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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD



In the Matter of)

DUKE POWER COMPANY, et al.)

(Catawba Nuclear Station,)
Units 1 and 2))

Docket Nos. 50-413
50-414

TESTIMONY OF JOHN R. BRYANT

1 Q. STATE YOUR NAME AND YOUR WORK ADDRESS.

2 A. John R. Bryant "Cowboy", Catawba Nuclear Station, P.O. Box 223,
3 Clover, SC 29710.

4 Q. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT JOB WITH DUKE POWER COMPANY?

5 A. Senior QC Welding Inspector, Level II Visual, Level II Liquid
6 Penetrant, and Level II Magnetic Particle. These 3 certifications
7 are used for certifying acceptance or rejection of weldments, base
8 materials, and various other fabrication stages of metals that are
9 controlled by Duke Power Procedures. My work location is Unit #1.

10 Q. SUMMARIZE YOUR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS, INCLUDING
11 OTHER DUKE AND NON-DUKE JOBS, EDUCATION,
12 CERTIFICATIONS, AND COMPANY SPONSORED COURSES AND
13 TRAINING.

14 A. Approximately 1973 to 1983, welder-fitter for Electrode Welding,
15 middle welder-fitter; welder for Brown & Root; Welder PDM, Top
16 Welder; welder, Daniels Construction, Top Welder; welder, Duke
17 Power, Top Welder. Inspector for Duke Power, Level II - VT, MT,
18 & PT. I have worked for Duke Power for about 7 years (about 6
19 years as a welding inspector).

1 Education, grammar school, through 2 semesters of college,
2 flux-core welding training at Duke, and various update training,
3 concerning weld inspection after the initial inspector certification
4 courses for NDE of welds. (VT, MT, PT, and a partial course in
5 UT)

6 Q. ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH WHAT IS COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS
7 THE WELDING INSPECTOR CONCERNS WHICH WERE EXPRESSED IN
8 LATE 1981/EARLY 1982?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THESE CONCERNS
11 WERE?

12 A. Uncorrected violations of the Duke Power QA program which tended
13 to undermine the integrity of the welding inspector (visual) and the
14 effectiveness of the QA Program.

15 There was also a different concern involving the pay rate of
16 the visual inspector, which seemed as a method to demoralize them.

17 Q. DID YOU EXPRESS ANY CONCERNS AS A WELDING INSPECTOR TO
18 ANY OF THE TASK FORCES OR TO DUKE POWER MANAGEMENT?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. TO WHOM DID YOU EXPRESS YOUR CONCERNS?

21 A. I expressed concerns to Task Force I, Non-Technical Task Force,
22 Tom McCracken, Lew Zwissler, Warren Owen, Larry Davison,
23 Charles Baldwin, Beau Ross, Kim Van Doorn, Jim Wells, and Bob
24 Morgan.

25 Q. WERE YOUR CONCERNS WRITTEN?

26 A. Yes.

1 Q. DESCRIBE EACH DOCUMENT YOU SUBMITTED WHICH CONTAINS
2 YOUR EXPRESSION OF CONCERNS, AND INDICATE WHO IT WAS
3 SUBMITTED TO.

4 A. All of my concerns are contained in two documents attached to this
5 testimony. These documents are a pay rate concern (submitted to
6 Tom McCracken) and a listing of technical & non-technical concerns
7 (submitted to the chain of command in Duke Power Management).

8 Q. DID YOU FEEL FREE TO EXPRESS ALL OF YOUR CONCERNS? IF
9 NOT, PLEASE INDICATE WHY?

10 A. Yes, because the best interest of the company was in mind.

11 Q. DID YOU EXPRESS ALL OF YOUR CONCERNS?

12 A. Yes, all my concerns are contained in these two documents.

13 Q. HAVE YOU DISCUSSED YOUR CONCERNS WITH ANYONE ELSE?

14 A. Yes. I had a interview with a Charlotte Observer reporter and
15 revealed to him a few of my concerns, because he was given some
16 incorrect information about my concerns by someone else. Mrs.
17 Billie Garde telephoned me and some of my concerns were
18 discussed. In addition, I have discussed these concerns with
19 various other Duke Power representatives.

20 Q. HAS ANYONE ELSE CONTACTED YOU AND ASKED YOU TO
21 DISCUSS YOUR CONCERNS?

22 A. No.

23 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE AND EXPLAIN WHAT YOU WERE TRYING TO
24 COMMUNICATE BY YOUR CONCERNS.

25 A. My concerns were designed to point out and, hopefully, to stop and
26 correct discrepancies in the Duke Power QA Program and lack of
27 support for the Duke Power Quality Control Visual Inspectors. I
28 felt that Duke had generated an adequate QA program, but that

1 due to construction pressure on our middle management Duke had
2 lost some of the effectiveness of the program.

3 Q. WERE YOUR CONCERNS INVESTIGATED BY THE TASK FORCES?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. DID YOU ATTEND ANY MEETINGS WITH TASK FORCE AND/OR QA
6 MANAGEMENT MEMBERS WHERE THE TASK FORCE FINDINGS,
7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE DISCUSSED?

8 A. Yes. As best as I can remember, a typical meeting involved one of
9 the Task Force members reading my concerns. Then one or more
10 read the Task Force's findings. Then I was given an opportunity
11 to ask questions. Then one or more persons of the Task Force
12 Team would try to answer my questions. I then notified them as to
13 whether or not I agreed or disagreed with their findings. Then
14 they moved on to the next concern. I did not go into these
15 meetings expecting to agree with everything, because in some
16 areas, such as design calculations, my knowledge is limited; but I
17 did attend these meetings with an open mind, trying to understand
18 their response. I felt that most of the Task Force resolutions to
19 technical problems were based around design interpretations, but
20 did not satisfy the Duke Power QA Procedures.

21 Q. WERE THERE ANY CHANGES MADE IN THE QA PROGRAM AFTER
22 THE WELDING INSPECTOR CONCERNS AND THE TASK FORCE
23 INVESTIGATION OF THESE CONCERNS?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. DESCRIBE THE CHANGES OF WHICH YOU ARE AWARE IN THE QA
26 PROGRAM.

27 A. Duke has made major revisions to many QA Procedures, making
28 them more flexible and less stringent. Also, Duke has implemented

1 a policy that an inspector may not be verbally instructed to sign
2 for an item that he/she does not feel is acceptable. In addition,
3 Duke does not now allow an NCI Report (Q-1A) to be discarded
4 once initiated. Further, Duke has implemented a formal
5 Technical/Non-Technical recourse program. Finally, Procedure Q-1
6 has been revised to help assure adequate resolutions on NCIs.

7 Q. TO WHAT EXTENT HAVE THESE CHANGES AND RESOLUTION OF
8 CONCERNS ADDRESSED ISSUES RAISED BY THE WELDING
9 INSPECTOR CONCERNS AND TO WHAT EXTENT HAVE THEY
10 ADDRESSED YOUR PARTICULAR CONCERNS?

11 A. I do not feel that I am qualified to give an accurate, answer to the
12 first portion of this question, because I do not know the nature or
13 specific concerns of the other inspectors. In my case, the above
14 changes have satisfactorily addressed some of my concerns, directly
15 or indirectly. However, in general, I was not completely satisfied
16 with the response of the Task Force's findings. In particular I am
17 not satisfied with resolution of NCI numbers 12329, 11534, 13053,
18 and 6291. In addition, I disagree with the Task Force findings
19 regarding concern numbers D3, D5, D7, D9, D15, D17, D19, D20,
20 D22, D23, D24, and D25.

21 Q. HAVE ANY OF YOUR ORIGINAL CONCERNS RELATING TO THE QA
22 PROGRAM NOT BEEN RESOLVED?

23 A. All of my technical concerns were addressed, although maybe not to
24 my understanding or satisfaction. As to the best of my memory,
25 none of the non-technical concerns were resolved.

26 Q. THE WELDING INSPECTOR CONCERNS HAVE BEEN
27 CHARACTERIZED AS CONCERNS ABOUT THE QUALITY AND

1 SAFETY OF CONSTRUCTION AT CATAWBA. DO YOU AGREE OR
2 DISAGREE WITH THAT CHARACTERIZATION?

3 A. I disagree. I have and had no concerns about the quality of the
4 work which I have signed for, which meets or exceeds Duke
5 Power's QA Program at the time of the inspection.

6 I would note, however, that I do not have the knowledge or
7 access to reference material to make engineering judgements
8 regarding the acceptability of items accepted by verbal instructions
9 or by design instructions that fall outside of Duke's QA
10 Procedures.

11 I have not had any meaningful questions or concerns about the
12 safety of the construction of the plant due to knowing that there is
13 a large scale of overdesign and by trusting that Duke has
14 competent Design Engineers, who are responsible for designing a
15 safe plant.

16 Q. DID THE EXPRESSION OF YOUR CONCERNS INDICATE YOUR
17 BELIEF THAT THERE WAS A BREAKDOWN IN THE QA PROGRAM
18 OR INDICATE THAT THE QA PROGRAM WAS NO LONGER
19 WORKING?

20 A. Not to the extent that it affected the safety of the plant. I have
21 always felt that the QA program, as written, was adequate. But
22 due to various items, such as communication between management,
23 QA Technical Services, the QC Inspectors, and construction
24 influences, direct violations of QA procedures went uncorrected and
25 inspectors felt they were unsupported by upper management in
26 carrying out their duties. If this situation had been allowed to
27 continue safety of the plant may have been affected.

1 Q. DID YOUR CONCERNS REFLECT A BELIEF ON YOUR PART THAT
2 THE CATAWBA PROJECT IS NOT BEING CONSTRUCTED SAFELY?

3 A. No.

4 Q. IN YOUR VIEW, HAS THE QA PROGRAM BEEN EFFECTIVE WHILE
5 YOU HAVE WORKED AS AN INSPECTOR AT CATAWBA?

6 A. Sometimes yes and sometimes no. The QA Program, as written was
7 adequate, but due to non-support by middle management of the
8 program it at times, was not effective.

9 Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY DEFICIENCIES IN CONSTRUCTION OR IN
10 THE QA PROGRAM WHICH WOULD CAUSE YOU TO QUESTION
11 WHETHER CATAWBA IS SAFELY BUILT?

12 A. No.

13 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY CURRENT CONCERNS RELATING TO THE QA
14 PROGRAM WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED PREVIOUSLY?

15 A. Yes. I have two such concerns, harassment and structural steel
16 integrity.

17 Q. DO THESE "CURRENT CONCERNS" RELATE TO THE QUALITY AND
18 SAFETY OF THE PLANT?

19 A. These two current concerns, which were not generated during the
20 "original inspector concerns," involve technical and non-technical
21 questions. In my opinion, both concerns could indirectly affect the
22 safe operation of the plant, while one may directly affect the safe
23 operation of the plant.

24 1. Harassment (non-technical):

25 While I have not personally been harassed since resolution of
26 the original welding inspector concerns, I feel that if an
27 inspector strongly feels he has been harassed or intimidated
28 and then reports it to middle-management, but receives no

1 support from them, the inspector may forsake quality in the
2 future which may affect the safe operation of the plant. A
3 familiar quote by upper supervision is "Its' (harassment) a
4 part of the job of an inspector." We as inspectors are not
5 allowed to harass construction personnel and are cautioned,
6 even, if it is thought that we are harassing them, by our
7 upper management.

8 2. Structural Steel Integrity (technical):

9 I have asked the question, "Being that there are no guidelines
10 or controls for structural steel welds and materials after they
11 have been completed and accepted by an inspector, to assure
12 that they remain in the same condition as they were when they
13 were accepted, how can anyone vouch for their integrity?"
14 There are already many noted cases, where welded attachments
15 are made and removed from previously acceptable materials and
16 after the removal, the material was no longer acceptable.
17 These noted cases were found randomly by inspectors. My
18 concern is, no matter how carefully and over designed these
19 structural members were designed, due to welding and removal
20 of welded attachments which may damage the structural items
21 without notifying the inspections department, no one knows
22 that the structural members reasonably meet the design
23 requirements. One has no assurance that the structural
24 members will serve their intended purpose, thus probably
25 causing other significant systems to fail.

26 Q. WHAT SPECIFIC AREAS OF THE PLANT DO THESE CONCERNS
27 RELATE TO?

1 A. All areas of the plant.

2 Q. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADD TO YOUR
3 TESTIMONY?

4 A. Yes. While I feel that the plant is going to be safe to operate and
5 the changes Duke has made as a result of the "inspector's"
6 concerns are going to help the company, it is still difficult to get
7 answers from the management level on concerns without having to
8 use the technical recourse route. Also, it doesn't appear that
9 upper management has changed its past attitudes on harassment
10 allegations by their inspectors. Finally, I feel that Art Allum's
11 evaluation of supervisor, G. E. Ross, was a direct disciplinary
12 measure against him for supporting his inspectors in their
13 concerns. This concerns me, because if the company will allow Mr.
14 Allum to retaliate against Ross, the other inspectors are highly
15 susceptible to the same retaliation.

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1 I hereby certify that I have read and understand this document, and
2 believe it to be my true, accurate and complete testimony.

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6

John R. Bryant
John R. Bryant

7

8 Sworn to and subscribed before me
9 this 23rd day of September, 1983.

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13

Shirley L. Williams
Notary Public

14

15 Commission Expires March 7, 1993

Lack of Support for the QC Welding
Inspectors and for the QA Program

ATTACHMENT A

This report is designed to point-out and, hopefully, to stop and correct discrepancies against the Quality Control Inspectors and the Duke Power Quality Assurance Program. This report is divided into two categories; the first is my general concerns of instances that have occurred that affect the integrity, of all welding inspectors and the effectiveness of the QA program; the second category is comprised of specific occurrences that factually back-up my general statements.

As a concerned Duke Power employee, I feel that now is the time to point-out and prevent the recurrence of these problems which are deteriorating the QA/QC program and to correct those occurrences that are questionable or does not follow the QA procedures before they become an embarrassment and/or a set-back to the Duke Power Company.

Generals :

~~WJ~~
(A) Upper management does not seem to want welding inspectors with our skilled qualifications, based on the statement made by Mr. Wells and Mrs. Gaddis to a few of my fellow inspectors, which is that the present inspectors are over-qualified and that people off the street could be hired to do our jobs.

~~WJ~~
(B) In a meeting with L.R.D., on 1-7-82, he insinuated, that if I did not trust him, that I should find another job, after being unable

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or unwilling to justify or correct decisions he made that are not in coherence with the QA procedures or design drawing requirements.

(C) QC welding has been instructed by L.R.D. & C.R.B., that the directions given on a Q-IA resolution are of no concern to them. (It has been noted, by QC that many Q-IA resolutions do not address the stated problem or resolve the problem within the intent of our QA program.

(D) L.R.D. & C.R.B. have stated that it is part of their jobs to make decisions and judgements, although their decisions may be questionable in accordance with QA procedures. When they do give verbal directions they do not always want to accept the responsibility for them.
example:

L.R.D. notified the QC welding inspectors, at one time, that they were over-inspecting misc. steel welds because they were holding the craft to close to design and QA procedures. If the welds were close to the requirements, they should be accepted. But, when the NRC came and found discrepancies, such as, weld lengths too short (approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ ") and weld sizes slightly under (approx. $\frac{1}{32}$ "), L.R.D. tried to place the full responsibility upon the inspectors and issue "A" violations to them.

(V) Threats made to welding inspectors, by craft, while performing their assigned duties have not been properly handled by upper management to protect their people from future incidents. Action taken by our upper-management

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and words spoken by our upper management led the welding inspectors to believe that their upper management supports the craft and questions their own integrity. I believe this attitude stems from construction influence on our upper management.

examples:

- (1) Welder, Howard Beard, threatened to push me off a scaffold after rejecting his weld in accordance with QA procedure L80. When this occurrence was reported to L.R.D., his reply was that encounters with angered craftsmen are a part of my job, and that I should handle the situation in a professional manner. He also reminded me that craft has come to him on many occasions, complaining about me. I have found that nearly all of craft's complaints about myself, stem from me having them to adhere closely to the QA program, and they come to L.R.D. in hope that he will have me be more liberal in my job.
- (2) Craft foreman, Mike Brazell, cursed me for turning an ASME fit-up down in accordance with QA procedures M-4 + H-4 (^{wrong} BR # recorded). This occurrence was reported to L.R.D., but no knowledgeable action was taken by him.
- (3) A general foreman told me, if it was the last thing he done, he would see to it that I would be removed from the Aux bldg.

④ In initiating Q-IAs, welding inspectors have been directed, that they must allow C.R.B. to review Q-IAs prior to securing a serial number for them.

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I do not feel that this direction is in accordance with the intent of QA procedure - Q-1, pg. 2, rev. B, para. 5-B. Procedure Q-1 requires that all Q-IAs, initiated, to receive a serial number, although they still may be voided. L.R.D. and C.R.B. have not been following these QA requirements, for after reviewing a Q-IA, and they do not feel it should have been initiated, they discard the Q-IA without a serial number. Q-1, pg. 3, rev. 8, para. 5.1.4

(G) The welding inspectors have been instructed not to give directions to craft, period. However, the directions that have been given to craft, are not those directions that would commit an inspector to accept something that is not correct, but directions that improve craft/QC communications, increase productivity, and saves Duke Power countless thousands of dollars each day - that goes unmentioned or recognized. It takes the caliber of inspector that you have now to be able to do this and I feel that are a few people in upper-management who recognize this, but does not want to give the inspectors recognition because the inspector has accomplished something good for the company, that they were unable to do or take credit for.

(H) Additional responsibilities continue to be placed on the welding inspectors, such as 201-Bs.

(I) So far, Jim Wells, Larry Dawson, Bob Morgan, or Charles Baldwin, have been unable to give justification for their decisions that were made outside the QA program guidelines and those for decisions that show no support for their welding inspectors.

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Also, Jim Wells has asked me, "to put aside my specific discrepancy issues, to wipe the slate clean, and to start anew." 1-8-82

Specifics:

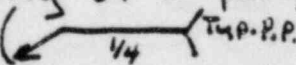
② Item - NCI 6918:

Harry Dawson, before reluctantly signing the Q-1A, suggested that I was over-inspecting the cracks in the welds by using a 5x magnifying lens and that cracks that could not be seen with the eye alone, were, in his opinion, insignificant. (Construction influence - L80 requirement)

③ Item - Q-1A discarded without a serial number:

A Q-1A was presented to L.R.D. for review and processing, involving welding with paint and foreign contaminants in the weld zone and the visual appearance of the root pass. Q-1A was not serialized or processed. L.R.D.'s explanation was that only a partial pene. weld is required and since a full penetration has been acquired, there is no problem.

④ Item - NCI 7514

L.R.D. would not accept nci concerning the validity and clarity of a partial penetration welding symbol () although I was able to show him in the AWS Code Book, pg. 39 para. 9.2.3 that this was not an acceptable symbol for use. After Beau Ross approached him on this issue he rewrote the Q-1A and had me to sign it.

Lack of Support for the QC Welding Inspectors
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Specifics :

Item ⑤ - Q-1A discarded - violation of H-5/CP23 (^{Beau} ~~Rich~~ bldg 198d)
L.R.D. was approached with a Q-1A, concerning
a final visual on misc steel I made where
the material was not identified in accordance
with H-5/CP23. LRD discarded ~~the~~ the Q-1A and
instructed me that craft may put the traceability
on the material at this time.

Item ⑥ - questionable NCI resolution (NCI#?)

A Q-1A was initiated for arc strikes present on
Vent Stacks left by the fabricators. The Q-1A resolution
stated that only those arc strikes in our immediate
weld areas would have to be removed, the others are
still present on the vent stacks. (Viol. all process specs)

Item ⑦ - No welders stencils

At final visual on welds 1WL912-25+26, I found
that welder stencils H37 & H48 were listed on the
M-49 As, but their marks were not on the materials.
Before a Q-1A was initiated, CLB was contacted,
who then contacted QA tech support, and as a
result it was decided that the craft foreman may
either strike the welders' stencils from the process
control or have the welders stencil the work.
(Viol. I-1)

Item ⑧ - NCI 9258 - questionable resolution

NCI was written due to defective welds and no
welder stencils. The Q-1A addressed only the weld
defects, but not the question on the welder's
stencil.

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Specifics:

Items - NCI 9264 & 9266 - lack of interpass cleaning & ^{weaving} too wide
L.R.D., in the presence of craft and craft supervision
questioned my ability of making a meaningful
inspection, by commenting that the small deposits
of slag, trapped along the edges, of the multi-pass
layers were insignificant and that I should
have allowed the craft to grind the excessive
weave widths back to within tolerable limits

Item - ¹⁰ NCI 9291

After NCI 9291 had been initiated, Design
comes-up with a V.N. to declare that the
areas of the non-confirming welds are not
nuclear safety-related, when at the time of
the NCI, they were.

Item - ¹¹ Questionable NCI resolution - NCI 9293

M-4A not marked to indicate an accompanying
F-9B and the F-9B had no AI signature. This
resolution does not clearly show intent of QA program.

Item - ¹² Q-1A discarded with no serial # - questionable directions
~~XXXX~~ No welders' stencils present at visual of
removal area of ISM 38-2 (M-4J). C.R.B., directed
that welders' stencils are not mandatory on temp.
attachment areas.

Item - ¹³ NCI-10,013 - questionable resolution
Heavy rust & grit acceptable as is (Viol. M-24)

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Specifics:

- (14) Item: Violation of NCI resolution
NCIs 13,540 & ~~13,455~~ state that M-4As being issued in the future, where fillet welds are involved, that the leg size will be given on the M-4A. There has been several M-4As issued since this resolution that does not have the leg size shown. One example is/was 1NV35-21
- (15) Item - accuracy of Q-1A resolution statements
NCI 13,053 was written for a crack in the root pass and in this base metal. The resolution called them slight gouges. This is a false statement!
- (16) Item - questionable instructions (VN 14967)
VN requires a $3/16$ " fillet at the ends of knee braces, however due to joint configuration (skewed joints), I was unable to verify the fillet sizes, but C.R.B. directed me to sign them off if they were flush.
- (17) Item - questionable NCI resolution
NCI ~~11,039~~ - pitting that is believed have reduced the piping wall thickness below min wall is acceptable as is.
- (18) Item - Q-1A discarded (4-2-81)
M-4As for welds 2NC16-5, 10, +15 (cl.B) required a .205 fillet weld, but at final visual, QC found that only a .171 could be obtained due to valve config. C.R.B. discarded my Q-1A and directed me to allow welding tech. to correct this discrepancy.

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Specifies:

- (19) Item - questionable NCI resolution
NCI 11,534, bought-off welding on inside of
root-pass, while the design-drawing required welding
from the root-out.
- (20) Item - questionable violation of QA - C.P. 22
Welding across flanges of beams has been permitted
by Welding tech. support using a CP22A#4.
(dmg. - CW-1915-11 rev. 2 - VN-14052 section AA.
- (21) Item - questionable decision
On weld 1CA67-11 (C.B.), QC found that the 90° ell
has 2 SA specs. on it. C.R.B. directed to put a
note on the M-HA and to accept it. (H-4?)
- (22) Item - minor incomplete fusion found visually in weld 1-37 (M-10), 6-15-81
CRB instructed me to accept the weld per NDE 30J. (L80?)
- (23) Item - Weld 43-2 (M-19) was found to be welded down-hill; C.R.B.
would not allow a Q-IA to be initiated, but allowed the
craft weld over-top the previous welds. 6-18-81
- (24) Item - Pinhole on root of half-coupling, accepted per
directions from CRB., because of no guidelines in L80.
(1A diesel gen.) 7-10-81
- (25) Item - Q-IA voided by CRB on hanger 1-R.S.M.-1541, where
excessive undercut, trapped slag, base metal encroachments,
and arc strikes existed on the 4th final inspection
and craft foreman told me to go ahead and write it-up.
7-17-81

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November 3, 1981

Mr. Tom McCracken,
Manager, Personnel Administration

Dear Mr. McCracken,

I am writing this inquiry in concern for the best interest of the company and for the company's highly skilled quality control inspector program. This concern has been derived from the company's giving the welding inspectors only one-half of the general increase of what the construction department's personnel received. This action will have a two-fold effect; one is the undermining of Duke's long established policy of "attracting and retaining" competent personnel for the welding inspection department and the other is, the stripping away of the present inspectors' incentive and motivation to continue to go beyond the "call of duty" in their everyday routine which adds immensely to Duke's policy of "quality first" at a reasonable cost.

Here are just a few of the many duties or normal activities of a welding inspector that is justification as to why your welding inspectors should receive the 10% increase in wages, just as construction's personnel has received. I would like to point to the diversified qualifications that an inspector must possess as compared to a construction craftsman. For example, a pipe fitter is responsible for only two phases of a normal weld joint preparation and the welder is only responsible for four phases of the weld, where a welding inspector is responsible for both the implementation of the QA program for this weld, plus the actual visual and testing of the joint from start to finish. An inspector must be able to quickly change his train of thought as he moves to different classifications of work, such as: from ASME work to ANSI work, from AWS work to the multi-classified hanger work, and also, those jobs where different classifications of work are meshed together. The construction personnel are only responsible for one individual classification of work. The inspector must not only know the QA program, but also have a uniform way of implementing the program. Also, a non-required service your welding inspector provides, which most of you hear very little about, is the resolving and assistance in resolving of minor problems in the field, before they become major ones, which saves the company an enormous sum of money, time and material.

In closing, as a concerned Duke employee, I urge you to reconsider and allot your welding inspectors the 10% wage increase, for the former evaluation of the inspectors' wages does not accurately reflect their routine activities nor the true value and support the company has for them. I'll appreciate your efforts in supporting your QC welding inspectors and your company.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Bryant

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
Docket No. 50-413 Catauba 30
In the matter of
Staff
Applicant
Intervenor
Gen. 217
Contractor
Other
Reporter Ben Graham
DATE 11/3/83
WITNESS