn't understand your response to 4 two of Mr. Miller's questions. Your response was you had 5 no knowledge of who was captured in the reinspection program. 6 7 Do you recall that, sir? 8 (Witness Forney) Vaguely. I thought you selected some of the inspectors 9 that were in the program. 10 I think he asked me by name. And, to go back to 11 a year and a half ago as to exactly which guy it was, I 12 13 don't recall. I do know which contractors were involfed, I do know that they had selected every fifth one, starting with 15 the fifth one. I added the first one and I reviewed certain 16 records and deemed the people who I felt should be added to 17 the population. 18 19 But at that time you knew? 0 Oh, yes, certainly. 20 A 21 0 Oh, okay.

three hours, and I believe I understand your positions.

Would you like to add anything to what you have

You have been answering questions for almost

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(Laughter)

Something that you didn't get a chance to respond to, or you weren't asked that kind of question?

I can't think of anything.

JUDGE SMITH: Or, subtract anything?

(Laughter)

WITNESS HAYES: I don't have anything to add or subtract.

BY JUDGE COLE:

Mr. Little this is your chance now.

(Witness Little) Oh, I would just like to say that all of the concerns, all of the problems that Mr. Forney went over in the last three hours, I do feel confident that all of those were discussed, really, starting in April of 1982 and 11 the way through February and March of 1983.

And the Region had considered all of those problems, and I feel like had, considering those things, agreed that this reinspection program was the best that we could come up with to satisfy our concerns.

(Witness Forney) I would just like to say at this point that I hope that this helps the Board and the members of the public understand that when the Region does confront a problem, that we go through a real rigorous dialogue, and 24 there is a lot of interplay. And I think that is healthy to have, even to this point, my capability to at least have a

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different position.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Forney, we appreciate your coming, and it has been helpful.

And you should also recall that we are familiar with the collegial process.

WITNESS FORNEY: I was primarily addressing that to the public.

BY JUDGE CALLIHAN:

Q I see before us two panels which I will define as follows:

I see a 1984 panel represented by Mr. Little, and I see a 1983 panel represented by Messrs. Forney and Hayes. And both panels and others have appeared before this Board, and we established yesterday that panels so constituted and so appearing represent at least the position of Region III.

Now, if the 1983 panel had remained in existence, if one would have extrapolated, or could have extrapolated its function and considerations and actions and so forth to today, and remembering that there were several references already today to conclusion on page 4, answer 6 of Mr. Little's Staff testimony -- and I pick only a part of it -- it is quote:

"The NRC Staff believes that the overall quality of these contractors. . ." -- the usual three --

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". . . is acceptable."

Would there have been agreement between those two panels, on the basis of today's knowledge?

A (Witness Little) Would we have agreed in '83, or in '84?

Q No, we have defined to you, and you have given your answer.

Now I am asking if the extrapolation of the '83 pane! findings would have been in agreement with the '84 panel;

A (Witness Forney) I would agree with the '84 panel back in that miniscule position.

A (Witness Hayes) I think so.

We would extrapolate and agree. I had my input in this program, believe me, as this memo demonstrates.

But I felt back in 1983 pretty comfortable with Byron as it was constructed then, and this reinspection program has just proved my judgment. I just didn't have any real reservations about the adequacy of Byron at that time, and today I feel stronger about that.

Q You have just said that there is harmony within Region III, and unless you want to object, I will say thank you and that is the end of my questions.

A I don't know if I said "harmony." We do have our differences. Next to lawyers, I think engineers are the

worst.

(Laughter.)

FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q The first question for Mr. Hayes -- may I quote you on that?

A (Witness Hayes) Oh, no.

JUDGE SMITH: Excuse me, Mr. Cassel, how long will your cross examination take, do you believe?

MR. CASSEL: Very brief, Your Honor.

JUDGE SMITH: I'm not suggesting you shorten it; it's just that we may have to change the order. I just wanted to know for information.

MR. LEWIS: My suggestion was going to be, Your Honor, that if it goes past 4:30, we would interrupt this panel in any event, and go to Mr. Keppler.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. LEWIS: And if we're not through --JUDGE SMITH: Well, I think we should complete

this panel by 4:30.

BY MR. CASSEL:

O Mr. Forney, Mr. Miller showed you an attachment to Mr. Shewski's testimony involving inspection of some cable tray hangers, if I'm not correct, for which there was a 14 percent reject rate? Is that what happened?

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A (Witness Forney) As I recall, it said 14 percent.

Q And that was a limited sample of a certain kind of cable tray hanger, a limited number of a certain kind of cable tray hanger?

A I don't recall all the details. I hope you don't ask me a lot of detailed questions because right off the top of my head -- one thing that bothered me was on the original example it was talking about reliable sheet metal' and the final page predominantly talked about what Hatfield did.

Now, without being able to read everything at the beginning, to page 10 at the conclusion, I don't know what I can tell you at this point.

Sure. I'm not looking for details. I haven't read it either. The point that I'm getting at is whether in your judgment it isn't likely that the original acceptance rate of the work quality will vary at Byron according to the type of equipment and which contractor and which supplier are involved. And it's not going to be a single flat rate all the way across the board.

A I would agree with that premise.

Ω And in fact, the variation from supplier to supplier or from one kind of equipment to another could be a very large variation, couldn't it?

A That's correct. Even in a particular weld

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situation, depending on the configuration of, you know, interferences around and how much space a guy has to do a job.

Detween the reinspector and the original inspector reflects input from the craftsmen as opposed to the input of the original inspector will vary according to the piece of equipment and the contractor that's involved. Is that correct?

A I believe the statistics that he gave bore that out, yes.

end 25

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Q Mr. Miller asked you whether absolute certainty was the standard which you believe Edison had to meet, and you indicated it was not.

Given the Staff's answer to Answer 5 on page 4, the first sentence states. "The NRC Staff believes that the results of the reinspection program provide adequate confidence in the capability of the Hunter, Hatfield and PTL inspectors whose work was not reinspected."

Do you agree with that statement?

A That goes right back to that basic premise that I have, or that little difference. I put it in the realm of, it provides adequate confidence in the capability of the contractors' work, given that you are considering both the work and the inspector, and I again don't draw that specific inference to the capabilities of the inspector.

But again, like I've said probably three times today, I don't think that's the important aspect.

MR. CASSEL: Thank you. I have no further questions, Judge.

FURTHER BOARD EXAMINATION

BY JUDGE SMITH:

- Q Mr. Forney, the difficulty with that sentence is that "capability" is not defined.
 - A (Witness Forney) That's correct.
 - Q And you had previously stated in response to a

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question from me that you believe that the reinspection program permitted the inference that the inspectors had the capability of identifying significant safety-related hardware deficiencies.

- A That's correct.
- Q Did your answer to Mr. Cassel intend to depart from that answer?
 - A No, sir.
- Q So it would apply if "capability" in that sentence meant the capability of identifying safety-related hardware deficiencies?
- A That's correct.

 JUDGE SMITH: Anything further.

 MR. CASSEL: I may have a follow-up on that,

 Judge.

CROSS ON BOARD EXAMINATION

BY MR. CASSEL:

Q I had understood, Mr. Forney, that one of the bases for you: disagreement, if that's the right word, with his sentence was that the fact that the reinspection program did not find any inspectors who had overlooked safety-significant deficiencies might be, in part, attributable to the fact that there were no safety-significant deficiencies in the sample that was reinspected to overlook; is that correct?

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A (Witness Forney) Based on the size of the population in the reinspection program, I doubt seriously that that is a very probably -- to say that an inspector never caused a safety-related deficiency to be corrected. I believe that they did. I believe that if you were to review nonconformance reports, they have, in fact, done that at Byron, you know, so in paragraph 9, my basic conclusions says, it's a good basis to provide -- to evaluate whether inspectors had overlooked significant safety-related deficiencies, and I still go along wit that.

And you believe that is a basis for the inspectors who were, in fact, reinspected? 2 Yes. 3 (Pause) 4 Do you believe that the reinspection program 5 results provide adequate confidence in the capability of the inspectors not to overlook discrepancies which were 7 significant discrepancies from the point of view of whether they should have been caught by an inspector as opposed to 9 whether a later engineering evaluation shows that the 10 deficiency doesn't matter. 11 MR. MILLER: I am going to object to that question. 12 13 I certainly don't understand what a significant discrepancy is as used in the question. 14 15 I believe it is a --MR. CASSEL: It is a tough question to get at. 16 JUDGE SMITH: I understand the purpose of the 17 question, and it is a difficult one to frame in one question. 18 19 Why don't you just ask him if -- I don't know how to ask it either. 20 (Laughter) 21 MR. CASEEL: Let me try to back up. It is very 22 tough to get at, Judge. 23 BY MR. CASSEL: 24 I had understood part of your thinking on this to

be that --

JUDGE SMITH: How about this? I'm sorry -- MR. CASSEL: Please do, Judge Smith.

JUDGE SMITH: Is your conclusion an after-the-fact conclusion based upon the fact that Sargent and Lundy made a determination that no defects, deficiencies of design significance were found in the reinspection program?

WITNESS FORNEY: That, coupled with the fact that NRC Staff did a sampling of NRC -- of Sargent and Lundy's evaluations and agrees that Sargent and Lundy's evaluations were appropriate, that although inspectors had overlooked certain deficient conditions, that when you couple that with the overdesign and so on, that they don't pose a safety-significant deficiency.

MR. CASSEL: I think you got there by the most direct route I can think of, Judge. I have no further questions.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything further?
MR. MILLER: Just one.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Mr. Forney, I think you said based on your experience you know that inspectors have, in fact, caught safety-significant discrepancies in their initial inspection.

Is that correct?

mm3	A (Witness Forney) Certainly.
	Q And does that fact also indicate to you that
	the inspectors are capable of detecting those type of
	4 discrepant conditions?
	A I have said all along that I believe the program
	proves that they don't overlook, or have not overlooked
	7 safety-significant deficiencies.
	MR. MILLER: Thank you.
	JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Lewis?
1	MR. LEWIS: No questions.
	JUDGE SMITH: All right, gentlemn, step down.
1	(Witnesses excused)
1	JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Keppler?
1	Whereupon,
1	JAMES G. KEPPLER
1	was called as a witness on behalf of the NRC Staff, and
1	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified
1	8 as follows:
	9 DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. LEWIS:
2	Q Mr. Keppler, will you please state your name
2	and position with the NRC?
2	A My name is James G. Keppler and I am the
2	Regional Administrator of the NRC Region III Chicago office.

Q Do you have in front of you a copy of the document

mm4 entitled Testimony of James G. Keppler, NRC Regional Administrator? A Yes, I do. 3 Did you prepare that testimony? A Yes. Do you also have in front of you a copy of a document entitled Professional Qualifications of James G. Keppler? A Yes. 9 And did you prepare that document? 10 A Yes 11 Are the statements in the testimony and the 12 professional qualification statements true and accurate to 13 the best of your knowledge and belief? 14 A Yes. 15 do you have any corrections to make to them? 16 A No. 17 MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I would move that the testimony of Mr. Keppler and his professional qualifications 19 be admitted into the record and bound in the transcript. 20 JUDGE SMITH: Are there objections? 21 MR. MILLER: No. 22 JUDGE SMITH: The testimony is receifed. 23 (Testimony of James G. Keppler, NRC Regional 24 Administrator, and Professional Qualifications, 25 Follows:)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of			
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY	Docket	Nos.	50-454 50-455
(Byron Station, Units 1 and 2)			30 433

TESTIMONY OF JAMES G. KEPPLER, NRC REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

The purpose of my testimony here today is to assist the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board in its assessment of quality assurance issues at the Byron Nuclear Power Station by providing my perspective on the Byron Reinspection Program.

In early 1982, I initiated a series of special team inspections at most reactors under construction in Region III. This effort grew out of the identification of serious quality assurance deficiencies identified at the Zimmer construction site and several other nuclear construction sites throughout the country. The purpose of these inspections was to see whether there were other sites within Region III with quality problems similar to Zimmer that may not have been recognized previously. While our extensive team inspection effort at Byron (100 man days) did not disclose significant problems with the construction of the plant, we did identify a number of quality assurance violations. The most significant of these brought into question the qualifications of contractor inspectors performing quality control checks. As a result of these findings, the NRC required Commonwealth Edison Company to carry out

a program of reinspections to determine whether quality control inspectors who may not have been properly certified had overlooked significant safety-related construction deficiencies in their inspections.

I want to take this opportunity to emphasize to the Board that, despite the identification of certain quality assurance problems at the Byron site, my staff and I had, and continue to have, confidence in the quality of completed construction at Byron. This confidence is based on our overall inspection effort and was reinforced by the special team inspection conducted in early 1982. The applicant's reinspection program further reinforced our confidence. Unfortunately, I believe that in the August 1983 hearing we may have failed to convey to this Board our degree of confidence.

I close by stressing that Region III's confidence in Byron is not based on the Reinspection Program itself, extensive as it was, but is based on the total inspection effort since 1974. This effort provides the basis for our conclusion that Byron will be completed properly and can be operated safely.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF JAMES G. KEPPLER

James G. Keppler is Regional Administrator of the Nuclear Commission's Region III Office.

The Regional Office in Glen Ellyn, Illinois is responsible for inspection and enforcement activities at NRC licensed facilities in eight midwestern states. This encompasses 23 nuclear power plants now in operation, and 10 plants under construction.

Mr. Keppler joined the AEC in 1965 as a reactor inspector. Prior to his present post as Regional Administrator, he was Chief of the Reactor Testing and Operations Branch in the AEC Headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland.

He is a 1956 graduate of LeMoyne College in New York State.

Mr. Keppler's experience in the nuclear field includes nine years with

General Electric Company, first in its Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion

Department and later in its Atomic Power Equipment Department.

1 JUDGE SMITH: I understood that you have no 2 mm5 cross examination, Mr. Cassel? 3 MR. CASSEL: I have no cross examination, Judge. 4 I was just looking at something with a view 5 towards possible objection, and I think I have no objection. 6 JUDGE SMITH: Mr.Miller? 7 MR. MILLER: I just have very brief questions for 8 you, Mr. Keppler. XXX CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. MILLER: 11 The sentence at the bottom of page 1 of your 12 testimony, that carries over to the top of page 2 states 13 your understanding of the purpose of the reinspection program, 14 is that correct? 15 That's correct. 16 Do we agree that this is the same statement of 17 the purpose of the reinspection program which is found at 18 page 4 of the prepared testimony of the NRC Staff on 19 Remanded Issues with Respect to the Reinspection Program? 20 A What page? 21 It is at page 4 of their testimony, sir. 22 Let me see if I can't help you out. It is the 23 last sentence in answer 6. 24 Yes. 25 Mr. Keppler, did you review the testimony of the 0

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Staff panel before it was filed in this proceeding?

A I reviewed it in draft form.

Q And as Regional Administrator, the Staff panel appeared here at your direction to represent the views of the NRC Staff, correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, at page 9582 and 9583 of the transcript,
Mr. Little was asked a series of questions concerning the
statement of the purpose of the reinspection program. And
I would like you to just look it over, beginning at line 8
on page 9582 and then carry over to the next page.

(Document handed to witness)
(Pause)

Now, Mr. Keppler, do you agree with Mr. Little that the purpose of the reinspection program was to validate the competence of inspector performance?

A Yes.

MR. MILLER: No further questions.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, after the Board asks
questions -- we went very quickly to Mr. Miller's questions
-- I may have some questions myself.

But, if the Board wishes to ask theirs first -JUDGE SMITH: Has Mr. Miller rested?

I hope you caught Mr. Keppler's answer.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

mm 7 JUDGE SMITH: Well, as a matter of fact we didn't. MR. MILLER: If the Court Reporter got it, I'm satisfied. MR. CASSEL: You will catch it later, Judge, I have a feeling. JUDGE SMITH: Perhaps we should have it. Unfortunately we were distracted at the moment. MR. MILLER: Would you mind reading it back? (Whereupon, the reporter read the record as end 27 requested.)

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JUDGE SMITH: I heard that.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE SMITH: The Board has no questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LEWIS:

Q Mr. Keppler, you sat through some testimony today in which various members of your Staff expressed their views with regard to the reinspection program and discussions on inferences that can be drawn from that program.

Could you please explain to us your view as to what the reinspection program results demonstrated to you regarding the question of the quality control inspector certification issue at Byron?

A Yes. But before I do that, I would like to address again the purpose of the reinspection program, because, to me, I've heard a lot of comments made regarding the importance of this reinspection program, and there are some things that I believe are important to say to the Board, and it's really one of the reasons why I asked to come up here today.

Frankly, as Mr. Hayes stated earlier, when the Staff testified before this Board last year, the Staff had confidence in the quality of construction at Byron.

Unfortunately, as I look back on the record for

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that, we did not do a very good job of articulating that confidence to the Board. I take the blame for that personally, because normally in matters of this type, I would normally be testifying and representing Region III.

At that time, we were caught up in two major cases with Zimmer and Midland, and I was locked up in those cases myself. And I really didn't pay a lot of attention to the hearing up here at Byron and to the testimony that was being presented. I kept in touch from the standpoint of satisfying myself that the Staff felt comfortable with their testimony, but I was not aware, until the Board decision came out, that the Board had serious questions regarding the adequacy of quality in the quality assurance program at Byron.

So I apologize to the Board for whatever I contributed to this matter. But you should understand that the Staff had confidence in Byron at the time it testified. The basis for that confidence was not the reinspection program. The basis of that confidence was the routine inspection program that is carried out by the Regional Office and a special type of inspection that I had conducted at a number of plants as a result of the findings of problems at Zimmer.

When I testified before Congressman Udall's committee back in 1981, I was deeply concerned at how I would

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in my Region, how did I satisfy myself that Byron wasn't another Zimmer, how did I satisfy myself that Clinton wasn't another Zimmer, how did I satisfy myself that Clinton wasn't another Zimmer, Braidwood and the rest of the plants that I had under my responsibility.

As a result of that, I initiated a very comprehensive team inspection approach, which has been discussed here as the CAT inspections. These inspections were carried out at all of the Region III sites for the purpose of determining whether or not we had another plant with the potential problems of Zimmer.

That inspection was oriented toward the hardware: Was the adequacy of construction okay for its intended purpose?

We concluded from the Byron inspection that the adequacy of construction was sound. We did not identify any major hardware deficiencies. That fact seems to have gotten lost in this discussion. But we did generate a finding with respect to the fact that we could not verify that the quality control inspectors had been certified in accordance with the applicable standards.

As a prudent measure, we felt it was important to follow up on that finding.

You've heard a lot of discussion here today as to what the intended purpose of that was, but basically

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you should understand that the direction we were coming from was trying to determine whether there were major construction problems at the site. So it was a hardware oriented thing, and we really focused -- I'm not sure I can exactly tell you how this evolved, because I wasn't in on the details right from the beginning, but to me, the important measure was trying to determine whether, as a result of questions regarding the qualifications of people, whether that meant poor quality built into the plant.

I feel that the reinspection program, and my Staff feels that the reinspection program, gives us a high degree of assurance that that isn't the case.

Now I think you can go one step beyond that and infer from the fact that throughout the course of our inspection program, we found a number of problems at the site in quality assurance which tells us inspectors -- workers were not always doing their jobs right.

I think the fact that you had a very large amount of work looked at again in the process of this reinspection program by inspectors who were qualified, checking the work of inspectors who were of questionable qualifications, I think all of this gives you an inference, perhaps not quantitatively, but gives you an inference that the inspectors who did the initial work were capable of doing their job

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properly.

So in that sense, I answer the question that way.

Another point, though, I would like to make, if I could, is, I tried to express to this Board the confidence that I have -- more importantly the Board ought to be interested in the confidence my Staff has -- and I say this because the Staff has had to contend with major quality problems at Zimmer, at Midland. We've got serious quality assurance questions at Braidwood and at Clinton, and major reinspection efforts are underway to deal with these concerns.

I take a great degree of comfort out of hearing my Staff tell me that they feel pretty comfortable with this plant, because they don't buy in cheap. And I would think the Board would derive some degree of comfort from that.

Region III has been what I would say is very aggressive in its pursuit of construction problems. We have taken some very strong regulatory actions in plants under construction. We are not afraid to deal with concerns when we have them. The fact that the Staff feels comfortable with Byron gives me a warm feeling.

MR. LEWIS: All it took was one question. That's all I have.

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JUDGE SMITH: Anything further for Mr. Keppler?

MR. CASSEL: No.

MR. MILLER: No.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Keppler, I want to thank you for coming. I thought it was appropriate for you to come, and we appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: I appreciate your having me. Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

JUDGE SMITH: Do you want to start the next panel this evening? We have fifteen minutes, or should we wait until tomorrow?

MR. MILLER: I think it makes sense to wait, myself.

MR. CASSEL: I would heartily concur in that.

JUDGE SMITH: I feel guilty leaving --

MR. MILLER: Maybe we ought to begin. I understand there are some quantity of minor corrections to prepared direct testimony, and perhaps we could get that out of the way in the fifteen minutes that are left.

JUDGE SMITH: We've got thirteen minutes.

One of the things we've overlooked this time is that those minor corrections, since they are on -- already on the copy that is in the transcript, do not have to be made on the record. I prefer they not be made, because there's

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a big gap, then, between the written testimony and where it starts making any sense.

MR. MILLER: Maybe what we should do is take these few minutes to advise the Board and the parties of what those corrections are, at least informally.

JUDGE SMITH: If there are no objections, we will do that now off the record.

The hearing for today is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 4:52 p.m., the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, August 2, 1984.)

CERTIFICATE OF PROCEEDINGS -

2 This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the 3 NRC COMMISSION In the matter of: COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO., (Byron 1 & 2) Date of Proceeding: Wednesday, 8/1/84 Place of Proceeding: Rockford, Illinois were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Commission. 10 Mimie Meltzer 11 Official Reporter - Typed 12 13 14 15 16 Suzanne Young Official Reporter - Typed 17 18 Lugara Come 19 Official Reporter - Signature 20 21 22 23 24

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