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300 THE STREET, S.W., REPORTERS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 554-2345

(The following statement was submitted in written form by [REDACTED])

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"STATEMENT OF [REDACTED]

"My name is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"Prior to incarceration, I was working at the Comanche Peak nuclear power plant construction site under the name of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"I was arrested at the site on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The very fact that a fugitive could obtain employment at the site caused questions to be asked about their security measures, especially when it was learned that my job gave me access to all areas of the construction job, even the most confidential.

"I can personally attest to and will be supported by documented records of several faults in the electrical phase of construction at Comanche Peak as of [REDACTED]

"Having been employed as a journeyman electrician by Brown & Root, Inc. during the latter part of 1979 until [REDACTED] at Comanche Peak, I worked in the electrical 'termination crew' doing the

1 actual physical termination of the wiring and later on
2 the 'checkout crew.'

3 "This latter crew checks the wiring done
4 by the termination crew as to accuracy and proper
5 termination technique.

6 "I was required to turn in a written and
7 signed report on each cable checked by me. Some, if
8 not all of these faults can be verified and located
9 through these reports.

10 "These faults include improper lug sizing
11 and actual physical alteration of lugs, splicing of ca b.
12 patching of damaged cables, improper pin setting on
13 'canon' type plugs, faulty grounding, wiring not properly
14 protected from abrasion, wire tension too high, and
15 improper protection of cables during thermal welding.

16 "Lugs are a wiring device that attach to
17 the ends of wires or cables as an aid to termination
18 and come in a variety of styles and sizes. The 'ring
19 type' used at Comanche Peak has a hole in its tongue
20 to accept screws from terminal blocks.

21 "These holes can be of varying size dependen
22 upon what diameter or stud size screw the terminal block
23 is engineered for.

24 "A stud size six is smaller in diameter in
25 both the threaded portion and the head of the screw

1 than a stud size 8 or 10. The lugs for these, in order
2 to fit the different terminal blocks and screw size
3 and at the same time maintain the amperage capacity
4 they are rated for, are manufactured with a different
5 shaped tongue.

6 "For example, #12 copper wire has an amperage
7 rating of 20 amps, and a lug designed to accept the wire
8 must have the same or larger ampacity.

9 "The rating of a lug is determined by the size
10 and shape of the tongue. It must have a specific area
11 of its surface in contact with the terminal block or
12 its ampacity will be lessened.

13 "A lug with its tongue designed for a #10
14 screw has a hole in its tongue that is larger than the
15 hole in one designed for a #6 or #8 screw. The tongue
16 is also wider and thinner.

17 "If a lug designed for a #10 screw is used
18 on a terminal block designed for use with #8 screws,
19 its ampacity is lessened because a #8 screw having a
20 smaller head size only applies pressure to the inner
21 ring of the lug tongue causing a 'balling' effect.

22 "It causes the outer edges of the tongue to
23 curl outward, also less area under the screw head is
24 in contact with the terminal block because of its larger
25 hole.

15-13
51
AE-46 Cont.

1 "There are many instances where this has
2 happened at Comanche Peak. Some of these are:

3 "1. Auxiliary Building Reactor #1---Lug
4 designed for an approximate screw size of 3/8" was
5 used on a terminal block designed for #10 screws.

6 "This was done with the aid of a steel washer
7 without the use of contact aid to prevent electrolysis
8 between the two dissimilar metals.

9 "2. Switchgear Room. Several lugs designed
10 for 1/4" screws were used on terminal blocks designed
11 for #10 screws.

12 "These two instances stand out in my mind
13 but there are many more in particular concerning the
14 circulating water system and fire control; however
15 without reference materials I cannot be more specific.

16 "However, there is at least one instance I
17 can recall -- in fact for which I am at least partially
18 responsible.

19 "This is the termination of a 1000 MCM
20 cable with the use of a 750 MCM lug that was drilled
21 to accept the larger cable size. It was done after
22 protest by both myself and [REDACTED] another 7c
23 journeyman working as my partner on the termination crew.

24 "Drilling the lug affected its ampacity in
25 two manners: one, it reduced the amount of metal to

1 conduct electricity and it was a bolt type mechanical
2 lug, meaning that the lug was secured to the cable by
3 means of a bolt or set screw in its body.

4 "Drilling the lug body had the effect of
5 lessening the number of threads to not more than three
6 or four for the set screw to be screwed into.

7 "This was in a Motor Control Center in the
8 Circulating Water system. Any failure in the circulating
9 water system which provides coolant water for the reactor
10 could possibly cause very serious problems.

11 "At least one cable in the Annunciator
12 Logic Panels in the control room for Reactor #1 was
13 spliced in the annunciator panel itself and covered
14 over with other wires to hide it from sight.

15 "The cable was too large (it was assumed)
16 to terminate on the fuse block to which it was designated.

17 "Upon examination of the fuse block I found
18 the cable terminated to the wrong side of it. Had it been
19 terminated on the correct side the original cable
20 would have fit.

21 "The splice was made on the orders of
22 Frank Platt, the General Foreman over termination.

23 "Also in the Annunciator panels there were
24 several 'Canon' type plugs in which the pins were not
25 seated properly.

1 "This can cause the connector pins to be
2 pushed back into the body of the plug causing the pin
3 or pins to have poor contact.

4 "The Annunciator Logic Panels give the alarm
5 if any part of the system malfunctions. Any malfunction
6 in the annunciator system can cause no alarm to be given
7 in any emergency to which the plant may be subject.

8 "Portions of the grounding system for the
9 cable trays in the Spreader Room were damaged either by
10 an employee collecting copper or deliberate vandalism.

11 "Strands were cut from the cables in several
12 places. The conductors were never cut entirely in two
13 but the removal of a strand of no matter what length
14 reduces the capacity of the conductor.

15 "In the Control Center for Reactor #1
16 literally hundreds and possibly thousands of wires were
17 brought out of their metal raceway and pulled sharply
18 over their sharp, unprotected edges, making them
19 particularly vulnerable to abrasion and vibration.

20 "Every portion of every system in the plant
21 could be adversely affected by this faulty procedure,

22 "At least one cable in the Switchgear Room
23 was damaged while being pulled. Its insulation was
24 nicked in several places and patched with heat shrink
25 tubing instead of being replaced.

1 "In at least two instances wires or cables
2 were too short by only a matter of inches for proper
3 termination. These were pulled very tightly and
4 terminated.

5 "They were pulled tight enough that there
6 is the possibility of their being pulled from their
7 lugs.

8 "One of these is in the Spreader Room;
9 another is in a Motor Control Center in the Circulating
10 Water System.

11 "'Cad welding' or thermal welding of the
12 grounding conductors on the cable trays was done after
13 many cables had already been pulled through them.

14 "I could not inspect for damage, but the only
15 protection used on the cables was an asbestos blanket
16 that protected only the cables in the immediate vicinity
17 of the weld.

18 "I am necessarily vague on which particular
19 cabinet or panel or even system to which I refer due to
20 time elapsed and the large number of systems on which
21 I worked.

22 "With reference materials the location of
23 these faults could be much more closely identified as
24 could others not mentioned specifically herein.

25 "Signed this 14th day of June 1982 at [REDACTED]

PERSONNEL REPORTING COMPANY, INC.