

EXHIBIT 46

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REPORT OF INTERVIEW  
WITH  
DAVID M. GREGOR

GREGOR was interviewed at Innovative Weaponry, Inc. of Nevada (IWI), Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 8, 1995, by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Senior Investigator Virginia Van Cleave. GREGOR related the following information in substance.

GREGOR has worked for IWI since late June or early July 1994 as a machinist and gunsmith in the "backroom." From 1986 until March 1994 he worked at the Department of Energy Training Academy as a gunsmith on a contractual basis. From 1983 until 1986 he worked for the U. S. Department of the Navy Seal Team in Virginia as a subcontractor. He was never a Federal government employee. On October 28, 1994, he became president of IWI when the former president, Barry MOWRY, was removed from that position.

GREGOR worked in the back in milling and gunsmithing. He was never involved in shipping and receiving, stamping the night sights, or inserting tritium into the sights. He was aware that IWI had problems with the NRC, but MOWRY never discussed them with the employees, so he was unaware of the nature or extent of the problems. He said he is now somewhat involved in paperwork and day to day operations, but he still prefers to work in the back. Patricia WILSON, IWI executive vice president, handled much of the day to day operations. The first few months after he became president of IWI, there were a lot of problems with IWI's bankruptcy and arranging financing, but now IWI is "real professional" and engaging in "good business practices."

Approximately 95% of IWI's current business involves the sale of night sights, although they still perform some customized gunsmithing and assist law enforcement officers if they want something specific on their weapons.

GREGOR said he has read IWI's NRC license and MOWRY gave him a black book after he resigned that MOWRY said contained the NRC license and other communication between IWI and the NRC.


INVESTIGATOR'S NOTE: The reporting investigator reviewed this book, which contained the NRC license, the 1991 Confirmatory Action Letter (CAL), but not the 1993 CAL, and assorted letters to and from the NRC.

He assumed that the night sights IWI was currently selling were approved by the NRC and that they were in compliance with NRC regulations. He provided drawings of what he said were all the sights IWI was manufacturing through subcontractors. These drawings included Colt, Smith and Wesson, Glock, and Sig Sauer sights. GREGOR said he was unaware that the NRC license stated that tritium could only be inserted into original equipment manufactured (OEM) Smith and Wesson sights to be sold as loose night sight sets. He admitted IWI was not ordering and receiving Smith & Wesson sights from the OEM, but instead had similar sights manufactured for them by local iron work companies.

GREGOR admitted IWI manufactured, inserted tritium into, and sold as a loose sight set a sight for the Smith and Wesson Sigma gun, which was similar to a Glock. He said the Glock sight would not fit because the Sigma's dimensions were slightly different, so he designed a different sight for the Sigma. He said IWI only sold a few of those sights because Glock was suing Sigma and there had not yet been a demand for Sigma sights. He admitted IWI did not submit this sight to the NRC for device review and approval because he never thought about it and failed to realize this would be a violation of IWI's NRC license and NRC regulations.

GREGOR seemed to be unfamiliar with the NRC, said he had never met Susan GREENE, NRC health physicist in licensing, and he let P. WILSON and Ken WILSON, P. WILSON's husband, handle discussions with the NRC.

This report prepared on July 11, 1995, from investigator's notes.

  
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