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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
DOCKETING & SERVICE
BRANCH

In the Matter of)	
)	
Carolina Power & Light Company)	Docket No. 50-400 OL
and North Carolina Eastern)	
Municipal Power Agency)	
)	
(Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant))	

TESTIMONY OF PATTY MIRIELLO FOR THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL
ON CONTENTION WB-3 (DRUG ABUSE DURING CONSTRUCTION)

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Q: What is your name?

A: My name is Patty Miriello.

Q: What is your address?

A: My address is Post Office Box 28071, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

Q: Have you ever worked at the Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant? If so, in what capacity and for how long?

A: I was employed by Nuclear Energy Services of Danbury, Connecticut, which was a contractor for Carolina Power & Light and also employed by Carolina Power & Light. I worked at the Harris plant from April 1984 through August 1985. I was as an engineer in in-service inspection which is involved in inspecting safety-related piping welds and other components.

Q: Have you had any other education or experience with nuclear power plants? If so, please describe.

A: Yes, prior to my employment at the Harris plant, I was an engineer with EG&G of Idaho, a DOE contractor, and worked at the Three Mile Island plant in accident investigation and data analysis. I have an M.S. in Ceramic Science which was funded through a nuclear waste management traineeship with DOE. I am currently finishing my M.S. in Nuclear Engineering at North Carolina State University.

Q: Are you familiar with the Conservation Council's contention WB-3 (Drug Abuse During Construction) in the Operating License proceedings for the Harris plant?

A: Yes, it deals with the drug abuse at the plant during construction and the resulting safety-related issues.

Q: While you worked at the Harris plant, did you notice any drug abuse by any of the workers, inspectors, or management at the plant?

A: Yes, by various personnel employed by Conam Inspection of Richmond, California, and others.

Q: Please describe the drug activities of Conam Inspection personnel and their inspection activities.

A: From July through November 1984, eddy current data at Harris was obtained by Conam personnel I have seen deal or use cocaine. On one occasion I witnessed John Camburn of Conam purchase several grams of cocaine from Mark Matheson, also of Conam, at the Mission Valley Inn in Raleigh and then proceed to use. Mr. Camburn alleged that other persons employed in the Conam organization also were using drugs, including John Funanich, Mr. Dugas (inspector), Mr. Dobson (data analyst), Mark Matheson (inspector), and others. These people were involved in inspection/analysis of the steam generators at Harris.

In October or November 1984, Conam also did eddy current work at the VC Summer Nuclear Plant near Columbia, South Carolina, operated by South Carolina Gas & Electric. Mr. Camburn said that one quarter to one half a pound of marijuana was brought into the plant in an equipment case or package which was then opened on-site in a Conam data analysis van. The drugs had been flown to South Carolina from Richmond, California, and were alleged to have been sent by Richard Marlow, Jr., vice president of Conam. Mr. Camburn said drug were routinely shipped to Conam personnel.

Q: What is the possible safety significance of Conam personnel's involvement in drugs?

A: Conam Inspection provides eddy current inspection personnel and eddy current data analyst personnel to obtain and analyze steam generator tubing

at a large number of the nation's operating and construction stage nuclear plants. Steam generator tubing contains the primary reactor coolant which circulates in a loop continuously from core to the steam generator. Eddy current inspection is a means of finding any cracks or other indications in the tubing which may eventually lead to rupture. When inspectors or analysts are abusing drugs, flaws in the tubing may be missed, calibrations of the equipment may be off, data may be confused as to its origin or from what tubes it is from, and finally the data may be mis-interpreted by the final analyst. If the tubing ruptures and if enough primary coolant is lost in this way the core may become uncovered and reactor control may be lost. This is the type of problem operators are trained to handle, but the operators may not be able to handle deviations from this basic problem.

Q: Have you witnessed any other workers at Harris who were involved with drugs?

A: Yes, on one occasion last October, when I arrived at work in the morning I observed seven or eight construction workers up on the boilers obviously smoking marijuana. This was in plain view of the administration building.

Additionally, when I walked through the Daniel parking lot I could smell marijuana at least three or four days a week, especially at lunch time or around shift changes. I am sure that the Wackenhut Security guards at the gate could verify this.

Q: What are the deficiencies in CP&L's drug testing program?

A: If a worker has worked for CP&L, Daniels, or any of the other contractor, for three years or more, he or she does not have to take a urine test. These tests are also taken at the worker's own doctor's office or

clinic and as the tests are often scheduled two weeks in advance, it is possible to substitute urine. This was commonly known at the plant as the best way to get around the urine test for drugs.

From what I have seen of the company's use of drug dogs, they were not used effectively. For example, in the spring of 1985 I was entering the site late one morning through the CP&L entrance near the cooling tower when I saw the drug dog being unload in full view of the construction workers near the diesel generator building and those working in all the trailers near the cooling tower. A much better entrance for the dog would have been through the receiving warehouse gate where only a few people could have seen the dog and these would have been CP&L employees. In order to stop drugs the dog could be placed randomly at the entrances and have it sniff workers lunch boxes, brief cases, and other belongings. As soon as a drug dog is spotted being taken out of the truck, the news is spread across the site in a few minutes by word of mouth.

Q: Have you raised any safety-related issues concerning drug abuse at the Harris plant before this hearing? If so, when and with whom?

A: Last November I brought to my supervisor's attention the need to recheck steam generator data supplied by Conam as there appeared to me to be mistakes in it. Around November 25, when nothing had been done I went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with my concerns about Conam and drug abuse. This past August 15th or 16th, I contacted the State Bureau of Investigation with my concerns about drug abuse at the Harris site. During the second week in September I was interviewed by members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff about my allegations.

Q: From your observations, is drug abuse at the Harris plant widespread?

A: Yes, drug abuse is widespread throughout the Daniel Construction Company and Carolina Power & Light at the Harris plant.

Q: Does that conclude your testimony?

A: Yes it does.