



Nuclear Information and Resource Service

1616 P Street, N.W., Suite 160, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-0002

September 23, 1985

James M. Felton, Director
Division of Rules and Records
Office of Administration
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
ACT REQUEST

FOIA-85-655
Rec'd 9-26-85

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Dear Mr. Felton:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 522, as amended, and 10 CFR 9.8 of the Commission's regulations, the Nuclear Information and Resource Service requests the following documents regarding the Callaway nuclear power plant. Please consider "documents" to include reports, studies, test results, correspondence, memoranda, meeting notes, meeting minutes, working papers, graphs, charts, diagrams, notes and summaries of conversations and interviews, computer records, and any other forms of written communication, including internal NRC Staff memoranda. In your response, please identify which documents correspond to which requests below.

Pursuant to this request, please provide all documents prepared or utilized by, in the possession of, or routed through the NRC related to:

1. A February 22, 1985 audit report of Union Electric's quality assurance office which led to the suspension of inspectors;
2. All related requests for corrective action or plans for corrective action related to this issue, and Union Electric reviews of the quality control inspection system;
3. Union Electric Company documents that indicate that on March 10, 1984, Terry Shaw, a QA supervisor, directed his inspectors to take their technical problems initially to Mr. Shaw or to an assistant supervisor; and
4. NRC Staff responses to Union Electric plans to review and correct problems in the quality control inspection system at Callaway.

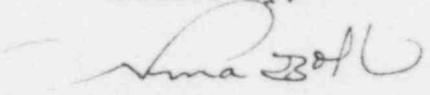
Newspaper articles regarding the problems with quality control inspection at Callaway are attached.

8510180465 850923
PDR FOIA
BELL85-655 PDR

Please provide a list of offices to which this request was forwarded.

In our opinion, it is appropriate in this case for you to waive search charges, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A) "because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public." The Nuclear Information and Resource Service is a non-profit organization serving local organizations concerned about nuclear power and providing information to the general public. Information required by 10 CFR 9.14a was provided by letter dated August 3, 1984.

Sincerely,



Nina Bell
Assistant Director

cc: File

tribune

1985, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

20 PAGES — PRICE 25¢

UE adds 15 inspectors to roles of unqualified

CHRISTOPH SZECHENYI
of the Tribune's staff

Union Electric Co. has identified 22 inspectors — 15 more than initially reported — who lacked qualifications to ensure the safe operation and maintenance of its Callaway County nuclear power plant, a Nuclear Regulatory Commission official said this week.

The official, Bruce Little, said utility engineers and auditors who began investigating inspectors' backgrounds last month have identified about 250 inspections performed by the 22 inspectors during the past three years.

A special utility task force has found that the 22 inspectors were qualified to do all 230 of the jobs reviewed as of Friday, Little said. The task force has found no evidence of deficiencies in the plant's hardware.

The St. Louis utility is reviewing about 12,000 work orders, said Little, a commission inspector at Callaway.

He said his agency will wait for Union Electric to complete its study before considering action. He said the utility is conducting a thorough investigation and has found no evidence that the inspectors' work compromised the plant's safety.

Billie Garde, a staff member with the Government Accountability Project, a public interest group in Washington, D.C., voiced doubts. "The system had to have broken down in a fairly significant fashion," she said. "The NRC's approach to this is dangerously inadequate."

Little said he cannot assess whether the unqualified personnel influenced the safety of the plant near Fulton until he looks at the work orders and, if necessary, examines the inspectors' field work. He plans to start that part of his investigation on Monday.

The \$3 billion plant, which started

operating in December, generates 1,150 megawatts of electricity for customers in St. Louis and dozens of Mid-Missouri towns such as Ashland and Moberly. The plant is 35 miles east of Columbia.

Mike Cleary, a Union Electric spokesman, said utility officials declined to comment on their investigation of the inspectors' work. "We don't see a need for a blow-by-blow account of what's being done," he said. But he confirmed that 22 inspectors lacked certain credentials.

Little said he expects the utility to wrap up its study by the end of March. At that time, Cleary said, Union Electric will provide the commission with a report of its findings. Little plans to file a report of his own findings and recommendations by the end of April.

In early March, the utility concluded that seven of its present inspectors lacked sufficient training or experience in some areas of work they had been doing at the plant. As a result, Union Electric suspended the men from doing certain jobs.

Union Electric employed 13 of the 22 inspectors, Little said. Seven of the 13 still work as quality control personnel in restricted capacities. Nine others had worked for independent construction contractors, including Daniel International Co., which helped build the plant.

Nuclear plant inspectors check electrical, mechanical and civil engineering work throughout the plant, including systems such as pipes and valves in the reactor building.

Garde said Daniel International helped build Kansas' Wolf Creek nuclear power plant, which has been plagued with structural flaws. The regulatory commission recently gave the plant near Burlington, Kan., an operating license.

Inspection problems have turned up at several U.S. nuclear power

plants, Garde said, including the William H. Zimmer plant in Ohio, a Midland, Mich., plant and the Marble Hill plant in Indiana. All three have been shut down for severe deficiencies. Quality control questions have also been raised at the Comanche Peak plant near Glen Rose, Texas.

Cleary said Union Electric engineers are carefully evaluating the jobs performed by the inspectors with questionable credentials. "We're looking at the nature of the work involved," he said. "If it didn't require a high level of expertise, we'll probably assume it was done all right. We'll also check to see if the work had been subjected to additional inspections."

The utility's engineers have not reinspected any areas yet, Cleary said. Some reinspections may be difficult, if not impossible, to perform because plant materials have become radioactive.

A longtime nuclear power opponent, Kay Drey of University City, said yesterday she and the Coalition for the Environment will file a petition asking the commission to shut down the Callaway plant.

The recent qualification problem, she said, "makes it all the more obvious that we have to call on the regulatory commission to shut down the plant until Union Electric can demonstrate that the systems are safe."

THE WEATHER

Cloudy today, with a 70 percent chance of showers. High around 50, with southwest winds at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Tonight, 60 percent chance of showers, with the low in the mid-30s. Tomorrow, cloudy with a 30 percent chance of showers. High in the mid-40s.

Yearlong workers' rift revealed in UE safety assurance problems

By CHRISTOPH SZECHENYI
of the Tribune's staff

Friction between inspectors and their supervisors at the Callaway County nuclear power plant had surfaced nearly a year before Union Electric Co. started investigating its deteriorating quality control system, an internal memo reveals.

Company documents show that on March 10, 1984, quality control supervisor Terry Shaw ordered inspectors under him to take technical problems to him or to an assistant supervisor before approaching other department managers.

"In past weeks, there have been numerous instances demonstrating a lack of effective communication within the quality control department," Shaw wrote in the memo to 30 people, many of whom were inspectors. "Our aim is to solve problems through communication, not create them."

But some inspectors said this week that they repeatedly got no action from Shaw when voicing concerns about supervisors who were unqualified to make technical decisions for ensuring safety. In addition, the utility confirmed today that inspectors took their concerns to Shaw's boss in early December, nearly two months before the utility started an audit of problems.

Several inspectors said they did not trust some supervisors because they lacked expertise in certain quality control areas. "On a day to day basis, you're going to have technical questions," said one informed source who requested anonymity. "Management wants us to go to them for answers, yet how can they discuss these problems when they're not technically qualified?"

One assistant supervisor, Vernon Portell, recently lost certification for two types of inspections at the \$3 billion plant near Fulton. Reacting to the finished audit, dated Feb. 22, plant manager Steve Miltenberger suspended Portell's certification. Portell, however, retains his supervisory role.

"A supervisor does not have to be certified at any level in any discipline," said Robert Powers, assistant manager of the division that oversees the effectiveness of

Shaw's inspectors. "I would expect a supervisor to be competent in inspection philosophy."

Several inspectors said such a management attitude and supervisors' shortage of expertise spurred inspectors' complaints to Powers' office, which did the audit. I outlined inadequate training, education and experience among seven of 13 inspectors — including Portell and assistant supervisor L.M. Zahara — and sparked suspension of some of their duties.

Following the audit's suggestion, the company suspended inspectors from some tasks until their qualifications are established. Union Electric is also reviewing some 12,000 work orders to determine whether disqualified men did inspections that could jeopardize the plant's safety.

The St. Louis utility is also reviewing the credential and work of 50 to 60 more inspectors employed by a firm that helped build the plant, which started generating electricity in December.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's inspector at Callaway is also planning to review some work orders

Yesterday, the Fulton Sun quoted plant spokesman Mike Cleary as saying that "we have a good system here for recourse...I'm not sure why the inspectors didn't go up the quality control chain of command."

But today, Cleary admitted that statement was untrue. He said he had been unaware of the inspectors' efforts when he talked to the Fulton newspaper.

He conceded that seven or eight inspectors had taken their concerns in early December to Paul Appleby, an assistant plant manager who oversees quality control operations.

Cleary said the inspectors' concerns "were being taken seriously." After the interviews, Cleary said, Appleby put together a plan for corrective action. Cleary said he didn't know what changes Appleby had proposed.

Inspectors said this week that they grew impatient with Appleby's efforts, and so they asked Powers' quality assurance office to investigate. Powers noted that inspectors have the right under company policy to complain to his division.

Auditors concluded managers had broken written company rules in several instances by certifying some inspectors. The inspectors check electrical, mechanical, civil and material work throughout the plant, including systems in the reactor building and other key components.

Columbian Tribune: 3/8/85

THE WEATHER

Fair tonight with a low in the upper 30s. Mostly sunny tomorrow. High around 60.

UE targets unqualified p

Concern surfaces about quality, safety assurances at Callaway.

(C) 1985 Columbia Daily Tribune
 Union Electric Co. has allowed unqualified inspectors for more than three years to help ensure the safety of its Callaway County nuclear power plant. The utility recently suspended seven inspectors from numerous duties after an internal investigation revealed shortcomings in their training, education or experience.

The discovery has raised company officials' doubts about the plant's safe operation, leading them to begin revamping the quality control inspection system.

Concerns won't be resolved until the utility completes a massive review of inspectors' work dating back to 1981, company officials said yesterday. The review is expected to take at least three more weeks.

"We're interested in seeing if there are any safety problems," said company spokesman Mike Cleary, "and in correcting them if they exist."

The St. Louis utility is reviewing work by 50 to 60 more inspectors employed by a contractor who helped build the plant near Fulton. Union Electric wants to ensure that inspectors had adequate skills and certification.

A recent company audit, prompted by internal complaints, uncovered deficiencies with seven of 13 utility inspectors. As a result, the utility began studying about 12,000 work orders this week to determine whether unqualified men conducted faulty inspections, hundreds of which were done in key safety-related systems. "We need to review those records to find out what they actually did," said James Gearhart, the Union Electric employee who supervised the audit.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has not moved to alter plant operations in the wake of the findings. Bruce Little, commission inspector at Callaway, said he will review some utility work orders. So far, the utility has reported no evidence that the unqualified inspectors compromised safety, Little said.

The agency's regional office in Chicago, responsible for overseeing Callaway's operation, has alerted its top division chiefs and the five commissioners in Washington, D.C. Little said the utility might have violated NRC rules.

Bob Pollard, a staff member of the Union of Concerned Scientists in Washington and a former commission worker, said regulators should shut down the plant until the utility completes its reviews.

Lambasting the federal agency's inaction, Pollard said: "That's exactly what the difficulty is over at the NRC. Instead of proof that a plant is safe, they operate on the absence of proof that it is dangerous."

The \$3 billion Callaway plant — completed at more than five times

its original price estimate — supplies 1,150 megawatts for about 1 million Union Electric customers in St. Louis and dozens of Mid-Missouri communities, such as Ashland and Moberly. After eight years of construction, the plant, which is 35 miles from Columbia, started operating in December.

Any citizen may petition the NRC to halt the plant's operation until the safety review is finished. Unscheduled shutdowns, the company has estimated, would cost the utility about \$750,000 a day.

Doubts about inspections strike at the heart of the plant's quality assurance program, Pollard said. "The paper process is the only way they have to assure public safety."

Robert Powers, the plant's assistant quality assurance manager, said interviews with disqualified inspectors revealed that when they encountered work outside their areas of expertise, they passed the job along to qualified men.

"We don't have any concern about the plant's construction," he added, noting that the inspectors did all their work during what is considered the plant's operational phase, since midyear 1981.

One worker, who requested anonymity for fear of superiors' reprisals, said he found certification papers on his desk a few months ago allowing him to do inspections for which he lacked complete training. He and other workers said managers wanted to improve efficiency by using multicertified inspectors.

"I was afraid. I might get asked to do something I had no experience in," the worker said this week, "and at that point, I would have had to say, 'Get somebody else in here who knows what they're doing.'"

Other workers said they never recall seeing or hearing of an inspector who proceeded with an inspection for which he wasn't qualified. In such instances, the workers said, the inspector always turned to someone qualified. But the employees noted that the inspectors in question — and their work — have caused alarm about the quality control program. A final ruling about safety can come only when reviews are finished, the workers agreed.

Two utility divisions are the key players: the quality control branch, which inspects maintenance work and repairs to make sure they meet strict safety regulations; and Powers' quality assurance wing, which reports only to corporate headquarters and functions to ensure that members of the quality control staff perform correctly.

In late January, the quality assurance office received complaints from inspectors who questioned the credentials and abilities of other quality control inspectors and two division supervisors. Powers said his auditors began investigating the next day. Among the findings outlined in a Feb. 22 audit report and



four requests for corrective action:

- One of three quality control assistant supervisors, Vernon Portell, lacked necessary experience in civil and electrical inspections, fields he oversaw.

- The man responsible for approving certification of inspectors, quality control supervisor Terry Shaw, on three occasions since Oct. 22 violated company rules for certifying inspectors.

- One person that Shaw recommended be certified for two technical duties was Portell. Last week,

Callaway plant manager Stenberger suspended Portell certification. He retains his advisory position, Cleary said, but been barred from further electrical inspections.

- Most of the 13 men had no for inspections in more than the four technical categories, totaling 28 certifications among — but half of those certified were found questionable. In cases, the men did not meet accepted within the industry, Union Electric had