

## FOI/PA REQUEST

Case No:  
Date Rec'd:  
Action Off:  
Related Case:

97-160

5-7-97

Pool

Marvin J. Lewis

Mr. Russell Powell  
Chief, FOIA/PIOR Branch  
USNRC  
Mail Stop T 6D8  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr Powell;

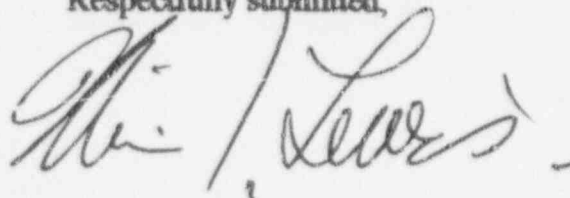
The former NRC Chair referred to the Power Inspections Inc case in a recent speech. I was intrigued as I do not remember this case referred to in the NRC News Releases. I wrote to find out what this case was about. I wanted to know the original violation which resulted in criminal convictions. Did this involve improper materials? Did this involve improper heat treatments? Were the root causes determined, what were they, were they eliminated so that there are no repeats of this violation?

Instead I have gotten an incredible run a round. I am told that I must file a FOIA. I am told that I may get all sorts of information about who was convicted. I can get all the information about anything that I do not want to know but I cannot get information about what I want to know.

Alright, if that is the way that you want to play the game I will do it your way.

1. This is a Freedom of Information Request!
  2. I specifically want
    - a. the name and address of Power Inspections Inc.
    - b. the NRC News Releases referring to the violations leading to Case Number 1-86-004.
    - c. An explanation in writing why a case or violation referred to in a speech by former NRC Chair has so many roadblocks put in the path to a researcher.
  3. I have also contacted Region I with negative results: No promised callback.
- I wish that I could say

Respectfully submitted,



9706170066 970604  
PDR FOIA  
LEWIS97-160 PDR

5-3-97

Filename: PSINRC  
cc: Phils Inquirer, JHJ, Rep Borski,

CMD: \_\_\_\_\_

LMS APPLICATION FORM

880315

DOCKET NO: 03020644

LICENSE NO: 37-21428-01\_\_

FEDERAL GOV'T: N

NAME: POWER INSPECTION, INC. \_\_\_\_\_  
DEPT/BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_  
BUILDING: P. O. BOX 186 \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET: 12330 PERRY HIGHWAY \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY: WEXFORD \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: PA ZIP: 15090 \_\_\_\_\_

*Address as requested but this  
company is no longer in existence  
& NRC is awaiting to return the  
license in the near future.*

*(item #1)*

*A11*



## UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, REGION I  
631 Park Avenue, King of Prussia, Pa. 19406  
Tel. 215 337-5330

I-86-4

January 8, 1986

Contact: Karl Abraham

NRC TO MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF INSPECTION ATTENTION AT THREE MILE  
ISLAND UNIT 1; FOUR RESIDENT INSPECTORS TO REPLACE RESTART STAFF

Middletown, PA - The NRC staff has created a new organization to assume inspection responsibilities at Three Mile Island Unit 1 for the foreseeable future, Dr. Thomas E. Murley, Regional Administrator of NRC Region I, announced today.

To assure that a high level of inspection attention is devoted to operations at TMI 1, said Dr. Murley, a four-inspector resident inspection office was being established on Three Mile Island, headed by Senior Resident Inspector Richard J. Conte. The resident inspection offices at most operating nuclear power plants are staffed by two inspectors.

Dr. Murley also announced that a series of special team inspections have been scheduled for this year. Responsibility for the NRC inspection program at TMI-1 now reverts to the permanent NRC Region I line organization, said Dr. Murley.

The TMI-1 Restart Staff had been created in late May 1985, to provide special surveillance of the three-month restart and power ascension program at TMI-1. Under the management direction of William F. Kane, Deputy Director of NRC's Region I Division of Reactor Projects, the Restart Staff provided continual shift coverage ranging from 12 to 24 hours a day, depending upon particular plant activities. Additional inspection coverage was conducted by NRC Region I specialist inspectors under the day-to-day direction of Mr. Conte, the Senior Resident Inspector who also served as Restart Manager.

(MORE)

(Item # 2)

A/2

FROM THE OFFICE OF:  
J. ALAN JOHNSON  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

CONTACT: 644-3500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

4-28-88  
J.A.J.

United States Attorney J. Alan Johnson announced today (April 28, 1988) that a safety testing company and the company's president, contracting with the Duquesne Light Company's Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Plant, have been indicted for fraud and false statements in connection with safety testing that was to be performed at the nuclear facility.

Krishna Kumar, age 42, of 211 Sheldon Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa, 15220, the president and owner of Power Inspection, Inc., formerly located in Greentree, Pennsylvania, and presently located at 12330 Perry Highway, P.O. Box 186, Wexford, Pennsylvania, Power Inspection, Inc., are charged with providing false certificates of the calibration of their testing equipment to the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, a nuclear power plant owned and operated by the Duquesne Light Company.

Power Inspection, Inc., was hired by the Duquesne Light Company in April of 1984 to perform "eddy current" testing on heat exchangers located at the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1. "Eddy current" testing is an examination which measures the deterioration of metal tubes, such as those contained in the cooling system of the nuclear power plant.

(Item # 3)

A/3

According to the indictment, Power Inspection, Inc., received ten work orders from Duquesne Light Company from April 1984 through July of 1985 to test certain plant systems and equipment designated Quality Control Level "A", which included nuclear plant safety systems. Eight of the ten work orders were for testing of components identified as Quality Assurance Category "I". These are "plant systems, or portions of systems, structures and equipment whose failure or malfunction could cause a release of radioactivity that would endanger public safety. This category also includes equipment that is vital to a safe shutdown of the station and the removal of decay and sensible heat, or equipment, which is necessary to prevent or mitigate consequences to the public of a postulated accident".

Each of the ten (10) work orders required Power Inspection, Inc., to submit certificates that their test equipment used at the Beaver Valley Power Station had been properly calibrated to make the required measurements. According to the indictment, Krishna Kumar and Power Inspection, Inc., submitted 125 fraudulent certifications to Duquesne Light between May 11, 1984, and July 12, 1985.

The indictment states that Krishna Kumar and Power Inspection, Inc., are alleged to have caused their employees to falsify "eddy current" test equipment calibration certificates so that Duquesne Light Company believed the test equipment was properly calibrated and certified by Zetec. Zetec, located in

Issaquah, Washington, manufactures repairs and calibrates "eddy current test" systems.

Krishna Kumar and Power Inspection, Inc., are charged with 11 counts of mail fraud in receiving \$113,672 as a result of submitting eleven invoices from May 1984 through September 1985 for work performed under the false certificates at the nuclear power plant.

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires that test equipment used on safety-related or systems at nuclear power plants be calibrated annually. Nuclear power plants such as Duquesne Light's are required to keep the calibration certificates and make them available to the NRC. The indictment identifies the tested safety systems as control room air conditioning condensers, reactor plant component cooling water heat exchangers, a diesel generator heat exchanger, and a recirculation spray heat exchanger.

Krishna Kumar and Power Inspection, Inc., are also charged with fifty counts of making false statements to the NRC by submitting the fraudulent calibration certificates to Duquesne Light Company.

Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. DeMonaco stated that each count in the indictment carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and a \$250,000 fine. Power Inspection, Inc., a corporation, could be fined up to \$500,000 on each count.

United States Attorney Johnson emphasized that while failure to properly test with correctly calibrated equipment could

have created a dangerous situation, Duquesne Light and the NRC fully investigated the incident and determined that there was never any risk to public health or safety.

Mr. Johnson praised the efforts of agents of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of Investigations and the United States Postal Inspection Service for their diligent investigation of this matter.

An indictment is only a charge and is not evidence of guilt. A defendant is entitled to a fair trial in which it will be the government's burden to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

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CAD:lml 4/26/88 (D)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	Criminal No.
v.	)	
	)	(18 U.S.C. §§1001 and
KRISHNA KUMAR	)	1341)
POWER INSPECTION, INC.	)	

COUNTS ONE THROUGH ELEVEN

The grand jury charges that at all times material to this indictment:

1. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agency of the United States of America, was, for the purposes of protecting the health and safety of the public from potential nuclear-related incidents, responsible for the regulation, licensing and inspection of nuclear facilities in the United States pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act, Title 42, United States Code, Section 2011, et seq., and the regulations established thereunder, contained in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I.

2. POWER INSPECTION, INC., was located at 984 Greentree Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220, and is presently located at 12330 Perry Highway, P.O. Box 186, Wexford, PA 15090. Their principal product is that of providing non-destructive examination services which means that the item tested is not subjected to any destruction.

3. KRISHNA KUMAR is the President and owner of POWER INSPECTION, INC.



4. The Duquesene Light Company owns and operates a nuclear facility known as the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, which is an eight hundred thirty (830) megawatt pressurized water reactor. Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1, received its operating license on January 30, 1976, from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and is located in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

5. Zetec is located in Issaquah, Washington, and their principal product is that of eddy current test systems. The organization provides non-destructive examination services to the nuclear industry and calibrates eddy current test equipment for itself as well as other non-destructive examination service companies on a contractual basis.

6. Eddy current testing is a non-destructive examination discipline which uses a coil to create an electrical field in the material being examined. Discontinuities and other material variables, in the item tested, influence this field. Results are displayed on a cathode-ray tube and are permanently recorded on a strip chart recorder.

7. Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50 contains the regulations for the domestic licensing of nuclear reactors. The Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, is a domestic-licensed facility. Appendix B of 10 CFR Part 50 contains the quality-assurance criteria for operation of the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1. Appendix B requires that measuring and testing equipment, utilized at nuclear facilities such as the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, be calibrated and properly

adjusted at specified periods to maintain accuracy within necessary limits.

8. 10 CFR Part 50 requires that systems and components, such as heat exchangers, meet the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (hereinafter referred to as ASME) Boiler And Pressure Vessel Code. This code contains requirements for the design, construction, examination, testing, and over-pressure protection of nuclear power plant components, such as heat exchangers. Section III of the ASME Code requires that non-destructive examinations, such as eddy current testing, be conducted in accordance with the examination methods of Section V of that Code which are intended to detect surface and internal discontinuities in materials, welds, and fabricated parts and components. Article 8, Appendix I of Section V, defines the eddy current examination method and equipment requirements applicable to installed heat exchanger tubing and requires a calibration of eddy current test equipment be performed annually.

9. From in or about April, 1984 to in or about July, 1985, POWER INSPECTION, INC., contracted with Duquesne Light Company to provide eddy current technicians and equipment for examination of Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, heat exchangers. POWER INSPECTION, INC., was required to provide the Duquesne Light Company with quality documentation, including eddy current test equipment calibration certifications, in accordance with Article 8, Section V, of the ASME Code.

10. POWER INSPECTION, INC., received ten (10) work orders from the Duquesne Light Company which identified work to be done on components that were Quality Control Level "A", which included items designed and fabricated specifically as safety-related components. Eight (8) of the ten (10) work orders were Quality Assurance Category "I" and were for work done on:

Plant systems, or portions of systems, structures and equipment whose failure or malfunction could cause a release of radioactivity that would endanger public safety. This category also includes equipment which is vital to a safe shutdown of the station and the removal of decay and sensible heat, or equipment which is necessary to prevent or mitigate consequences to the public of a postulated accident.

11. Each of the ten work orders received by POWER INSPECTION, INC., from the Duquesne Light Company required the submission by POWER INSPECTION, INC., of certification documentation for eddy current test equipment used at the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1.

12. Each nuclear power licensee is required to maintain records and permit inspection, by duly authorized representatives of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, of these records, pursuant to 10 CFR §§ 50.70-71.

13. From in or about April, 1984 and continuing thereafter to in or about October, 1985, within the Western District of

- the defendants KRISHNA KUMAR and

POWER INSPECTION, INC., willfully, knowingly, and unlawfully did devise and intend to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud the Duquesne Light Company and obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses and representations more fully set forth below.

14. It was part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION, INC., did submit or cause to be submitted to the Duquesne Light Company falsified certifications of calibrations of eddy current test equipment related to services requested on ten work orders dated in or about April, 1984 to in or about July, 1985.

15. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION, INC., caused POWER INSPECTION, INC. employees to falsify eddy current test equipment calibration certifications so as to misrepresent to Duquesne Light Company that certain test equipment was properly calibrated and certified by Zetec when in fact said test equipment was not calibrated and certified by Zetec as represented.

16. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION, INC., submitted approximately 125 fraudulent test equipment calibration certifications between May 11, 1984, and July 12, 1985, for equipment used by POWER INSPECTION, INC., to perform work on components, including safety-related components, at the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1.

17. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendant, POWER INSPECTION, INC., received approximately \$113,672 as a result of submitting 11 invoices from on or about May 3, 1984, through on or about September 25, 1985.

18. On or about the dates set forth below, within the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of executing the aforesaid scheme and artifice to defraud, and attempting to do so, the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION, INC., did knowingly and willfully place, and caused to be placed, invoices and other items in authorized depositories for mail matter and did cause such items to be sent and delivered by mail to Duquesne Light Company, One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, by the United States Postal Service according to the directions thereon, as more fully set forth below.

<u>COUNT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE DATE MAILED</u>	<u>INVOICE NUMBER</u>	<u>INVOICE AMOUNT</u>	<u>PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER</u>
1	05/03/84	490	\$ 1,800.00	6114042
2	05/30/84	495	\$ 5,455.00	6114043
3	07/05/84	501	\$ 6,332.00	6114071
4	07/24/84	503	\$ 7,209.50	6114074
5	08/06/84	507	\$ 2,800.00	6114076
6	07/31/84	505	\$ 1,653.50	6114079
7	10/13/85	551	\$ 3,796.00	6415008
8	11/27/84	522	\$15,011.35	C026030
9	03/25/85	533	\$27,572.08	D000056
10.	03/11/85	531	\$23,601.99	D000056

<u>COUNT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE DATE MAILED</u>	<u>INVOICE NUMBER</u>	<u>INVOICE AMOUNT</u>	<u>PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER</u>
11.	09/25/85	545	\$18,441.00	D009291

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section  
1341.



COUNTS TWELVE THROUGH SIXTY-ONE

The grand jury further charges:

1. The grand jury realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 12 of Counts One through Eleven of the indictment and incorporates the same herein by reference.

2. On or about the dates set forth below, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION, INC., in a matter within the jurisdiction of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agency of the United States, knowingly and willfully caused to be made false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations, that is, the defendants, KRISHNA KUMAR and POWER INSPECTION INC., submitted fraudulent certifications of calibrations of eddy current test equipment to the Duquesne Light Company for work performed on safety-related components at the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 1, on control room air conditioning condensers, reactor plant component cooling water heat exchangers, a diesel generator heat exchanger, and a recirculation spray heat exchanger, which calibration certifications the defendants knew misrepresented that Zetec properly certified the calibration of the test equipment, and which said documentation, as identified below, contained false and inaccurate information, as more fully set forth below, each false certification document constituting a separate count.



<u>COUNT</u>	<u>ON OR ABOUT</u>	<u>ORDER #</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT USED</u>	<u>CERTIFICATION #</u>
12	6/26/84	611-4-042	Vector Analyzer III Module	01076
13	6/26/84	611-4-042	FM22-4	04114
14	5/11/84	611-4-043	FM22-4	04114
15	5/11/84	611-4-043	MIZ-17 Mixer	00626
16	5/11/84	611-4-043	Tektronix Oscillo- scope	02292
17	5/11/84	611-4-043	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	02294
18	/11/84	611-4-043	MIZ-17 Detector mp	02295
19	5/11/84	611-4-043	MIZ-17 Frequency Driver	02296
20	5/11/84	611-4-043	Vector Analyzer III Module	01076
21	6/26/84	611-4-071	Vector Analyzer IV Module	01312
22	6/26/84	611-4-071	FM22-4	04114
23	6/26/84	611-4-071	MIZ-17 Mixer	04034
24	7/10/84	611-4-074	FM22-4	04114
25	7/10/84	611-4-074	MIZ-17 Mixer	04734
26	7/25/84	611-4-079	FM22-4	04114
27	7/25/84	611-4-079	MIZ-17 Mixer	04734
28	10/19/84	C26830	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	056328

<u>COUNT</u>	<u>ON OR ABOUT</u>	<u>ORDER #</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT USED</u>	<u>CERTIFICATION #</u>
29	10/19/84	C26830	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	056327
30	0/19/84	C26830	Vector Analyzer IV Module	056531
31	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Frequency Driver	056312
32	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	056237
33	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	056235
34	10/19/84	C26830	Tektronix Oscilloscope	056432
35	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Frequency Driver	056313
36	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	056236
37	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	056234
38	10/19/84	C26830	Tektronix Oscilloscope	056430
39	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Mixer	056315
40	10/19/84	C26830	MIZ-17 Mixer	056314
41	10/19/84	C26830	Strip Chart Recorder	056312
42	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	061030
43	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	061043
44	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	061031
45	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	MIZ-17 Mixer	061044

<u>COUNT</u>	<u>ON OR ABOUT</u>	<u>ORDER #</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT USED</u>	<u>CERTIFICATION #</u>
46	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	Strip Chart Recorder	061023
47	5/15/85	641-5-007/ D009291	Strip Chart Recorder	061042
48	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	061035
49	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Frequency Driver	061032
50	7/12/85	641-5-008	Tektronix Oscillo- scope	061018
51	7/12/85	641-5-008	Strip Chart Recorder	061024
52	7/12/85	641-5-008	Strip Chart Recorder	061021
53	7/12/85	641-5-008	Strip Chart Recorder	061022
54	7/12/85	641-5-008	FM22-4 Tape Recorder	061030
55	7/12/85	641-5-008	Vector Analyzer IV Module	061015
56	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Mixer	061028
57	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	061038
58	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Frequency Driver	061033
59	7/12/85	641-5-008	Tektronix Oscillo- scope	061020
60	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Detector Amp	061036
61	7/12/85	641-5-008	MIZ-17 Mixer	061041

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section  
1001.

A true bill,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Foreman

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. ALAN JOHNSON  
United States Attorney

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Office of Public Affairs, Region I  
475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19401  
Phone: 610/337-5330 Fax: 610/337-5241  
Internet: dps@nrc.gov or nas@nrc.gov

I-97-13

Contact: Diane Screnci  
Neil A. Sheehan

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
(Friday, February 21, 1997)

NRC ISSUES \$40,000 FINE AGAINST PA. INSPECTION COMPANY;  
TWO FORMER EXECUTIVES BARRED FROM LICENSED ACTIVITIES

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed a \$40,000 fine against a Pennsylvania industrial inspection company for numerous alleged violations of NRC rules, including deliberately directing employees to fabricate records and deliberately providing false information to NRC licensees. The violations involved activities conducted by Power Inspection Inc., based in Wexford (Allegheny County), Pa., as both a vendor performing nuclear-related services for the nuclear industry and as an NRC materials licensee.

In addition to the monetary penalties, the NRC has issued orders affecting two former executives of Power Inspection. The company's former president, Krishna Kumar, has been barred from engaging in NRC-licensed activities for 10 years because of deliberate misconduct while leading the firm. The order also requires that Kumar, for five years after the conclusion of the 10-year period, notify the NRC of any future employment or involvement in activities licensed by the agency. James Mulkey, PI's former vice president and radiation safety officer, has been prohibited from any involvement in NRC-licensed activities for five years. Mulkey must also notify the NRC the first time he engages in activities licensed by the agency.

Two other individuals who previously worked for the company were issued notices of violation.

Edward L. Jordan, the NRC's Deputy Executive Director for Regulatory Effectiveness, Program Oversight, Investigations and Enforcement, wrote to Power Inspection that its actions constituted a "significant regulatory concern because the conduct of licensed activities in accordance with the Commission's requirements depends in large part on the integrity of individuals conducting licensed activities."

"These actions are particularly egregious given the prior conviction of PI and its former president in 1988, for falsifying ET (eddy current testing) equipment calibration certification involving work performed at the Beaver Valley nuclear plant in Shippingport, Pennsylvania. Despite the prior actions taken

(Item #4)

A14

against PI and its former president, your company and its representatives continued to engage in wrongdoing," Jordan continued.

The violations were identified through an NRC inspection conducted on December 2-3, 1993, and a subsequent inquiry by the agency's Office of Investigations. It was determined that while acting as a contractor to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (CEIC) and the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) -- both NRC licensees -- Power Inspection deliberately submitted to the licensees inaccurate information.

Specifically, the company:

- On March 5, 1993, deliberately submitted to NPPD three inaccurate letters stating the trustworthiness and reliability of two individuals had been established by investigation, even though Power Inspection knew the individuals had used illegal substances. The lack of information deprived NPPD of a chance to investigate the matter. On Oct. 6, 1993, Power Inspection again deliberately submitted to CEIC three inaccurate letters regarding three individuals who had used illegal substances.

- Around March 1993, deliberately submitted to NPPD's Cooper nuclear power plant three inaccurate eddy current qualification certifications for three individuals. However, Power Inspection knew the individuals had not obtained the required training to be qualified and further, that the individuals had been given the correct answers while taking the certification examination. In October 1993, Power Inspection again deliberately submitted to CEIC's Perry nuclear power plant two inaccurate eddy current qualification certifications for two individuals. This information is crucial to NRC licensees because they need to know the individuals performing such work are knowledgeable and capable when it comes to eddy current testing, which provides information regarding the quality of equipment.

Other specific violations identified by the NRC included:

- On July 14, 1993, Power Inspection provided the NRC with inaccurate information. The information pertained to observations of the company's radiographers; the calibration of a ratemeter; the calibration of pocket dosimeters; the maintenance of source utilization logs; and the availability of personnel monitoring reports.

- As of December 2, 1993, the company did not maintain, as required, current radioactive material utilization logs. The logs are to be kept for three years from the date of material usage, for inspection by the NRC.

- As of December 2, 1993, PI had not observed the performance of a radiographer involved in radiographic operations since April 1993. Such observations are required to be performed at

intervals not to exceed three months.

- As of December 2, 1993, PI failed to maintain utilization logs for radiographic operations conducted in May and June 1993 using a cobalt-60 source at its facility in Wexford, as well as operations conducted from July through November 1993 with an iridium-192 source at various locations in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

- The company failed to ensure that radiographer film badges, used to detect radiation exposure, were promptly returned by the company to the vendor that provided them for processing; failed to meet the requirement that periodic training be given to radiographic personnel every 12 months; failed to perform routine maintenance on an iridium-192 exposure device; did not name a specific individual to serve as radiation safety officer, as required; and failed to perform leakage tests on a cobalt-60 source and an iridium-92 source at intervals not to exceed six months, as required.

The company has 30 days to pay the proposed fine or to request in writing that part or all of the penalty be withdrawn.

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