ORIGINAL UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DOCKET NO:

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

(THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR STATION, UNIT No. 1)

50-289-SP

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of:

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

Docket No. 50-289 SP

(Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit No. 1) (Restart Remand on Management)

The Library
Richard's Hall
University Center
2986 North Second Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110
Wednesday, November 21, 1984

The hearing in the above-entitled matter reconvened, pursuant to recess, at BEFORE:

IVAN A. SMITH, Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Nuclear Reguatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

SHELDON J. WOLFE, Member Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

GUSTAVE A. LINENBERGER, JR., Member Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

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APPEARANCES:

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PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE SMITH: Are we ready to proceed?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. I have two preliminary matters that I would like to bring to the Board's attention.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I have one of my own, too.

After we adjourned last night I became concerned that I may have been unfair to Mr. Gamble in my characterization of his testimony. I have reviewed the transcript and I believe that in fact I have been unfair.

I disparaged in general terms his testimony calling it rather naive and simply. I don't think that is a fair comment. One, the testimony appears to me to be directed as an overall criticism of the investigation and, as such, it is not as I characterized it.

My concern is the application of his view of it to this particular adjudication is not instructive to us because of the expressly limited nature of the issue.

So I think it is unfortunate because Mr. Gamble has gone to some trouble to come forward and express his views, and that should not be discouraged by disparagment by any means. He should be encouraged to express his view when he feel that they are important, as he does. So for that we are appreciative.

Moreover, I should not really put labels on the testimony as such. We have discussed the weaknesses

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and strengths of it. That should be the characterization of the testimony on the actual substance of it and I am not pleased with the lable.

And, furthermore, I said he had a mechanical approach to how the Board views this, and I don't know if he has any approach as to how we view this evidence. I don't know what he knows about the issues.

Therefore, I am going to strike my remarks as being inappropriate appearing on transcript 29,034, beginning with line 23, the statement "Mr. Gamble's testimony is rather naive and simple" is stricken. Remaining, however, is "it is not instructive to us." That remains.

The next line beginning on line 25 is "He has a mechanical approach to how the Boards weigh evidence I believe." That statement continuing over to 29,035 will be stricken. Remaining will be "So with that you have not made a case for Mr. Gamble's testimony."

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith ---

JUDGE SMITH: I hope you will communicate that to Mr. Gamble.

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, I will. I would like to state our position on the record. We are opposed to striking of any portion of the record. We appreciate your comments today ---

JUDGE SMITH: It is there for -- I mean my point

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is that it is not a conclusion of this Board. However, it will physically remain obviously in the transcript.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. I will communicate your comments to Mr. Gamble.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Shall we proceed.

MS. BERNABEI: I have two housekeeping matters.

One has to do with service of the TMIA's motion for certification, directed certification. I inquired of my office yesterday evening and I found that Mr. Goldberg had been served, as I understand it, around 5 or 5:30, or his office had been served at 5 or 5:30 on Monday. So I suggest that he check with his office.

Secondly, there appears to have arisen a problem with the document room at Shaw Pittman for the materials or documents related to the training issue.

We made a request of Mr. Blake, or I think it was Mr. Blake on Monday, asking that since we were in hearings that there be provision made for Ms. Bradford to review documents in the later afternoon into the early evening on the training issue.

We were informed by a paralegal that that couldn't be done. I then asked Mr. Blake, and he told me that I would have to contact Ms. Bauser. Ms. Bauser wasn't in the office yesterday, and we are now on Wednesday and at least my minimal understanding of what is going on on

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this issue in terms of the document availability is that the document room may be closed today.

So we would request some direction from this Board that the document room either be maintained as open to some later time this evening for Ms. Bradford's review or sometime on Friday.

As the Board well knows, our time, as the other parties, has been taken up with this hearing and we haven't had an opportunity to review the training documents. So we would request some direction from the Board that they be available either later this evening or -- and I am talking now in the range of from 4 to 7 p.m., something in that nature -- or on Friday.

MR. BLAKE: Yesterday Ms. bernabei came to me and said would it be all right with me if Ms. Bradford reviewed documents at our training discovery room in our offices in Washington this evening from about 4 to 7. I said I just can't address it. I don't know what the arrangements have been on the training front between Ms. Bauser and TMIA. I don't know whether the documents are still in Washington or in the room. You will just have to call Ms. Bauser and find out. I don't know how to do it here or long distance.

I did make the observation on Thanksgiving eve that I didn't know whether or not there would be people

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available in our offices, particularly after working hours on Thanksgiving eve. I don't know what to do about it at this juncture. I don't know how to address it.

MS. BERNABEI: The documents are available at Shaw Pittman and that doesn't appear to be the problem. The problem is that we have been ---

JUDGE WOLFE: Has Ms. Bauser so advised you?
Have you contacted Ms. Bauser?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes. We didn't contact Ms. Bauser. We contacted a paralegal.

JUDGE WOLFE: Ms. Bradford shakes her head.
You have not contacted ---

MS. BRADFORD: We did not contact Ms. Bauser.

Ms. Bauser was not in the office yesterday. We were told

by a paralegal that we would have to contact Ms. Bauser. The

problem arises, as I understand it, is we have an agreement

with Shaw Pittman that we will advise them of any need to

use the documents by 3 p.m. the day prior to our using them,

especially if we are going to be using them after hours,

as would be the case today.

JUDGE SMITH: The arrangement that you have with Shaw Pittman was not pursuant to the Board's order. The Board has not ordered that you have access to Shaw Pittman's ---

MS. BERNABEI: For the Board's information, the documents have only been produced at the law firm. They

have not been produced to the parties. The only offer of the documents is pursuant to the document or in discovery responses at Shaw Pittman.

JUDGE SMITH: This would be then pursuant to the general discovery authorization and request for documents.

Well, hasn't discovery closed on that issue since testimony is overdue?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, the documents I understand are available for review. These are not additional documents. These are documents that were produced during the discovery period or that were due to be produced.

What we are asking is that Ms. Bradford, as I understand the other parties, be permitted a time where she can actually review.

MR. BLAKE: Why don't you just go and try to reach Ms. Bauser this morning, somebody, and let's deal with it at the bread or come back. I don't think the Board needs to be involved here.

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MS. BERNABEI: Well, I requested the Board be involved because obviously we are not getting cooperation from you. I mean, that's --

JUDGE WOLFE: Mr. Blake has made his position known, Ms. Bernabei. It would seem if you have trouble after you have contacted Ms. Bauser and there is no attempt at cooperation, then come back to us.

MS. BERNABEI: Fine. We will attempt -- if she is available we will contact her. If she is not, we will report to the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. I also understand -- on Friday afternoon I briefly looked at a letter from Ms. Weiss complaining also about availability of documents. But, do you have a separate position on the training issue that you are pursuing other than UCS?

MS. BERNABEI: No. We have -- if you remember, Judge Smith, we divided in some respects lead responsibility on some of the issues.

JUDGE SMITH: On training, yes, I remember.

MS. BERNABEI: On training. Because of TMIA's involvement in this portion of the hearing, some of those issues may be transferred to UCS. We haven't really formally talked about that or decided about that.

But, in any case, as I understand it we have been working under the same rules with Shaw, Pittman in #2-2-SueT

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ments and interrogatory responses are produced in mass, in one place. And we have access to both of them.

JUDGE SMITH: Anything else?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. I have two matters.

With respect to TMIA's motion to the Appeal Board for directed certification, I talked to my office last night and we do have now in our office in Bethesda a copy of the motion. And we believe that we can respond to that motion without it affecting the hearing schedule here at all.

The second matter is that yesterday -- at the beginning of this proceeding yesterday, we identified those people who were sitting at counsel table. And I wanted to state for the record that yesterday I was joined for some time during the afternoon by Mr. Terry Harpster who was one of the investigators and authors of NUREG 0760. And he will probably be joining us again next week.

JUDGE SMITH: Any other preliminary business?

MR. BLAKE: Yes. I have reviewed the transcript

and I believe Mr. Bernabei has as well, and she is in

agreement that she mis -- I will leave the characteriza
tion to her -- in a question to Mr. Dieckamp.

MS. BERNABEI: In my question to Mr. Dieckamp,

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I suggested or had a premise statement that in fact Mr.

Crietz had contacted the Lieutenant Governor at a previous time. In fact, he did call the Lieutenant Governor but it's not correct in the impression that he had previously communicated. And that was not the intent of my question. Let me state the question and answer, and I would agree with Mr. Blake that it should be striken.

I would also move that those portions of Mr. Crietz's deposition that were addressed or formed the foundation for my questions be admitted into the record.

It appears on 28,960, Line 8: "Question: And doesn't he state that upon learning of those offsite releases he then contacted the Lieutenant Governor because previous information he had given the Lieutenant Governor indicated there were no offsite releases?

"Answer: Yes. And the record suggests that this is at 11:30 or something like that."

The guestion is correct except to the point that Mr. Crietz had given previous information to the Lieutenant Governor, which was incorrect. That is not the case and that's not what he suggests. That was simply a mistake on my part.

The rest of the question is correct. I would agree to strike that. And what I would also do --

JUDGE SMITH: Let's have the precise words which

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are striken.

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MS. BERNABEI: What I would propose -- well, I don't know if we can do this without asking Mr. Dieckamp an additional question.

What I would propose is Lines 10 through 12 as the incorrect portion of the question. I think in this case Mr. Dieckamp probably understood, as I did, that the sense of the question was contacting the Lieutenant Governor to inform him of offsite releases.

MR. BLAKE: Agreed.

MS. BERNABEI: You have no problem with that?

MR. BLAKE: No.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Fine.

MR. BLAKE: We would delete on Lines 10 through 12 the words "because previous information he had given the Lieutenant Governor indicated there were no offsite releases."

And the answer would still, I believe, be applicable. I will inform the Board if Mr. Dieckamp has a different view. I don't think there is a need to recall Mr. Dieckamp on this.

MS. BERNABEI: I would also -- and Mr. Blake may need some time to consider this, but I would also like to move in as TMIA exhibits for admission into the record portions of the Crietz and Lentz depositions on which #2-5-SueT

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we questioned Mr. Dieckamp, or the premise of which formed certain questions to Mr. Dieckamp. Specifically, the portions I suggest in the Criecz deposition of October 29, 1984, Page 20, Line 15 to Page 30, Line 5.

In addition, in the Lentz deposition, Page 105, Line 7 to Page 109, Line 1. I am trying to find the date right now of that deposition.

MR. BLAKE: Give me the last page and line on Lentz, please. And can I have the Lentz deposition back?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes, that's what we are trying to find. Page 105, Line 7 to Page 109, Line 1.

MR. BLAKE: I will have to review the Crietz deposition. I think right at this point I could address the Lentz deposition if I could just get my copy.

(Ms. Bernabei is looking through documents.)

JUDGE SMITH: Can't this be done at a break?

MS. BERNABEI: I think so if Mr. Blake would defer.

MR. BLAKE: Sure.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. BLAKE: I have a couple of items, Judge

JUDGE SMITH: You have no other items?

MR. BLAKE: I say, I have a couple of items.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, you have. All right.

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MR. BLAKE: One, yesterday Mr. Bernabei asked about arrivals at TMI. There was a reference to one of the identified exhibits. I said I would check on whether or not those particular pages were our best understanding or best information on arrivals at TMI. I couldn't do that last night. We need at least a working day to check with people.

And I will be back to the Board and the parties on that hopefully by Tuesday.

the prehearing conference -- my memory is not up to it -you indicated I believe that Judge Linenberger would like
to have some representation that we could refer to of
the control room to get an idea of positions or panels,
how the control room was set up. I have distributed this
morning to the parties and to the Board several documents.

One is a drawn figure overview of the control room. The remaining pages are photographs of the control room. It may be that that just provides a sort of reference. It may be at some point that you will want it marked as an exhibit.

I just leave it for your review and for the parties' review at the moment. And we can determine whether or not there is a need.

Now, in addition, on the overlay, on the drawing

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of the control room, we have pointed out where the reactor building pressure recorders and the reactor building pressure visual alarm and audio alarm appear in the control room. If you will look at your photographs for a minute, I will also orient you on those. I have not put a mark on the photographs, but just so that people are oriented.

If you take the photograph which is labeled TMI-2 Control Room A and look on the right-hand side of the photograph, the panel which is in the foreground of the picture, large panel, has a vertical surface, looks like maybe a couple of doors and then a sloping surface and then a more vertical sloping surface.

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There are two recorders which appear almost cut off on that page, on the more vertical sloping surface.

Those are the two reactor building pressure recorders.

Now, I will hold up mine so that the parties can orient themselves.

(Mr. Blake holds up document to parties)

Now, in looking at that same photograph, on the panel in the background of the picture, again looking at the right hand portion of the photograph, you will note that there are three boxes of indicators or three rectangular panels of indicators. Of those three --

JUDGE SMITH: Is that under the clock?

MR. BLAKE: To the right of the clock in the photograph. Of those three, the center one and the one on the left in each instance, the furtherest upper left hand corner alarm is, in that case, the reactor building pressure visual alarm, and again, I will hold it up to try to orient people if my description is not sufficient.

(Mr. Blake holds up document to parties)

Having oriented you to where they appear, you will note that the same two figures appear in the photograph labeled TMI-2 Control Room B, and I will hold that up again to make sure everybody sees this.

(Mr. Blake holds up document to parties)

They do not appear in C, which is the right hand

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portion of the panels, and on the photograph D of the control room, they will show up again on the panel, and I won't try to describe where, but you will be able to see them hopefully now that you are oriented.

I would point out only one thing on Control Room D photograph, and that is that these photographs were taken in the TMI-2 control room after the accident, and to the extent any other use is to be made of these, I point out that the large board which appears basically in the center of Photograph D, which is a matrix of the core, is a board that was placed in there after the accident to provide, I believe, in core temperature readings or orientation for the operators in the control room, and this was not a panel that was in place or existence prior to the accident.

So, I will leave the parties to review it and determine whether or not you want to make it an exhibit to refer to.

JUDGE SMITH: I see differences beyond the difference you describe in Control Room Photo A, compared to Control Room Photo B. I don't know if it is just my perspective or what, but it doesn't even seem to be the same room, with the exception of the display panels you have identified.

MR. BLAKE: My understanding is it is the same control room. A is a picture looking -- well, may I start

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you Judge Smith by looking at the overview of the control room if you would, for a second.

If you put these --

JUDGE SMITH: Never mind, I have it. Judge Linenberger has explained it to me. Thank you.

JUDGE LINENBERGER: I appreciate this very much, Mr. Blake. I would ask you one question about your comments of this added display board in the center that is shown in the middle of Photograph B.

You indicated that is a recent addition. Does it -- from the photograph, it looks as though it might just be a plywood panel or something stuck up there, and I am wondering to what extent it covers something that is of interest to operations, but --

MR. BLAKE: You have exceeded my knowledge. I don't know the answer.

JUDGE LINENBERGER: Fair enough. Let's not waste time on that.

MR. BLAKE: Mr. Chwastyk does, who is here, and probably for your information could answer it, but I just don't know the answer.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Anything else of a preliminary nature?

MR. BLAKE: You also asked, Judge Smith, and it might have been at the same time, that we provide someone

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to discuss the incores.

Again, I believe it was from Judge Linenberger.

Mr. Broughton, when he appears as a witness, will be prepared to discuss the incores.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. McBRIDE: Judge Smith?

JUDGE SMITH: Just a moment, Mr. McBride. Is there any additional preliminary business?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. BLAKE: In reviewing the transcript and the questions that were raised regarding my reference to additional Faust and McGovern statements that I intended to cite in my findings, I see there is some question regarding the purpose.

I am prepared to state my purpose, which is that I want before the Board a balanced indication of what these individuals said, and my intention in referring the Board to those pages of statements by Mr. McGovern and Mr. Faust are, indeed, to provide a different view of these individuals statements or knowledge of events on March 28th than the selected portions which were referred to by Ms. Bernabei in her questioning of Mr. Dieckamp.

That is the purpose, and I did not carry Mr. Dieckamp through them, or have him read those portions and

take up the hearing time to do that.

Finally --

MS. BERNABEI: Are you moving on to another matter?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, I am.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Perhaps I missed something, but I didn't refer to portions of those depositions at all, or interviews at all in my questioning.

JUDGE SMITH: You didn't say that, I don't believe.

MS. BERNABEI: No. I referred specifically to a chronology taken down by Mr. Marshall from Mr. McGovern, and secondly an interview of Mr. Faust.

The purpose for which I cross examined Mr. Dieckamp is that those were both interviews or chronologies available to the Company prior to sending the mailgram on May 9th. Our position is that we understood the Board's ruling, and I guess my understanding is confirmed after yesterday's discussion about the NUREG 0760 interviews, that there was — that because of the vast number of interviews and depositions before you in the joint mailgram exhibit, that you would want the parties to point you to specific portions in their examination of witnesses in order for you, the Board, to base any findings on them.

In accordance with that ruling, we have attempted through cross examination to draw out our case through the witnesses, and refer to those specific poritions of the

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depositions.

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I have no problem with Mr. Blake's suggestion if all parties are permitted to point out those portions of relevant depositions and interviews which they believe support their case.

However, I don't think there should be a collective -- a selective pointing out to the Board a selected selection of those depositions or interviews.

To give the Board an example, Mr. Chwastyk will be testifying today. By my count I think he has given four, at least four interviews to the NRC. There may be relevant portions of those interviews that we don't need to bring up during Mr. Chwastyk's cross-examination. However, it may be useful to cite to them in our findings.

It is those kinds of things I think that could be accommodated in Mr. Blake's suggestions, but I would say that it should be done on a basis where the parties have some ability to stipulate or agree among themselves as to what is necessary.

I think it would accommodate the Board because I think we will be here for a long time if every portion we want to site to, any of the parties, we are required to bring up on examination.

MR. BLAKE: Let me say that Ms. Bernabei has misrepresented what I said this very morning. I did not refer, I don't believe, to the deposition. I referred to portions of interviews of Faust and McGovern and that is what I told the Board I would like to cite to.

It is those portions of the interviews to which
Ms. Bernabei referred in her cross-examination of
Mr. Dieckamp which I believe do not fairly represent those
two individuals' views, and it is the other portions that
I cited, and I will put it in a notice to the Board and the

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partis in written form precisely what I am referring to.

With regard to the depositions, all I did yesterday was request that Ms. Bernabei give me her position on whether or not in addition we could put in portions of two depositions.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. I don't see what is before the Board to resolve.

Any other preliminary business?

MR. BLAKE: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, yesterday in the examination of Mr. Dieckamp Ms. Bernabei referred Mr. Dieckamp to a copy of a mailgram, a copy of the mailgram to Commissioner Kennedy.

Mr. Dieckamp's prepared written testimony refers to the mailgram to Congressman Udall and a copy to Commissioner Gilinsky.

In preparing for this case counsel was not aware that copies had been sent to the other Commissioners, even though as the very copy that Ms. Bernabei referred us to is an exhibit in a Congressional hearing, and that is in the joint stipulation. I think it points out the Board's wisdom in having the parties refer explicitly in the course of the proceeding to documents from all those volumes to which we will refer in our findings.

Mr. Dieckamp in preparing for this case I will

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represent had no recollection of copies being sent to the cther Commissioners as well, and I wanted the Board and the other parties to know that.

I have a question of Ms. Bernabei.

MR. BLAKE: First of all, in comment to Mr. Blake, we used that document in cross-examination of Mr. Dieckamp.

Mr. Dieckamp's answers and the documentary evidence before the Board is the only evidence before the Board and not Mr. Blake's comments.

I think it is somewhat unusual for counsel to comment on the testimony after the fact.

MR. BLAKE: It may be unusual, but I wanted to let the Board know that and the parties as well.

My question of you, Ms. Bernabei, is at transcript page 28,754 and 28,755 when you questioned Mr. Dieckamp --MS. BERNABEI: I am afraid I don't have that

MR. BLAKE: I will show it to you.

(Pause.)

When you questioned Mr. Dieckamp and stated
"What I am asking you was the fact that you sent Dr. Gilinsky
a copy of the mailgram while not sending it to the other
Commissioners indicate your concern or his concern about
GPU's failure to report information during the accident?"

And I ask you whether or not you were aware

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that Mr. Dieckamp sent copies to other Commissioners at the time you asked that question?

MS. BERNABEI: No, I was not. That was brought to my attention by my co-counsel, Ms. Doroshow, and that was specifically in response to a question from Mr. Goldberg about whether or not there was ever an intent -- and I think it was following up on my question of whether there was an intention to send it at any time to all NRC Commissioners.

At that point I think Mr. Dieckamp said, no, it wasn't in the nature of that kind of a document. Ms. Doroshow then brought to my attention that in fact it was included in the Congressional hearings, which was the first time I had noticed that.

MR. BLAKE: So co-counsel was, but you were not.

I appreciate that clarification.

MS. BERNABEI: That is correct. In fact, I had previously read that entry without noticing that the mailgram was explicitly sent to Commissioner Kennedy. I think in response to one of the staff's interrogatories to Mr. Gamble and TMIA I responded that I believed that supported the fact that it could be construed as a material false statement.

However, at the time I did not notice that the mailgram itself was addressed to Commissioner Kennedy.

MR. BLAKE: That is all I have.

JUDGE SMITH: I would also note along that line

that it seems to have been long ---

MR. BLAKE: It is in 0760, a reference to --JUDGE SMITH: Yes, it is a long common wisdom
that a copy was sent to Commissioner Gilinsky and no
reference to other Commissioners. I think the record is
probably clear now, or clear enough.

Any other preliminary business?

MS. BERNABEI: I have one motion I would like to make. It perhaps is a little tardy, but I think this is probably the appropriate time in the case to do this.

We would move to sequester the witnesses. We are about to have a number of witnesses, operating personnel that were in the control room at TMI-2 during the accident.

I think given that we are going to be having recollections and testimony about a fairly narrow range of events that it would be appropriate to sequester the witnesses and ask that they not be permitted to speak to each other about their testimony or the testimony of other witnesses that have appeared before this Board.

I think that would also include Mr. Dieckamp, to the extent that Mr. Dieckamp intended, and I don't know his intent, to remain at the hearing.

In the case of Mr. Dieckamp, I think there is an additional concern that as the President of GPU his presence may have some chilling effect on the other witnesse

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unintentional, but I think it may have that kind of effect.

JUDGE SMITH: First, let's take up Mr. Dieckamp, and I don't have to hear any arguments on that.

I wouldn't believe that I would expect to hear in a tribunal of justice a motion to exclude the accused from the very hearing to determine whether he told the truth or not, and I will just preemptorily deny that. It would be patently unfair, in violation of due process and requires no analysis beyond that.

Now with respect to the other witnesses --MS. BERNABEI: May I just make one note?

JUDGE SMITH: You are advised to make all your

arguments at the time you make them and not step them after you are dissatisfied with the Board's ruling and which tends to be arguing.

MS. BERNABEI: No, I am not arguing with the ruling.

I am just stating our position. This is not a criminal

trial. Mr. Dieckamp is not on trial. It is the company whose
integrity the Board is examining.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, we have ruled.

Now with respect to the fact witnesses, we will hear arguments on that.

What is your position, Mr. Blake? I think that there is probably some merit that some witnesses should be sequestered.

MR. BLAKE: I guess I would like an opportunity to consider this before I respond, and I would like to know in more detail what in particular the bases are for it, and I would like to know whether it is intended to address all future witnesses. This is not easy and there are always following instances of this inferences or implications of whether or not it was administered or implemented in accordance with whatever guidance comes out.

And I want to be sure that we know precisely what the grounds are, what the reach is and who is involved if we are going to be sequestering people.

I must say that at the outset my observation is that after five years and the number of times that these people have been questioned and whatever discussions in addition have gone on between them, that I think it is going to wind up being a fair amount of mechanical problem without much meaning.

I would like an opportunity to think about it a bit.

JUDGE SMITH: I would propose that some serious thought be given to sequestration with respect to Mr. Chwastyk, Mehler and Illjes. But beyond that I would have to see some justification for it.

JUDGE WOLFE: I would also for the parties to render some guidance by referring us to the Federal Rules

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rters, Inc. of Civil Procedure to the extent that they speak out on the sequestration of witnesses.

MS. BERNABEI: I can't cite the rule, but it is the so-called rule on witnesses and it is quite common, at least in my experience, in both civil and criminal trials.

JUDGE WOLFE: I would like to be shown that rule or some discussion of it.

MS. BERNABEI: Sure. In response to Mr. Blake's request for the bases for our request for a rule on witnesses, and, again, I am speaking now from my experience in this case which started in about June of this year, we took a number of depositions of many of the witnesses who the Board has indicated it will hear from.

At least two of the witnesses that I can recall stated that they were familiar with the depositions that had preceded them.

Mr. Arnold stated he was familiar with the document that was introduced in Mr. Moore's deposition.

Either Mr. Herbein or Mr. Miller indicated he was familiar with the deposition of the prior individual and some of the questioning. And I believe Mr. Broughton in his deposition, GPU Service Corporation Manger, indicated he was somewhat familiar with Mr. Moore's testimony.

It appeared during depositions generally that the witnesses had spoken to each other and were quite

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conversant with what had gone on in the deposition at a prior time.

The usual rule for witnesses and the reason we request it in this instance is because the best way to get the witnesses' actual memory or knowledge, at least at the present time, is to have it be untainted by communication or an attempt to somehow make his story or his recollection coincide with another's.

It is true it is five and a half years after the fact, but this kind of effort we found to some extent was existing in the depositions, and obviously we had no right at that time to request a rule on witnesses, but we would request it at this time and we think it is appropriate.

Again, given your at least preliminary thoughts, Judge Smith, I would say that the three witnesses you have mentioned, that is Mr. Chwastyk, Mr. Mehler and Mr. Illjes, is probaby where it is least required because to some degree their stories are very much down on paper and at least we feel they have been fairly consistent.

We think where there is less information and the testimony may be fresher or questioning in areas that have not previously been questioned are higher level management, including Mr. Miller and some of the GPU Service Corporation people.

So my sense would be that is where it is most

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needed. That is my representation to Mr. Blake as to why we requested it.

JUDGE WOLFE: And would you repeat once again, you say that you didn't bring this up at an earlier time for what reason?

MS. BERNABEI: I didn't think the witnesses were in the nature of fact witnesses where there might be a danger of this sort.

JUDGE SMITH: So do I understand you are not asking for sequestration with respect to Chwastyk, Meher and Illjes?

MS. BERNABEI: No, we are, with all witnesses.

I think it is appropriate for all witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. The other witnesses -what should we do? What should be our step? Can we proceed
under a temporary sequestration this morning so we can
get moving, and then address the broader sequestration after
there is an opportunity to consider and for you to specifically name the people that you wish to be included?

MS. BERNABEI: My request is for all witnesses from here on out.

JUDGE SMITH: But we are not granting the request until we have a further opportunity for you to support by responding to Judge Wolfe's citation and for you to specify why all witnesses, without differentiation, should

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be included, because I don't think we can just grant sequestration automatically simply upon request. I think there has to be a demonstrated need, and I don't think just by saying all witnesses you meet that burden.

JUDGE WOLFE: In any event, who is present now in the hearing room other than I take it, Mr. Chwastyk?

MS. BERNABEI: I don't know. None of our

witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: No witnesses. All right.

JUDGE SMITH: Do we have a potential witness in

Mr. Craig? Is there a potential for him to testify?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, I don't think so.

JUDGE SMITH: Under no event.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't believe it will be

necessary.

JUDGE SMITH: How about Mr. Harpster?

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't believe so.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

Is there anybody in the room that has the

expectation to testify?

(No response.)

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Well, let's proceed ---

MR. McBRIDE: Excuse me, could I be heard

on this?

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, yes, certainly.

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MR. McBRIDE: Because we do represent

Mr. Chwastyk, Mr. Mehler, Mr. Illjes and Mr. Kunder, and
this is a different matter entirely I think than what
occurred during the cheating proceeding, because there you
did not have any prior testimony of the witnesses. You
had some investigators' statements, but it was a rather
sketchy record.

When Judge Milhollon imposed the sequestration order, we understood the basis for it and we didn't object to it. But here the witnesses have given a very large number of statements on prior occasions, in some cases as many as nine on this one matter. 'It doesn't happen to be my client, but as I understand it, Mr. Miller has given that many statements.

But as Mr. Berabei said, Mr. Chwastyk has given four statements to the NRC on this matter alone and he subjected himself to a deposition by her in September of this year.

I think the chance that Mr. Chwastyk might change his testimony as a result of an encounter with people who remain his friends and with whom he socializes from time to time is essentially nonexistent. He is going to testify under oath and he is going to testify to the best of his ability, and I really don't think that there is any need it in this context.

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These people, many of them still work together.

They have to work side by side. I think given the body of the testimony that has already built up on this subject, that it is really unnecessary and very, very hard to police.

You know, if you order it, we will make it clear to them and we will try to make it work, but I really feel strongly that it isn't necessary.

MS. BERNABEI: If I can just respond in very short order. This Board as, Judge Smith, you have said it very often, is charged with making a de novo review and an examination of the witnesses. Hopefully, and I expect that you will not be relying in large part on the interviews, but you will be relying from the witnesses that appear before you.

The whole purpose, as I understand of this hearing, and the Appeal Board's concern, was that this issue be examined de novo and not relying on prior interviews. That is why I think it important that the witnesses' memories be as fresh as they are.

Secondly, I think Mr. McBride's point that the people work side by side is precisely the concern we have. There are pressures on people because they still work for the company. Mr. Chwastyk does not, but most of the witnesses still do. There are pressures on them, and I think in some cases it would aid the witnesses themselves to not

Sim 4-14

be subjected to any pressures from their peers.

So I think to that extent that is a factor which would work to support a rule on witnesses.

MR. McBRIDE: Judge Smith, can I make a representation to you that I do not know of a single client who I represent, whether they work at Three Mile Island or no longer do who feels under the slightest pressure to testify in any way other than truthfully in this proceeding.

Mr. Chwastyk has had no contact whatsoever, to my knowledge, with GPU about his testimony today. He is here to testify under oath, will do so, testify truthfully and he just informed me off the record that he has no objection to Mr. Dieckamp being here today.

He doesn't feel under this sort of pressure, and I think we are making this up.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. The question of sequestration at NRC hearings is not a simple matter. There is some law on it. Boards have been found to have erred by imposing sequestration orders without sufficient basis. There was a sequestration order in the cheating phase of the hearing which apparently the parties agreed to. I don't know.

Apparently everyone believed it had benefits, and it may very have had benefits, but it also had a down-side to it, and that is persons were accused of misconduct based upon an evidentiary record that they were not even

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aware of and those accusations have in some instances continued to attach to them and it is to me simply an affront to any concept of justice that persons can be accused of misdeeds and have findings made to that extent and never even know who is accusing them.

This is one of the downsides of sequestration.

I recognize the benefits and the disadvantages and there has to be a balancing. There has to be, No. 1, a very, very strong demonstration of need. But in this very proceeding persons have been accused and have been punished in secret proceedings, much to my personal dismay.

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And to the extent that it can be avoided, it will be avoided. For example, I understand that after the hearing that one of the operators named G or H was removed from his career as a licensed operator, although that was not the Board's intention. But it was a product of this hearing and was something agreed upon by the Commonwealth and the Licensee.

I think that's an absolute violation of that man's due process, and I won't be a party to that type of activity unless it is absolutely necessary for a broader ruling on the public safety.

So, we will hear arguments at the appropriate time. In the meantime to preserve the position, we will have a temporary sequestration at least through this morning. And that is that Mr. Chwastyk nor anyone else in this room may discuss with any other witness the nature of Mr. Chwastyk's testimony this morning until we have a permanent Order.

MR. MC BRIDE: Did you say may and you intended to say may not discuss --

JUDGE SMITH: May not. Oh, absolutely, may not.

MR. MC BRIDE: I have a problem. And I'm not trying to quarrel with your ruling but I'm trying to understand it. Do I need to leave the room and go make a call to the plant? These people, some of them may be

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out there. For all I know, they may be side by side in an office.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. I'm not saying -I'm saying we want to get on with Mr. Chwastyk's testimony.
We are going to give the parties an opportunity to address
the issue.

In the meantime until we can address it with full knowledge of the law and facts, I want a temporary Order that Mr. Chwastyk's testimony this morning not be communicated outside the hearing room by Mr. Chwastyk, himself, you or by transcript reading to the other witnesses until we can resolve it.

MR. MC BRIDE: I've got two more problems. And I'm an officer of the Board, and I want to abide by your ruling. And that's my problem.

We have got a television camera staring me in the face.

JUDGE SMITH: Exactly. Right.

MR. MC BRIDE: What can we -- how can we not communicate --

JUDGE SMITH: You are right, exactly right. I don't know what to do about that. I simply don't know.

MR. MC BRIDE: That's my problem. As an officer of the Board, I have to abide by your ruling, but I am also an attorney for some of these other people --

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JUDGE SMITH: I understand that. That may be a difficulty you have and will have to work out. I don't know. I am saying that the law does recognize in some instances sequestration.

And we are unable to make the necessary weighings, and so perhaps the difficulty is that we -- I don't know. I mean, I am presented with a multifaceted problem. It certainly is not a run-of-the-mill, textbook problem.

Here you are representing several witnesses;
here is the public interest; here is the Staff; there are
many parties, there is the Commonwealth waiting to use
this information. I don't know how to afford perfect
justice to everybody. It's beyond me, to tell you the
truth.

MR. MC BRIDE: I can solve the problem for you I think.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE SMITH: Go ahead.

MR. MC BRIDE: Because I --

JUDGE SMITH: Really, that's great.

MR. MC BRIDE: I'm trying to abide by your ruling. I will not convey the substance of Mr. Chwastyk's testimony to any other client while your temporary ruling is in effect. If you put a permanent ruling in effect, we will abide by that.

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But I think that we are between a rock and a hard place. I think we either have to dissolve the ruling immediately or we have to tell the television --

JUDGE SMITH: That's right.

MR. MC BRIDE: -- cameras to leave.

JUDGE SMITH: You are exactly right. You have pointed out a problem that it seems to me goes one way or the other.

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me what has been done in some other proceedings --

JUDGE SMITH: I beg your pardon?

MS. BERNABEI: It seems to me that what is done in other proceedings is that there is guidance from the attorney and, you know, who knows how effective this is.

I don't know that this is very effective. But there is guidance from the attorney to the individuals that they should attempt to avoid press contact.

Let me just say, in terms of what we are talking about, I don't think there is really a serious problem, given the fact that the depth of detail that we are talking about is not going to be conveyed in a television program. It's unlikely to be conveyed in great depth in a newspaper article. I think the kinds of details we are talking about and we are worried about, that's not going to be a problem.

MR. MC BRIDE: I disagree strongly, and I want

#5-5-SueT

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that.

to tell you why. Yesterday when I spoke to Mr. Chwastyk
to inform him about the change in the schedule from 9:30 to
9 this morning and told him to be here, he told me that when
he got in his car yesterday he turned on the radio. The
very first thing he heard was the testimony of Mr. Dieckamp
and his own name. It was coming over the radio live.

So, I'm not creating the problem. I'm bringing it to your attention.

right. The only party requesting sequestration is TMIA.

All right. To the extent that TMIA does not care if the purpose of sequestration is defeated because of the presence of an open public hearing, that's fine. So, that problem is solved. They do not ask for that type of protection. So, we don't have to worry about that. If the other witnesses learn about the testimony through the media, that is satisfactory and that is of no moment.

And she agrees.

MS. BERNABEI: That's right.

JUDGE SMITH: So, that seemed to be an unsolvable problem and that has been solved.

Now, the other problem remains about your position. I --

MR. MC BRIDE: I don't have any problem with

#5-6-SueT

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JUDGE SMITH: So, it seems to me then we can proceed temporarily until we can grapple with the issue temporarily with a sequestration Order; and that is that no one in this room communicate to the other witnesses, including you, Mr. Chwastyk, the substance of Mr. Chwastyk's testimony this morning.

MR. MC BRIDE: Can I just help you with the pronunciation? It's Chwastyk.

JUDGE SMITH: Chwastyk. All right. Thank you.

Now, with that may we get to the testimony of Mr. Chwastyk?

MR. GOLDBE G: Unfortunately not, because I

have two other brief matters.

I was given this morning two copies of yesterday transcript. One of them is correctly marked "Tuesday, November 20th, 1984" with what I believe is the correct pagination. Another copy is incorrectly marked "Monday, November 19th" with what I think is the correct pagination. So there is at least one copy of yesterday's transcript which is incorrectly identified on the cover as being the transcript from Monday, November 19th.

It probably is sufficient if everyone checks and makes sure their transcripts are correctly identified on the cover.

The second item, I know we all want to get on with Mr. Chwastyk's testimony but yesterday toward the end

5-7-SueT

of the day the Board asked Mr. Bernabei to make a showing as to which portions of Mr. Gamble's testimony she believed should be accepted by the Board, consistent with the Board's ruling on Mr. Gamble's testimony vis-a-vis the scope of the issue in this proceeding.

Ms. Bernabei requested that she be given overnight to do that. My question is, will she be making that showing today, as I understood she would be doing, or is that going to be deferred to some later time in the hearing?

MS. BERNABEI: I expected fully to go forward. We have addressed the Board's question. I also have a proposal, assuming that the Board -- if the Board allows any portion of Mr. Gamble's testimony, we would propose that he appear after Mr. Moseley because in that case all of his testimony, the rebuttal and direct, could come in and there wouldn't really be as many problems for the Board to determine once it determined the scope of Mr. Moseley's testimony. He is on for today.

So that would be my suggestion, but we are ready to go forward in answer to your question if you would like.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, I think that probably it should be your option because it would be your burden and Mr. Gamble's burden if he were to come here and not be permitted to testify. Yet I see much merit, too, in waiting

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until Mr. Moseley appears or it is determined that he doesn't appear. What is your choice?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, what I would suggest -
JUDGE SMITH: But since you made a recommendation, I guess your choice is to defer the entire matter
until Mr. Moseley testifies.

MS. BERNABEI: No. I didn't make myself clear. What I would propose is to bring before the Board our proposal in terms of what portions of the testimony we think fits within the Board's ruling, reserving of course our objection to the ruling. But within that ruling, we made a good faith effort to take out the portion of the testimony that we believe would conform to that ruling.

I think at that point the Board can decide whether or not it will allow any portion in --

JUDGE SMITH: There will be some. I think we can decide at this point it will be some testimony.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, does that mean there will be some testimony even if Mr. Moseley doesn't testify?

Have we resolved the question of whether Mr. Gamble's testimony is purely rebuttal testimony?

JUDGE SMITH: No, that was left open. We left it open for them to look at it overnight and come back with selected portions which might be relevant, factual testimony. And we suggested that certain -- by our own

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observations -- portions might very well be. So, that is correct.

However, I just don't think it's right for Mr. --

MS. BERNABEI: I agree.

JUDGE SMITH: -- Chwastyk to be sitting here all this time while we have gone over so many housekeeping matters.

MS. BERNABEI: I agree.

JUDGE SMITH: Is there any possibility that Mr. Chwastyk's examination could be completed this morning?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I have no problem with completing mine. I think, in terms of all the parties, there will be a problem. Mr. Blake indicated to me that he had extensive cross-examination.

JUDGE SMITH: Since -- all right, let us at least for now defer your arguments on Mr. Gamble's testimony. We will probably find some voids in the hearing where we can do that without loss of efficiency. So, let's defer it until a more convenient time.

MS. BERNABEI: Could we propose Tuesday whenever we resume?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that's fine. But how about my idea that we may find voids in our schedule and then that would be a good thing to plug into a void so that we #5-10-SueT 1

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can have more efficiency? Sometimes we run out of witnesses and everyone is sitting around, and we could bring
this up and use that time, since there is no urgency on
it.

MS. BERNABEI: I guess I would just like to get the Board's initial ruling, at least as to what we consider direct -- or as I understand has been interpreted as direct -- portions and I guess --

JUDGE SMITH: You think it would be helpful for your long term planning to have an early ruling?

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I don't know early. I think it would be useful to everyone. It may influence the Staff. I don't know. It may influence the Staff as to whether or not they want to call Mr. Moseley. I don't know. I think it could be useful for all the parties.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Then, let's leave it that we will take it up at the earliest appropriate opportunity.

MR. GOLDBERG: One question about the temporary sequestration Order. Do I understand that it applies to TMIA also, and that TMIA is not permitted to discuss with any future witnesses the testimony of Mr. Chwastyk?

JUDGE SMITH: Does anybody move that TMIA -If don't recognize any quid pro quo. You know, this is not
an exchange or a bargaining situation. If anybody is asking

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that, we will entertain that motion.

MS. BERNABEI: My motion covered basically operational personnel and management. I didn't anticipate it would cover Moseley or Gamble. I guess what Mr. Goldberg is suggesting is that it --

MR. BLAKE: That's obvious. Judge Smith, the problem with this sequestration business comes because at 9:30 in the morning on November 21st, it pops out with a request for sequestration. Doggone it, we ought to get a written request with the bases spelled out and an identification of the people to whom it is to apply from TMIA, and we ought to have it on Monday so that the parties will be in a position to address this, and the Board with some degree of precision next Tuesday when we come back for hearing.

It now is a mush. For example, I just heard earlier today the Board to say: Look, everybody in the room, doggone it, abide and don't talk about Chwastyk's testimony, whatever he says today. That's TMIA in the room, the Licensee. I mean, for gosh sakes, that's -that was my common understanding.

But my suggestion is that we get a written proposal that we know what to deal with.

JUDGE SMITH: As we have discussed this back and forth, you have pointed out a problem that I overlooked,

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and you have pointed out a problem I have overlooked, and I think we are rushing into the matter with undue haste. Yet, it seems to me that there should be some simple way to accommodate having this man testify, get on with it, and preserve the issue.

MS. BERNABEI: We have no problem -- let me just answer Mr. Goldberg. We have no problem. We fully understand. Our motion was with regard to operating and management personnel. We have no problem if Mr. Goldberg wants to extend the Order to Gamble and Moseley. I have no problem with that.

It wasn't my initial thinking, because I considered them a part of NRC Staff, or former NRC Staff.

But I have no problem extending it and agreeing that we will not speak to them about testimony, none whatsoever.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, is there anything wrong with us proceeding with Mr. Chwastyk this morning on the basis that no one in this room communicate to any witness the substance of his testimony until we can further rule on it? It may very well be that we will rule that the temporary Order is lifted; otherwise, the only alternative I can see is to adjourn for the day and hear the arguments. And I don't want to do that.

MR. GOLDBERG: Judge Smith, I was going to propose just that. I think we can all get on with this if

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we simply instruct everyone in this room, including Mr. Chwastyk, not to discuss his testimony with anyone else until you have had a chance to consider the matter further.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. That is the ruling as it stands right now. But you have a motion I believe, Mr. Goldberg, that -- and I forget what it is. Does this apply to what?

MR. GOLDBERG: It was a question. I want to understand the extent of the temporary Order, and it occurred to me that Mr. Gamble may be appearing. He mentions Mr. Chwastyk's name in his testimony and I was curious as to whether TMIA pelieves it feels it is free to discuss Mr. Chwastyk's testimony while no one else is.

That's simply an inquiry.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. And I observed that I don't believe it is a quid pro quo situation. It is not a bargaining item. However, it would also seem to me that the very arguments that TMIA makes for sequestration with respect to certain witnesses could be turned right around in that direction. So, I don't know. But --

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, and I don't think we need to discuss it anymore, and as I understand the temporary ruling no one here will discuss Mr. Chwastyk's testimony with any prospective witnesses.

JUDGE SMITH: Until further ordered. Yes. And,

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then you have to bear in mind that Mr. Gamble will be called in part at least as a rebuttal witness. So, I don't know how you can enforce sequestration with respect to a rebuttal witness.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, he is not going to be rebutting Mr. Chwastyk's testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: Right. Okay. That's enough. The sequestration Order is in effect temporarily with respect to Mr. Chwastyk.

MR. MC BRIDE: Judge Smith --

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. MC BRIDE: -- I've been trying to take up a preliminary matter with respect to Mr. Chwastyk's testimony. Are we at that point where I can do that?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. MC BRIDE: We have a number of corrections to the transcript of the deposition that he gave in this proceeding under subpoena from TMIA on September 25th, 1984. We have been rushing along. I have them in hand-written form. A copy of the handwritten changes are being typed in a law office downtown. I am hoping that they are going to be here this morning so that I can distribute them to the parties to have them.

But I just wanted to alert you so that if a question is asked from the deposition there may be a

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transcript correction. And I might have to jump in or the witness might have to jump in to so correct the transcript on the spot.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Very good. Will there be sufficient copies of the typed corrections?

MR. MC BRIDE: I asked that a dozen be brought down.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. With that, may we proceed with Mr. Chwastyk.

Mr. Chwastyk, would you stand and accept the oath, please?

(Mr. Chwastyk is sworn by Judge Smith.)

MR. MC BRIDE: May the record reflect that my name is Michael F. McBride. My appearance has heretofore been noted in this proceeding, and that I am counsel for the witness.

Whereupon,

JOSEPH J. CHWASTYK

was called as a witness at the instance of the Intervenor,
Three Mile Island Alert, and having first been duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Chwastyk, you were called at the instance of the Intervenor, Three Mile Island Alert.

Would you state your name, please?

WITNESS CHWASTYK: My name is Joseph J. Chwastyk.

JUDGE SMITH: You may inquire. #5-16-SueT 1 2 CROSS EXAMINATION 3 BY MS. BERNABEI: Q Mr. Chwastyk, directing your attention to INDEXXX 5 March 28th, 1979, what was your position at that time? A At that time I was Shift Supervisor at Three 6 7 Mile Island, Unit 1 and 2. How long had you worked at TMI at that time? 8 At that time, it was approximately ten years. 9 What were your general duties and responsibilities 10 0 11 in the position as Shift Supervisor? A Basically the safe and efficient operation of the 12 13 Three Mile Island Nuclear unit. 14 Q Who, if anyone, did you supervise in that 15 position? A I supervised in each unit a shift of operators 16 which included foremen, a number of CROs -- that's control 17 room operators -- and a number of auxiliary operators. 18 19 end #5 Joe flws 20 21 22

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	Q	And	what	shift	did	you	WO	rk on	March	28th,	19797
What	shift	wer	re you	work.	ing	at t	hat	time	?		

- A Well, March 27th I worked 3 to 11 shift.
- Q Okay. And was that your normal shift during this period?
 - A We worked the rotating shift, yes.
- Q And in that routine shift, who in the normal course of affairs did you supervise, by name?
 - A I am sorry, I didn't hear that question.
- Q Who were the individuals by name that you supervised in the normal course of affairs during this period, on the 3 to 11 shift?

A I hesitate, because I don't recall at the time who my shift foreman in Unit 2 was. It was either Carl Guthrie or Bill Conaway. I am not certain of that. I had -- the control room operators I think were Ted Illjes, John Kidwell, Charles Mell, Chuck Mell, I am not certain that I recall the aux operators.

Now, these are the Unit 2 personnel only. There was another shift in Unit 1 also.

- Q And you supervised them as well?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, directing your attention to March 28, 1979, how did you first learn of the accident?
 - A I was first made aware that there was a problem

from a telephone call from my brother, who was in Philadelphia at the time, or heard some -- or heard from somebody in Philadelphia about a news report of a problem at Three Mile Island.

As I stated earlier, I worked the 3 to 11 shift the night before, and this was rather early in the morning, eight, nine o'clock time frame. I really didn't pay too much attention to it, I thought it was maybe a trip or something of that nature, and I went back to bed, quite frankly.

- Q And some time after that did you report to work?
- A Some time after that, yes, I did. It was about noon that I reported to Three Mile Island.
 - Q And to whom did you report at that time?

A I reported to the Unit 1 control room, and there were a number of people there; to say that I actually reported to them I am not sure is an accurate statement.

I reported to the Unit 1 control room, and I remember talking to Greg Hitz, and I believe I talked a little bit with Mr. Jim Seelinger.

- Q Were you briefed on the situation of the status of the reactor at that time?
- A I was briefed to the extent that the people in Unit 1 control room understood the status at Unit 2.
 - Okay. What were you told?

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A Specifically, I don't know that I can really recall. You know, it was just a synopsis of where they were in terms of the reactor, things like the reactor was tripped, they had a problem with temperatures.

I really can't say specifically all the details that was passed on.

Q I understand. When you say they had a problem with temperatures, can you describe as best you can what you were told?

A No, I really can't. I just -- when I said there was a problem with temperatures, I make the assumption that was part of what was discussed. I don't recall specifically at all.

- Q Did you report to Unit 2 some time after that?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q And how long a period after that did you report to Unit 2?

A I would say it was in the time frame of ten or fifteen minutes after I reported to Unit 1 control room.

- Q So, about twelve noon; twelve ten?
- A Somewhere between 12 and 1 o'clock, as far as I recall.
- Q Okay. Were you briefed at that time on the status of the reactor and the condition?
 - A Yes, I was.

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And what were you told at that time? 0 2 3 5 basis to cool the core. 8 pressure, radiation reading, for that time? 9 10 anything specific. 11 12 you did learn of radiation readings? 13 14 15 16 17 18 MS. BERNABEI: Maybe not. 19 JUDGE SMITH: No. 20 21 and I will provide the Board my copy. 22 BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing) 23 24 indicates does it not, that you did learn in your briefing 25

Basically, that -- a brief background of what had happened in terms of the reactor tripping and that type thing, and the fact that at the present time we were operating running some amount of water into makeup system, and then cycling the electro-magnetic relief block valve on a periodic Q Did you discuss any other reading of temperature A I am certain I did; but again, I cannot recall Do you remember testifying at a prior time that Do I remember testifying to that? No. One of many prior times. I would like to refer you to page 5 of your deposition. For the record, this is a deposition taken of Mr. Chwastyk on September 25, 1984. MR. BLAKE: Does the Board have any copies. MS. BERNABEI: Let me share with Mr. Chwastyk, I refer you to the first answer on page 5, which Federal Reporters

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of radiation level readings?

A Yes, it does.

Q Now, did you have any discussion in the period about core damage, to your memory?

A Again, I don't recall specifically. I have a recollection of discussing core damage to the degree that some people thought there may have been some, or some people didn't think there was any.

But again, not anything specific.

Q Were there any indicators that you knew of at that time that there was some core damage?

A That I knew at that time?

Q That you learned about at that time, that is correct.

A Based on the information I had at the plant, in terms of the temperatures, the T-hots, the radiation level readings, et cetera, I made the assumption that we did have some kind of radiation release that was pretty significant, and I think the natural conclusion was that there was some sort of core damage.

Q And you say you also base this assumption or understanding on the T-hots. Those would be the hot leg temperatures, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q And what is your memory or understanding of how

the readings on the hot legs -- or the hot leg temperature readings at that time?

A When I got to the control room on that afternoon, the T-hot temperature indicators were pegged -- I believe they peg at 720 degrees.

Q What did you do in terms of taking over responsibility at the time you arrived in Unit 2 control room after being briefed?

A Well, after I had been briefed, I noticed that

Mr. Zewe, who was in charge of directing the operators

in the control room, was quite busy in other matters, and

I thought I saw a place in which I could help, and that was

to relieve Mr. Zewe in directing the operators at the

console, and I recommended that and eventually it occurred.

Q If we could refer to the diagram of the control room, which has been provided us by Mr. Blake --

MR. McBride: Excuse me. We never got a copy.

Is there one for the witness?

MS. BERNABEI: We will bring you one in a second. The witness is the important one here. Mr. Blake, do you wish to mark this as your exhibit?

MR. BLAKE: I really provided that at the Board's request. I don't have a preference, nor do I have any objection in marking it.

MS. BERNABEI: I just want to mark it for the

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rters, Inc. 25 record as someone's exhibit. I would propose TMIA, although Mr. Blake provided it. I think it might be more appropriate as a Licensee exhibit.

MR. BLAKE: That is fine. I think this set of five pages has been adequately identified on the record by me this morning. It is five pages, one of which is a drawing overview of the TMI-2 control room, and entitled:

Control Room Floor Plan. The other four pages are photographs entitled: TMI-2 Control Room A, B, C, and D.

And I request that it be identified as Licensee Mailgram Exhibit 1.

I have provided three copies to the court reporter.

JUDGE SMITH: There are no objections, apparently, to the offer. Therefore, Licensees Mailgram Exhibit 1 is received into evidence.

(Above mentioned document is received into evidence as Licensee Mailgram Exhibit No. 1)

BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Chwastyk, referring now to Licensee Exhibit 1, can you indicate the console to which you referred? I am talking now about the first page of that exhibit.

A Well, the console, as I referred to it, is basically that area from the shift supervisor's office on to the next wall with all those different numbered consoles indicated

there.

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Q You said there is essentially two tiers of consoles is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And where were you located or positioned at the time you were assisting Mr. Zewe?

A At the time I was assisting Mr. Zewe, I was in the area where it states on Exhibit 1 there operators base line. In that area.

Q If you can now estimate for us how long is the tier, or the console which appears on the outer portion nearest the control room -- excuse me -- furtherest from the supervisor's office.

A I am not sure I know where you mean. Are you talking about consoles 3, 4, and 5, as labeled here on Exhibit No. 1?

Q 29, 27, 19, 18, on around.

A How far away from where?

Q How long is it? Just an estimate.

A I would say in the area of twenty feet from 29 to the corner where 17 starts.

Q And how long would be the first tier? That is, what is marked Console 3, 4, 5, and 6?

A I would say that width between the corner of 5 to the corner of 3 would be in the area of twenty to twenty-five

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Q And how far is the desk, or the operators base line which you pointed out to us, and the two consoles? How far away?

A Well, the desks, as I remember them, say, to Console No. 4 was about maybe eight to ten feet.

Q Now, during the time you were assisting Mr. Zewe, who else was in the control room?

A There were an awful lot of people in the control room at the time. I don't recall everybody that was there. I do know a few people that were there that come to mind, including Mike Ross, Gary Miller was in the Supervisor's Office, I think Hugh McGovern, Bubba Marshall -- these are some of the people I recall being there.

Q Was Mr. Mehler there at this time?

A Mr. Mehler was in the control room during this time frame. I seem to recall when I initially got to the Unit 2 control room, he was not present.

- Q Now, to whom did you report on March 28th?
- A To whom?
- Q From whom did you take directions, supervision on that date?
 - A You are referring after I --
 - Q After you got to Unit 2.
 - A After I got to Unit 2, and relieved Bill Zewe, I

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reported directly to Mr. Miller, I assume. It is very difficult to say, because it wasn't a 2 direct reporting line. Mr. Miller was in charge. 3 Now, I am referring specifically to March 28th. Yes. 5 On that date you remember taking directions from 6 Gary Miller? I am trying to establish primarily whom you 7 took directions from on that day. 8 A Yes. Basically, when I took over directing the 9 operations, it was with the directive that we not make any 10 changes without Mr. Miller's approval. 11 And how long during the day on March 28th did that 12 direction or instruction remain in effect, that you not make 13 any changes without Mr. Miller's permission? Well, I think that directive was in effect until 15 -- until the time we decided to initiate high pressure 16 injection and reflood the reactor coolant system. 17 Q Can you describe for us generally how decisions were 18 made in the Unit 2 control room on March 28th, from your 19 perspective? 20 21

I don't know that I can answer that without knowing what type of decision you are talking about.

The decisions about what strategy to employ, what flow rate -- general operating decisions on that day.

In terms of direction in which we would take to

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deral Reporters, Inc. recover the plant, those decisions were being made by Mr. Miller, but in concert with a group of people that he had advising him in the shift supervisor's office.

Q That was the so-called, 'think tank?' Is that correct. What has been come to known after the fact as the 'think tank?'

A I would assume so. I am not sure of that, because
I think there also was a think tank offsite somewhere that
was referred to as a think tank.

Q Now, at this time did you understand -- what did you understand about whether you were operating the reactor in accordance with operating or emergency procedures?

MR. BLAKE: Judge Smith, I wonder if at this juncture I might just inquire, because I don't know whether or not to object.

There have been a number of rulings about the scope of the proceeding, and I think we all agreed on what the issue is, and there have been a number of instances throughout discovery where requests were made to inquire of the Company and Company personnel beyond the specific subject matters of the Dieckamp mailgram pressure spike, hydrogen -- hydrogen combustion ignition instructions regarding use of electrical equipment.

The questions certainly of Mr. Dieckamp have ranged across the gambit of whatever he knew and whatever was on

his mind.

I raise the point now because as Mr. Chwastyk comes -- Mr. Chwastyk is a key figure in this proceeding as well, and to the extent there are questions such as the one earlier today of Mr. Chwastyk regarding hot leg temperatures which was asked and answered to which I didn't object, that was one of the plant conditions or parameters which in earlier discovery was not inquired into, not allowed to have been inquired into by the Board when it was sought to be inquired into in interrogatories by TMIA except to the extent it was a condition to which Mr. Dieckamp may have had knowledge or people had communications with Mr. Dieckamp about it, or he was privy to communications.

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I don't know whether the same ground rule is going to be used here with Mr. Chwastyk, and in any event, I would be concerned if the testimony of Mr. Chwastyk is fairly broad today and if it is reviewed or later argued as a precedent for inquiry of other witnesses.

So at the moment I make the observation and I do not object, but we do have a fair amount of history now on what would be the appropriate lines of inquiry on the issue which we are addressing in this phase of the hearing.

MS. BERNABEI: If I may respond to Mr. Blake.

The purpose of the questioning is to establish Mr. Chwastyk's understanding of the conditions of the reactor, because I think it is important as to his understanding of whether he interpreted the spike to indicate core damage. I think that is an essential part of the case.

It has always been our position that operators and site personnel did not operate in a vacuum. They took into consideration other parameters. We basically lost that point before the Board on other than the incore thermocouple temperatures.

In any case, I think what we have heard from licensee witnesses, Mr. Lowe, Dr. Zebrowski and Mr. Dieckamp, is how they interpret or how they understand core damage and what are the indicators to them. I have heard them mention radiation releases, reactor coolant samples, incore

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temperatures, to name a few.

I think that their testimony has been based, and we didn't really understand the degree of core damage because of these indicators.

If they are allowed to state the basis of their understanding and, furthermore, to speculate about -- to state opinions and what I think is speculation about what operators understood, we should listen to the people that were controlling and operating that plant on March 28th and understand the basis for their conclusions, which we say are different than what Mr. Dieckamp, Mr. Lowe and Dr. Zebrowski say.

It seems to me that after we have heard extensive testimony, and I am remember in one instance it was elicited by a question, which I thought was a very good question from Dr. Linenberger, about if radiation releases would indicate core damage.

I think that the people who were at the plant and what they used to reach whatever conclusions they reached is central to the Board. I think Mr. Lowe, Dr. Zebroski and Mr. Dieckamp's testimony has indicated the unworkability of the prior ruling.

In any case, I don't think with a central figure of Mr. Chwastyk that we foreclose inquiry into the bases for his conclusions.

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JUDGE SMITH: Do you want to respond, Mr. Blake?

Do you have any response to those comments?

MR. BLAKE: Well, to the extent that Dr. Zebroski or Mr. Van Witbeck or Mr. Dieckamp in particular have been questioned about what was on their mind, they were put on as individuals who communicated with Mr. Dieckamp or were around Mr. Dieckamp and were aware of Mr. Dieckamp's involvement and, in my view, described collectively the environment in which Mr. Dieckamp existed immediately after the accident.

I am unaware of Mr. Chwastyk having communicated in any way shape or form with Mr. Dieckamp about this. And, as I say, it may be that in Mr. Chwastyk's case it does make more sense, but I want us all to recognize that if that is the case, that we are making an exception and as we get into other witnesses we have expanded, overruled or ignored without knowing so prior Board rulings in this case.

I didn't have a motion. It was really just an observation.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Fine. I will just proceed.

BY MS. BERNABEI:

Q Were you, and I mean you collectively the operational staff, were you operating the reactor at that time within emergency or normal operating procedures?

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A I would say that we were operating the plant, based on our knowledge of the plant, because we had no procedures to govern the status we were in.

Q So it is fair to say that the status at that time was outside normal operating or emergency procedures; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q How did you become aware of the pressure spike which occurred at 1:50 p.m.?

A I was alerted to a problem. I don't recall what alerted me to it, but I would assume it was the alarms going off at the time. I happened to be standing right near the console and I saw the actual pressure indicator, pressure recorder moving up.

Q Now if you could refer to Exhibit 1 before you,

Licensee Exhibit 1. Can you point out where in that exhibit

you were standing and the pressure recorder?

A I was standing in the area on Exhibit 1 where it says "Reactor Pressure Recorder," where the words are typed. I was in that general area.

Q And what did you see?

A I saw the recorder going straight up.

Q And what was your reaction to that, your immediate reaction?

A My immediate reaction? I am not sure I could

state that on the record.

(Laughter.)

It was basically -- I really didn't know what was happening, you know. I tried to make a determination to find out what was going on and what was happening.

Q What was your understanding as to how long it took the spike to rise and then fall?

A It was a very short period of time. I don't know how to characterize it, but I think in periods of time, of real time, it was very short, but it seemed like a long time when I was standing watching it.

Q You characterized it in a prior interview as a couple of heart beats; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. What, if any, other alarms or signals did you become aware of at this time?

A There were a number of alarms that went off. I am not sure that I could state any specific alarms. I have been away from the industry now for a while, and I just don't recollect specifically what the alarms were.

Q Do you remember whether there was an engineering safeguard signal received at that time?

A I don't recall it, but I assume there was.

Q And what, if anything else, happened in the control room at the time of the spike?

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A One of the things that happened was the reactor building spray pumps energized and came on. In fact, the valves opened and we were spraying water into the reactor building.

Q Who else at the time of the spike was aware of it, to your knowledge?

A Again, there were an awful lot of people in the control room. I made the assumption that everybody that was in the control room was aware of the spike simply because it was a major variance from what had been occurring previous to that, and by that I mean everything was fairly quiet and we were not doing much of anything. When the pressure spiked the alarms sounded and there were operator actions taking place, et cetera.

Q Now when you say you assume everyone in the control was aware of it, who would that include?

A Specifically again I don't know that I could name -- I know I can't name all of them. I can recall a few people. Again, it is pretty much the same list -- maybe not list, but the same people though that I mentioned earlier. I do recall Brian Mehler. There was an NRC inspector there. There was I think Bubba Marshall again. We must have a record somewhere of who was in the control room at the time.

Q Right. What, if any, actions did you take in response to the spike?

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A Okay. In response to the spike I tried to make a determination of what had occurred so that I could take some logical actions. And it boiled down to that basically the pressure came back to where it had been previous and it looked like it was staying there. So I ordered the shutting down of the equipment and operating specifically the spray pumps and that type of thing.

Q Okay. Did you order that any checks be made?

A Yes, I did. I ordered a external check of the reactor building to determine if we could find some kind of a problem to explain the sudden drop in pressure. I also ordered the control room operators to verify containment integrity and probably some other things.

Q Okay. When you say verify containment integrity, what do you do to do that?

A That is basically to verify that certain valves that are required to maintain containment integrity are in their proper positions and that type of thing.

Q Did you order any kind of a radiation monitoring or radiation check, to your knowledge?

A Not that I can specifically recall, although at that time any time we had any of our operators leave the control room to go in the plant, they were accompanied by radiological control technicians to monitor radiation.

Q So there may have been some kind of check made

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as a result of the other checks you ordered into the integrity of the containment, is that what you are saying, that is the accompanying radiation monitoring personnel that went in with them?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember testify at a prior time about checking the steam generator pressure and the reactor coolant pressure at that time?

A Again, not specifically, but I would assume that those were checked.

Now assuming that a spike had occurred on the reactor building pressure recorder, what would the steam generator pressure and reactor coolant pressure chart show if the spike were a real increase in pressure?

A The steam generator pressures and the reactor coolant system pressure?

- Q That is correct.
- A What would they show?

Q That is right. Assuming that the spike did indicate a real increase in pressure, would that be reflected on the steam generator pressure chart or the reactor coolant pressure chart?

A I don't know that I can answer that unless we want to go into, you know, a theory of reactor operation.

mean pressure in the reactor building would go up and the

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pressure in the reactor coolant system would go down if
you had a loss of coolant accident, or conversely, if
you had a steam accident, the pressure in the reactor
building could go up and the pressure in the steam generators
could go down.

Q Okay. I am asking you a little simpler question. What would you expect to find if you saw a reactor building pressure spike? If it were in fact a real increase in pressure, would that be reflected, that real increase in the readctor building, would that be reflected in the reactor coolant system pressure chart in any way?

A Not unless the increase in pressure was due to some fault in the reactor coolant system.

Q Okay. And how about the steam generator pressures, would they show any kind of coincident pressure increase or decrease?

A Again, you know, not unless it was due to some fault in the steam generators.

Q Do you remember if the results of these checks were reported back to you?

A I recall it taking quite a while for me to get the report back on the checks and I kept inquiring on the status. I don't specifically recall if there was ever a final report back. There probably was, but I just don't recall.

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Q Okay. What was your assessment or conclusion as to whether the pressure spike indicated a real increase in pressure?

A Well, I eventually came to the conclusion that it did in fact indicate a real increase in pressure and that was based on the fact that our spray system, which operates out of a two out of three network, which means you have to have two separate initiating events or -- I am sorry -- an event must be sensed at two different locations for the pumps to start and the valves to open. And based on that I made a judgment that we in fact had seen a real pressure increase.

Q Was there any other basis or foundation to that assessment?

A There may have been, but that is the one that I recall as being the most outstanding.

Q Okay. When you say "eventually," how long after the occurrence of the spike did you come to this conclusion or assessment?

A It is very difficult to say. I really don't believe it was that long again in terms of real time. As a matter of fact, I do recall discussing it with Brian Mehler and, as a result of that discussion, coming up with that conclusion. I don't know that I can give you an estimate of time in that sense.

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Q Now to you knowledge, was Gary Miller aware or did he become aware of the pressure spike?

A Give that question again, please?

Q Do you know whether Gary Miller became aware of the pressure spike at the time of its occurrence?

A Yes, I do.

Q Okay. And how did he become aware?

A Well, during the time frame in which we had the pressure spike and I was at the console trying to determine what had caused it, I has asked someone to go back and inform Gary that we had some sort of a problem.

Q When you say some sort of problem, that the spike had occurred?

A Yes. And then afterwards, after Mr. Mehler and I had discussed the cause I personally went back and discussed the pressure spike with Mr. Miller.

A And what was the substance of your discussion with Mr. Miller, as best you can remember?

A As best as I can recall, I impressed upon Gary that I thought that what we had had out there was in fact a real pressure increase and gave him the information on which I came to that conclusion, primarily the spray pumps.

Q Did you discuss with him at that time any noise or thud that was heard simultaneously with the spike?

A No, I did not.

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Q You did not?

A I did not. But I do recall someone talking about a noise and a thud. Now I did not hear that thud.

- Q Did you discuss that with Mr. Miller?
- A Did I discuss it?
- Q Yes, the fact that you had been informed of that?
- A I don't really recall. That may have been some of the information that we discussed as part of supporting my conclusion.
- Q Okay. Did you talk to him about the cycling by Mr. Scheiman, Fred Scheiman of the electromatic valves simultaneously with the pressure spike?
- A Again, I answer that I believe so, but I am not really certain. I think that was part of, you know, the things that we discussed to support my conclusion.
- Q Okay. Let me refer you to some prior testimony to determine if that refreshes your recollection, specifically the October 30, 1979 testimony to the Special Inquiry Group.

(Pause.)

We will get it for you in a moment, Mr. Chwastyk.

I believe it is pages 8, 10, 14 and 15.

(Pause.)

MS. BERNABEI: For the Board's assistance, this is -- I believe this is Item 99 in the Joint Mailgram Exhibits 1-C.

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MS. BERNABEI: Mr. Blake suggested that perhaps we take a short recess.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Let's take a ten minute break.

(Where on, the hearing is recessed at 10:58 a.m., to reconvene at 11:15 a.m., this same day.)

JUDGE SMITH: Are you ready to proceed? The Board has decided that we are going to rule now on the motion for sequestration. And we will deny the motion but keep into effect the temporary Order, as I will explain.

As we view the requirements, you have to -the mover for the motion, the Order, has to demonstrate
some basis for a concern. In this instance, it is unlike
the cheating session. There is no foundation or grounds
to suggest that a conspiracy or concerted action exists
among the potential witnesses, or that there is any particular danger.

I recognize that not all sequestration Orders have to depend upon such a showing, but that is one of the traditional reasons for imposing one. And it's not present here.

But we have not seen any foundation for a sequestration Order other than the tendency for people to talk about testimony and the effect that it might influence your testimony. In this instance, however, there

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. are many reasons not to accept that as a basis because, one, as pointed out by counsel, a sequestration Order would not be effective in view of the many interviews and depositions and reports that have attended the events upon which we focus in these hearings. And, moreover the media coverage would reduce the effectiveness of any sequestration Order.

And certainly we have no intention of excluding the media, nor is it being requested.

Third, we are concerned that a sequestration Order could not be easily enforced, and we would not wish to lend our authority to an Order that could not be easily enforced. As pointed out, many of these men still work together. They live in a relatively small community, and there is regular contact.

We are concerned that the motion was not timely made, that it could not be considered with deliberation with full consideration of the law and the facts. We recognize that the movant is not totally without remedies. For example, witnesses can be questioned as to whether their testimony has been -- whether they have discussed the testimony with other witnesses, and there could be some voir dire as to the extent that any such discussion may have influenced their testimony.

We recognize also that in NRC cases we have somewhat of an unusual procedure; and, that is, the case

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in chief and rebuttal cases tend to proceed at pace or parallel, at the same time. And there is some affirmative benefit to communication with witnesses about what other witnesses have said. We stated that we recognize that there are advantages to sequestration and there are also benefits. And that is witnesses should be informed when there has been an apparent error and an opportunity to provide the Board with accurate and complete testimony which opportunity might be frustrated in the event of sequestration.

All of those reasons have been carefully balanced and considered by the Board, and for that reason we are not going to order sequestration. However, we also recognize that having -- once we proceed without sequestration, if indeed there is error in our ruling it is virtually -it is not correctable. It is not correctable.

Therefore, it is our intention to continue the temporary sequestration Order until Tuesday morning and to give you an opportunity should you choose to seek an emergency appeal from the Appeal Board. Now, if you indicate to me that that is your intention, I will soon call Judge Eddels and just alert him to the fact that such an appeal might come up, or give you opportunity to do it, because I'm a little bit concerned about availability.

MS. BERNABEI: What I would propose is that we

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. make the showing that I understood you requested, and Mr. Blake requested, on Monday to the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, we decided to proceed now, because the difficulty is we are proceeding with this case in a deliberate, undelayed fashion. And were the matter to be first addressed beginning Tuesday, then without your opportunity to appeal then we would have the potential for additional delay.

You are not injured by us ruling today, because you have had all the opportunity to make your point. It would have been the parties opposing your motion who would have been injured.

MS. BERNABEI: I understand the Board's ruling.

Just so I understand it, we should not make any further argument to you? That is what you are suggesting?

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that is -- it was your motion. You had your opportunity to give the point. Now, you can seek whatever you wish.

There is only one point that still remains, and that is do you want me to inform the Appeal Board of -- do you have -- is there any way we can serve you in facilitating an emergency or urgent appeal?

MS. BERNABEI: I have no idea at this point, having received the Board's ruling about two minutes ago.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

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MS. BERNABEI: And I would have to have time to consider it.

JUDGE SMITH: That's fine. Just let me hold out to you that our services are available towards that end.

MR. MC BRIDE: Judge Smith, I have now the typed corrections to Mr. Chwastyk's September 25th deposition, and with your permission I will pass them around to the parties and the Board.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Do you understand now the ruling that we have made?

The temporary sequestration Order will remain in effect until Tuesday morning. That is, Mr. Chwastyk, you will not, until further Order of this Board, communicate the substance of your testimony.

> WITNESS CHWASTYK: I understand that. JUDGE SMITH: Nor anyone else.

MR. MC BRIDE: Is it anyone else, or to other potential witnesses? The reason I ask, because these are the Thanksgiving holidays. He may be with family and this sort of thing. And I just am looking for a slight clarification.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't know, but is there no end to the refinement that this issue can take?

MR. MC BRIDE: I don't mean to be difficult,

but --

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JUDGE SMITH: I don't think that we can simply enforce his conversations with his family, nor do we have any desire to. It would be very hard. What did you do,

Dad? And I don't know how he could --

(Laughter.)

MR. MC BRIDE: I'm --

JUDGE SMITH: -- do it. But I'm asking you as a matter of good faith, Mr. Chwastyk, to use prudence and try to keep the substance of your testimony from the attention of other witnesses.

MR. MC BRIDE: That was the only clarification I needed, because it is going to be on television this evening and that was my point.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that is a risk that the movant was willing to take in any event. You just use your judgment. You know what the risks are, you know who the people are, you know what the relationship is. And we would depend upon you, sir, to use good judgment to prevent, at least from you, people hearing from you directly or indirectly other witnesses in this proceeding hearing the substance of your testimony.

WITNESS CHWASTYK: Yes, sir. I understand.

JUDGE WOLFE: Once again, Mr. McBride, these are corrections to Mr. Chwastyk's deposition of what date, please?

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MR. MC BRIDE: September 25, 1984. It's the deposition of TMIA in this proceeding.

JUDGE WOLFE: Thank you.

BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Chwastyk, before the break I asked you if you would review certain portions of your October 30th, 1979 testimony.

Have you had an opportunity to do that?

- A Yes, I have.
- Q Now, does that refresh your recollection as to whether in your conversation with Gary Miller about the pressure spike you mentioned any other factors which led you to believe it was a real pressure spike?
- A Well, the deposition that you gave me to read indicates that I did talk about some other things. I don't recall them.

Q Okay.

JUDGE SMITH: At a convenient place, there is one thing I forgot to mention with respect to the sequestration Order. And I wanted to bring it up as soon as possible at a convenient place.

MS. BERNABEI: All right.

JUDGE SMITH: If it were to aid the parties, I would consult with the reporting service to have the part of our ruling typed it. Off the record.

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(An off-the-record discussion ensued.)

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Would you like that? Would that be helpful?

MS. BERNABEI: I have no present intention or whether we are going to seek certification or not.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Okay. I made that offer.

MS. BERNABEI: Okay. Thank you.

BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing)

Q I understand your testimony to be that your memory is not refreshed by reading the deposition; that is, you still have no current memory of whether you spoke about those things to Mr. Miller?

A Not at this time, no.

Q Okay. Can you recount for us what your interviews indicate you did testify at a prior time about other discussion with Gary Miller about the spike?

A Are you asking me to read the --

Q Not to read it, but just to summarize for us what you did recount to Gary Miller according to those depositions and testimony?

A Well, according to this I related to him the fact that I put together the report of the loud noise, the valve operation simultaneous with the pressure spike, and put those things together to come to the conclusion that

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there was some kind of an explosion in the building.

Okay. Did you express to Gary Miller your understanding that that was a hydrogen explosion?

I don't recall, you know, whether or not we discussed hydrogen at that time.

Now, what was your understanding of the cause of the spike or the explosion at that time?

My understanding at the time was it was, in fact, due to a hydrogen buildup.

Can you explain for the Board how you came to that conclusion? That is, how would that hydrogen have been generated?

A How the hydrogen -- well, we knew we had core damage at the time. And, of course, part of core damage is reserve water reaction in which you free hydrogen. And all my indications of the pressure spike seem to have led to a real spike but a spike which indicated an explosion.

And I knew of no other means of having an explosion in the reactor building.

So your testimony is that other than a hydrogen burn, you could determine no other cause for an explosion or spike; is that correct?

A That's right.

Now, did you make any requests or seek any authorization from Mr. Miller in this discussion with him?

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A Again, I don't recall, you know, specifically.

Testimony in this says I did, though.

Q Okay. Do you remember testifying at your deposition that you sought permission from Gary Miller to draw a bubble in the pressurizer?

A Well, I understand that that was my conclusions on what had to be done in terms of getting the plant back into a situation we could all understand throughout the whole afternoon. So, I had asked permission on a number of occasions throughout the afternoon to be allowed to do that.

- Q Did you also ask permission in this conversation?
 - A I don't recall.
- Q Okay. Do you remember testifying at a prior time that you did, in fact, ask permission to draw a bubble in the pressurizer during this conversation about the pressure spike with Mr. Miller?

A I don't recall testifying to that. But reading the testimony, I did

Q Do you remember testimony in your deposition of September 25, 1984 requesting permission from Gary Miller to flood the core in response to your interpretation or understanding of the pressure spike?

- A What was the question again?
- Q Yes. Do you remember stating in your deposition

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that you sought permission from Gary Miller to flood the core in response to your understanding of the pressure spike?

I really don't remember giving that deposition. I don't know if that answers the question.

Q Okay. So you certainly don't remember it. Let me point you out to a point.

Fine.

Okay. Referring you to Page 28, the answer which appears near the bottom of the page beginning "Again." It's 28 of your deposition.

Oh, of the TMIA --

That's correct, September 25, 1984.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, it won't be in that, the Joint Mailgram exhibit. It is TMIA's deposition. I believe I handed the Board a copy.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Some confusion has been generated in the Board's mind. And that is, as he sits there and says while he sees in his deposition that he said that, what deposition is he talking about?

MS. BERNABEI: I believe it was the October 30th which appears as Exhibit 88.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. The October 30th, 1979 deposition.

See, we were confused whether you were talking

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about your very recent deposition.

witness CHWASTYK: As a matter of fact, I was confused also. I didn't realize the last question was in relation to the 1984 deposition.

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct. Okay. Let me state the question again, then.

BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing)

Q My last question was with regard again to the deposition you have given in this proceeding pursuant to TMIA's request, did you state that in this discussion with Gary Miller you sought -- you used -- well, in talking to him about the pressure spike you used it as a means of attempting to get Gary Miller to flood the core?

MR. MC BRIDE: Could you just allow me to point out that there is a transcript correction in the answer that you are referring to? And, unfortunately this transcript doesn't have numbered lines. But in the last answer on the page, in the second last line of that answer, between the words "to" t-o and "flood" the words "allow me" should be inserted.

JUDGE WOLFE: Now, your question once again.

BY MS. BERNABEI: (Continuing)

Q Yes. Mr. Chwastyk, in this deposition to which we are referring, September 25, 1984, did you state that you sought permission from Gary Miller in response to your

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evaluation of the pressure spike to allow you to flood the core?

A Yes, I did.

Q And in your words, what did that mean, flood the core?

A Well, flood the core was basic -- and I'm using that term now. I'm not sure that was the term I used at the time, but it was basically to get the reactor coolant system into a status in which we had some more firm idea of what was occurring with the reactor itself and the reactor coolant system.

Q Now, at this time what operating mode or strategy was being employed to bring the reactor to a stable condition, at the time of the pressure spike?

A At the time of the pressure spike, we were operating in the mode of pumping in some amount of water -- and I'm not sure, I always say between 15 and 20 gallon a minute, but I'm not sure of that number at all, and periodically opening the electromagnetic block valve and letting a flow through the pressurizer.

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Ace Federal Reporters, Inc. Q Could you characterize that as depressurization mode? That is, were you depressurizing the reactor?

A I don't know if I can characterization that as either pressurization or depressurization. Of course, if you had the block valve closed, and you were pumping water in, you were pressurizing; when you open the block valve, it is depressurizing.

Q Okay, so it is fair to say that because you were cycling the valve at that point you were, in fact, depressurizing in the sense that you had it opened and not closed?

A I just don't want to mislead anybody here. It was not a mode. Opening a valve was not a depressurization mode by any means, at least I didn't look at it at that time, and I don't think I look at it that way now.

One of the effects of opening the valve would be you would decrease your pressure, but I can't say it was a mode of operation.

Q When you spoke to Mr. Miller, was he aware of the pressure spike prior to your conversation with him?

A I assume he was, but I don't really know. I do recall asking someone to go back and inform Mr. Miller that we had a problem in the control room at the time of the pressure spike.

Now, whether or not that was, in fact, done I

1 don't know.

Q Do you have any memory of whether or not Mr. Miller actually saw the strip chart on which the high pressure were recorded?

A I have a recollection of Mr. Miller looking at the strip chart in the control room after the pressure spike.

Q In your presence?

A Yes.

Q It is your testimony then that Mr. Miller did give you permission to draw the bubble in the pressurizer, is that correct?

A I don't recall that, but my testimony here on October 30, 1979 indicates that, yes.

Q And in your mind, what was involved in drawing the bubble in the pressurizer?

A Drawing the bubble in the pressurizer, basically we were trying to get the pressurizer heat hotter than the reactor core, developing a steam bubble in the pressurizer, and therefore a level in the pressurizer itself which would give us an indication of level in the reactor coolant system.

Q Is it fair to say in your mind at that time you -- this was equivalent to repressurizing the system; was a portion of repressurizing the system?

A I -- again, I don't know how to answer that,

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because, you know, we could draw a bubble in a pressurizer and fill it, and not pressurize it, other than the amount of pressure that would be required to fill the reactor coolant system.

Q Did you ever testify that in your mind repressurizing the reactor coolant system and establishing the bubble to you was basically the same thing? I am talking about your testimony --

A Yes, basically.

Q What did you do after receiving permission from Mr. Miller to draw a bubble in the pressurizer?

A I will make an assumption that we did just that,
we started high pressure injection, and shut the block valve,
and turned on the pressurizer heaters, which is all parts
of the evolution for drawing a bubble.

Now, if you know, were the heaters, the pressurizer heaters turned on earlier that day?

A Again I don't recall it, but reading the testimony here from October 30th, 1979, they apparently were.

Q They were?

A Yes.

Now, is there any particular order in which one draws the bubble in the pressurizer? That is, in terms of starting the heaters, shutting the block valve, or starting HPI?

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leral Reporters, Inc. A Well, yes there is under normal conditions.

I will just briefly go through that, but in normal conditions you normally have some kind of a level indication so you know what the level is in the reactor coolant system. You fill it up to the point where you go one of two ways, you go solid and draw the bubble, or else you turn on the pressurizer heaters, and develop a steam blanket in the pressurizer, and then fill the loops that way.

Q And it was the second alternative that was being considered, is that not correct? Turning on the heaters and closing the block valve.

A Yes, that would be one way, yes.

Now, is there any particular reason the heaters would be turned on prior to closing the block valve? In other words, can you use those two steps in either order? Turning on the heaters and then closing the block valve, or do you necessarily have to do those two steps in a particular order?

A Well, you can do them in any order, but depending on what you are trying to accomplish, leaving the block valve open and turning on the heaters probably will not help you too much, because you would have a constant flow through the pressurizer, and any heat you are adding to the pressurizer would be being lost through the open block valve.

So, it wouldn't behoove you to close the block valve and then turn on the heaters.

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Q Now, either from your present memory, or the interviews you have reviewed, your prior depositions and interviews, do you know when Mr. Miller gave you permission to draw the bubble in the pressurizer?

A My present memory, I do not. But again, reading October 30th, it would indicate it was soon after the pressure spike.

Q Do you know, in fact, that if you and other operations personnel established a bubble in the pressurizer at this time, shortly after the pressure spike?

A No, we did not establish a bubble in the pressurizer until later in the evening when we went to a higher injection flow rate.

Q And why was that so? In other words, if you were trying to establish a bubble and did not succeed, how did that occur?

A (Pause) I really don't know how to answer that.

Are you asking for an opinion of why we didn't get the bubble?

Q That is right.

A My opinion is the fact that we just didn't have enough water in the reactor cooling system so that when we did get the temperature in the pressurizer to the point of creating steam, and the steam then forced the water out of the pressurizer into the reactor coolant system, the volume vacal

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in the reactor coolant system was too great for the volume that we had in the pressurizer.

I am not sure that, you know -- you know, what
I basically say here is that we didn't have enough volume
in the pressurizer to fill the reactor coolant system loops.

Q Now, it is true that you were partially successful, is it not? That you did collapse some bubbles in the A-loop?

A That was after we had gone to the high pressure -- increase in high pressure injection flow rate, yes.

Q And when was that, if you remember?

A That was in the area of five -- after five in the evening.

Q About 5:20, 5:30?

A Yeah. That sounds good. I am not sure I can state specifically when.

Q Is it fair to say that in your mind drawing the bubble, including closing of the block valve and turning on the heaters in the pressurizer as well as increasing HPI in this period of 5:20-5:30 p.m., that that was all part of repressurizing the system?

A Yes. That is a repressurization evolution.

Q Is there any other part of repressurization evolution other than those steps or elements?

A No, not in terms of repressurization.

Q In view of your memory from a review of your

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interviews is that Gary Miller gave you permission to draw the bubble, is that correct?

A That is correct, because I just read it here in the deposition.

Q Now, was there any instruction which you were aware on March 28th not to activate equipment in the reactor building?

A To the best of my recollection yes, there was such an order given.

O What was the order?

A It was basically not to operate any equipment in the reactor building, and this is where I really get vague on this, because -- not operating equipment, I remember three aspects of it. One was, to the best of my recollection, right after the pressure spike. The second one was later that evening when we were at the cooling pumps, and the third one was a couple of days later.

I think right now it was on a Friday the 30th, when I came in on Shift, there was an order out not to run equipment in the reactor building.

Q And starting out with the first one, the one that occurred right after the pressure spike, who gave that order?

A As best as I can recall, it was -- I gave the order after some discussion with Mr. Miller.

So, it is fair to say you drew whatever authority

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24 eral Reporters, Inc. you had from Mr. Miller? Mr. Miller authorized you to give such direction, to the extent it was formalized. You were acting in accordance with his permission, or authorization?

- A To the best of my recollection yes, that is trus.
- Q And to whom did you give this order?
- A I gave this order to the operators on the console.
- Q In your discussions with Mr. Miller, what was the basis for the order?

A To the best of my recollection, it was in relation to the pressure spike, and the simultaneous opening of the electro-magnetic block valve.

Q Maybe I didn't explain my question very well. What was the reason for the order. What was the necessity for it?

A Because I thought at the time the pressure spike was due to some kind of explosion in the reactor building, and it was related to the operation of the electro-magnetic relief block valve, which caused a spark of some sort to ignite the hydrogen.

Q And at the time you discussed this with Mr. Miller, did he understand the basis for the instruction order?

A To the extent that it was some kind of -- it was related to the operation of the block valve. I don't -- I can't say now whether or not we talked about explosion.

Q I guess my question is a different one. Did he

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understand the reason you gave the order. That is, what your concern was that required --

A We discussed it. You asked me if I can answer whether he understood it, I don't know whether I can answer whether or not he understood it.

Q But from what you told me, your concern as expressed to him was that there could be possible sparking and another explosion?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And in the terms that you were talking to Mr. Miller, did you either mention hydrogen, or was that understood between you?

A I don't recall mentioning hydrogen. I think -- it is very possible that may have been an assumption on my part.

Q Do you think it was an assumption on Gary Miller's part, at least in the context of your discussion with him.

A In light of what has transpired, I would say, no.

Q No, I mean at the time. At that time as you were talking, as he was talking, about a concern about hydrogen in the reactor building.

A I made the assumption that we both understood it was due to hydrogen. That is the best of my recollection.

Q Okay. Now, you talk about a second instruction some time before the starting of the reactor coolant pump, is that correct?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q Who gave that instruction?
3	A Again, I don't really recall specifically, but
4	I do remember an incident where when we were getting prepared
5	to start the reactor coolant pump, someone brought up that
6	the fact that we had an order not to run equipment in the
,	reactor building, and someone volunteered the information
8	that, well, don't worry about it, we have been running
9	pumps in preparation for starting
0	Q Those would be the oil and lift pumps, is that
1	correct.
2	A (Nods affirmatively)
3	Q And was it Mr. Mehler who commented
4	A To the best of my recollection it was.
5	Q This would be shortly in the 6:30, 7:00 time
6	frame?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Okay. If you remember, what was Mr. Mehler's
9	comment about running the pump?
0	A To the best of my recollection it was well, don't
1	worry about it because I have been running those pumps in
2	there and nothing happened.
3	Q And why did that indicate there wasn't a concern

any longer?

A Well, I think that is when I came to the conclusion

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that is probably right, everything in there is gone, because we burned it up previously, and it would take some time to build up.

Q What was your understanding as to the extent of core damage after the pressure spike, after understanding that it was, in fact, a real increase in pressure and your understanding that it was caused by hydrogen?

A I don't know that I can recall making any further assumptions in relation to core damage after the pressure spike.

Understand, that had I not been there that morning, and there had been some talk about core damage, and I really didn't know to what degree the assumption was made that we had core damage.

I think one of the things that bothered me most after the pressure spike was the fact that we were still operating in a mode in which I really did not know if we were, in fact, perpetuating continual core damage.

Q It is fair to say the time you came in, whatever sense of core damage you had, you believed it was being mitigated, or at least was not being increased, is that fair to say?

A Yes.

Q And I believe it has been your prior testimony that after the pressure spike, you no longer believed that

was true.

You had a concern about greater core damage than you originally believed.

A Well, --

Q Let me ask you the question directly: Did you -- have you testified at a prior time in a deposition in this proceeding on September 25th that after the pressure spike you had reason to believe the core damage was greater than you had believed in the earlier time when you were briefed?

A I may have. I don't recall that.

Q Okay. Let me refer you to page 16 of your deposition on September 25th, 1984. The question -- next to the last question on that page, which begins: On asking?

A Yes, I see that.

Q And then if you would review question and answer through the first two thirds of the following page, page 17.

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Okay, I have read those. A

Did you indicate at your deposition on September 25th of this year that you believed after the pressure spike the core damage was greater than you had originally believed at the time you arrived?

I said that in this deposition, yes.

And from your review of your deposition, do you remember or know how you reached that conclusion? I am asking if your recollection is refreshed from a review of the deposition?

No.

You talk about two factors, do you not? One being the unexpected nature of the pressure spike, it was certainly something you didn't expect in normal operations?

That is right.

Okay. And the second factor being your attribution of it to hydrogen, the production of hydrogen?

Well, yes, I agree that this was totally unexpected and I did relate it to hydrogen generation. I guess where I am hung up is I am not certain that the amount of core: damage was the uppermost thing in my mind at that time.

No, I understand. I am just trying to get your understanding at the time, understanding that your primary responsibility was trying to get the reactor in a stable condition.

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With that in mind, it is fair to say that your deposition indicates that you understood a greater degree of core damage from the pressure spike than you previously understood?

Yes, that is what the deposition indicates:

When you first spoke to Gary Miller about the pressure spike, how did he respond?

I don't know how to answer that. He listened. You know, he was very busy at the time. So I am not sure that I can say that he didn't have other things on his mind and therefore was, you know ---

Did he say something to you like, let's not get excited?

Yes. Yes, he did.

Did he say anything else in terms such as that indicating his concern about the pressure spike?

I think, and I got the impression he did say let's not get everybody all excited about it, and that I got the impression that e wanted some time to be able to, you know, investigate it and make a determination on what in fact had transpired.

Do you know if Mr. Miller made any such investigation and inquiry?

Unfortunately, Mr. Miller was required to leave the island shortly thereafter to talk to the Lt. Governor.

Sim 10-3

Q So as far as you know, he personally did not make any investigation at that time?

A Not that I am aware of, no.

Q Did he direct anyone else to make an investigation, other than the orders he gave to you that you have described?

A Not that I am aware of.

Now if we define repressurization in somewhat the manner we have been talking about it, that is closing the block valve, drawing the bubble in the pressurizer and starting or increasing HPI at about the 5:20 or 5:30 time frame, did Mr. Herbein participate in any directions or orders that were given in that time frame?

A Yes, he did.

Q Okay. And can you describe those discussions or orders that he gave?

We had started increasing the high-pressure injection and had indications that the "A" loop was in fact filling with water by our temperature indicators, we continued at that flow rate, whatever it was, but we had not seen any changes in the "B" loop. After some period of time Mr. Herbein over the radio gave me direct orders to start another high-pressure injection pump and increase that flow rate so we could get the "B" loop filled also.

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Q Okay. And do you remember about what time that was?

A No, I don't.

Q Would that have been at the time HPI was increased in the 5:20 to 5:30 p.m. time frame?

A That would be about the time frame, yes.

Q. And I believe it is your testimony that he gave those orders by radio to the control room?

A Yes.

Q Now at the time Mr. Herbein gave these orders, did you believe or understand that Mr. Herbein had an understanding of the actions you had taken in the previous time, that is previous to 5:20 to 5:30 p.m.?

A Yes. He had been in communications from the time we started increasing the high-pressure injection flow.

Q Okay. Now I am talking about previous to his giving orders to increasing flow to collapse the bubble in the "B" loop. Prior to that time it is your understanding that he had been informed about the conditions in the reactor and the operators' actions being taken? Did he show an understanding of what you were doing?

A You mean prior to my radio communication, when we established radio communication? I have no idea, but I would assume he did, but I don't know that.

Q Okay. At least he showed an understanding of

Sim 10-5

what was going on in his communications with you; is that fair to say?

A Yes.

Q Now at the time Mr. Herbein gave these orders or began communications with the control room, was Gary Miller in the control room?

A He was in the area of the control room in the shift supervisor's office.

Q So it was sometime after he returned from the Lt. Governor's office; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Was it your understanding at the time you spoke to Mr. Herbein in this afternoon period that he had known your attempts or your successful attempts to collapse the bubble in the "B" loop and draw a bubble in the pressurizer?

A Wait. Maybe I misintepreted your question before. Mr. Herbein was in communications with me from the time we increased the high-pressure injection and in fact collapsed the bubble in the "A" loop. Then part of that, you know, entire time frame included the fact that the "B" loop was not filling and he ordered an increase in high-pressure injection again.

Q Okay. Now when you are talking about collapsing the bubble in the "A" loop, what time period is that?

A That is the, you know, 5 to 6 o'clock, or

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5 to 6:30 or whatever.

O Now it is fair to say that prior to that time you had drawn a bubble in the pressurizer; is that correct, or had attempted to do so?

We attempted to do so, yes.

Did you discuss in these radio communications with Mr. Herbein the fact of the pressure spike or your understanding that a hydrogen explosion had taken place?

No, not that I can recall.

Okay. Did you have an understanding that he knew that to have occurred? Was that a working assumption on your part?

A I may have made the assumption that he did, but I don't know if he did or not.

In his communications with you did he attempt to have a good knowledge or understanding of the conditions of the plant and what operator actions were being taken?

You have to understand Mr. Herbein was very knowledgeable in the operation of a reactor plant.

I understand that. I mean his specific knowledge or knowledge of specific conditions on that day. When he was giving you orders was it your understanding or working assumption that he knew what was going on and actions you had taken previous to the 5 p.m. period?

Yes, that was my assumption. Yes.

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Q Did you receive any diretion or have any discussions with Mr. Arnold about repressurization?

A No, I did not.

Q Did anyone in the control room, to your knowledge?

A Not that I am aware of, no.

MS. BERNABEI: May I have just a moment?

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

(Pause.)

BY MS. BERNABEI:

Q You placed your radio communications with Mr. Herbein beginning sometime around 5 p.m.; is that correct?

A As best I can recollect, yes.

Q Is it possible that you started radio communications with him at some earlier time after the pressure spike?

A My best recollection is it was sometime in the period of, you know, 5 o'clock, but anything is possible I guess.

Q Okay. I would like to refer you to your deposition testimony on page 42, starting with the first question on the page and continuing down through the answer "Yes, I had radio communications with Mr. Herbein. I would like for you to review that for a moment.

(Pause.)

MR. McBRIDE: For everyone's benefit can I note

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eral Reporters, Inc. 25 that at page 42, line 11, that the words "pressure of the heaters" should read "pressure riser heater."

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

THE WITNESS: I have read it, yes.

BY MS. BERNABEI:

Q This testimony would indicate, would it not, that you had conversations with Mr. Herbein throughout the afternoon about the particular steps or repressurization?

A Well, it could be interpreted that way, but I don't think that is what I had in mind.

Q Okay. So what is your best memory or understanding today?

A Well, my best memory is that, you know, we established radio communications sometime in the evening with Mr. Herbein.

Q Let me just read it. In one of your answers you talked about repressurization and it talked about closing the block valve. The pressurizer heaters were turned on at that time and that high-pressure injection flows increased at that time; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And in response to a question -- I asked
"Now in the afternoon, and let's start sometime aftger 2,
were there discussions with anyone outside the Unit 2 control
room about repressurization?"

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And your answer is "Yes, I had radio communications with Mr. Herbein, and as best I can recall, we were discussing each step as we progressed." Is that correct?

Yes.

Did you have any discussions about the pressure spike or hydrogen explosion with any other personnel on March 28th?

On March 28th?

Yes.

Mehler, of course, who I talked to. I talked to the NRC representative that was there. I talked to the shift relief that came in later that evening and explained what, you know, what I thought had happened and what had occurred. I think that is about it.

Okay. What was the nature of your discussions with Mr. Mehler?

Well, with Mr. Mehler, there was primarily the initiating causes type discussion.

For example?

For example, the two out of three spray systems started and the fact there was a real pressure spike. There was some talk of some chemical reaction there, I believe, but I don't remember that specifically.

Did you understand from your conversation -- did you get an understanding from your conversations with

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Mr. Mehler as to whether or not he believed the pressure spike indicated a real increase in pressure or some type of explosion?

A Well, I am pretty sure, at least my impression there was he agreed that it was in fact a real pressure spike.

Q Did you discuss with him the cause of that, other than the chemical reaction? That is, did you discuss hydrogen?

A Not that I can recall.

Q Now you spoke about some operators that came on on the later shift; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q And who were those operators?

A They were Ted Illjes, possibly John Kidwell and Chuck Mill, Bill Conway or Carl Gutherie, I am not sure which.

Q What was the nature of your discussions with them?

A Well, the nature of the discussion was they were taking over the operation of the panels and I discussed with them my thoughts on the subject just to ensure they had a good feel for where we were in the recovery.

Q Did you discuss the fact that you believed the pressure spike indicated a real increase in pressure?

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A Yes, I believe I did.

Q Okay. Did you discuss hydrogen with them, that you believed the cause of it to be a hydrogen burn?

A Again, I may have, but I don't really recall specifically.

Now do you remember if either you or any other supervisor gave an instruction to this shift of operators coming on duty not to activate equipment in or near the reactor building?

A I don't remember it, no, not specifically.

MS. BERNABEI: If you can give me one minute, I think I have no further questions.

JUDGE SMITH: Sure.

(Pause.)

MS. BERNABEI: If you will bear with me just one more question.

BY MS. BERNABEI:

Q Can you describe to us the circumstances under which you pointed out or Gary Miller became aware of the pressure spike?

A Again, and I think I mentioned this before, during the time of the pressure spike I asked someone to go back and inform him that we had a problem, and then soon afterwards I went back and discussed the pressure spike with him.

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Q Do you have any memory that you during your conversation with Mr. Miller walked with him to the console and pointed out to him the strip chart?

A I have a recollection of Mr. Miller walking out to the control room, but I don't recall my pointing out the strip chart to him.

Q Let me point out a part in your deposition in this proceeding.

Give me a moment.

(Pause.)

Okay. I would like to refer you to page 29 of your September 25th, 1984 deposition.

MR. BLAKE: What page again, please?

MS. BERNABEI: Page 29.

BY MS. BERNABEI:

Q Starting with an answer that begins in the top third of the page, I believe you state, and we are talking about your discussion with Mr. Miller, and it is the answer which begins "No." It continues through the first answer on page 30.

(Pause.)

A Okay. Ihave read it.

Q Your deposition indication, does it not, that you walked with Mr. Miller out to the console and apparently he viewed with you the strip chart?

A No, I don't think it says that. It just says it was a moving conversation, that we walked out and looked at the control room, some indications in the control room.

Q Well, does it say you make the assumption that Gary was going to look at some of the indications that we had a pressure spike?

A Well, as I said here, I just made that assumption because we, you know, it was a moving conversation and I assumed that part of the things that Gary was looking at was as a result of the pressure spike.

Q Okay. Referring you now to the question which starts at the bottom of page 29, "Question: So when you are talking about moving, you are talking about moving from the shift supervisor's office to the console to look at the actual spike and then perhaps back into the shift supervisor's office?" And you answer "Yes." Is that correct?

A I answered "Yes," but I answered yes in terms of the moving conversation, and I am not sure that I answered in terms of -- I think I answered previous to that about -- I made the assumption that he was going to look at some of the indications there was a pressure spike.

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MS. BERNABEI: I have no other questions.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Au?

MR. AU: I have no questions.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOLDBERG:

Q Mr. Chwastyk, you were referred earlier to Page 5 of your September 25th, 1984 deposition in this proceeding, and you were referred to a general briefing of the status of the plant which included radiation level readings.

Today, do 'you have any recollection today that, in fact, the status briefing did include radiation level readings?

A Radiation level readings as indicated on the radiation monitors in the control room.

Q Do you recall that was discussed at the brief-ing?

A Yes.

Q And exactly what was said about those readings?

A Well, if I remember correctly, there were some that were reading very high, some that were out of service, and some that, you know, some reason have been taken out of service sinc lident, that type of thing.

Q were the specific readings mentioned?

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Not that -- I can't recall any specific readings, but I do recall talking about the radiation levels, for instance in the reactor building as indicated by the radiation monitor. I'm not sure -- there was also, one of them if I remember correctly that we were talking about that was reading high and they thought there was something wrong with it and really couldn't verify it. I'm not sure if that was the reactor building or if another one.

It was that type of discussion.

Was Mr. Ross, Michael Ross, present in the control room when you arrived on March 28th?

Yes, he was. A

And what was his position at that time?

Mike Ross was the Supervisor of Operations at Unit 1 at that time. The Supervisor of Operations for Unit 2 was away on a training program, and I make the assumption that Mr. Ross was filling in for Mr. Floyd who was the Supervisor of Operations for Unit 2.

Exactly what did Mr. Ross do in the control room with respect to supervising operations there?

MS. BERNABEI: I'm sorry, I didn't quite hear that question, Mr. Goldberg.

> MR. GOLDBERG: I will rephrase the question. BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Did Mr. Ross exercise any supervisory

responsibilities in the control room on March 28th, 1979? #11-3-SueT Mr. Ross, not that I can recall. 3 Do you have any knowledge as to whether Mr. Miller directed Mr. Ross to supervise operations? 5 A No, I don't. 6 JUDGE SMITH: Mr. who? MR. GOLDBERG: Any recollection as to whether Mr. Miller --9 JUDGE SMITH: Miller? 10 MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. Mr. Miller directed Mr. 11 Ross to supervise operations. 12 BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing) 13 Can you give me an estimate as to the number of 10 people in the control room on the afternoon of March 28th 15 when you arrived? A An estimate? 17 0 Yes. 18 I would say in the general -- main area of 19 the control room, which is defined in Exhibit 1, the 20 Shift Supervisor's office to the panels in the back, in 21 the neighborhood of maybe ten. Now, there were also 22 different people in back of the panels. 23 And about how many people were in back of the panels?

A I -- I know there were some operators back there.

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I'm not sure who else was back there. I don't know that I could, you know, give you a good estimate on the number of people in the back.

There were people all throughout the back of the --

- Q I think you testified before that there were a lot of people in the control room. Do you recall that?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And that's somewhat more than ten but you can't estimate how much more than ten?

Could it have been twenty?

- A Well, if you take the full control room, yeah, it could have been twenty. Yeah.
 - Q Could it have been twenty-five?
 - A That would probably be stretching that room.
- Q Now, at the time of the pressure spike, can you estimate how many people were in the control room?
- A I could estimate again how many people were in the major portion. How many people were in the back, I have no idea. I would say there were again eight to ten people, or maybe a little bit more than that in the front area. Not including people in the Shift Supervisor's office and not including the people in the back of the panel.
 - Q You testified that you observed the pressure

spike occur on the recorder.

A Yes.

Q To your knowledge, who else directly observed the spike being recorded on the recorder?

A I can't say specifically.

Q Do you have any knowledge that anyone else observed the spike being recorded on the recorder?

A Yes. I think there were at least one or two people that were in that general area that saw the spike.

Q Were you watching the spike as it was recorded?

A Yes.

Q Were you watching other people watch the spike as it was recorded?

A No, I wasn't.

Q So, you are just assuming that other people saw it?

A Well, I'm assuming because there were other people right next to me and in front of me.

Q You have used the term "core damage" in your testimony. Can you give us a definition of what you mean by core damage?

A Well, what I mean by core damage is the loss of some amount of cladding material. I want it to be the proper term, the fuel pellets, some kind of hole or something in the fuel pellet.

#11-6-SueT	1	Q	Are you familiar with the term "leakers?"
	2	A	Yes.
	3	Q	What does a leaker mean to you?
	4	A	A leaker means that there is some type of
	5	defect in	the cladding material such that allows some
		release of	fuel.
	7	Q	Do you call that core damage?
	8	A	No, not specifically core damage.
	9	Q	So, leaking fuel rods does not constitute core
	10	damage acc	ording to the way you use that phrase?
	11	A	Leaky fuel rods that are as a result of manu-
	12	facturing	defects, I would say no.
	13	Q	Do leaking fuel rods as a result of operation of
	12	the plant	constitute core damage?
	15		MS. BERNABEI: I'm going to object. The question
	16	is unclear	and vague.
	17		MR. GOLDBERG: I will rephrase the question.
	18		BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)
	19	Q	If a fuel rod is not defective from the manu-
	20	facturer s	o as to constitute a leaker but during the course
	21	of operati	on of the plant becomes a leaker, would you
	22	describe t	hat as core damage?
	23	A	I wouldn't, no. But someone may. It would
æ-Federal Reporters.	24	depend on	the degree. If it became a leaker as a result
Z receist reporters,	25	that it lo	oses ten percent of its fuel, then I would say it

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was due to core damage. There are some limits I think that are placed on it that made those determinations.

Can you have core damage as you use the phrase without having structural damage to the core?

You are asking a hypothetical question on whether or not --

No. I'm trying to get your understanding of the phrase "core damage" and I want to know whether it necessarily includes structural damage or whether leaking rods alone constitute core dama e as you use that phrase?

Well --A

MS. BERNABEI: Excuse me. I would like to object unless the definition of structural core damage is defined. There has been many definitions of core damage, and I think it is appropriate he define it.

JUDGE SMITH: I think that -- I was thinking the same thing as I was pondering your question, that it could use a better definition.

If you mean the structural integrity of the fuel rod to maintain its shape, if that's what you had in mind or something else, I think you should state it.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would like to ask the witness.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Do you understand the phrase "structural damage?"

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MS. BERNABEI: I still have my objection.

JUDGE SMITH: This is all right.

"structural damage" but I'm not sure that I understand it in terms of fuel damage. You know, I mean, structural damage is, a typhoon hits this building and it damages the structure. Is that --

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q Okay. In the context of damage to reactor fuel or the reactor core, have you ever used the phrase "structural damage?"

MS. BERNABEI: I'm going to object, because I think it is up to Mr. Goldberg to define it. It may be that he and Mr. Chwastyk understand each other; it may be that they don't. But unless we have some kind of definition of structural core damage, no one else is going to understand it.

JUDGE SMITH: I really believe it is going to be Mr. Chwastyk's definition of core damage and structural damage, and not Mr. Goldberg's, which will be controlling.

And he is approaching it appropriately by developing the witness' meaning of it.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q Okay. Mr. Chwastyk, if in the context of talking about core damage or failed fuel, if someone used

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the phrase "structural damage" how would you interpret that?

A I would interpret that to mean that -- and again depending on how it was used, some structural components within the reactor vessel itself had been damaged. If, in fact, you know, you talk about structural core damage, then you are talking about the fuel elements themselves.

Q Now, when you testified that you interpreted the pressure spike in terms of core damage, what type of core damage did you have in mind?

A Well, again, as I said, there is one part in here where I think I said something about core damage. But, my thoughts at the time were not so much in terms of core damage but in the fact that, you know, if in fact we had been cooling the core and whatever core damage is gone, then there should not have been that situation develop.

And I was concerned that we were continuing the core damage.

- Q At the time that you were concerned that you might be continuing core damage, to whom did you report that concern?
 - A I reported that to Mr. Miller.
 - Q And did you --
- A In the sense of the pressure spike and that type thing.

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Q Did you use the phrase "core damage?"

A Not that I can recall specifically.

Q So, you had some concern that you might be continuing core damage but you didn't explicitly tell Mr. Miller that you had a concern that there might be core damage and that it might be continuing?

A Let's get this thing in perspective. We are five years later. Okay.

Now, we are talking about we had a problem. And I hope everybody in this room recognizes that in 1979 we knew we had a problem.

Now, that problem was such that the radiation levels were in a general emergency, we had high radiation levels throughout the whole building, we had a foot or two of highly radioactive water in the auxiliary building, and we are going to cut corners here now and five and a half years later on the amount of core damage.

I don't know that I, you know, cared about the amount of core damage in 1979.

Q Mr. Chwastyk, you, in your previous answer, just identified a number of items of plant status that existed at about the time of the pressure spike. Did I understand that that's what you were saying as to the situation as it was then?

A Yes, that's fair.

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Q At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that a general emergency had been declared?

A I don't recall specifically any classification, if you will, of the condition we were in.

Q Didn't you testify before that you knew that you weren't in an operating mode which was covered by the procedures?

- A Did I testify to that?
- Q Yes.
- A I may have. I don't recall.
- Q Well, let me ask you. At the time of the pressure spike, was the plant in a status which was covered by the operating procedures?
 - A No, it was not.
- Q It wasn't? At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that hot-leg temperatures were higher than you had ever seen them before?
 - A Yes, I was.
- Q At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that all reactor coolant pumps were off?
 - A Yes, I was.
- Q At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that steam in the hot-leg -- that there was steam in the hot-leg piping?
 - A I made that -- let's put it this way. I knew by

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my T-hot temperatures that I had steam, you know.

Q At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that radiation readings in containment dome monitor were high?

A Yes, I was.

Q Had you ever known that -- at that point, did you know that they had ever been higher?

A As far as I know, they had never higher before or since.

Q At the time of the pressure spike, were you aware that the pressurizer was believed to be full?

A I was aware that we had trouble with the pressurizer level indicators and that we were opening and closing the block valve, and I guess the natural assumption there is that it was full.

Q Do you believe that the status of the plant at the time of the pressurizer was such that it can be said that everything was running smoothly?

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. I think you may have misspoke.

MR. GOLDBERG: I'm sorry.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q At the time of the pressure spike, given your knowledge of those conditions, do you believe it can be said that everything was running smoothly?

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A I don't know that I can answer that. Smoothly in what, in light of what criteria?

Q In light of the --

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MS. BERNABEI: I am going to object to the question as vague.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, it is late. He has already answered it, so the answer can remain.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q I would like your answer in light of the criteria which you had in mind on September 25, 1984, referring you to page 18 of your deposition. And your answer to the second question that appears on that page.

A You are taking exception to the running fairly smoothly, is that what your questioning is --

Q I am not taking exception to anything. What I would like to know is given knowledge of those plant conditions, you would characterize the plant as running smoothly?

A I would characterize it under those conditions in terms of being descriptive of the situation at the time.

MS. BERNABEI: I think perhaps the answer should be read in at this point in the transcript, both the question and the answer, because there are other words in the paragraph. I request that --

MR. GOLDBERG: Fine. I don't have any objection.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q Mr. Chwastyk, would you read in that question and answer on page 18 to which we are referring?

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A "Question: Okay, and you are saying everybody in the area of the control room?

Answer: I make that assumption, and I make that assumption simply because it was a happening, if you will, in the control room. Up until that point, everything had been running fairly smoothly, that there was no additional actions taking place and when that happened, of course, there were a whole bunch of automatic things that happened. Of course, alarms went off, et cetera, et cetera. I don't know how anybody in the control room could not be aware that there was something going on."

- Q Okay. In that answer appears the phrase, 'up until that point,' and what point does that refer to?
 - A That point is the pressure spike.
- Q And prior to the occurrence of the pressure spike, had there been alarms going off in the control room?
 - A Some, but very minimal.
- Q Minimal number? Approximately how many alarms and enunciators are there in the control room?
- A Eleven hundred or something like that. I am not certain.
- Q And when you say a, 'minimal number' were on before the pressure spike --
 - A No, no, I didn't say that. I said minimal number

were alarming. Were alarming. 2 In other words, there were a lot of alarms that 3 were alarmed, but they were not, you know, alarming because of change in plant condition. 5 At the time of the predsure spike, out of the 6 approximate eleven hundred alarms and enunciators that 7 you say are in the control room, do you have any recollection 8 as to how many of them were alarmed or were alarming at 9 that time. 10 MS. BERNABEI: I am going to object. That was 11 a compound question. 12 MR. GOLDBERG: We will take them one at a time. 13 BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing) 14 How many were alarmed at that point? 15 I have no idea. 16 A few? 17 Quite a few. 18 A lot? A majority of them? 0 19 Possibly. A 20 And in addition to the ones that were already alarmed 21 at that point, there were others that were alarming? 22 There were others that were alarming throughout the 23 day, for other different situations and conditions. 24

Understand the characterization there of running fairly

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smoothly was in the context of that time and place in history.

Q You testified earlier about a check of containment being made after the occurrence of the pressure spike?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you direct that any radiation readings be taken on March 28th, after the pressure spike?

A I don't recall specifically radiation level readings.

I do recall sending operators out to try and determine if they
can see any physical damage to the reactor building.

Q Did they report back to you?

A As I stated earlier, I am not certain, but I think they eventually did after quite a period of time.

Q Now, concerning your discussion with Mr. Miller of the occurrence of the pressure spike, was this before or after his visit to the lieutenant governor's office?

A It was prior to his leaving the control room.

Q Exactly where was Mr. Miller when the pressure spike occurred?

A I would make the assumption he was back in the shift supervisor's office.

Q Absent an assumption, do you know where he was?

A Would you like to put bounds on that? I know he was in the control room area, yes.

MR. McBRIDE: Could I just clarify something at this point? I am not trying to disrupt the cross

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examination, but could I ask you, Mr. Chwastyk, whether at the time the operators generally differentiated between the shift supervisor's office and the control room?

A Yes.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Q Do you recall what time Mr. Miller left the site for the lieutenant governor's office?

A No, I don't, but I understand it was somewhere in the area of two o'clock.

Q And what time was the pressure spike?

A If I remember correctly, it was 1:50 on the recorder.

Q And it is your testimony that in the ten minutes between the occurrence of the pressure spike and the approximate time Mr. Miller left the site for the lieutenant governor's office, you had your discussion with him about the occurrence of the spike?

A Yes.

Q In response to a question by Ms. Bernabei earlier, concerning your interpretaion of the pressure spike at the time that it occurred, you stated that it was your belief that there had been a hydrogen buildup, and that you had understood that there had been core damage at the time, and you knew of no other cause for the pressure spike other than the hydrogen explosion.

Did I fairly characterize what you said before?

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Ideral Reporters, Inc. A Yes, fairly -- I am not sure -- I know there is some problem in here about the pressure spike that we discussed earlier with Ms. Bernabei.

Q Now, what I would like to know from you is the extent to which you believed on March 28th that there was core damage prior to the occurrence of the pressure spike?

JUDGE SMITH: That question is anbiguous to me. Did he believe prior to the pressure spike, or did he believe at some other time that there was core damage, which core damage existed prior to the pressure spike?

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuig)

Q You stated in your testimony today as a part of the reasons why you interpreted the pressure spike in terms of the hydrogen explosion, that at the time of the pressure spike you were aware that there had been core damage.

A I think I testified to the fact that there had been discussions of the possibilities of core damage, that is true.

I don't know that I knew -- I am certain I didn't know for a fact there was core damage.

Q Did you believe that there was core damage before the occurrence of the pressure spike?

A I believed that there was some core damage, yes.

Q Okay, and what was the extent of core damage you believe existed, on March 28, 1979, just prior to the pressure

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spike, you believe existed?

A I tended to agree with the people that said that there was some slight core damage. I don't know that I can qualtify. You know, some slight core damage.

Were the discussions of core damage that you testified took place prior to the pressure spike, in terms of failed fuel?

A I will go back -- you know, core damage to me is, in fact, failed fuel. Structural damage could be structurally something wrong, and not necessarily have core damage.

O Before the pressure spike occurred, did you believe that the clad had been breached on the fuel?

Yes, that is part of what I was referring to as core damage.

So, at the time of the spike you had already believed that the cladding had been breached on the fuel?

I tended to agree with the opinions or theories that were discussed by anybody in the control room at the time in terms of core damage, that there was some core damage.

Specifically who in the control room was discussing these opinions or theories?

A I cannot tell you. It was a general discussion. It was a topic of discussion.

JUDGE SMITH: I am somewhat concerned that as the

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witness testifies, certain aspects of his demeanor are apparent.

He -- sometimes he gives an answer which is accompanied by a characteristic -- a shrug of the shoulders which is, to me, is characteristic of uncertainty, and this has happened frequently in connection with his answers.

While the transcript may demonstrate a positive no answer, or something of that nature, he is frequently indicating uncertainty by his body gestures.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, I am going to object to characterization by any party or by the Board --

JUDGE SMITH: We will note your objection.

MS. BERNABEI: I will just say I think that if
Mr. Chwastyk -- we did not realize it was open to us to
comment on a witness' demeanor or appearance, or we would
have done so through Mr. Dieckamp's entire testimony.

We think in that case it was most appropriate.

I think it is inappropriate for the Board or
any party --

JUDGE SMITH: You are wrong. Overruled.

MS. BERNABEI: Can I just note one further --

JUDGE SMITH: No.

MS. BERNABEI: I think --

JUDGE SMITH: No. You -- I want you to stop
making arguments seriatim. I want you to make your arguments

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completely at the beginning.

Now, you have been warned about that several times. MS. BERNABEI: I was attempting to do so when you cut me off.

JUDGE SMITH: Did I cut you off?

MS. BERNABEI: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: All right. Continue then.

MS. BERNABEI: I think that all parties suffer from a paper record, and I think it is unfair for any party or the Board to make comments on the demeanor of the witnesses.

You certainly are free to do so in your written opinion, but I don't think it is appropriate when we have a written record to do so.

JUDGE SMITH: I have noted your additional arguments, and it continues to be our position that your objection is overruled.

BY MR. GOLDBERG: (Continuing)

Now, Mr. Chwastyk, keeping in mind that just prior to the occurrence of the pressure spike, you had already come to believe that there was core damage in the sense of breaching the cladding of the fuel, I would appreciate your explanation as to what additional core damage you believe existed after observing the occurrence of the pressure spike on the recorder.

A I don't know that I, at the time, thought there

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was any additional core damage. I did not have any indication to me as an operator to tell me that I was not, in fact, causing additional core damage.

It was the absence of indication that led to my concern.

- Q Am I correct that the occurrence of core damage would be considered by an operator such as yourself as a very serious problem with the status of the plant?
 - A That is correct.
- Q Do you recall being interviewed by the NRC on May 21st 1979?
 - A No. I probably was.
- Q Do you recall being interviewed by the NRC a number of times since March 28, 1979, in connection with the accident?
- A I have been interviewed by the NRC, yes, a number of times.
- Q Do you have any reason to believe that you were not interviewed on May 21st, 1979?
 - A No.
- Q Could you explain, given your view that the occurrence of core damage is a serious condition of the plant status, that you did not tell the NRC that you believed on March 28, 1979, that the pressure spike was interpreted by you to indicate the existence of core damage?

A First of all, I -- you are assuming that I did not use the words, 'core damage.' I did talk to the NRC, and I did explain my views to the NRC inspector on site of what the consequences, what I -- what my estimates of what the pressure spike meant.

Now, whether or not I used the words, 'core damage,' I cannot say.

Q But you believed that during that interview by the NRC you fully explained what your views were on the status of the plant in connection with the occurrence of the pressure spike?

MS. BERNABEI: Objection. I think they are talking about two different things.

MR. McBRIDE: I have the same problem. I think we have bounced back and forth from the control room to May 21st.

MS. BERNABEI: Right.

MR. McBRIDGE: I think there is confusion on the record now.

End 12. MS fols.

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MS. BERNABEI: I think Mr. Chwastyk is talking about in the control room on that day and I think Mr. Goldberg is talking about the interviews.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, that was the sense of his earlier answers. So in any event, let's clarify what you are talking about.

MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

BY MR. GOLDBERG:

Going back to your interview on May 21st, 1979 by the NRC, do you believe that you fully explained what your understanding was of the pressure spike on March 28th, 1979?

MS. BERNABEI: That is the 21st, is it not? MR. GOLDBERG: May 21st, '79 was the date of the NRC interview.

MS. BERNABEI: Right. I think you said May 28th.

MR. GOLDBERG: I said March 28th. I asked whether he told the NRC on May 21st, 1979 of his interpretation of the pressure spike which you had on March 28th, 1979.

THE WITNESS: I have no idea.

BY MR. GOLDBERG:

- You don't recall discussing that with the NRC?
- No. A

(Ps 'ne.)

Mr. Chwastyk, I would like to direct your Q

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. them prior to -- or at least some of them prior to his testimony.

JUDGE SMITH: Mr. Goldberg, unless the purpose of your line includes a testing of his memory of the interview, I don't believe that this is as productive as it could be.

I think that he has already said that he doesn't recall, and I think that if you want to make your point,
I think you had better give him an opportunity to review the document in question, unless, as I say, you are actually trying to test his memory of the interview, which I don't perceive to be the purpose.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct.

JUDGE WOLFE: Or give him a specific citation, a page citation.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is what I tried to do with page 9 and 10 where I think is the relevant portions of that ---

JUDGE SMITH: You are trying to show the absence of information?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, that is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: And to show the absence of information you are going to have to give him an opportunity to review where he believes the information might be.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I would do that, but I don't

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think we want to take all that time. You are welcome to do that between and when you resume your testimony next week.

But do I understand you are not testifying today that you did tell the NRC on May 21st, 1979 that you believed there was core damage at the time of the pressure spike; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: No. I told the NRC inspector there what my thoughts were on the pressurizer, and this is my idea now, what the thought were on the pressure spike and what caused it.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. When? You said I told the NRC inspector there, when?

THE WITNESS: That is on the day of the accident.

MR. GOLDBERG: And I am referring to the May 21st, 1979 NRC interview of you.

You are not co cending that you told the interviewers that you belies d core damage existed at the time of the pressure spike?

MS. BERNABEI: I am going to object. Mr. Chwastyk is a witness and he is not contending anything. I think the question should be rephrased.

JUDGE SMITH: I think he has testified now twice that he simply doesn't know. So he is not contending or maintaining or denying or anything. He doesn't know. I Sim 13-5

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think we should just go directly to give him an opportunity to review the document and express his informed decision.

MR. McBRIDE: Judge, may I ask a question at this point, because you just referred to the request that he review the entire transcript.

Let me say that in discussing this matter with Mr. Chwastyk before he testified today I made the judgment that he should not review his prior statements, except for his deposition in this case, because the pr blem we have had with many of our witnesses is that the have testified so many times that by the time they testify again they can't remember whether they are remembering their testimony or remembering the events.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, that is a problem.

MR. McBRIDE: So unless we are being directed to do so, I do not want my client to read this deposition.

JUDGE SMITH: Now are you taking that point of view because of some standing to protect your client's interest or from a point of view of protecting the record of this proceeding?

MR. McBRIDE: Well, my impression is that I don't have much, if any, standing to defend the record of this proceeding because I don't represent a party, and I am trying not to intrude.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

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MR. M.BRIDE: But I am concerned because I feel as though we don't have a friend in the room at the moment, because Mr. Chwastwk has given so many statements on this subject alone, and it spans five and a half years, and I have known these gentlemen for five years and I know the problem.

And the problem is if you get them to read for hours and hours all of their prior testimony, then you can't be sure any more what they remember, whether they are remembering the event or remembering the testimony.

So I thought it was for your best interests that we simply try to get him to recall the events and not review the testimony. That is why I made the judgment to prepare him that way. And that is the problem we are having.

JUDGE SMITH: Attorneys in this proceeding have been the technique of establishing the contents of a document through what the witness sees or does not see in the document, and that is not a comfortable way to do things.

But it has certain advantages in that in the process of doing it it may or may not refresh the memory or the witness. So I have not objected to it, although I think that generally speaking it is not a good way to establish what the document says.

Mr. Goldberg now apparently is going to try to establish the document does not make any reference to

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core damage, and I think he wants the witness to agree that that is the case as a foundation for his next series of questions.

So it was for that reason why I suggested that he read it.

The other point that you are making about the many interviews and things like that, that is a point that the Board has been sensitive about and we will continue to be sensitive.

Mr. Goldberg, as I understand it, you want -I infer, and I should perhaps let you say it -- but you want
two things. First, you wish to establish that the May 21st,
1979 interview of Mr. Chwastyk does not contain a report on
core damage. And, two, is it then your purpose to bring
about a recognition by him of that fact and to examine him
further on his recognition of that fact?

MR. GOLDBERG: Generally that is correct. I am trying to get an understanding as to why events which the witness has testified are serious significant events, serious conditions of the plant status, events which he interpreted in terms of core damage and which he says today there were general discussions of concern about core damage, if that is his recollection of what took place on March 28th, 1979, he did not take advantage of the opportunity shortly after. those events to tell NRC investigators of his belief that

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they were serious conditions of the plant status and he believed that those conditions existed on March 28th before or at the time of the pressure spike.

He testifies here today as to what he believed on March 28th and how he interpreted the pressure spike, and I think that it is an important issue of credibility which will have to be considered by the Board in connection with his present testimony on the significant serious events which were not reported shortly after those events occurred.

MS. BERNABEI: May I reply to Mr. Goldberg?

JUDGE SMITH: Now wait a minute.

MS. BERNABEI: May I respond ---

JUDGE SMITH: Wait. I will call upon the next speaker.

Let's hear from Ms. Bernabei.

MS. BERNABEI: I would just like to say there were a number of misrepresentations made in Mr. Goldberg's speech to the Board.

First of all, Mr. Chwastyk did not withhold from the NRC staff during its investigation any events.

The only thing which Mr. Goldberg is driving at is not a withholding of information about any event or any condition.

The most he can hope to get out of his cross-

examination is that Mr. Chwastyk in the interview with the NRC did not mention core damage. There is enough in this interview to indicate that he told them enough that they could draw the indication of core damage, No. 1.

No. 2, we believe, and this is what Mr. Gamble's testimony was intended to prove, that the NRC has never adequately investigated this accident.

We lock at this interview, and there is no mention and no question about core damage. The problem is not Mr. Chwastyk. The problem is the NRC and what a poor job they did in NUREG 0600 and NUREG 0760, and that is precisely why we want Mr. Gamble to testify as to the deficiencies in the special investigation specifically on reporting failures.

The problem with this interivew is not with Mr. Chwastyk. The problem is the NRC staff which didn't ask the right questions.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Unfortunately, we have allowed counsel to argue the case prematurely.

Before you comment, Mr. Chwastyk, let me make an observation that may satisfy your concern.

No. 1, at least as we sit here at this moment, there is no aura of accusation against you, at least the Board did not perceive any.

You, as far as I can see, have not been a

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I have perceived you to be a witness who is simply trying to state his memory as well as he can.

Therefore, I don't think there is any need at this point for you to be defensive, or for counsel to be defensive.

The purpose of Mr. Goldberg's questioning, as

I understood it to be, is a legitimate one. He has a right
to establish his point. But I did not take it as a pejorative
point.

When he uses the word "credibility," I did not perceive that word to mean what you may have taken it to mean. You, yourself, have alluded to the time lapse and the various problems and all of the problems of all of the interviews and everything else. So I have not taken anything to be in a pejorative or critical sense.

If, indeed, that is what you are suggesting, Mr. Goldberg, I think that you are out of order. But I didn't hear you say that.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct. I did not say that and I am not suggesting that.

JUDGE SMITH: And that is not what you mean?

MR. GOLDBERG: That is correct.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. McBRIDE: Well, Judge Smith, if I may

be heard.

This is the second witness I have represented in this reopened proceedings, and it is the second time that I have heard counsel characterize their credibility.

You may recall that I brought this up when Dr. Zebrowski was on the stand. When I am in Federal District Court counsel are under a standing order that they may never characterize the credibility of a witness. That is for the fact-finder.

And I think it is for this Board to decide the credibility of the witnesses that it hears. That is why I am getting so sensitive.

JUDGE SMITH: Oh, yes. You should be.

MR. McBRIDE: When clients of mine are getting convicted of material false statements and when people start throwing the word "credibility" around, I get worried.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, he has a right to inquire in an area which would establish credibility, and he used the term in response to my question of him of the purpose of his examination.

Now my concern is that the word "credibility" was inflammatory without intending to be, and I am trying to quench those flames because it is not appropriate and

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it is not what we want. We don't want accusations in this hearing of that nature.

I have seen nothing happen so far. Mr. Chwastyk has to defend himself against anything, and I don't see anything to have happened to this moment -- well, I have just repeated myself here. There is nothing that has happened that puts him on the defensive.

MR. McBRIDE: Well, can I say this. I think there is a much better and smoother way to proceed, which is going to the line Mr. Goldberg wants to go down and which he has a right to go down.

Rather than point the witness to two pages in some statement five years old and say do you see those words anywhere there, let's have two representations.

He can represent, because I assume he has reviewed it, that the words "core damage" never appear, and will he also make the representation to me that a question was asked that should have elicited those words.

If we have both of those representations, the witness doesn't need to read the transcript. We have got an officer of the Board who will make a representation.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. For that purpose you are exactly right. We can read it and draw from our own conclusions what this says. But don't forget, he has a second purpose, and that he wishes to continue to examine

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the witness with a predicate that the witnesses recognizes that he did not make those statements, and that is what he wishes to do and I think that is also appropriate.

MR. McBRIDE: Mr. Goldberg is a man of his honor, and if he tells me that the words "core damage" don't appear in that transcript, I will accept it and we will proceed on that basis.

JUDGE SMITH: But you are not a witness.

MR. McBRIDE: Well, I will so instruct my client to accept the representation that the words don't appear. .

MS. BERNABEI: Well, I assume the other stipulation would be that no question was asked about core damage as well.

I agree with Mr. McBride, that is a fine stipulation by us.

of lawyers stipulating what witnesses think. Mr. Chwastyk has demonstrated his own ability to think, and I think what we will do is allow him to read it over the weekend and when he comes back Tuesday to allow the questioning to continue, and we will see what happens.

Then I think it is also fair to inform him in advance, as we have, what the purpose of your line is and where you are going and go on from there.

Now do you have any other documents? Does any

party have any other documents?

MR. BLAKE: I do.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes.

MR. BLAKE: I am not sure that Mr. McBride is aware of one ground rule that we are operating under here which plays a role.

First of all, the issue is whether or not Dieckamp knew "X" on March 29th. Then it is whether or not subsequently he learned. So what people said and what they made known is an issue in this proceeding, and these past statements are issues.

But there are a lot of them, and at the moment the Board has indicated to us, and I learned yesterday there is a doggone good reason for it, that we are not just going -- we can't just cite from past statements and make our arguments. We have got to talk about them now. So we are in a box, Mr. McBride, where if we could all agree now that each of Mr. Chwastyk's four past statements we are free to cite to and make the points like he didn't discuss it in any of the interviews and he didn't discuss that, we wouldn't have to ask him at all or query did you discuss it, or, you know, test his recollection or take all of this time and agony.

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But at the moment we are not in that situation.

I have one or two things. And I have a number of questions from each of his interviews, not unlike Mr. Goldberg's.

I think there are --

MS. BERNABEI: I --

MR. BLAKE: Excuse me. I think there are one of two ways to approach it. Mr. Chwastyk is I think a particularly important person on this subject, one who certainly has been singled out by the Special Inquiry Group as maybe the one person who understood the pressure spike on that day.

I propose that the Board allow the parties to cite from each of the four past Chwastyk interviews which have been conducted by interviewers, one on May 21st, 1979, which is Item Number 35, one on October 11th, 1979, which is Number 88, one on October 30, 1979, which is Number 99, and one on September 4, 1980 which is Number 117.

MS. BERNABEI: I would support that. In fact,
I would suggest that at least for the three witnesses which
the Board has singled out, Chwastyk, Mehler and Illjes,
that that be the rule.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you can be assured that the Board would read previous interviews ourselves. We read in the entirety all of those interviews. And we want to put the parties on notice, too. We want them pointed out

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to us to make sure that we have them all. But I think that you are making progress by this.

MR. BLAKE: I think it also will reduce the length of time of my cross-examination next Tuesday.

JUDGE SMITH: You are going to do this between now and Tuesday? Okay. I --

MR. BLAKE: I'm guessing it will reduce as well Mr. Goldberg's continued cross-examination.

JUDGE SMITH: There is a problem, however, and that is we may not have -- in the first place, we don't have three copies of all these. And we may not have --I don't know what type of volume we are talking about. You are talking apparently about some ten interviews and depositions?

MR. BLAKE: No, no. Four.

JUDGE SMITH: Four from this witness alone.

MR. BLAKE: Four from this witness alone, that's correct.

MS. BERNABEI: And four from Mr. Mehler, I believe.

MR. BLAKE: I will have to double check on that.

JUDGE SMITH: So, I was right. About ten, and I don't know if we will have the opportunity between now and Tuesday to read them all. I don't know if we can all

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read even this witness' because we don't have that many copies.

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't know that it's necessary for the Board to read them all by Tuesday. The important thing is, that's going to eliminate a lot of cross-examination time, our ability to cite those prior interviews in our proposed findings.

JUDGE SMITH: But what I'm saying is that we will, as a part of the evidence in this hearing, regardless of when, we will read them. And I am assuming that there will be no particular injury done to anyone if we should stumble on to some irrelevant data in there.

We know what the issues are, so we will read them eventually.

MS. BERNABEI: I would also request, at least with regard to Mr. Chwastyk and Mr. Mehler, that the depositions taken in the course of this proceeding be introduced. We have questioned Mr. Chwastyk about portions of that. And it is specifically directed to the question before the Board.

We would request that that be done. There was an opportunity for cross-examination by the Staff and by Mr. Blake.

JUDGE SMITH: Now, getting back to your point I don't think that we can force your client to read -- he

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is not a party, you are not a party, he is not here voluntarily. I don't think we can force him to read anything he doesn't want to read. And I don't think we should make any inferences from him reading it or not reading it.

But there is an area of -- it is an appropriate area, it would save time if he reads it, and I think that we are going to have a better record. To the extent that he wants to contribute to a full and accurate and final record on here, then I would recommend that he does have general familiarity with his previous interviews.

I appreciate your concern about confusion and credibility. I think we will have to be responsible for that.

MR. MC BRIDE: I know you do. But let me respectfully say that in preparing this witness, I made the judgment that his testimony would be better for you if he simply tried to recall the events, because it is so confusing. And if we now, in the midst of his testimony, have him start reading his prior testimony he may be more knowledgeable or have different knowledge, or it may appear that he does, on Tuesday.

JUDGE SMITH: That may very well be the case. But he has been examined all morning pretty much about his direct memory of the events. And now inevitably we

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have to get into the contrast between -- it has to come around inevitably, and I think the time in the proceeding has arrived that we do that.

MS. BERNABEI: Judge Smith, I think maybe the witness appeared to have something to comment, and I think he should be given an opportunity to do so.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes. I wanted him to hear the discussion before he commented.

WITNESS CHWASTYK: I will pass.

(Mr. McBride is conferring with Mr. Chwastyk.)

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute.

WITNESS CHWASTYK: I guess I took exception to the counsel's questions there, and I wanted to get it on the record, you know, TMI Unit-2 suffered core damage in 1979. And, therefore, at least stop these continuing investigations when we get to this date in history.

I probably did not discuss core damage in that testimony back in May or whatever it was. I made the assumption that we knew we had core damage. Nobody asked me a question specifically on what I thought the core damage was. But I didn't even think that was strange, because it was -- you know, it was a known by anybody that was involved in nuclear power and anybody that read the newspapers locally knew we had core damage, you know, at the time of this interview.

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I don't know what to say. I --

JUDGE SMITH: That's fine. You are saying exactly what you want to say. I think you said it accurately. I'm not saying that what you say is accurate, but I'm saying you have expressed yourself, and I understand what you are saying. I think the Board does.

MR. GOLDBERG: And, as the Board knows, in response to something Ms. Bernabei said earlier, one of the key issues in this proceeding is whether anyone interpreted the pressure spike on March 28th, 1979 at the time of the spike in terms of core damage.

And, if so, whether that was communicated to Mr. Dieckamp. That's the difficulty that we have. Now, we have to pursue evidence as to whether anyone interpreted the pressure spike on March 28th at the time of the spike in terms of core damage. And we have here one witness who says that essentially he did interpret the pressure spike on March 28th in terms of core damage.

And, therefore, it is an important issue which has to be placed with the Board as to 'hether, in fact, he did interpret it on March 28th in terms of core damage and then, if so, whet that was known to Mr. Dieckamp at the time he sent the mailgram. That's the purpose of my cross-examination of this witness.

The one other document which I may ask the

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witness to refer to in further cross-examination is his September 25th, 1984 deposition in this proceeding by TMIA.

MS. BERNABEI: And I have requested that that be entered into evidence before the Board and be considered as a portion of the interviews that are before you.

JUDGE SMITH: Are there objections to that?

MR. BLAKE: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay.

MR. MC BRIDE: Can I just say one thing? My client and I are both of the view that he should not read any of his prior statements between now and Tuesday in his own best interests. And I just want to make it clear that we are not being ordered otherwise.

JUDGE SMITH: If you --

MR. MC BRIDE: I am concerned that --

JUDGE SMITH: -- concede that we have the authority to order him, then I would say that he is being ordered. My concern is, do we have the authority to require him to make preparation for testimony under subpoena?

I don't know. But if we do have that authority, he should do it.

MR. MC BRIDE: I think you have got authority over him while he is in the room. And I don't mean to be

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facetious about this.

JUDGE SMITH: I think you are exactly right, yes.

MR. MC BRIDE: When he is under subpoena today, you have got authority over him. He will be here on Tuesday, because we interpret the subpoena as continuing. He gets paid, he is here. But he is not under everybody's direction and control otherwise.

The reason I say this -- and I'm not being facetious -- if Mr. Goldberg brings over testimony and he says read this, I don't think the witness can sit here and say: I won't look at it.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. MC BRIDE: I think you can say: Read it.

But he doesn't want to spend his week-end reading his

prior statements, and I don't want him to for his own

best interests.

JUDGE SMITH: I hope you won't place the Board and the parties in the position, however, of having him, in response to subpoena, come to this room while we all sit around and he reads it.

MR. MC BRIDE: No. But what I'm trying to say is that I think we have a right to decide, my client and I have a right to decide, to protect his own best interests how he will prepare himself for this hearing, because he

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is not here voluntarily.

JUDGE SMITH: But you haven't -- I told you, we are sensitive to his own best interests. But you haven't explained how his interests are prejudiced by reading his prior statements. I mean, if you want to make that point you can. I thought you conceded that your concern was reliability of memory.

Now, are you saying that his best interests are better served if he has an untainted memory?

MR. MC BRIDE: Yes.

JUDGE SMITH: I don't understand --

MR. MC BRIDE: Yes, I am. And the reason is that on many prior occasions he was interviewed, other people out there have been interviewed, and it was never made clear what the knowledge of the questionner and the person being questioned was coming into the interview.

Everybody just made an assumption, because they may have been working side by side or around one another day after day, and then suddenly: Come down to such and such a trailer and answer some questions.

And they were never told: Please give me a statement of how we got from March 28th to May 21st, and when you got the knowledge. Just answer some questions.

So they would go down to the trailer and answer some questions and go back to the control room and

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go back to work.

Now, years later, people are saying: Well, gee whiz, you didn't tell me we had core damage. Or, gee whiz, you didn't come forward with this at this time or that at that time.

And the concern that I have is it's no longer clear who knew what when. And if I start trying to educate him, his testimony is going to change between now and Tuesday.

JUDGE SMITH: And that is why you should not, and you, sir, should not, object or feel offended when the word "credibility" pops up, because credibility is not the same as candor, you understand. Credibility is the totality of the witness' ability to know the information that he is asked to present.

So, it is not a pejorative term. I have heard all your arguments. I believe that the record of this case will be best served if Mr. Chwastyk is familiar with the four interviews referred to. We are also very sensitive to the point that you are making, and that the effect of tainting a memory by reading documents is there.

But that is a factor we will take into account.

But as the deciders of the fact here, we believe that we will have a better, more reliable record if Mr. Chwastyk knows what he said before at the time he is being questione

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about what he said before.

Now, I don't know what else we can do. I think that --

MR. MC BRIDE: You are in a tough spot, and I'm not trying to make it tougher. But, first of all, it's going to take several hours for him. He is not being paid to do it, and I -- though he is supposed to be paid again for Tuesday for when he is here, I think he ought to be paid for the day that it is going to take him to --

JUDGE SMITH: Absolutely.

MR. MC BRIDE: -- read them.

appearance here is questioned, if Intervenors had not had him brought to the hearing, we would have brought him to the hearing as a Board witness, and we would have paid -- as a matter of fact, if there is any question about it, we will cause him to be paid for the appearance here, the extended appearances here, and we will regard him under subpoena as he reads these documents in preparation.

We will regard him under subpoena to read those documents and prepare himself fot it as a direction pursuant to the subpoena.

MR. MC BRIDE: I just want to make the record clear. TMIA did pay him for his fees today, and I'm not quarreling with that. But we are expecting a payment for

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Tuesday, and now I am expecting a payment for at least one day over the week-end.

JUDGE SMITH: Yes, fine. However, there is only one caveat. And that is, I don't know exactly the strings to pull to get prompt payment. Eventually, you will get paid. Prompt payment, I don't know.

MR. MC BRIDE: Well, he is TMIA's witness, he is not the Board's witness. So, you don't have to worry about that. I think it's their responsibility.

JUDGE SMITH: No, I'm saying -- wait a minute.

MS. BERNABEI: We didn't ask him to read his interviews.

purpose, and we will adopt TMIA's subpoena for this purpose as a Board witness. He is a Board witness, and if you want a new subpoena I will give it to you. And the time he spends in preparing this case will be pursuant to the Board's subpoena power, whether he has a subpoena in hand or not. I will give you one, or whatever you want.

MR. MC BRIDE: No, I don't want another subpoena.

You are putting it on the record and that's sufficient as

far as I'm concerned.

JUDGE SMITH: Right.

MR. MC BRIDE: But I just want the record to

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reflect very clearly that we will abide by your Order, but it was not the way in which I felt it was in my client's best interests to prepare for this testimony, and I continue to believe that, for Tuesday.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. And you will want to make this information available to him.

MR. MC BRIDE: I don't even have them all in Harrisburg. I didn't want him to read them, I didn't bring them with me, and I didn't have a big enough brief-case.

So, I guess now we had better get a book.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, if you want him to read
them, Mr. Goldberg, you had better --

MR. GOLDBERG: They can borrow our books.

JUDGE SMITH: And now for the Board to prepare, to the extent possible we would like to read the four interviews which are going to be the subject matter. We may not be able to, but if we are able to we would like to at least gain general familiarity with them.

MR. GOLDBERG: What I was going to say is that, as Mr. Blake indicated, one of the reasons why we are pursuing or directing the witness' attention to certain portions of -- maybe in their entirety -- the prior interviews is so that we can cite them in our proposed findings.

With respect to Mr. Chwastyk, that's no longer

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necessary, as I understand the Board's ruling, because the four interviews will be available to the parties to cite in proposed findings. The Board is going to read them in their entirety.

I don't anticipate very many more questions, if any, on what Mr. Chwastyk said in prior interviews.

So, the Board need not prepare for further cross-examination by me on those matters.

JUDGE SMITH: Thank you. But we would still like to know how to find the interviews in case we want to

MR. GOLDBERG: Right.

MS. BERNABEI: Would you -- Mr. Goldberg and I assume Mr. Blake indicated their intention to use the deposition. You now have one copy of that. I don't know if you would like to review that also.

JUDGE SMITH: Of the deposition?

MS. BERNABEI: That's correct.

JUDGE SMITH: No, we will consider that separately.

But I want -- without any further argument, I want to know

where those interviews are. Just give them to me.

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MR. GOLDBERG: I think Mr. Blake, or someone did that. Items 35, 38, 99 and 117.

JUDGE SMITH: All right.

MR. McBRIDE: Judge Smith, can I just make an inquiry.

JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. 35, 38, 99 and 117. MR. BLAKE: 35, I believe the next one is 88, not 38, then 99 and 117.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Thank you.

MR. McBRIDE: The inquiry is this. I am just concerned that if Mr. Goldberg's representation is true, and I have every reason to believe that it is, then if his cross examination is severely truncated, and so is Mr. Blake's, then the witness may be doing a lot of work for nothing. If he is not going to be asked about the prior statements.

All I need is a representation from them that they deem it important for their cross examination that he read them.

MR. GOLDBERG: I think they speak for themselves, but for the apparent need to refer witnesses to documents on the joint stipulation before they are available to the parties, I would not have pursued that line of cross examination, because I think those interviews stand for themselves, and they say what they say, and they don't say

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what is not in them.

JUDGE SMITH: Your problem is with Mr. Blake. Remember I said name all of them, and Mr. Blake said I want to be heard on that because we have others.

But I agree with you, if the documents are not going to be alluded to, there is no use in him wasting his time reading them.

MR. McBRIDE: Right. He has family in for the Thanksgiving Holidays, and I am trying to avoid just subjecting himself to something that he doesn't need to be subjected to, but if Mr. Blake tells me, or Mr. Goldberg tells me that they deem it important, then we will have him do it.

MR. GOLDBERG: Not on my account.

JUDGE SMITH: Okay. Mr. Blake, can you help him out here? I might also point out that he is not going to become enriched by the witness fee on a subpoena, either.

Why don't we go off -- do we have to do this on the record? Can you tell him off the record the areas that you feel he should inform himself, areas that he should read off the record?

(Off the record discussion ensues)

JUDGE SMITH: All right then. If there is nothing further this afternoon, we will adjourn until 10:00 a. m. Tuesday morning.

(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 1:36 p.m., to reconvene at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 27, 1984)

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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the MITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING:

Metropolitan Edison Company (Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant Unit 1)

DOCKET NO .:

50-289-SP

PLACE:

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

DATE:

Wednesday, November 21, 1984

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(Sigt)

TYPED) GARRETT J. WALSH, JR.

Official Reporter

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TMIA Exhibit Number 15

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JUDGE IVAN SMITH

DATE:

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