UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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71st MEETING

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WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 11, 2010

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The meeting convened at 8:15 a.m., Mountain Daylight Time, in the Shilo Inn Suites Hotel, 780 Lindsay Blvd., Idaho Falls, ID, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman
HENRY ANDERSON, Member
JOSIE BEACH, Member
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member*
MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member*
MARK GRIFFON, Member
RICHARD LEMEN, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member
WANDA I. MUNN, Member
JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member
ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member

PRESENT (CONTINUED):

DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor BRADFORD, SHANNON, DCAS BREYER, LAURIE, DCAS BROEHM, JASON, CDC BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH Contractor CANO, REGINA, DOE CORBIN, JONATHAN CRAWFORD, CHRIS, DCAS CRUZ, RUBEN, CDC DARNELL, PETE, DCAS FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A GLOVER, SAM, DCAS HAND, DONNA, Pinellas Petitioner* HOWELL, EMILY, HHS HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS KOTSCH, JEFF, DOL LEWIS, GREG, DOE LEWIS, MARK, ATL LIN, JENNY, HHS LOCKER, ROSALIE, Ames Petitioner* MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A MCFEE, MATTHEW, ORAU Team MEYER, MARGARET NETON, JIM, DCAS NICHOLS, HAROLD OSTROW, STEVE, SC&A PRESLEY, LOUISE RABINOWITZ, RANDY, NIOSH Contractor RINGEN, KNUT, CPWR RUSSELL, MALCOLM RUTHERFORD, LaVON, DCAS

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WADE, LEW, DCAS

^{*}Participating via telephone

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	8:28 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If everyone gets
4	seated, we'll get started.
5	MR. KATZ: So let me check before
6	we get started on the phone. For our Board
7	Members who are connected by phone, Dr. Lemen,
8	Dr. Field, and Mr. Gibson, are you with us
9	already?
10	MEMBER LEMEN: Dr. Lemen is here.
11	MEMBER FIELD: Dr. Field is here.
12	MEMBER GIBSON: Hi, Ted. Mike's
13	here.
14	MR. KATZ: Great. Welcome.
15	And then let me just say,
16	yesterday we had a little difficulty with the
17	phone. We had various difficulties with the
18	phone. One of them, though, was that people
19	listening in weren't muting their phones.
20	So, please, if you're listening to
21	the Board call, we're glad you're with us, but
22	please mute your phone. If you don't have a

- 1 mute button on your phone, press *6. That
- 2 will mute your phone. Then if you wish to
- address the Board, press *6 again, and it will
- 4 unmute your phone. Thank you.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other
- 6 announcements?
- 7 (No response.)
- 8 Then why don't we get started? We
- 9 will start with Revere Copper.
- 10 MR. CRAWFORD: My name is Frank
- 11 Crawford. I have no conflicts at this site.
- 12 I'm from NIOSH.
- 13 There's some repetitious material
- on this slide. I apologize for that, but
- we'll just go ahead. We received the petition
- on January 26th, this year.
- 17 MEMBER POSTON: We can't hear you.
- MR. CRAWFORD: You can't hear?
- 19 I'll get a little closer.
- 20 So we received the petition
- 21 January 26th, this year. The petitioner's
- 22 proposed Class Definition was rather narrow,

1	extruders and shapes specialists who worked in
2	the rod and shape mill at Revere Copper and
3	Brass, Detroit, Michigan, from 1943 through
4	1984. On March 18th, the petition qualified
5	for evaluation with the basis that there was
6	no external or internal monitoring records for
7	the Class.
8	The next point, there's a slight
9	discrepancy with what you will see on the rest
10	of the slide. The DOE, Department of Energy,
11	facility databases indicates July 24th, 1943,
12	through December 31st, 1953, as the covered
13	period for Revere Copper and Brass.
14	When we did our research, we found
15	that there was a single rolling or extrusion,
16	I should say, of thorium done in 1954. So we
17	will be working with the DOE to extend the
18	operational period through the end of 1954.
19	The Class we evaluated at NIOSH
20	was all workers who worked at any building at
21	the Revere Copper and Brass plant in Detroit,
22	Michigan from July 24th, 1943, through

1	December	31st,	1954,	and	the	residual	period
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- from January 1st, 1955, through December 31st,
- 3 1984.
- 4 There's also some administrative
- 5 work that needs to be done on the residual
- 6 period. The Department of Labor shows that
- 7 period as beginning January 1st, 1960. So we
- 8 have a five-year gap that we need to fill, and
- 9 that has to be done by means of a formal
- 10 report.
- In terms of history, Revere Copper
- 12 and Brass was formed by a merger of, I
- believe, six other copper companies in 1928.
- 14 It was located in Detroit, Michigan. They
- 15 produced pipes, bars, tubes, and sheets and
- 16 cookware. The Revere name is famous for that,
- 17 I think.
- Then, in 1943, during the War,
- 19 Revere Copper and Brass contracted with the
- 20 Manhattan Engineering District to extrude
- 21 uranium billets to produce uranium rods for
- 22 use in the MED reactors at Hanford and other

1	facilities. The main production took place
2	during 1943 and 1944 under MED contract.
3	Revere produced over 1,300 tons of
4	uranium rod, and secondarily, they were
5	involved in the war effort in other respects,
6	too. So they made large quantities of
7	cartridge cases and other war materials. So
8	only a small part of the labor force at the
9	plant was involved in the uranium extrusions.
10	We don't have exact numbers. We believe
11	there were about 35 people at any one time
12	working in the uranium extrusion area.
13	The plant, we believe, had about
14	200 people. Information is scarce. The plant
15	no longer exists. It was basically abandoned
16	in 1984, and we've had a lot of trouble
17	finding out just how many people were there at
18	various periods.
19	After the initial production
20	period, there was a period of intermittent
21	research and development work. That was done
22	under contract for the MED and the Atomic

1	Energy	Commission,	the	AEC
_	FITCLA	COUNTED STOIL,	CIIC	Auc.

- The R&D work was usually done at
- 3 night and on weekends with a small crew of
- 4 Revere Copper and Brass workers along with MED
- 5 AEC scientists and supervisors. The R&D work
- 6 included extrusion of beryllium, uranium,
- 7 uranium-thorium alloy, and thorium. The last
- 8 known extrusion of thorium rod was done on
- 9 October 19th, 1954.
- 10 In 1981, a preliminary FUSRAP
- 11 study was done. The plant at that point was
- 12 still operational. In fact, when the
- 13 scientists came in to look it over, extrusion
- was being done. So they couldn't check all of
- 15 the equipment. The furnace was in use,
- 16 although it wasn't the same furnace that was
- 17 used back in 1943-44 or even in the fifties.
- 18 So checking it might not have turned up much
- 19 anyway. I think a larger press was in use
- 20 also.
- 21 So they checked what they could,
- 22 which was the floor areas, the smaller press,

3	the proper length.
4	At any rate, the survey revealed
5	no evidence of a radiological hazard at that
6	time. They did, however, recommend a follow-
7	up survey because they couldn't get at some of
8	the equipment and they couldn't go up into the
9	rafters because the plant was in use.
10	That survey, the follow-up survey,
11	was never done because by the time they got
12	back in 1984 the presses were gone, the
13	furnace was gone, and some of the buildings
14	had already been partly dismantled.
15	We checked many sources, as usual,
16	for information. This is not a very rich site
17	in terms of records although there are some.
18	I won't go through these individually, but
19	we'll see listed on the next two slides the
20	different areas we looked.
21	This I found, unfortunately, has
22	one discrepancy in it. There were, in fact,
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and space in another building where the

billets or the extruded rods were sawn into

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1	eight	claims	submitted	for	the	site	so	far.

- 2 Seven did meet the Class Definition. However,
- only six had a PoC greater than 50 percent.
- 4 There was one otherwise SEC-qualified claim
- 5 that had a PoC of less than 50 percent. The
- 6 remaining claim was a non-scheduled cancer
- 7 with most of the work done in the residual
- 8 period, and it also had a PoC of less than 50
- 9 percent.
- 10 There was at the site, as I had
- 11 mentioned earlier, no internal or external
- dosimetry. So, of course, none of these cases
- 13 involved that.
- 14 This is a little bit of a
- 15 restatement of the history. Beginning on July
- 16 24th, 1943, Revere Copper and Brass began
- 17 extruding natural uranium billets into rod
- 18 shapes for the reactors at Hanford, Savannah
- 19 River, and Oak Ridge.
- 20 During 1943 and 1944, Revere
- 21 processed over 1300 tons of uranium billets.
- 22 After the production period ended in 1944,

Τ	Revere did R&D extrusions for the MED and AEC,
2	using a variety of metals and alloys,
3	including uranium and thorium.
4	The R&D operations were
5	characterized by small amounts of material
6	with the work done under the supervision of
7	Argonne National Laboratory scientists at
8	nights and on weekends. The last known R&D
9	operation occurred on October 19th, 1954 on a
10	pure thorium billet.
11	We'll look at potential radiation
12	exposures during the Class period. For
13	internal sources of exposure, we have uranium
14	and thorium and some of their daughter
15	products that may have been inhaled or
16	ingested by workers at Revere Copper and
17	Brass.
18	Now the material handled was the
19	metal uranium or thorium. So the daughter
20	products were a very small component compared
21	to, say, working with ores and other material.
22	Residual airborne radioactive

1	contaminants may have been present at low
2	levels during the residual period. We do have
3	some air sample data, some smear samples from
4	the R&D period and the production period,
5	which gives us an idea of just what kind of
6	exposures we're talking about, and they were
7	substantial, especially during the uranium
8	period in 1943 and 1944.
9	For external sources of exposure,
10	we have photon and beta exposure from uranium
11	and thorium source materials and small amounts
12	of surface contamination present between the
13	production periods. Neutrons were not a
14	significant source of external exposure to
15	Revere Copper and Brass personnel.
16	We do have witness statements that
17	indicated that the R&D extrusions, which, as I
18	say, were done at nights and weekends for the
19	most part, involving only a few of the plant's
20	normal personnel. They would bring the
21	material in, extrude it, clean up, and take
22	the material away with them, all in the course

-			shift.
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- 2 There is no bioassay data for the
- 3 Class period in terms of personnel and area
- 4 monitoring data. There are limited air sample
- 5 data during the production period, especially.
- 6 There's also some air sample data during the
- 7 thorium extrusions later.
- 8 There is no film badge or pocket
- 9 dosimeter information. There were no area
- 10 radiation surveys. We do have some smear
- 11 samples and contact readings. The 1981
- measurements were basically background. Very
- 13 small elevated levels were found, but nothing
- 14 much.
- During the evaluation process, we
- need a two-prong test, established by EEOICPA.
- 17 The first question, is it feasible to
- 18 estimate the level of radiation doses of
- 19 individual members of the Class with
- 20 sufficient accuracy? If the answer to that is
- 21 no, then we need to answer the second
- 22 question. Is there a reasonable likelihood

that such radiation dose may have endangered

2 the health of members of the Class?

NIOSH found that the available

4 monitoring records, process descriptions, and

5 source term data are not adequate to complete

6 dose reconstructions with sufficient accuracy

7 for the evaluated Class of employees during

8 the production period.

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As you will see later on the next slide, I believe, we felt we could do uranium exposure reconstructions based on TBD-6000, but the problem for this site is that we can't really bound the thorium period. We don't have any nice, neat documents that say that thorium was done only on these dates or only during these periods. So we found that, given the uncertainty in the thorium source term, in particular, that it wasn't really feasible to do dose reconstructions for this area. So the conclusion, then, the data are insufficient to estimate internal exposures due to thorium and its progeny during the production period.

1	Then we looked at the residual
2	period for internal dose. During the residual
3	period, the estimated ingestion intakes for
4	uranium and thorium can be derived from
5	deposition and resuspension factors defined in
6	TBD-6000 and TBD-6001 and depleted according
7	to TIB-70. In this case, we actually have
8	thorium dust readings and we have uranium dust
9	readings during the production, and we have an
10	endpoint in 1981.
11	I'm going to switch now and go
12	back to the operational period. For external
13	dose, we felt that external doses cannot be
14	estimated with sufficient accuracy during the
15	operations period, again, because of the
16	uncertainty of the thorium source term.
17	During the residual period, the
18	external exposures can be bounded by using the
19	results of surface contamination measurements
20	during the production period and the 1981
21	FUSRAP measurements.
22	On our table here, a feasibility

1	summary, you will see that while we thought
2	uranium exposures could feasibly be
3	reconstructed, we felt it was not feasible to
4	reconstruct internal dose as a whole because
5	of the thorium component or external dose as a
6	whole because of the thorium component,
7	primarily. During the residual period, our
8	finding is that it is feasible to reconstruct
9	dose for internal and external dose.
10	Our recommendation: for the period
11	July 24th, 1943, through December 31st, 1954,
12	NIOSH finds that radiation dose estimates
13	cannot be adequately reconstructed for
14	compensation purposes. So we found
15	feasibility of reconstruction was a no, and
16	there was health endangerment, especially
17	since we already paid a number of claims.
18	Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
20	Frank.
21	Questions?
22	(No response.)

1	I have one, a sort of procedural
2	one with this one. Normally, we have not
3	recommended a Class that goes beyond the
4	covered period for an SEC. We've done less
5	than the covered period, based on information.
6	We have not gone over the covered period.
7	So my question is, and I don't
8	know if you can answer this, how is this
9	handled procedurally? We make a
10	recommendation to the Secretary. Are we
11	expecting the covered Class to change time
12	wise?
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld
14	here. We do expect the covered Class to
15	change, and the reason we believe it will
16	change is that it's set; it changes from what
17	it was originally, based on our research. The
18	original designation for this site was the
19	covered period was 1943 through the fifties.
20	That's what it said.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Our research said

1	we	think	we	have	found	the	last	activity,
---	----	-------	----	------	-------	-----	------	-----------

- which occurred in 1954, and we sent that
- 3 letter to DOE and DOL. They agreed. And I
- 4 believe there's a typo on their web page and
- that's why it says 1953.
- 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: I believe that's
- 8 why that says that, because it was changed
- 9 because of our work.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: The covered
- 12 period indicated defined as years 1942 through
- 13 1954. That is interpreted, should be
- interpreted by us as 12/31/54. Therefore,
- what we have proposed is within the covered
- 16 period. Okay?
- 17 So whenever the Department of
- 18 Labor or whenever the Department of Energy
- 19 facility database indicates a year, in that
- 20 year we always assume the end of that year.
- 21 Therefore, 12/31/54 is correct.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Just so everybody
2	feels good about this, we are on line. We
3	have looked at the actual website. We are
4	looking at it right now. It does say 1954.
5	It doesn't say December 31st, but it says
6	1954.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We
8	believe you. At first I was going to say I
9	was sorry I asked. Now I'm glad I asked.
10	(Laughter.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bob?
12	MEMBER PRESLEY: One of the things
13	I am thinking about is in 1943 to 1944 the
14	fact that you all say that they did 13,000
15	pounds, that was depleted uranium, and between
16	1943 and 1944, I have a real problem with
17	being able to say that, yes, there was 13,000
18	pounds of extra depleted uranium that we
19	didn't have going through the Calutron
20	operations or something.
21	MR. CRAWFORD: That was actually

22

1,300 tons.

1	MEMBER PRESLEY: Okay, 1,300 tons.
2	MR. CRAWFORD: And that was
3	natural uranium.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: It was natural
5	uranium. It wasn't depleted; it was natural.
6	MEMBER PRESLEY: Okay.
7	DR. GLOVER: I can speak to this.
8	Bob, they actually entered the original
9	extrusion for Hanford. This is Sam Glover.
10	That was the original stuff that
11	went to Hanford. They participated in putting
12	that metal together for Hanford. So that's
13	what that metal was used for. That was the
14	original feed for the reactor.
15	MEMBER PRESLEY: When did we start
16	doing that?
17	DR. GLOVER: 1943.
18	MEMBER PRESLEY: Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is a minor
21	point, but if this were to be an SEC facility,
22	or a Class rather and you were doing partial

1	dose reconstructions, and I don't believe it
2	was mentioned in the presentation, but I think
3	your report did mention medical x-rays. I
4	believe there was evidence that they did have
5	medical x-rays at this facility.
6	MR. CRAWFORD: That's correct.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: And we can assume,
8	then, that you will reconstruct dose in the
9	normal way.
10	You had no information on the
11	types of x-ray equipment, but that's often the
12	case. So we're safe to assume that you will
13	be able to reconstruct medical exposure, is
14	that correct?
15	MR. CRAWFORD: That is correct.
16	And in the dose reconstructions that have
17	already been done, we have, in fact, included
18	medical exposures.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: That did remind me
20	of my second question. I had forgotten there

22 (Laughter.)

was a second question.

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1	And that is, you have done six or
2	seven dose reconstructions already. Can
3	somebody outline briefly how those were done
4	since we're unable to reconstruct dose
5	according to this report?
6	MR. CRAWFORD: I think I can leap
7	in on that. They were done using the methods
8	of TBD-6000 and 6001. We would have had a
9	hard time reconstructing the thorium dose, but
10	the uranium dose was much easier to deal with.
11	That's why we were able to basically find
12	PoCs greater than 50 percent for six of the
13	eight cases.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda and then
15	Phil.
16	MEMBER MUNN: My question has to
17	do with the thorium. Only one of the billets
18	that were listed in the report was done in the
19	1940s. Everything else was done in the
20	fifties.
21	I guess the question in my mind is
22	wasn't thorium already definitely

1	considered S and M? Was it not being tracked?
2	I guess, were there no records at all about
3	internal shipments? You show information
4	about external shipments, but one wonders, how
5	did the thorium arrive there and from where?
6	I am guessing, by the absence of information
7	here, that you have no knowledge at all, no
8	record of the thorium coming into the plant.
9	MR. CRAWFORD: I can't answer that
10	definitively. We know when certain extrusions
11	occurred that involved thorium. We are not
12	completely confident that we know all of the
13	extrusions that were done that involved
14	thorium. In other words, where we have
15	evidence, we have it, but when we don't have
16	it, there is another kind of problem involved.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, and the
18	question, I guess, I'm really getting into is
19	do we have no records about when thorium and
20	how much thorium came into the plant?
21	MR. CRAWFORD: We have rough
22	records. They will mention, in some cases,

1	how many billets came in or how many segments
2	of extruded rod were shipped.
3	Uranium they kept very close
4	records, but, for some reason, since the
5	thorium was an R&D measure, apparently, the
6	records are either lost or someplace that
7	would not normally be associated with Revere,
8	and we haven't found them yet.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Or the AEC just
LO	hadn't decided thorium was going to be treated
L1	like S and M yet, right?
L2	DR. GLOVER: There's that. We
L3	don't have the records. But for the Hanford
L4	time, Hanford began using thorium as a poison
L5	on the outside reactors
L6	MEMBER MUNN: Right.
L7	DR. GLOVER: very early.
L8	MEMBER MUNN: Right.
L9	DR. GLOVER: So there was a
20	definitive use for the material. So we know
21	Hanford wasn't doing extrusion of it at that
22	point. So there very well could be a very

1	strong linkage here that we just haven't been
2	able to find the records on.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Okay. Thanks.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil?
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: But the fact
6	that there is no bioassay in the residual
7	period
8	MR. KATZ: Phil, can you speak
9	into the microphone, please?
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay.
11	There is no bioassay during the
12	residual period. I would like to know, were
13	the smear samples taken before the
14	destruction, like on the beams above the
15	stuff. Or there could potentially be
16	contaminants up there, dust that was
17	contaminated. Do you have any record of smear
18	samples being taken before the removal of the
19	equipment?
20	MR. CRAWFORD: Certainly not in
21	the rafters because the preliminary study
22	recommended a follow-up study, which was never

1	done. So the smear samples that were taken
2	were of the floor area near the extrusion
3	presses and in another building where there
4	was a lab where the billets were cut. Those
5	are the only smear samples we have. There's
6	some contact readings also, but certainly not
7	in the rafters.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any of the Board
9	Members on the phone have questions?
10	MEMBER GIBSON: This is Mike. No,
11	Jim.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick. No.
14	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill. I
15	just had a quick question. For the residual
16	period, how confident are you that the dust
17	measurements are adequate to reconstruct the
18	dose? How many dust measurements were
19	available at the facility? You said they're
20	fairly representative of the dust maps of the

MR. CRAWFORD: I don't have the

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building.

1	exact number, but we have quite a few dust
2	samples during the production and the R&D
3	period. We don't have a White Paper out on
4	this at this point, but our intent is to use
5	the highest dust samples at the beginning of
6	the residual period and then deplete them
7	according to the methods of TIB-70 during the
8	entire residual period right out through 1981.
9	So the early part of the residual
10	period will probably have considerable dose
11	attached to it and the later parts much less.
12	And I am talking about internal dose
13	primarily.
14	MEMBER FIELD: Okay. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
16	Other questions?
17	Is the petitioner on the line and
18	would like to speak?
19	(No response.)
20	Any other questions?
21	(No response.)
22	Do I hear a motion to move

- 2 PARTICIPANT: You can hardly be
- 3 heard.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'm
- sorry.
- Do we have a motion? Yes, David?
- 7 MEMBER RICHARDSON: I just have
- 8 one comment about this SEC Petition Evaluation
- 9 Report. I thought it was one of the best that
- 10 I've read. So just to the authors of the
- 11 document, I thought it was really well-done
- 12 and it is a nice model for others.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I will
- 14 concur with that. Also, the summary in front
- 15 was more extensive and more useful and a lot
- of good factual information. I thought it was
- 17 helpful in understanding the site.
- 18 Are we ready to make a decision?
- 19 Brad?
- 20 MEMBER CLAWSON: I quess I make a
- 21 motion that we accept this.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I hear a

1	second?
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: I second it.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Henry.
4	Further discussion?
5	(No response.)
6	If not, Ted, do you want to call
7	the roll?
8	Yes, I'm sorry. Gen?
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: We have actually
10	two separate time periods. I assume we're
11	talking about just the first one?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, the SEC is
13	just the first one.
14	MR. KATZ: Okay, I will just do
15	this alphabetically.
16	Dr. Anderson?
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
19	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?

1	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
3	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
7	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
9	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Mr. Melius?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
13	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
15	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
17	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
19	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
21	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?

1	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: All in favor, it's
5	unanimous. The motion passes.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we will have
7	a letter to review. Actually, I've already
8	composed it. We'll get it reviewed and
9	someone will find some typos. We will get a
10	better copy for everyone, for the dangling
11	participle review, too.
12	We're next scheduled for Ames.
13	We, I think, are expecting the petitioners to
14	be on the line. So I'm not sure we want to
15	start unless are the petitioners for Ames
16	on the telephone? I don't want to start until
17	they are or until the scheduled time.
18	MS. LOCKER: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
20	you.
21	Okay. LaVon Rutherford will

present the Ames.

Τ.	MR. ROTHERFORD: Illatik you, DI.
2	Melius. I'm LaVon Rutherford. I'm going to
3	present our evaluation of the Ames Laboratory
4	petition.
5	We received this petition on
6	February 12th of 2010. As you can tell, the
7	petitioner-proposed Class included a wide
8	variety of different positions. So I am not
9	going to read every one of them. But it was
10	for a period of 1955 through 1960, and it also
11	excluded our existing Class of SEC 75.
12	I do have a typo here. September
13	22nd, 2009, is not when we qualified the
14	petition. March 26th of 2010, which we
15	couldn't have qualified this petition before
16	we got it. So we qualified the petition on
17	March 26th of 2010.
18	Our Class evaluated is all workers
19	who worked in any DOE facility at Ames from
20	January 1, 1955, through December 31 of 1960.
21	A little background on the Ames
22	site. It is a DOE National Laboratory. It is

1	located in Ames, Iowa. It's on the Iowa State
2	University campus. The Ames project played a
3	key role in the production of strategic
4	nuclear material for the Manhattan Project and
5	the Atomic Energy Commission.
6	If you know, Ames was contracted
7	in 1942 to develop a method for mass producing
8	uranium metal, which they started in 1942 and
9	continued through 1945. They were also
10	contracted to develop a process for mass
11	producing thorium metal in 1943. That
12	operation continued until 1953. In addition,
13	they did research activities with uranium,
14	thorium, plutonium, and fission products, and
15	that occurred from 1942 through 1960.
16	The buildings where the
17	radiological occurred consisted of the
18	metallurgy building, the chemistry building,
19	Annex 1, Annex 2, and the research building.
20	The chemistry building is where
21	the process actually started in 1942. That's
22	where they developed the process for producing

1	uranium	metal.	They	refined	that	process,	and

- they also developed the initial process for
- 3 thorium.
- They moved the process to Annex 1,
- 5 is where the actual mass production really
- 6 occurred. Annex 1, the work mainly started in
- 7 late 1942, early 1943, and continued until
- 8 1945 on the uranium metal production.
- 9 The thorium production started in
- 10 1943 at Annex 1. It shifted to the metallurgy
- 11 building in 1949, and Annex 1, pretty much
- operations stopped in Annex 1 in 1949 and the
- 13 facility was demolished. So we will not
- 14 discuss that much further.
- 15 Annex 2 was used for scrap uranium
- 16 recovery. That work began in 1944. The one
- 17 building was constructed in 1944 and stopped
- 18 in 1949, I believe 1949.
- 19 And the research building was
- 20 actually built in 1951, occupied in 1951.
- 21 Research activities included a 150-kV
- 22 accelerator, Hot Canyon, some glovebox work.

1	Did	а	lot	of	research	with	uranium,	thorium,
---	-----	---	-----	----	----------	------	----------	----------

- 2 and so on.
- 3 The metallurgy building, again, in
- 4 addition to the thorium operations being
- 5 transferred there in 1949, when the facility
- 6 was built, they also did research activities
- 7 with special alloys.
- 8 Our typical data capture, this is
- 9 very consistent with Revere, where we looked
- 10 for sources of information. We looked at Site
- 11 Profiles, interviews with former employees --
- 12 we did do interviews at Ames -- existing
- 13 claimant files, we looked at documentation
- 14 provided by the petition, our Site Research
- 15 Database, and their data captures.
- Most of this is pretty typical of
- our data captures today. We have, I think,
- 18 got a pretty mature process now in the data
- 19 captures. We did go back to Ames Laboratory
- looking for additional work by the Department
- 21 of Public Health and can see a number of
- 22 places where data capture efforts occurred. I

1	am	not	going	tο	read	them	ചിി
	am	1100	GOTIIG	LU	reau	CIICIII	атт.

- Okay, that's for claims. Ames
- 3 claims submitted to NIOSH are 157. Claims
- 4 that meet the current Class being evaluated is
- 5 58. Of those 58 claims, we have completed
- 6 dose reconstruction for 36.
- 7 The claims containing internal
- 8 dosimetry, of the claims that fit into the
- 9 Class, none of those claims had internal
- 10 dosimetry. And as for external dosimetry, 15
- of the 36 contain external dosimetry.
- 12 Our potential radiation exposures
- 13 during the Class period, I went over the
- operations, the production operations. As you
- 15 know, those operations pretty much ceased in
- 16 1953. So the thorium/uranium production
- 17 operations had stopped. So the actual
- internal exposure from that would have been
- 19 residual uranium and thorium left over from
- 20 production. We also had airborne contaminants
- 21 generated from working in the Hot Cave and the
- 22 research building.

1	It is unclear from documentation
2	that we have and interviews what all the
3	isotopes that they dealt with within the
4	research building, but based on the
5	documentation we do have, we do know that over
6	the time period from the beginning of the
7	research building, they did work with mixed
8	fission products, thorium, uranium, and
9	plutonium.
10	External sources of exposure. We
11	have a small amount of beta and gamma external
12	exposure from residual uranium and thorium,
13	gamma neutron exposure from work in the Hot
14	Canyon, and the 150-kV accelerator.
15	Okay, personal and area monitoring
16	data. Internal monitoring data there from
17	1955 through the 1960 period, there's no
18	urinalysis or air sample data for the period
19	evaluated. That's not totally correct.
20	There was an accident that
21	occurred in the research building, the Hot
2.2	Canyon, in 1957, a thorium spill. There were

Τ	two urine samples taken of workers in 1957 for
2	that thorium spill, but that is the only
3	internal monitoring data we have.
4	External monitoring data. We do
5	have a large amount of external monitoring
6	data for the period. We have over 500
7	individual workers were monitored, film badge
8	data. That includes beta, gamma, and neutron
9	readings. There is a table in the Evaluation
10	Report that actually lays out the number of
11	readings, film badge readings, we have over
12	that period. It also includes the neutron
13	dosimetry readings.
14	Our two-pronged test, is it
15	feasible to estimate the level of radiation
16	dose with sufficient accuracy? And then is
17	there a reasonable likelihood that such
18	radiation dose may have endangered the Class?
19	We found that the available
20	monitoring records process description of
21	source term data are not adequate to calculate
22	the internal dose with sufficient accuracy for

1	the period of 1955 through 1960. We have no
2	personal monitoring data and air monitoring
3	data for the work inside the research
4	building.
5	I did leave out a little bit on
6	the research building. We do know that
7	there's a Hot Canyon. The Hot Canyon, which
8	consisted of gloveboxes, a lot of glovebox
9	work, initially, we had thought that all of
10	this work was done in an enclosed area, but
11	there is a Hot Cave as well. The Hot Cave
12	exactly, it has a lot of shielding, thick
13	shielding. It has remote manipulators, and so
14	on. It looks to be designed, obviously
15	designed for minimizing the external exposure.
16	However, it is open at the top. We have
17	pictures of this, of the opening at the top.
18	We know they dealt with mixed
19	fission products. We know they dealt with
20	other items of potential internal exposure.
21	We also have pictures of workers working in

the area without respiratory protection.

22

And

1	we do have indications of incidents, as I
2	mentioned, the thorium incident that occurred
3	in 1957 inside that research building.
4	So our feasibility summary is that
5	we felt that we can do the uranium and thorium
6	for the residual exposures from the early
7	production work that was left over. However we
8	cannot reconstruct the internal dose for other
9	radionuclides specifically from the research
10	building itself.
11	We felt that we could reconstruct
12	all beta-gamma neutrons, and we can also do
13	the occupational medical x-ray. Beta and
14	gamma, we have, as indicated, a lot of film
15	badge data to support the external exposure
16	reconstruction.
17	Our recommended Class is January
18	1, 1955 through December 31, 1960, and our
19	feasibility is a no. That means that we have

Here's our recommended Class.

yes, there is a health endangerment.

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to do the health endangerment, and we said,

20

1	It's all employees, DOE, from January 1, 1955
2	through December 31, 1960. There's more
3	information there, but I'm not going to read
4	it all.
5	A little bit about our Class
6	Definition determination. As you look through
7	the Evaluation Report, you will notice that we
8	felt that reconstruction of dose for all the
9	facilities with the exception of the research
10	building was feasible. The research building,
11	really, we initially felt that we could limit
12	the Class to only the research building. We
13	had an approach for doing dose reconstruction
14	for ambient. We felt that we had all the
15	other facilities outlined.
16	However, we sent that Class
17	Definition along to the Department of Labor to
18	determine if it would be feasible for the
19	Department of Labor to administer a Class with
20	just the research building. The Department of
21	Labor did respond to us that they could not
22	place individuals within specific buildings at

3	expanded our Class to all employees.
4	Additionally, the determination
5	that the research building, the infeasibility
6	in the research building did not arise until
7	late in our evaluation. We initially had
8	documentation that kind of supported that all
9	the activities were done in gloveboxes and so
10	on. However we did uncover some photographs,
11	as I had mentioned, and we also had some other
12	documentation that indicated that the work
13	inside that Hot Cave actually had the
14	potential of generating an airborne that would
15	expose workers outside of it.
16	So we actually did not complete an
17	evaluation of the post-1960 period. We
18	stopped the evaluation in 1960 at this time,
19	and we plan to continue our evaluation of the
20	1961-62 period.
21	We do have some internal
22	monitoring data at the research building in
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the Ames Laboratory. Therefore, based on that

response from the Department of Labor, we

1

1	1961, in the early years, but we have not done
2	a complete, thorough evaluation to determine
3	the proper end date of this evaluation.

- However, the fact that the Board 4 5 meeting was coming up, we knew we had an 6 infeasibility for this period, and we knew that this is the period that the petitioner 7 had put forth. We felt we could move forward 8 with this portion of the evaluation, recommend 9 10 this Class, get this through the Board. 11 if determine at later date а that we additional years should be added, we will do 12 an 83.14 on that to add additional years onto 13 this Class. 14
- 15 And that's pretty much it.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead. Yes,
- 17 John?
- MEMBER POSTON: Bomber, I need
- 19 some clarification.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay.
- 21 MEMBER POSTON: If I look at 14,
- 22 slide 14, and then go to slide 15, I would

1	have	expected	to	find	the	Xs	in	а	different

- 2 place. You went so fast that I wasn't --
- 3 MR. RUTHERFORD: I'm sorry.
- 4 MEMBER POSTON: -- tuned in or
- 5 something. Because slide 14 says you can't do
- 6 it. Slide 15, I would have expected the Xs
- 7 for the internal dose to be on the right-hand
- 8 column, not the left-hand column.
- 9 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, overall --
- 10 MEMBER POSTON: So I need an
- 11 explanation.
- 12 MR. RUTHERFORD: Sure. Overall,
- we cannot reconstruct all of the internal dose
- 14 for the period. However, we can reconstruct
- the portion of the residual portion of uranium
- 16 and thorium. So I indicated, even though we
- 17 can't reconstruct the entire internal dose,
- there are portions of the internal dose that
- 19 can be reconstructed. That's why those two
- 20 are different.
- Does that answer the question?
- MEMBER POSTON: Well, it helped.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Henry?
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, I am just
3	curious
4	MR. KATZ: Henry, I think you'll
5	have to get closer to the microphone. The
6	folks on the phone are going to have a hard
7	time hearing.
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. On slide
9	9, you say that there were 36 dose
LO	reconstructions for those that met the Class
L1	Definition that have been completed. Then it
L2	looks like none of those had internal
L3	dosimetry and only 15 of those had external
L4	dosimetry. So at least a number of those must
L5	have had no dosimetry at all.
L6	So how were the doses
L7	reconstructed for those individuals?
L8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, there is a
L9	Technical Basis Document for the Ames
20	Laboratory. At the time, it was felt that
21	indications that there were no releases from
22	the research building and therefore the

1 in	ternal exposures, there were no internal
2 ex	posures given from the research building.
3 Th	e internal exposures that were given based
4 on	the Technical Basis Document were
5 as	sociated with the resuspension or the
6 re	sidual period for thorium and uranium.
7	Also there was an ambient internal
8 gi	ven based on the what they did was we did
9 kn	ow the actual activity concentrations that
10 th	ey were permitted to use inside the Hot
11 Ca	nyon. We used that along with filter
12 ef	ficiency and a release fraction to come up
13 wi	th an ambient release outside of the
14 fa	cility that we gave to all workers. So
15 th	aat's how they did the internal.
16	It was only after our additional
17 ev	aluation during this period that we actually
18 id	lentified the potential internal exposures
19 th	aat weren't recognized.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: So all 36 of
21 th	ose that have been denied?
2.2	MR. RUTHERFORD: I don't have the

2	were greater than 50 percent, I should have
3	looked. I should actually have done that. I
4	am sure some of those were above 50 percent
5	and some were below.
6	What will happen if the Class is
7	added is, obviously, all the presumptive
8	cancers, whether they were denied or whether
9	they are greater than 50 percent or not, all
10	the presumptive cancers will go back to the
11	Department of Labor for adjudication that way
12	and would be compensated. The non-presumptive
13	cancers, we will have to look at revising the
14	Site Profile. However, we will not be adding
15	additional internal dose for the research
16	building because we can't reconstruct that.
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. Thank
18	you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda?
20	MEMBER MUNN: It's really
21	disappointing to think that we cannot bound
22	that potential airborne source term given the

number with me. How many of those claims

1	fact that I had the impression, perhaps
2	incorrectly, that we had a fairly good handle
3	on the source terms that were actually being
4	handled.
5	But when we say that we have no
6	idea what might have come out of the top Hot
7	Cave and where it might have gone, it is very
8	hard to grasp that reality, given that we have
9	some source term information.
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: And I understand
11	what you are saying. And believe me, as I had
12	mentioned, our evaluation turned late in the
13	game, when we came across additional
14	documentation and photographs.
15	What we have is what permitted
16	quantities were allowed inside these, which,
17	obviously, the dose reconstruction approach in
18	the Technical Basis Document was to use that
19	permitted quantities as a maximum amount,
20	assume the filter efficiency on it, and the
21	release. However, there is no filter on the

That was the problem.

Hot Cave.

22

The Hot Cave

1	was the one that turned everything.
2	And also the other difficulty is
3	with most radiation monitoring programs, even
4	though you have these glove bags, and so on,
5	you typically will have air monitoring data
6	that will support that we are not having a
7	release and that they are doing their job. We
8	have nothing. We have no air monitoring data
9	at all for the research building.
LO	MEMBER MUNN: So the amount of the
11	other radionuclides of which we speak are of
L2	such quantity that it would be impossible to
L3	bound them, is what you're telling me?
L4	MR. RUTHERFORD: You know, we can
L5	bound I think we came up with a reasonable,
L6	I say a reasonable approach for the ambient
L7	levels. The difficulty you get, when workers
L8	are working in specific areas, you've got to
L9	come up with an airborne model, a release
20	model with however they are manipulating the
21	things that they are manipulating inside that

that

exposure

what's

Hot

Cave;

22

those

to

1	workers	riaht	+horo2
1	workers	rigiit	there:

- 2 And we don't know that we have all
- 3 the quantities as well. I think, if I
- 4 remember correctly, we did have four or five
- of the isotopes that had quantity limitations,
- 6 but we don't have everything.
- 7 So I don't know if I am answering
- 8 you.
- 9 MEMBER MUNN: I think as best we
- 10 can. Thanks.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brad?
- 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: Actually, LaVon,
- 13 I kind of feel relieved that we are not
- 14 running around chasing our tail, and we are
- taking a look at this from a standpoint of we
- 16 don't know everything that went in there. We
- don't know all, instead of making models, and
- 18 so forth.
- 19 But my question is is what we are
- 20 voting on today -- I'm like Mr. Poston, that
- 21 I'm not understanding the residual period.
- 22 When is the residual period going to be?

1	Because	Ι	am	trying	to	understand	what	we	are
---	---------	---	----	--------	----	------------	------	----	-----

- 2 looking at and voting on.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. I think I
- 4 understand what the difficulty there is.
- 5 There is no residual period. It's a DOE
- 6 facility today.
- 7 So when I say residual in this
- 8 sense, this is potential residual exposure
- 9 from the uranium and thorium production work
- 10 that occurred prior to the Class being
- 11 evaluated. So the work that occurred, the
- 12 uranium and thorium work, the thorium work
- 13 stopped in 1953. There were no more uranium
- 14 and thorium production work. There was
- 15 research activity. There was no more uranium
- and thorium production work after 1953.
- 17 So what I am saying we can
- 18 reconstruct during the Class period evaluated
- of 1955 through 1960 is this residual uranium
- 20 and thorium. And what we will do is that will
- 21 be exposures we would give to the non-
- 22 presumptive cancer claims during that period.

1	Does that make more sense?
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I have a
4	question. I'm trying to understand the
5	recommended Class. So the Department of Labor
6	does not have information that would put
7	people into the research building?
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's correct.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But they do have
10	information on all the people that would
11	have or we think on all people working at
12	Department of Energy facilities?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: I know where
14	you're going with that. I actually
15	corresponded with the Department of Labor to
16	understand if they had any difficulty with
17	putting individuals the separation between
18	the Iowa State University employees and DOE,
19	and they said they have had no problem doing
20	that. In fact, yes, I have had that
21	correspondence with them.

Okay.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: And to give you a
2	feel, there are some indications, we have
3	documentation that indicates the number of
4	employees for Ames Laboratory in 1959, for
5	example, was, I believe, 571. I've got notes
6	on it. It's somewhere in the 500s. That
7	included the graduate students that were
8	working on projects at the time.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. Ziemer?
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: This may be a
11	legal question. Do graduate students need to
12	be on pay status, graduate students who were
13	working on this project? And I think one
14	could at least anticipate there could be some
15	who are there, but not on pay status. Would
16	they be covered or not? They would not be
17	employees. I understand that. But if they
18	are working on the project, I wonder if
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'm going to have
20	to defer to counsel.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Do they have to be
22	paid to be eligible?

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I'll just
2	state that we don't make those decisions.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, I understand,
4	yes.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: It goes to the
6	Department of Labor, and Jeff just told me he
7	doesn't know. And he is the only one here
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I understand
9	it's Energy employees
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
11	MEMBER BEACH: compensation
12	program, but in a place like Ames, and other
13	such academic facilities, it is very common to
14	have people working on projects who are not on
15	pay status.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: In fact, that's
18	one reason you do things in universities
19	because you have slave labor.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, yes. Most of
2	us have done that.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. Been
4	there, done that, right.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: So I'm just
7	wondering, if there is such an SEC Class,
8	would graduate students who worked on these
9	projects but were at the university on their
10	own dime be covered?
11	MR. HINNEFELD: I understand the
12	question. I don't think there's anybody in
13	the room who can answer it.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. So I'll
15	leave it as sort of a rhetorical question at
16	the moment.
17	MR. KATZ: Paul, I believe, and I
18	may not be exactly accurate, but I believe
19	that research student, it's time-based. And
20	even if they're not on the payroll for DOE, I
21	believe if they worked 24 months or more, then
22	they're treated as a DOE employee. I'm not

1	positive	about	that,	but	I	think	that's	how
---	----------	-------	-------	-----	---	-------	--------	-----

- 2 that is handled.
- 3 MEMBER CLAWSON: Ted, this is
- 4 Brad. I thought that we got into this with
- 5 Rochester, and they said no. Well, it was
- 6 just the question we got into because most of
- 7 these facilities were running into this, and
- 8 especially with all of your background and
- 9 stuff, it is an issue, but --
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I think I
- 11 raised the question at Rochester as well, and
- 12 the answer has always been evasive or
- 13 ambiguous.
- 14 MEMBER CLAWSON: Right.
- 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: And maybe it will
- 16 remain that, but I think it is sort of a
- 17 fairness concern because in the case of
- 18 graduate students they are often working
- 19 without pay, and they are really not very
- 20 different from employees, although I
- 21 understood that this is a program for, quote,
- "Energy employees." So maybe they're not

1	covered.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, what I was
3	going to suggest, since the question comes up
4	repeatedly, and we all try to figure it out,
5	and so forth, is ask for some clarification
6	from really it's Department of Labor.
7	So, Jeff, if you could, maybe at
8	the next meeting, your presentation, include
9	some clarification on that? That way, we will
10	at least know how the Department of Labor
11	interprets it in terms of claims.
12	Thanks, Jeff.
13	Yes, David?
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I am going to
15	have to ask a question that steps back a

- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you speak
 18 directly into the microphone, please?
- MEMBER RICHARDSON: I'm still
 having difficulty understanding the Class
 Definition I think here in terms of it may
 just be that sort of -- I think my uncertainty

little bit.

1 i	s	about	the	bounds	in	terms	of	time	here.
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- 2 The dates, the proposed dates, are
- 3 1955 to 1960, and there's a description of a
- 4 lot of AEC-related work commencing in 1942,
- 5 moving forward, and then potentially
- 6 continuing after those dates?
- 7 MR. RUTHERFORD: Let me clarify a
- 8 couple of things. I actually had it in my
- 9 notes to present that portion of it.
- 10 We actually have an SEC Class
- 11 right now from 1942 through 1954. So it
- 12 covers pretty much all workers; it is all
- 13 workers -- it is an older Class Definition --
- 14 at the Ames facility. So those are already
- 15 covered under an existing SEC Class, so are
- 16 not included in this Class Definition.
- 17 MEMBER RICHARDSON: So is that
- 18 SEC-00075 or is that a different SEC?
- 19 MR. RUTHERFORD: That's SEC-00038.
- 20 That's SEC-00038 included up to the end of
- 21 1954. SEC-00075, which I failed to mention as
- 22 well, was another Class that we added at Ames,

1	Iowa. It was 1955 through 1970, but it was
2	specific plant maintenance workers associated
3	with the renovations of the chemistry building
4	and the metallurgy building.
5	And I did indicate in my
б	presentation that we are continuing to
7	evaluate the post-1960 period because we did
8	not complete a thorough evaluation to
9	determine the proper end date of this Class
10	that we are recommending. If we determine
11	that our end date of 1960 is not appropriate,
12	we will move forward with an 83.14 to add
13	additional years.
14	I anticipate that I will have an
15	update on that at the next Board meeting, if
16	we do move forward with the Class.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Board Members on
18	the I'm sorry. Gen, first, and then we'll
19	do the phone.
20	MEMBER ROESSLER: I would like to
21	follow up on Wanda's question. That's the

activities in the Hot Cave.

1	You indicate that you had
2	interviews, and I am wondering who you
3	interviewed. It seems, quite commonly, you
4	will interview custodians and workers. It
5	seems to me that if you interviewed the health
6	physicists there at the time that you would
7	get a better idea about the documentation for
8	these sort of things. I am just wondering if
9	you remember who the interviews were with.
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: One of the
11	interviews was with the health physicists that
12	operated very close to that period. We did
13	ask about additional documentation, and the
14	interviews are in the Board's folder, by the
15	way. But we did ask about the documentation
16	on an internal monitoring program. Because
17	the difficulty we have is not only, again, the
18	work inside the Hot Cave itself, but we have
19	no verification of air samples that were taken
20	to ensure that there were no releases.
21	So if I came to you and said that
22	we are assuming that there were no releases

1	because of, for example, the gloveboxes that
2	they used and so on, and we assume that there
3	were no releases because there was no
4	documentation that said there was, well that
5	wouldn't be true in itself because we already
6	indicated the discussion of the thorium spill
7	that occurred in 1957.
8	So we have no verification of air
9	samples. We did talk to the health physicists
10	about monitoring data, and we could not get
11	any help from the health physicists on
12	additional monitoring data during that period.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now Board
14	Members on the phone, have any questions?
15	Start with Bill Field.
16	MEMBER FIELD: I think most of my
17	questions have been answered by previous
18	questions. But I do want to thank Paul for
19	bringing up the issues of potential students
20	that were working at the facility. Being an
21	academic, I am very sensitive to this, and I
22	appreciate bringing that up. I think it is a

1	question that certainly needs to be followed.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
3	Dr. Lemen?
4	MEMBER LEMEN: All my questions
5	have been answered.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, and Mike
7	Gibson?
8	MEMBER GIBSON: Not at this time,
9	Jim.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
11	you.
L2	Now we would like to hear from
L3	Dr. Ziemer has one more question.
L4	MEMBER ZIEMER: You did indicate,
L5	LaVon, that you had interviewed the various
L6	HPs, I think more than one.
L7	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, we have
L8	four or five interviews in there.
L9	MEMBER ZIEMER: But were you able
20	to confirm that they did not have constant air

No.

monitors in that -- vicinity of that cave?

MR. RUTHERFORD:

21

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm sort of
2	familiar with the Ames program after about
3	1960. In fact, they had a very not only
4	competent health physicist, but very good
5	monitoring program because universities become
6	aware of what each other does and sort of
7	compare notes.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Sure.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: But prior to 1960,
10	I don't have any knowledge of their program,
11	but it seems a little surprising to me that
12	they would be operating a hot cell without
13	constant air monitors in the vicinity. But
14	were you able to confirm that they had none,
15	or they just don't have the records?
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Honestly, we
17	couldn't confirm whether they did or did not.
18	There was indications from some workers that
19	they thought there were. You know, the one
20	thing was, you know, we had air monitoring
21	data in 1953 for the thorium production work
22	at the very end of the thorium work. So you

1 would have assumed that the air mon	itoring
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- 2 program would have continued on after the
- 3 production work.
- 4 However, we have seen at national
- 5 labs and other facilities that the air
- 6 monitoring programs, the routine air
- 7 monitoring program is not always prevalent.
- 8 So we haven't come up with anything during
- 9 that period at all.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- We would now like to hear from the
- 12 petitioners, if they would like to say
- 13 anything.
- MS. LOCKER: I don't have anything
- 15 to add.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 17 you.
- 18 How does the Board wish to
- 19 proceed?
- 20 MEMBER CLAWSON: I move that we
- 21 accept this.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I have a

1	second for	that? Okay, Bob.
2		Any further discussion on that?
3		(No response.)
4		If not, Ted?
5		MR. KATZ: Well, Dr. Ziemer?
6		MEMBER ZIEMER: I'll vote yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
8		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
10		MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
11		MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
12		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
13		MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
14		MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
15		MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
16		MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
17		MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
18		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
19		MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
20		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
22		MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.

1		MR. KATZ: Mr. Lemen?
2		MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
3		MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
4		MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
6		MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
8		MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
10		MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
11		MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
12		MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
13		MR. KATZ: And Dr. Anderson?
14		MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
15		MR. KATZ: That's unanimous, all
16	in favor.	The motion passes.
17		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
18	you.	
19		We are running ahead of time.
20	LaVon volu	nteered, said he wanted to make his
21	boss happy	•
22		(Laughter.)

1	MR. HINNEFELD: He told me
2	yesterday.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. So we are
4	going to move up the SEC petition update, and,
5	rather than Stu presenting, we will have LaVon
6	presenting.
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: It must be
8	performance evaluation period.
9	(Laughter.)
10	All right, SEC status of upcoming
11	SEC petitions, and I am not Stu Hinnefeld. I
12	am LaVon Rutherford.
13	We do this at every Board meeting
14	to provide the Board an update on existing
15	SEC petitions and the status of those
16	petitions. This is done to help the Board
17	prepare Work Group meetings and also prepare
18	for upcoming Board meetings, to determine how
19	much workload we are going to have.
20	Petitions received to date, we
21	have 177 petitions.
22	You know it's kind of a continuous

1	theme h	ere. I'm	going	to	have	to	start	QA-	ing
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- 2 my slides.
- I did have one issue with this
- 4 slide. We had petitions in qualification
- 5 process is five. However, petitions qualified
- 6 for evaluation is 104. In the process of
- 7 preparing my presentation, I left Ames out of
- 8 this pretty much. So we have four evaluations
- 9 in progress, and actual evaluations completed
- is 100. Then there are 18 for recommendation.
- 11 Existing petitions that we had
- that are in the evaluation process, the Linde
- 13 Ceramics plant, SEC-00154. We had hoped to
- have this one completed a Board meeting or two
- 15 ago. However, the issue came up with the
- Linde petition, SEC-00107, associated with the
- 17 tunnels and reconstructing the exposures for
- 18 those tunnels. We have held up issuing this
- 19 Evaluation Report until we come to some
- 20 agreement on that. We anticipate that will be
- very soon, and hope to present SEC-00154 at
- the next Board meeting.

1	Hanford, this is actually a Class
2	for the 1987 through 1989 period. There were
3	some questions brought up concerning the
4	bioassay monitoring during that period. We
5	qualified this petition. We anticipate this
6	petition evaluation will be complete in
7	September.
8	Simonds Saw and Steel, we had
9	hoped to have this evaluation actually
10	completed in time for this Board meeting.
11	However, we did identify a large amount of
12	documentation on Simonds Saw and Steel at the
13	NARA College Park facility. We are in the
14	process of capturing that information. We
15	will hope to have this complete, this
16	evaluation complete, in September.
17	The Sandia National Lab, we
18	actually had extended this evaluation while
19	Sandia National Lab was loading their
20	actually, they were going through a process of
21	capturing their internal or their monitoring
22	data. Until that process is complete, we

Τ	would not complete our evaluation. we
2	anticipate that to be complete in December and
3	will present that at the Board meeting
4	immediately following.
5	We also have sites undergoing
6	qualification at this time. I think if you
7	heard Pete Darnell's update on the INL, we
8	have an Idaho National Laboratory petition
9	that we are in the qualification phase. We
10	are working with the petitioner to get that
11	one qualified.
12	Norton Company actually just
13	recently qualified. This is for the residual
14	period at Norton. If you remember, we did
15	recommend a Class for Norton, and the Board
16	concurred with that recommendation. So we
17	have a Class already for Norton for the
18	operational period. Now we have a petition
19	for the residual period.
20	Wah Chang, this is a short
21	operational period, I believe 1971 to 1973
22	time period, very close to that. I can't be

1	sure. It's going through qualification.
2	Grand Junction Operations Office
3	and Vitro Manufacturing. These are all
4	facilities that we have petitions in-house
5	that we are working through qualification.
6	As I have mentioned at previous
7	couple of Board meetings, we have been
8	evaluating our approach or how we identify
9	Classes from the beginning of the SEC rule or
LO	when we first added SECs to date. We are in
L1	the final stages of that evaluation, and we
L2	anticipate that that will be complete at the
L3	end of this month.
L4	From that, we do anticipate there
L5	will be some change or we will be going forth
L6	with some recommendations to change existing
L7	Classes. We will move that. In order to do
L8	that, we will do 83.14s to make those changes.
L9	And that's about it.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for
21	LaVon?
22	(No response.)

1	I have one, which is your Class
2	Assessment Report.
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: When you say
5	that will be issued in August, I should put it
6	on the agenda for our fall in October?
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because I think
9	it would be helpful for us to sort of see
10	where you're going and so forth.
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: I think, also, if
12	I remember correctly, on the agenda, isn't
13	there supposed to be a BWXT update as well?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. I had
16	forgotten about that.
17	We have been corresponding with
18	BWXT for the 1985 through 2001 time period.
19	Actually, one of our health physicists had a
20	conference call with three of the health
21	physicists at the facility. We are moving
22	forward there. We anticipate we will have a

1	path	forward	and	either	be	moving	forward	with

- 2 an additional Class recommendation or we will
- 3 have a final update to the Board at the next
- 4 Board meeting.
- 5 MR. KATZ: LaVon, is that the
- teleconference or the next face-to-face we're
- 7 talking about?
- 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: Let's go with the
- 9 next face-to-face.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Okay. Thank you.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- Do any of the Board Members on the
- 13 phone have questions?
- 14 MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick. No.
- 15 MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill
- 16 Fields. No.
- 17 MEMBER GIBSON: This is Mike. No.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 19 you.
- Okay. Thank you, LaVon.
- We are running ahead of schedule.
- 22 Why don't we take a break now for 20 minutes,

1	aomo	haale	\sim \pm	חר	
1	COME	Dack	aL	$\pm v$	o'clock?

- 2 We'll start with Board working
- 3 time. I understand that individual Board
- 4 Members, starting I believe at 10:30, will be
- 5 having to leave one at a time.
- 6 MR. KATZ: For their Smart Cards.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Smart Cards. We
- 8 promise no jokes while you are gone to do
- 9 that. So we will try to work around that with
- 10 updates and so forth.
- 11 So let's take a break and come
- 12 back around 10 o'clock.
- 13 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
- matter went off the record at 9:44 a.m. and
- 15 resumed at 10:10 a.m.)
- 16 MR. KATZ: Are the phones
- 17 connected? Thank you.
- 18 So let me just check on the Board
- 19 Members on the phone. Mike?
- 20 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, I'm here.
- 21 This is Mike.
- 22 MR. KATZ: Okay. And Dick and

1	Bill?
2	MEMBER LEMEN: Dick is here.
3	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill.
4	can hear you.
5	MR. KATZ: Great. Thanks.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, let's get
7	started.
8	The first one, Lew Wade has ar
9	update on the ten year review process.
10	DR. WADE: Thank you, Dr. Melius.
11	I need to sort of clarify a
12	comment that I made yesterday that it has been
13	pointed out to me might be a little bit
14	confusing.
15	I did, when I spoke to you
16	yesterday, point out that the authors of the
17	various reports are here and that you might
18	want to have a conversation with those people.
19	Those conversations really would be for
20	clarifying purposes. If you have substantial

comments you wanted to make concerning the

drafts in front of you, we have always valued

21

1	transparency in this program, and those
2	comments should be made on the record. The
3	docket may be opened, and you can make those
4	comments to the docket.
5	So I wasn't suggesting that we
6	turn our back on the value of transparency.
7	Quite the contrary, if you have substantive
8	comments to make, please make them on the
9	record.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
11	And schedule-wise, just so the
12	Board Members know, we are running ahead of
13	schedule, obviously partly because a number of
14	things sort of dropped off the agenda in the
15	last few weeks unexpectedly. So we have more
16	time.
17	Mark would prefer that we do the
18	case selection, the DR reviews, tomorrow
19	morning. So I was trying to get a sense, will
20	all the Board Members be here tomorrow
21	morning? That may be our only agenda item,
22	but we will see how we go through in terms of

1	we have already done the SEC update and we
2	will see how we are doing in terms of working
3	time.
4	MEMBER LOCKEY: That would be the
5	first thing in the morning?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The first thing
7	in the morning, that's right, yes.
8	Also, we might prevail on Mark to
9	change, but I think he got in pretty tough
10	travel.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: I can understand.
12	(Laughter.)
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can do that.
14	So we will go through the Work
15	Group updates.
16	I have one other sort of piece of
17	information for the Board since we don't have
18	a Work Group on Sandia. We have a Site
19	Profile. NIOSH is evaluating a petition. We
20	have had a situation where NIOSH has been
21	conducting, staff has been conducting

and some record

interviews

22

there.

reviews

1	There	are	securi	ty i	ssues	and	d so	fo	orth
2	regard	ing the	ese.						
3		T.	hen,	just	in	terr	ns o	f	the

interviews, it is a difficulty for some of the people to come in and be interviewed, and so

6 forth.

So, to sort of lessen the burden 7 on the facility and time, and so forth, and 8 then the people being interviewed, 9 10 forth, we have authorized SC&A to participate in some of these visits, being very careful to 11 12 avoid sort of prejudging anything in 13 Evaluation Report. Normally, we do it 14 sequentially and we have SC&A go back later, once things have moved along. 15 For these 16 circumstances, when they have come up, we have been doing it a little out of sequence. 17

I just wanted the Board to know
that. Each visit is reviewed, and so forth.
There's been one so far, and there's another
one coming up.

I think it is probably better for

1	the	program.	aiven	some	οf	the	difficulties
_	CIIC	program,	9 I V CII	DOILL	O_{\perp}	CIIC	arrrrource,

- 2 potential difficulties, with classification
- 3 security issues at that facility, I think it
- 4 is best all around that we do it that way.
- 5 Okay. We will start with
- 6 Brookhaven. Josie?
- 7 MEMBER BEACH: Thank you. Okay,
- 8 thank you.
- 9 Brookhaven did have a first
- 10 meeting on July 28th. We met for a half a
- 11 day.
- 12 Our first meeting was focused on
- 13 SC&A's preliminary issues matrix. That was
- issued in February of 2010.
- 15 The issues matrix report
- 16 identified two issues. First, the
- 17 availability of bioassay records from 1980
- through 2007 and, secondly, the adequacy of
- 19 the neutron dosimetry.
- 20 The other thing we have been
- 21 tasked with is the Site Profile review, and we
- 22 hope to have a schedule to be able to meet on

1	that soon.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have
4	questions for Josie?
5	(No response.)
6	Next on my list is Chapman Valve,
7	and I don't think there's been any activity,
8	but I was just wondering if NIOSH had any
9	update.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, we have
11	Stu Hinnefeld we have completed, or not
12	completed, we are in the process of capturing
13	documents from Hanford. We have identified
14	and are capturing some documents for Hanford.
15	We have made initial contact with the Navy,
16	but have not gone very far down that path, but
17	we have made initial contact.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
19	you.
20	Fernald. Brad?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. We had the
22	last Work Group meeting, and it was 1/29 of

1	2010. We still have several outstanding
2	issues. SC&A has accomplished what was
3	requested from them. We are still waiting for
4	NIOSH to be able to respond, to be able to
5	give us some type of a time frame, so that we
6	can set up another Work Group, we are hoping
7	in the next month or so.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have
9	questions or comments on Fernald?
LO	(No response.)
L1	Okay. Hanford is mine. I'm the
L2	Chair of that Work Group.
L3	We have not met. We have had some
L4	contact with NIOSH and with SC&A on this. We
L5	are in the process of looking at some of the
L6	later years. NIOSH is still working out
L7	theirs. SC&A is also working on sort of
L8	updating their report.
L9	There are some security
20	classification issues we are dealing with
21	there, but probably sometime in the fall

things should be clarified, I guess, in terms

1	of steps forward, what NIOSH has found and
2	also, then, we should be ready from SC&A in a
3	timely fashion. But that's really all we have
4	to report now.
5	Any questions on Hanford?
6	(No response.)
7	Okay. Idaho. Phil.
8	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: There have been
9	substantial revisions to the TBD, and I would
10	give SC&A a chance to review these. As Pete
11	pointed out yesterday, we might want to have a
12	technical call before we actually have the
13	first Work Group meeting, which I would like
14	to have before the next full Board meeting.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So you're
16	thinking of October time period?
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I think
19	you sent me I'm on the Work Group sent
20	me an email on that. No wonder it sounded
21	familiar.
22	Anybody, other people have

1	questions on the Idaho Work Group?
2	(No response.)
3	Lawrence Berkeley. Paul? One of
4	our newest Work Groups.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: The Lawrence
6	Berkeley Work Group has been formed. There is
7	an SC&A report that was issued earlier this
8	year.
9	The Work Group has not yet met,
LO	but we want to get on the schedule for
11	October. So, when we get to that part in the
L2	meeting where we are doing the scheduling, we
L3	want to schedule the initial meeting. We will
L 4	need to also look at the NIOSH responses to
L5	the SC&A draft review of the Site Profile.
L6	As you may recall, there was an
L7	SEC approved for Lawrence Berkeley in our May
L8	meeting, I believe. So part of the Lawrence
L9	Berkeley time period has been covered already
20	by SEC. That was at our March meeting.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any
22	questions comments on Lawrence Berkeley?

1	(No response.)
2	Okay. Linde. Gen?
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: I made a
4	detailed Work Group report to the Board at the
5	May meeting in Niagara Falls. At that time, I
6	gave the background and mentioned the numerous
7	issues that we have covered in the Work Group.
8	I reported at that time that the
9	remaining issues dealt with utility tunnel
10	questions, and these were brought to the
11	attention of NIOSH and the Work Group by the
12	claimant's representative, [Identifying
13	information redacted].
14	So we set up a Work Group meeting.
15	We met on July 28th. We thought we would be
16	able to cover these issues at that time. And
17	actually, we did one.
18	NIOSH presented a method to bound
19	doses from airborne and fixed contaminants in
20	the tunnels, and SC&A accepted this bounding
21	method.
22	The other topic of discussion,

1	SC&A actually questioned the NIOSH estimate of
2	radon and daughters in the tunnels, radon that
3	would have been generated in the soils around
4	the tunnels.
5	The discussion then in the Work
6	Group centered around NIOSH's approach to
7	handle this. They have two methods to try to
8	do this. One is diffusion calculations, and
9	the other idea that came up is that maybe
10	actual measurements can be made in the
11	tunnels, which still exist today. Then, if
12	that's possible, compare the two methods.
13	So what we are waiting for now is
14	for NIOSH to complete this. They assured us
15	that this could be done fairly soon. Give
16	SC&A a chance to review it.
17	We will try to schedule another
18	Work Group meeting shortly, and our plan is to
19	bring this all to completion at the November
20	Board meeting.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What
22	specifically does NIOSH need to complete?

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay. They are
2	looking at coming up with estimates of radon
3	and daughters in the tunnels that would have
4	been generated by the soils surrounding the
5	tunnels.
6	There are two approaches to it.
7	The one is to do some diffusion calculations,
8	and Jim or somebody can help me on this. The
9	other one was that it is known that the
10	tunnels still exist. They were going to check
11	to see if it would be possible to make some
12	actual measurements in the tunnels.
13	And I think I forgot one thing. I
14	think, also, there were some more records set,
15	were found. They probably won't add much to
16	this, but they were going to also check those
17	and report on that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I was a
19	little confused with the sampling issue
20	because I think that's a first, or it would be
21	a first.

Any questions, other questions, on

1	Linde?
2	(No response.)
3	Okay. Mark, LANL.
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: We did have a
5	Work Group meeting. I don't have the date
6	right in hand.
7	But there are several outstanding
8	issues as far as the Work Group stands. At
9	this point, we are in the middle of NIOSH
LO	is working on coworker models, I believe is
L1	one of the big deliverables and the ever-
L2	present other radionuclide issue I think is
L3	there as well, as well as tritides is now an
L4	issue.
L5	So, at this point, we are in
L6	between Work Group meetings where NIOSH has
L7	action items and then SC&A has some action
L8	items as well. We will have to reschedule
L9	probably. I would think we could reschedule
20	in mid-fall for another Work Group meeting,
0.1	but we are not ready to bring our findings

22

back to the Board yet.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What do you
2	think about in terms of bringing because
3	our next meeting, full Board meeting, is in
4	Los Alamos or nearby, and the date on that
5	is
6	MR. KATZ: In November, the week
7	before Thanksgiving, in Santa Fe.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I would
9	think, and I would ask maybe Joe Fitzgerald to
LO	help me out, but I would think that we are
L1	probably not going to be ready for a final
L2	decision. We have an update on several of
L3	these action items within the Work Group's
L4	work, but I don't think we will be
L5	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, this is Joe
L6	Fitzgerald.
L7	I think the key issue is looking
L8	for NIOSH's responses and being able to
L9	MR. KATZ: Joe, can you come close
20	to the microphone?
21	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. I think the
22	key issue is being able to see the NIOSE

1 respon	nses that were indicated in the Work
2 Group	meeting. So, I think that site, and I'm
3 not si	ure where that stands. So it is hard to
4 know v	where we will be.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I'm not
6 sure.	I have to look at the dates on this
7 becaus	se I think we might be slipping on some
8 dates	, on estimates on action items, and
9 delive	ering on behalf of NIOSH, you know,
10 postir	ng things to the O: drive by a certair
11 time	frame. Usually, it is a flexible time
12 frame	, but I am not sure what they have
13 achiev	ved to this point from our last meeting.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: The key issue
15 will 1	oe just being able to see those products
16 and be	e able talk to them, I think.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: So, at the very
18 least	, for the full Board meeting, I think we
19 would	have a much more detailed summary of the
20 work t	that the Work Group is working on. But 1
21 don't	know that we would be ready to push

for a vote on it.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Does NIOSH have
2	any updates on when the response?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld.
4	No, we don't have anything on the
5	schedule right now.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
7	have questions on it?
8	(No response.)
9	Okay, Mound.
LO	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, Mound had a
L1	Work Group meeting on July 27th. We had six
L2	open items on our agenda and closed the two
L3	items during our meeting.
L4	The first item from our original
L5	matrix dealing with radon was Issue 2, the
L6	post-1980 years. If you'll remember, NIOSH
L7	reported at the last Board meeting that radon
L8	became a recognized and characterized concern
L9	after the venting of the tunnel in January of
20	1980 and reported that the measurements taken
21	in March of 1980, March of 1982, and March of
22	1990 confirmed the radon levels were low

1	That was all reported at the last Board
2	meeting.
3	The Work Group had some concerns.
4	We followed up on those concerns. That had
5	to do with interviews with two rad techs
6	claiming to have taken high readings. They
7	pegged out their alpha meters, holding them
8	over cracks in the floors in the 1980s. So we
9	looked at that issue, and that was after the
LO	venting, suggesting that influx of radon into
L1	the R building. There was also a 1990 memo
L2	alluding to unexplained levels approaching DAC
L3	levels.
L4	Then, finally, we conducted an
L5	interview with a Mound radon site expert.
L6	Both SC&A, NIOSH, and Work Group Members were
L7	involved in that phone interview. That expert
L8	felt that the remedial action taken at that
L9	time proved successful.
20	With all that, the Work Group
21	decided that they really had no choice but to
22	close out the post-1980s radon issue with the

1	understanding that if additional data surfaces
2	showing elevated levels anywhere in R or SW,
3	NIOSH would need to reopen its 83.14
4	proceedings.
5	Did I state that, Joe? Anything I
6	missed there? I just wanted to give kind of
7	an understanding because we did say that we
8	wanted to look at that and that post-1980 time
9	frame.
10	Secondly, we had a Pu-238 issue,
11	which was Issue 9 of our original matrix.
12	That was determined to be a TBD issue. NIOSH
13	has agreed to make available in the TBD both
14	Type L and Type J solubility models as
15	bounding options.
16	Okay, I'm getting a nod from Jim,
17	so that's correct.
18	The other items that we have open
19	right now, there's four of them remaining, and
20	both SC&A and NIOSH have more work to do. We
21	had hoped to come to this meeting closing out
22	Mound, but there's just still some stuff that

1	needs to be taken care of. Those include the
2	neutron dose reconstruction, Issues 14 and 15;
3	stable tritium compounds, that is our Issue 6.
4	We have adequacy and completeness of internal
5	dose, Issues 11 and 12, and we have a D&D,
6	Issue 10, we're still working on.
7	So I am hoping that, if all the
8	reports come in prior to the November meeting,
9	we will try to meet and report to the Board in
10	November on those final issues.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
12	Anybody have questions on Mound?
13	(No response.)
14	The Nevada Test Site, I don't
15	think we really have any activity there, Bob?
16	No, nothing? Okay.
17	MEMBER PRESLEY: The Test Site?
18	No, sir.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Brad,
20	Pantex?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: We had our first
22	Work Group meeting 5/4/2010 of this year. We

1	have several issues that we are starting into.
2	One of the things, NIOSH has got
3	several action items. One of the big ones
4	that they've got is how they are going to
5	back-extrapolate the information from 1990
6	back to 1948. They are working on that, going
7	to bring this back.
8	SC&A had several action items that
9	they are working on, and we are hoping to get
10	a Work Group together in the next two or three
11	months.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have
13	questions on Pantex?
14	(No response.)
15	On Pinellas, Phil?
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: There has just
17	been a White Paper on the tritium issues that
18	Pinellas just issued, which, to be honest with
19	you, I don't think I have distributed to all
20	the Work Group yet.
21	As far as the tritium issues go,
22	we are kind of holding off having a Work Group

1	meeting	because	much	of	the	same	issues	are
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- 2 being dealt with in the Mound Work Group,
- 3 rather than have duplication here.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So you're not
- 5 planning any meetings?
- 6 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Not at this
- 7 time, no.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Piqua. John?
- 9 MEMBER POSTON: The Piqua Work
- 10 Group had its first meeting on July the 8th at
- 11 the Marriott. Dr. Fields and Mr. Schofield
- 12 and myself composed that Work Group.
- 13 There is a Petition Evaluation
- Report, but there is no Site Evaluation Report
- 15 for us to work with.
- 16 We did have a fairly lively
- 17 discussion trying to understand organic
- 18 moderated reactors and the sources of
- 19 exposure, and so forth. We have put together
- 20 sort of a plan to move forward trying to
- 21 answer some of the questions that need to be
- answered.

1	Some of the data is missing, but,
2	hopefully, will show up, which we have a
3	request to Landauer for the dosimetry data.
4	We discussed in great detail the potential
5	neutron exposures; also, production of
6	nitrogen-16 and other exposure sources.
7	So, right now, we are just
8	beginning. We do have a path forward, and we
9	will continue to meet.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
11	Any questions for Dr. Poston?
12	(No response.)
13	Thank you.
14	Portsmouth, Paducah, K-25. Phil?
15	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: SC&A has
16	released a matrix in June. Right now, the
17	ball's back in OCAS's court. I know they are
18	doing some work on it, but this is something
19	that we need to get on the schedule, so that
20	we can get a confirmed date when they will be
21	ready. Then we will set a Work Group meeting.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu or anybody

1	from NIOSH, do you have an estimate on that?
2	MR. HINNEFELD: It looks like we
3	hope to have an internal product about
4	September, next month.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: So it will be
7	sometime after that by the time we start with
8	you.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, possibly
10	October or something?
11	Rocky Flats. Mark, have you had a
12	chance? You missed Jeff's update. So, Jeff,
13	you and Mark can get together because I think
14	the Work Group is sort of holding off until
15	that. Okay.
16	Santa Susana. Mike?
17	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Jim, we had a
18	meeting. Nothing new since the last Board
19	meeting. We did have a Work Group meeting
20	back on April the 20th, and currently DCAS is
21	working on a coworker model for internal dose.
22	They have indicated at the last meeting that

Τ	it will probably be spring of 2011 before they
2	will be ready. So we are kind of on hold
3	until they get that ready.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any
5	questions for Mike?
6	(No response.)
7	Savannah River.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we had a
9	Work Group meeting I believe in May. I guess
10	this is one that I just got
11	MR. KATZ: Mark, can you lean a
12	little closer to the microphone?
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: I just got a
14	little briefing from SC&A on the status of
15	some of the action items from the last Work
16	Group meeting. I would love to hear a little
17	more feedback from NIOSH on where things stand
18	because at this point, best we can tell,
19	nothing has been posted that was agreed upon
20	in the previous Work Group meeting.
21	And several of these things were
22	just a matter of NIOSH indicated to the

1	Work Group that we have this completed, this
2	data, and we had tasked SC&A with reviewing
3	and looking at it. It was just a matter of
4	posting, we thought. SC&A is telling me that
5	it is not even there to be reviewed. So, I am
6	concerned that several of these actions
7	outstanding for Savannah River have had no
8	movement.
9	I know the only thing that I do
10	know that is happening is there is a tour.
11	I'm not sure exactly the date, but SC&A is
12	involved with that, as well as the Board was
13	included to go down to the site and review,
14	targeted at the tritide issue. That is
15	happening soon or it might have happened
16	already.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: It's going to
18	happen August 29th through September 3rd, I
19	believe.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: So that's fine,
21	and that's certainly important and one of the
22	issues we brought up in the Work Group

1	meeting. But several of these other things
2	that certainly we could be making progress on
3	seem to have stalled, and I am quite concerned
4	about that, that there's been no movement.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu.
6	I apologize for that. We will see
7	to it that it happens in the next few days, if
8	it is stuff we have that we just need to put
9	out there for review.
LO	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Maybe you
L1	can give us a better update tomorrow at the
L2	MR. HINNEFELD: All right, I'll
L3	try.
L4	MEMBER GRIFFON: All right.
L5	Thanks. That would be great.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
L7	questions on Savannah River?
L8	(No response.)
L9	SEC issues. Well, we will have a
20	report this afternoon, an update on the less
21	than 250 day issue.

Jim?

MEMBER BEACH:

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes? Pardon?
2	MEMBER BEACH: I just had a
3	comment, but I will wait until you're
4	finished.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead. Go
6	ahead.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I should have
8	brought it up during LANL. I received an
9	email from Andrew, and I did it forward it on
10	to Ted and Jim. But I wanted to mention that
11	he was hoping that we could set up some type
12	of a tour for that site at our next meeting
13	since it's going to be close. So I just
14	wanted to mention that.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So we
16	will have an update on the less than 250 day
17	issue this afternoon and discussion on it.
18	The other item pending with the
19	SEC Issues Group is the Dow Madison, and there
20	were a number of issues in terms of some of it
21	is new documentation; some of it is making
22	sure the petitioners had adequate access to

1	information, had a number of questions that
2	needed to be answered.
3	So we will try to hold the
4	meeting, and presuming that all this
5	information has been exchanged, and so forth,
6	we will try to do a meeting of the SEC Work
7	Group to deal with Dow Madison. The timing of
8	that will somewhat depend on our discussions
9	this afternoon on the 250 day issue.
10	Any questions on that? Yes, Brad?
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim, I'm sorry,
12	this doesn't have to do with the 250 days, but
13	it's
14	MR. KATZ: Brad, can you talk into
15	the microphone, please?
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. The
17	problem, the question that I was going to
18	bring up, and I don't know if this is the
19	right time or not, we have tasked SC&A to look
20	at the Clarksville and Medina Sites, which
21	they are in the process of.
22	Now I have been courtesy-copied on

1	that because the Pantex Work Group is really
2	the only one that some of this stuff that we
3	can deal with. I am wondering if we should
4	roll that under the Pantex Work Group now, the
5	reason being is so that there's a point of
6	contact, so that we kind of have a feeling of
7	what's going on with it, and so forth like
8	that.
9	I don't really feel that I can
10	respond to anything because I'm not the Chair
11	or anything else for those two smaller sites.
12	They haven't had a Work Group assigned to
13	them, but due to the complexity of them, I
14	don't see any other Work Group but the Pantex
15	Work Group being able to review it.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's a good
17	point. Yes, normally, we wait for the SC&A
18	review
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And then form
21	a Work Group. It's sometimes delayed, and
22	then there's also SEC petition issues that

1	come in. But I actually think, given the
2	issues that Brad raised, to me, that makes
3	sense, is to fold those under the Pantex Work
4	Group going forward.
5	Does anybody have any problems
6	with that? Especially since the Work Group
7	Chair volunteered.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, yes. A lot
LO	of the thing is because of the classification
L1	issues, but also, too, a lot of the
L2	documentation is actually at Pantex.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I
L4	appreciate you bringing that up. It is a good
L5	point. So you've got them.
L6	(Laughter.)
L7	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Thank you.
L8	MR. KATZ: The broader Work Group.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The broader Work
20	Group.
0 1	Okay We will do the Subcommittee

on Dose Reconstruction tomorrow morning.

1	TBD-6000.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: TBD-6000 is
3	currently focusing mainly on General Steel
4	Industries and, to a lesser extent, on Bliss &
5	Laughlin.
6	In the case of General Steel
7	Industries, we have received from the
8	petitioner, [Identifying information
9	redacted], within the last two months,
10	actually, a number of additional documents
11	that he has uncovered, some documents in June
12	that deal with consideration of air activation
13	from the accelerators, and then, also, some
14	documentation relating to possible additional
15	source terms, some information provided in
16	mid-June. That material has been distributed
17	to the Work Group, as well as to NIOSH.
18	We will need NIOSH's evaluation of
19	that material in order to have a productive
20	next meeting. I would like our next meeting
21	to be in October, if possible, and maybe
22	piggyback during the week that some of the

1	other meetings in Cincinnati will occur
2	because of overlap in the Work Group
3	membership. But, in any event, we will need
4	to look at the new documentation, and we will
5	need to have NIOSH's responses on those.
6	Then, in the case of Bliss &
7	Laughlin, we have the SC&A review of the
8	Evaluation Report, which they completed, I
9	believe, in May. We will need NIOSH responses
LO	on that as well.
L1	So, I am hoping that those
L2	materials will be ready for the Work Group to
L3	address in the next meeting, which will,
L4	hopefully, be in October, since the Chair is
L5	not available, basically, in September in any
L6	event.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any questions
L8	for Paul?
L9	(No response.)
20	TBD-6001. Henry?
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: Well, we had our
2.2	first meeting, and I think we did a good job

	or getting through the matrix that had been
2	already developed. We also got through, we
3	began to focus on electrochemical issues.
4	There has been a significant find
5	in data, box data anyway, from
6	electrochemical, and NIOSH was in the process
7	of going through that. We tasked SC&A to
8	review it to see whether that made the
9	difference of available information, and could
10	it be used and how it would impact assessments
11	for electrochemical.
12	We came up with an agreed-upon set
13	of priority activities. Both SC&A and NIOSH
14	are now in the process of developing a
15	timeline for deliverables and specific details
16	of what will be done for us.
17	So now we are hoping to get that
18	and perhaps have another meeting before our
19	next face-to-face meeting. Hopefully, we will
20	be able to knock off many of the issues that
21	have been languishing a bit on some of this.
22	But we spent a day, but it went

1	quite	rapidly	through	the	materials	. I	think

- we focused on or created a plan for the most
- 3 critical issues to address. So I think we're
- 4 making headway.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 6 you, Henry.
- 7 Questions? Brad?
- 8 MEMBER CLAWSON: Sorry.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It may
- 10 have been up for quite a while. I might not
- 11 have noticed it.
- 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: It was. Sorry.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. The next
- 14 Work Group is mine, use of surrogate data.
- I distributed to the Board -- we
- 16 had discussion at the previous meeting -- I
- distributed a couple of comments, a couple of
- 18 changes to the document that came forward. So
- 19 I made those changes, distributed it to the
- 20 Board. So I think, at least for the present
- 21 period of time, our activity on the Board
- 22 policies or guidelines -- excuse me -- is

1	complete.
2	The Work Group also has ar
3	outstanding SEC to address, which is with the
4	Texas City one. We are waiting on that for
5	NIOSH to make a decision on how they were
6	going to go forward, I believe, on the rador
7	issue.
8	Are we still waiting?
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I think we
10	are pretty close to coming forward with
11	something, but we don't have anything yet
12	today.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Because
14	once NIOSH has made this decision and come
15	forward in terms of documentation, then we
16	would be scheduling a Work Group meeting, I
17	think, to address Texas City. So we will
18	definitely try to do something to address that
19	before the next meeting, but it obviously
20	depends on what NIOSH proposes.
21	Any questions on that?

(No response.)

1	Weldon Springs, which is Mike, a
2	brand-new Work Group.
3	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. Jim, as you
4	know, this is one of the new Work Groups you
5	just appointed, asked me to Chair, along with
6	Bob Presley and Richard Lemen.
7	We have not had a meeting, our
8	first meeting yet. We are just taking a
9	little time to kind of read back through and
10	re-familiarize myself with the SEC Evaluation
11	Report, and then to look back through the
12	Weldon Springs Site Profile. And hopefully,
13	we can get a meeting scheduled in October,
14	along with some of the other meetings.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Thank
16	you. Thank you, Mike.
17	Any questions for Mike on Weldon
18	Springs?
19	(No response.)
20	Then, Worker Outreach, that's also
21	Mike.
22	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. Jim, our

±	iast meeting was march the 19th of this year.
2	We're still working on some issues.
3	I think Ted sent out to, I
4	believe, the whole Board a spreadsheet kind of
5	demonstrating how he had someone on his staff
6	had taken the public comments from the
7	meetings and incorporated them onto this
8	spreadsheet, and how they're tracked. So we
9	can kind of watch this process and see how it
10	serves us, see if it needs any modifications;
11	see if there's other areas that we need to
12	better track worker comments. So we're just
13	in the process of doing that.
14	Again, hopefully, we can have a
15	follow-up meeting sometime in October.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, good.
17	And again, to reiterate what we
18	talked about yesterday, because of just sort
19	of the delay in the timing on some of this, at
20	our next Board call we would be reviewing the
21	comments from the previous meeting, yes. So

good.

1	Any questions for Mike?
2	(No response.)
3	In follow-up, Wanda gave the
4	report on the Procedures Review Subcommittee
5	yesterday. She did distribute an email, I
6	believe last night, I think to the entire
7	Board.
8	MEMBER MUNN: To the Board.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I don't
LO	know if people have had a chance to look at
L1	that. That was in response, I think, to our
L2	discussion, my comment and the discussion on
L3	sort of clarifying the process.
L4	I actually would also ask that you
L5	also look at clarifying the same thing in the
L6	individual reports. I don't think it has to
L7	be long. I think it's adding a sentence or
L8	something just to clarify that. But I think
L9	that's fine to do as you go into these next
20	five, I believe it was, and then we'll be
21	probably reviewing those at our next Board
22	meeting, I assume.

1	MEMBER MUNN: I would hope that
2	would be the case.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
4	MEMBER MUNN: And I would assume
5	that the electronic link would appear
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MEMBER MUNN: Within the body or
8	at least at the end of each those reports, in
9	any case.
10	So, if anyone has any problem, I
11	will be glad to read the suggestion.
12	Yes, it looks as though Dave has a
13	question.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: David?
15	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I just wanted,
16	Dr. Melius, when you first raised this issue,
17	it seemed like you were questioning how the
18	attribution of authorship was represented on
19	these documents. And while what's proposed is
20	to add some text to another document
21	describing the process, I'm not sure it gets
22	to really the spirit of what you are doing,

1	which is that we are putting forward a
2	document in which there is ghost authors,
3	basically, is my concern, and whether it might
4	be more appropriate just to say this document
5	is prepared by SC&A, and then below that, on
6	the face page, say with text, substantial
7	comments or revisions and editing. So that
8	there's basically, as in other written
9	documents, the authorship is clearly
10	communicated to the reader.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that was
12	what I was trying to you actually expressed
13	it better than I did. Do that, that we have
14	some clarification on each sort of about the
15	process involved in these documents.
16	Sometimes this is a Board product, not an
17	SC&A. SC&A is a contractor to the Board, and
18	they're not, you're right, the sole authors.
19	We have approved those as a Board, do that,
20	and just needs to be, I think it's a sentence
21	or something, clarification. Maybe it's the
22	heading or a footnote, as David I think was

1	suggesting.
	SHOOESTING
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- 2 MEMBER MUNN: Well, if you would
- like, we could, of course, include a formal
- 4 tracking sheet at the face of these two-
- 5 pagers, as we have done in other reports. We
- 6 can get as extensive as you would like with
- 7 respect to attribution.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think
- 9 we're asking to be extensive, but just some
- 10 small clarification of the process there.
- 11 MEMBER MUNN: Could I ask, David,
- if you have some suggestion with respect to
- something other than the wording that has been
- 14 presented here? If you would like to send it
- to me, I will be more than glad to bring it to
- 16 the Subcommittee and redistribute it to the
- 17 Board.
- 18 MEMBER RICHARDSON: I was actually
- 19 thinking of something much simpler than a
- 20 tracking sheet or something. It's that
- 21 currently it says, "Prepared by SC&A". It
- 22 could say, "Prepared by SC&A and the Working

1	Group on" I mean it's often, if somebody
2	makes a draft of something, and I begin to add
3	text to it, if it's editorial, I say, you
4	know, "Your semicolon needs to be moved." But
5	when it gets to substantive changes to the
6	document, it becomes something that I have
7	participating authorship of, and you would
8	simply put your name as one of the authors.
9	Then you would take responsibility for the
LO	content.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Do you have my
L2	wording in front of you right now?
L3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. My
L4	understanding was
L5	MEMBER MUNN: If you do, may I
L6	make a suggestion then? May I ask whether in
L7	the first sentence, would it suit your need if
L8	it read, "When the technical reviews are
L9	complete and all deficiencies have been
20	resolved, a brief summary of what has
21	transpired in the resolution process is
22	prepared by Sanford Cohen & Associates and the

1	Subcommittee for Procedure Reviews?" If we
2	removed the "presented to" words, would that
3	achieve the clarity that you're seeking? Or
4	do you want names?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think what we
6	are referring to, Wanda, is, as I understand
7	your email, it is that you are referring to
8	the introductory page.
9	MEMBER MUNN: I am.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're referring
11	to each procedure page.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: As I
13	understood it, you have a one-page document
14	which describes the production of a series of
15	reports, and you're describing the process
16	here in this paragraph.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I'm saying the
19	face page of each of those reports would have
20	attribution of authorship of all those who
21	contributed to the authorship of that report.
22	If that report floats out there and somebody

1	picks it up, they know who wrote it.							
2	MEMBER MUNN: All right.							
3	Steve, are you here?							
4	Will we have any problem listing							
5	the SC&A authors as well as the Members of the							
6	Subcommittee who are involved in these							
7	individual reports on the face page?							
8	DR. OSTROW: In general, we don't							
9	put individual names on any of the reports we							
10	do.							
11	MEMBER MUNN: I know, but we're							
12	being asked to.							
13	DR. OSTROW: I don't see why we							
14	should change it here. If we are going to do,							
15	I think, 53 of these two-pagers, if the							
16	Subcommittee intends to actually participate							
17	in those and edit them, then I would suggest							
18	just add the SC&A and the Procedures							
19	Subcommittee on the title page of the two-							
20	pagers and that's all.							
21	MEMBER MUNN: Well, what I'm							
22	trying to identify here is whether the Board							

1	wants actual names of authorship in there. I
2	am getting the feeling they do.
3	DR. OSTROW: I don't remember us
4	ever doing this on any report that we have
5	produced, put an individual's name here.
6	There's no problem doing it, but it would be a
7	precedent.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you.
9	I guess I will need to get a
LO	response from the Board in order to
L1	DR. OSTROW: I don't quite
L2	understand. Why would the Board want to put
L3	individual names on a report like this?
L4	MEMBER MUNN: I know it's an
L5	archive report, but
L6	MR. KATZ: Can I make a suggestion
L7	here, David and Steve?
L8	I mean these reports are really
L9	I mean, what SC&A is just doing is distilling
20	down the resolution process that occurred in
21	the Subcommittee really. So all the

Subcommittee Members

22

participated,

1	substantially, in producing the resolution of
2	these issues.
3	What SC&A is doing is writing it
4	up, basically, like a reporter, and trying to
5	do it in a way that is clear and simple enough
6	that non-technical people, our audience out
7	there of claimants and petitioners, can
8	understand what has happened with the
9	procedure that was evaluated.
10	So, it seems to me it would be
11	fine for the reports to be simply credited as
12	Subcommittee reports prepared with the
13	assistance of SC&A, and that, then, credits
14	the Subcommittee, which is really the
15	authority, not SC&A. SC&A is, again, doing
16	the Subcommittee's bidding, and that's good
17	for that. It's very simple.
18	DR. OSTROW: We would be fine with
19	that.
20	MR. KATZ: Does that suit you,
21	your concerns, Paul or David?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?

Τ	MEMBER ZIEMER. Well, actually,
2	Ted, you took the words out of my mouth, which
3	is a very unsanitary way of speaking, by the
4	way.
5	(Laughter.)
6	But I think what you are
7	proposing, and the thought I had, was maybe
8	these should be Board reports. I mean they
9	are a Subcommittee, but reports of the Board.
10	And we haven't had that in the past. We
11	haven't had something that we called a Board
12	report, but this would be a Board report that
13	is prepared with the assistance of the Board's
14	contractor. And basically, it just summarizes
15	what was done with the main SC&A document, how
16	it was resolved and what the outcomes were.
17	So I guess I am sort of seconding that
18	concept.
19	I agree the attribution probably
20	is everyone on the Subcommittee because they
21	are all involved in working the words, and
22	that was the case in this particular one.

Τ	DR. OSTROW: SC&A IS TIME WITH
2	whatever the Subcommittee decides on this.
3	What Paul is suggesting sounds good.
4	MEMBER MUNN: Thanks, Steve.
5	Well, I hope that the general
6	feeling is that we are all right as long as
7	the concept of having this be a Board report
8	seems logical to me. There's no reason why
9	the face page on these two-page reports should
10	not say, "Report of the Advisory Board on
11	Radiation and Worker Health, compiled by the
12	Procedures Subcommittee and Sanford Cohen &
13	Associates," or whoever the contractor may be
14	in 2030.
15	If there's no objection to that,
16	we will proceed on that assumption.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That was my
18	concern. And I'm ambivalent on whether you
19	list names or not. It may be hard, given the
20	group authorship, so to speak, and different
21	people, and I think it may be difficult to
22	identify, and I'm not sure it adds, though, to

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7	1 t.
	10.

- I think, as I recall, it's
- 3 clarified in the reports, the individual
- 4 reports, the views. So, if you're trying to
- 5 trace back who was involved in the technical
- 6 review, and so forth, that would be available.
- 7 MEMBER MUNN: Yes, the individual
- 8 technical documents are all authored.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. And
- 10 Dr. Ziemer's wording was fine, but, I mean, if
- 11 there's other wording that fits better, when
- 12 you format these documents, there may be some
- better way of doing that also. So I think as
- long as it captures the concept, I think that
- was my concern anyway.
- 16 MEMBER MUNN: We will proceed on
- 17 that assumption unless I get significant
- 18 feedback from the Board to the contrary.
- 19 The one thing I would ask before
- 20 we leave this topic is some direction with
- 21 respect to our point of contact at the agency
- in order to set up this electronic database,

1	so that it is easy to contact. If I know who
2	to be talking to about that, or if I know who
3	is going to be talking to me Stu?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: And this is from
5	the Procedures Work Group?
6	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: I would start with
8	Brant.
9	MEMBER MUNN: All right.
LO	MR. HINNEFELD: Brant Ulsh.
L1	MEMBER MUNN: All right.
L2	MR. HINNEFELD: And he may direct
L3	you directly to Leroy or somebody.
L4	MEMBER MUNN: Good.
L5	MR. HINNEFELD: Start with Brant.
L6	MEMBER MUNN: All right. Thank
L7	you.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
L9	Thank you, Wanda, on that. Did I miss a Work
20	Group?
21	(No response.)
22	I think we got them all.

1	Is everyone prepared in terms of
2	having calendars handy, and so forth, in terms
3	of dealing with the scheduling?
4	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, if
6	someone is not, we can postpone it and do it
7	later. It was sort of listed on the agenda
8	for tomorrow, but if everyone's ready I
9	just don't want somebody, when we start moving
10	dates around or something, having people not
11	ready.
12	So, the Board Members on the
13	phone, are you
14	MEMBER FIELD: No, that would be
15	fine.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
17	MEMBER LEMEN: I can do it anytime
18	you want to do it.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mike, are you
20	there?
21	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, that's fine.
22	I can do it now.

good.

Okay,

MELIUS:

CHAIRMAN

2	Okay.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, if you look
4	on your annotated agenda, I outlined and
5	this caused a little confusion last time
6	because it seemed like a teleconference that
7	would go on for two weeks but I outlined
8	two weeks that are sort of best placed sort of
9	in terms of time between one Board meeting and
10	the next for the next teleconference following
11	our meeting in Augusta.
12	So I have the dates. The week
13	April 11th through the 15th of 2011 and April
14	18th through 22nd. That's sort of the best
15	time frame, if we can find a day in there. We
16	generally have shot for Wednesdays for
17	teleconferences, but there's no need to be on
18	a Wednesday.
19	So I guess it would be good to
20	hear dates that don't work.
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, the EIS
22	conference is the week of the 11th.

1		MR. KATZ: Okay, and that consumes
2	the entire	week?
3		MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, the entire
4	week, yes.	
5		MR. KATZ: Well, is the week of
6	April 18	th, does everyone have some
7	availabili	ty that week?
8		MEMBER ANDERSON: That's good for
9	me.	
LO		MEMBER MUNN: April?
11		MR. KATZ: April, yes.
L2		MEMBER MUNN: April 18, yes, that
L3	week.	
L4		MR. KATZ: So the 20th would be
L5	Wednesday?	
L6		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
L7		MR. KATZ: Does that work for
L8	everyone?	
L9		MEMBER MUNN: Fine.
20		MR. KATZ: Well, that's easy.
21		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: People, Board
2.2	Members on	the phone?

1	MR.	KATZ:	Yes,	does	that	work	ior

- 2 you, Bill and Dick and --
- 3 MEMBER FIELD: Yes, it works for
- 4 me. Bill.
- 5 MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 6 MEMBER LEMEN: The week of April
- 7 18th, you're saying use the 20th?
- 8 MR. KATZ: April 20th is the
- 9 suggestion.
- 10 MEMBER LEMEN: That is fine with
- 11 me.
- MR. KATZ: 11:00 a.m. is usually
- the time we use for conference calls.
- 14 And, Mike, how about you?
- MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, that is good.
- 16 MR. KATZ: Done. April 20th,
- 17 11:00 a.m. Eastern time. It's usually two to
- three hours, unless we have a very full plate.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Usually less
- than two.
- 21 MR. KATZ: I always overestimate.
- 22 (Laughter.)

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: He is. We
2	always have it scheduled from like 11:00 to
3	5:00, but it's something to keep us. It's
4	like on this agenda he has we were working
5	until 11:30 p.m., from 10:30 a.m. until 11:30
6	p.m.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. KATZ: I'm trying to get my
9	money's worth out of you.
10	(Laughter.)
11	Okay. Then we have a face-to-
12	face, and I have laid out the time frames
13	there. The last two weeks in May or the week
14	that overlaps into June.
15	First of all, let's just hear if
16	any of those weeks are off the table
17	completely for anyone.
18	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: The last two
19	weeks in May I'll probably have some
20	graduations.
21	MR. KATZ: So, Phil, are you
22	saying the last two weeks of May are off the

1	table	because	thev	don't	work	for	vou?

- 2 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, they don't
- 3 work for me. I suspect a lot of people
- 4 probably will have some graduations.
- 5 MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, how is the
- 6 week May 31st to June 3rd for people?
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Is the 16th one of
- 8 the last two --
- 9 MEMBER GIBSON: Ted, this is Mike.
- 10 Wouldn't that require us to travel
- 11 on Memorial Day?
- 12 MR. KATZ: I think I left out
- 13 Memorial Day. Oh, yes, well, it depends. If
- we started on the 31st, yes, but I believe
- 15 Memorial Day is the 30th.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it is.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Yes. So we still
- 18 would --
- 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that the last
- 20 week of May or --
- 21 MR. KATZ: Well, it depends if we
- 22 started the 31st or we started June 1st. I

1 guess June 1st, if we are not going to trav	1	guess	June	1st,	if	we	are	not	going	to	trav
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- on Memorial Day. June 1st through the 3rd.
- 3 So that would be ending on a Friday, which is
- 4 I think okay.
- 5 MEMBER MUNN: Is it not possible
- for us to move that a little earlier in May?
- 7 Is it impossible to get --
- 8 MR. KATZ: Phil is saying that he
- 9 has a conflict.
- 10 MEMBER MUNN: The last two weeks
- of May?
- 12 MEMBER BEACH: So the week of the
- 13 16th is bad, Phil?
- 14 MEMBER LEMEN: Ted?
- MR. KATZ: Yes, yes? I am sorry,
- 16 Dick, can you speak up? You are hard to hear.
- 17 MEMBER LEMEN: Where will this be
- 18 located?
- MR. KATZ: Well, that's the second
- 20 question.
- 21 MEMBER LEMEN: That might make a
- 22 difference to whether you want to do it this

1	week	or	whether	you	want	to	do	it	the
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- 2 following week.
- 3 MEMBER BEACH: I like the week of
- 4 the 16th of May, if everybody is available.
- 5 Phil is still looking, but you get into
- 6 vacations and stuff possibly the first week of
- 7 June. I don't know. That's my thought.
- 8 MEMBER LEMEN: The 16th of May is
- 9 okay for Dick Lemen.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Phil? Phil, would that
- 11 work for you?
- 12 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I think that
- would work.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do you want to
- 15 check? We don't need necessarily to finalize
- 16 this right now.
- 17 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, I will
- 18 check and get back with you in a couple of
- 19 hours from now.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
- MR. KATZ: Okay. Do we want to
- 22 talk about locations?

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: So do you want
2	us to tentatively hold that week?
3	MR. KATZ: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will decide
5	this afternoon
6	MEMBER ANDERSON: Oh, okay.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: When we come
8	back.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: It won't fill
10	between now and then. Don't worry.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Maybe. Bill and
12	Mike, you're okay with those weeks?
13	MEMBER GIBSON: Jim, it's Mike.
14	It's good for me.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You're okay?
16	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill. It's
17	good for me.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Location?
19	MR. KATZ: So, locations, we have
20	Augusta, and then we have Santa Fe. No, the
21	other way around, Santa Fe and then Augusta.

Is that correct? Yes.

Т	MEMBER MUNN: Augusta is rebruary
2	23rd, 24, 25.
3	MR. KATZ: It would be helpful to
4	think about which Work Group feels like they
5	will be teeing up. In fact, it would be nice
6	to show up at a site where we are ready to
7	deliver.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have been
9	uniformly unsuccessful
LO	(Laughter.)
L1	MR. KATZ: It is very difficult to
L2	do, absolutely. It is very difficult to do.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and
L4	especially guessing so far ahead.
L5	MR. KATZ: Yes, but I don't think
L6	we have to settle the location right now.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, but
L8	MR. KATZ: Maybe you all want to
L9	think about location and get back to me by
20	email. We can do some thinking and discussing
21	with DCAS as well in terms of their scheduling
22	and what kind of location.

Τ	CHAIRMAN MELIUS. Are there any
2	locations I'm trying to think what were
3	candidates last time. We did
4	MR. KATZ: The candidates last
5	time, the places were Augusta or we discussed
6	the possibility of going back to Tennessee.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Some of
8	that was weather-related.
9	MR. KATZ: Right.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we're talking
11	about May.
12	MR. KATZ: Which would be good.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
14	MEMBER BEACH: I will vote for
15	Tennessee.
16	MR. KATZ: We haven't been there
17	in quite a while, right?
18	MEMBER PRESLEY: We talked about
19	going to Nashville, moving around to the sites
20	that were down there, too.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Which is Tennessee.
22	MR. KATZ: And that leaves quite a

1	bit	of	time	for	the	Work	Groups	that	are
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- 2 dealing with the Tennessee sites.
- Any suggestions, concerns?
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
- 5 possible sites?
- 6 MEMBER MUNN: Are we still
- 7 discussing February?
- 8 MR. KATZ: No, February is set.
- 9 We are discussing May. February is Augusta.
- 10 Okay. So we'll look into Tennessee. And,
- 11 Bob, you're suggesting Nashville is a good
- 12 location?
- 13 MEMBER PRESLEY: That was one of
- 14 the things that came up last time, is that we
- go to Nashville. That's between Oak Ridge and
- 16 Memphis. You've got Milium in there. You've
- 17 got Clarksville right up above Nashville. The
- 18 Oak Ridge people can get there, if they want
- 19 to.
- 20 MR. KATZ: What kind of distance
- is that for the Oak Ridge?
- 22 MEMBER PRESLEY: It's about 160,

_	100	
7	1 2 (1	miles.
	T O O	IIITTED.

- 2 MR. KATZ: Oh, that's quite a
- ways.
- 4 MEMBER PRESLEY: If you remember,
- last time we were in Knoxville we didn't have
- 6 hardly anybody came from Oak Ridge.
- 7 MR. KATZ: So we'll look into
- 8 Nashville.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Another location
- 10 that's been mentioned repeatedly, it's not a
- 11 site, but it's the Washington, D.C. area.
- 12 We've had requests to appear there. I'm not
- 13 sure that May is the best.
- 14 MEMBER PRESLEY: Henry and I are
- 15 still pushing for the Bikini Atoll.
- 16 (Laughter.)
- 17 MEMBER ANDERSON: We haven't been
- 18 up in Alaska for a while.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Amchitka in
- 20 February.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- We'll have a special Subcommittee,

1	a special Work Group we'll send up there, just
2	a site visit.
3	(Laughter.)
4	We can discuss, if anyone has
5	thoughts
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, we'll look into
7	this, but, yes, if you have other thoughts,
8	and even beyond this Board meeting, it won't
9	be set in stone that quickly.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Do you want to
11	address Work Group calendars at the same time?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can. I
13	guess what I was going to say, we need to know
14	from sort of the NIOSH side what are bad
15	dates. What I heard from everybody was we're
16	talking about October, seemed to be the month.
17	I don't know if you're ready, Ted, but what I
18	was going to suggest is over lunch, maybe,
19	sort of NIOSH and Emily could consult and sort
20	of tell us what dates are available or aren't
21	available. Some of the Work Groups can then
2.2	think about

1	MEMBER MUNN: As a point of
2	information, Procedures is scheduled for the
3	13th.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.
5	MR. KATZ: Emily is here, so she
6	could participate in this, but I mean I have
7	dates already laid out that are open for
8	October. So we can talk about those.
9	I would, I guess, ask whether
10	there are any groups that would be meeting
11	before October. It gets fairly intense when
12	everybody is meeting in the same month, but
13	maybe you want to think about that while we go
14	through October.
15	So, October, actually, it's quite
16	open. October, we have a teleconference
17	already on October 7th. So that's off. And
18	October 13th is the Procedures Subcommittee,
19	and October 25th through 27th is unavailable.
20	But the rest of October is open.
21	MEMBER ROESSLER: I need to get a
22	Linde Work Group in there before the next

1	Board	meeting,	and	maybe	Ι	can	qet	some	advice

- from NIOSH as to when we can schedule that.
- 3 When will you have your material? In about
- 4 three weeks, which would be early September.
- 5 Then SC&A needs some time to go over it. So
- 6 we could be ready probably for the Linde Work
- 7 Group by the end of September, early October
- 8 maybe.
- 9 MEMBER BEACH: I am not available
- 10 September 6th through October 9th myself.
- 11 MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
- 12 Hinnefeld.
- I would just caution it will be
- 14 hard for us to establish travel towards the
- end of September, you know, to get the travel
- 16 set and paid for for September.
- 17 MR. KATZ: I mean we will need to
- 18 book it now, if we need to.
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: I had to book mine
- last week for travel for the end of the fiscal
- 21 year.
- 22 MR. KATZ: Okay. I had understood

1	we still have a couple of days. You may be
2	under strictures.
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: Josie, what were
4	your out dates?
5	MEMBER BEACH: September 6th
6	through October 9th, unavailable.
7	MEMBER ROESSLER: So how about
8	sometime after October 9th?
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
10	MEMBER ROESSLER: Jim, and Mike is
11	on the phone, what do you guys have? Anybody
12	want to pick a date? Do we want to maybe make
13	it in conjunction with another Work Group?
14	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, that's what I
15	was going to speak up because I'm going to
16	look to Joe and NIOSH for Mound because I know
17	we are going to want to meet before the
18	meeting. Is that too early? I was thinking
19	toward the end of October, but now those
20	aren't available. So the week of the 18th-
21	19th, do you end of October. So, yes, as

late as possible for Mound.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Well, the 28th and
2	29th are available, right?
3	MR. KATZ: The 29th is available.
4	MEMBER BEACH: Is the 28th?
5	MR. KATZ: October 29th is
6	available, but, no, the 28th is not.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Well, if we
8	were doing back-to-back
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: How about
LO	October 19th and 20th?
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I would like
L2	to pencil in Mound for the 29th then.
L3	MR. KATZ: Okay.
L4	MEMBER ROESSLER: That puts it
L5	kind of late. If our Board meeting
L6	MEMBER BEACH: Our Board meeting
L7	is not until the 16th.
L8	MEMBER ROESSLER: The 16th, so I
L9	guess that would work. So you're suggesting
20	the 29th for Mound?
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: What day is it?
22	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes, what day of

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- 2 MEMBER BEACH: That's a Friday.
- 3 MEMBER ROESSLER: How about the
- 4 Thursday then?
- 5 MEMBER MUNN: Thursday's out.
- 6 MEMBER ROESSLER: Thursday's out?
- 7 MEMBER MUNN: Yes, that week only
- 8 the 29th is available.
- 9 MEMBER ROESSLER: Well, that
- 10 doesn't help then.
- MR. KATZ: But, anyway, we have
- the 18th through the 22nd open. We have the
- 13 11th or earlier. It could be Linde earlier
- 14 than that.
- 15 MEMBER ROESSLER: Well, we could
- 16 be ready earlier I think.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Right. The 11th
- 18 through the 12th, those dates are open. The
- 19 11th is Columbus Day. Okay, the 11th is out.
- 20 MEMBER ROESSLER: How about
- 21 October 12th for Linde?
- MR. KATZ: The 12th?

1	MEMBER BEACH: That is a Tuesday.
2	MR. KATZ: Okay. How about
3	October 14th?
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay, October
5	14th, does that work? We'll just celebrate
6	your birthday. We'll take you out to lunch.
7	Okay, how about October 14th?
8	MR. KATZ: Linde we're talking
9	about, yes.
LO	MEMBER ROESSLER: The 14th for
L1	Linde? Steve, that's okay? Where's Chris? Is
L2	he still here? Okay, October 14th, Josie?
L3	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
L4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Mike Gibson?
L5	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, that's fine.
L6	MEMBER ROESSLER: And Lockey,
L7	October 14th?
L8	MR. KATZ: Done.
L9	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, and then
20	Mound October 29th. Paul, are you okay with
21	that?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm okay with

	1	that,	and	I	want	to	see	if	we	can	piggyback	on
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- 2 Procedures for like the 12th because, Josie,
- 3 you're involved in that also.
- 4 MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: And I believe
- 6 maybe Mark is on both Procedures and TBD-6000,
- 7 and Wanda is.
- 8 MEMBER MUNN: The 12th would be
- 9 fine for me. Yes, I don't mind traveling on
- 10 the 11th.
- MR. KATZ: Okay. So TBD-6000 on
- 12 the 12th.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: And all of these,
- 14 I think we're going to have to confirm, and I
- don't think we can do it here today. But, for
- 16 example, I'll have to go back to Dave Allen on
- 17 Stu's staff and make sure that the documents
- we need will be available, and likewise with
- 19 the SC&A folks, where we need responses. I
- 20 guess that's going to be the case for all of
- 21 us.
- 22 MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

These are sort of

2	penciled in pending confirmation that we'll
3	have the documents because, if they're not
4	available, it's not fruitful to meet.
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I would like to
6	pencil in October 19th and 20th for INL and
7	Gaseous Diffusion plants, October 19th and
8	20th.
9	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, Phil, I
LO	couldn't hear you.
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: October 19th
L2	through 20th for INL and Gaseous Diffusion
L3	plants.
L4	MEMBER ANDERSON: I don't know if
L5	we're going to hopefully, we'll have the
L6	6001 information, but if we could maybe put
L7	that group the 28th or 29th?
L8	MEMBER MUNN: The 28th is not
L9	available. The 28th is penciled in for Mound
20	right now.
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: How about the
22	29th then?

MEMBER ZIEMER:

1		MEMBER MUNN: Mound is penciled
2	in.	
3		MEMBER ANDERSON: The 27th?
4		MEMBER MUNN: No, the 23rd, 26th,
5	27th, 28th	is out.
6		MEMBER ANDERSON: For everybody or
7	for the INI	7.3
8		MEMBER MUNN: Yes, for everybody.
9		MEMBER ANDERSON: Why?
10		MEMBER MUNN: I think NIOSH and
11	Ted and oth	ners are
12		MR. KATZ: Yes, I am not
13	available.	
14		MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
15		MEMBER MUNN: People who have to
16	be there ca	an't.
17		MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
18		MR. KATZ: So, Phil, you suggested
19	the 19th	and 20th? Was that what you
20	suggested?	
21		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, the 19th
22	and 20th.	

1	MR. KATZ: And that's for INL and
2	for the Gaseous Diffusion?
3	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes. The INI
4	would be on the 19th; the Gaseous Diffusion
5	plants would be on the 20th.
6	MR. KATZ: So, Stu?
7	DR. OSTROW: Can that be the other
8	way around?
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: The other way
LO	around? Anybody have a problem?
L1	MR. KATZ: Can we just check in
L2	with Stu or someone about INL? I know INL
L3	some things are not going to be delivered in
L4	that time frame, according to the current
L5	schedule. So I'm just a little bit worried
L6	about that end of it.
L7	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think the
L8	next proposed action on INL, isn't that where
L9	we're doing the technical phone call? Or is
20	that something else?
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Hopefully, the
22	technical phone call occurs before that.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, we can do
2	that before, and I would think that would be
3	more informative about what can be ready in
4	October. I just am not really in a position
5	to say very much right now.
6	MR. KATZ: I think under the
7	current schedule there are some elements that
8	aren't going to be delivered on the revisions
9	of the TBDs until November or December, if I
10	recall correctly.
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: I mean, what's
12	the first week in November like?
13	MR. KATZ: The 1st and the 3rd
14	through the 5th are open for November.
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. So, I
16	mean, if we tentatively do the 6001 on the
17	2nd?
18	MR. KATZ: The 2nd is not.
19	MEMBER ANDERSON: Oh, it's not?
20	Okay, then the 1st.
21	MR. KATZ: The 1st and 3rd through

5th.

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Well, actually, the 2nd
3	could be. The only issue with the 2nd is it's
4	Election Day. I don't know, some people, if
5	you want an absentee ballot, then you can. If
6	it's not a problem for the people who want to
7	meet, then it's fine with me.
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: How about the
9	4th?
10	MR. KATZ: Sure. I mean the 3rd
11	through the 5th is open. We just have to ask
12	the Members.
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. Let's do
14	that.
15	MR. KATZ: So November 4th for
16	6001?
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, as a
18	tentative. If we get the data, the
19	information, by then, fine; if not, we'll turn
20	it loose.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay. And for the
22	Gaseous Diffusion plants, the three, I guess

1 that's also a question.

- 2 Phil, are you clear we'll have
- 3 what we need from DCAS for that?
- 4 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Well, you know
- 5 what? It seems like there's a number of
- 6 conflicts, and given Stu's comments just now,
- 7 maybe I'll try to move that into the first
- 8 part of December.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 10 MEMBER BEACH: December? Okay.
- 11 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, rather
- 12 than push it.
- 13 MEMBER BEACH: Both of them?
- 14 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, both of
- 15 them.
- MR. KATZ: Mark, how about SRS?
- 17 Just thinking that we'll have Augusta in
- 18 February, do you think that's coming later
- 19 after the next Board meeting?
- 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: I was just
- 21 telling Jim I want to try to get a hold of
- 22 NIOSH and maybe Tim Taulbee before I try to

1	set a date
2	MR. KATZ: Okay.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Because I don't
4	want to make it where, you know
5	MR. HINNEFELD: I do have an
6	update on the documents. They had to go to
7	ADC to be reviewed for classification. They
8	came back from classification while Tim was on
9	vacation. We'll have them up this week.
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay, Ted, how
12	about if I propose November 30th and December
13	1st? That should give everybody plenty of
14	time on the Gaseous Diffusion plants and INL.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What were your
16	dates again?
17	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: November 30th
18	and December 1st.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If you do INL on
20	the 30th I'm not available on the 1st.
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay, it works

for me.

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: And hope for
2	good weather in February.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The first
4	snowstorm.
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Just bring your
6	snowshoes.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. KATZ: Paul?
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm thinking we
LO	need to also pencil in the Lawrence Berkeley
L1	Work Group. It's Dr. Lemen and Dr. Richardson
L2	and me. And that will be dependent, I think,
L3	on NIOSH being in a position to respond to the
L4	SC&A review of the Site Profile. So, again, I
L5	don't know where we are on that or who the
L6	point person from NIOSH will be on Lawrence
L7	Berkeley.
L8	LaVon, do you know?
L9	MR. RUTHERFORD: Dr. Hughes is our
20	point person on Lawrence Berkeley.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: However, what

1	time	frame	are	we	looking?

- 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I would say
- 3 maybe if we could piggyback it onto, for
- 4 example, for me, I will be at the Mound on the
- 5 29th. So, if we can do like the 30th or --
- 6 MEMBER BEACH: That's a Saturday.
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, okay, I
- 8 guess that one's out.
- 9 MEMBER BEACH: Well, I can push
- 10 Mound off until the first week of November, if
- 11 that's more helpful. I just don't want to go
- 12 earlier in October.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, yes. Well,
- 14 maybe we could do that. Again, we need to
- 15 check with David and Dick Lemen.
- 16 MR. KATZ: Right. So, we have
- 17 6001 on November 4th. We could put these
- cheek by jowl, before November 3rd.
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: We will let you
- 20 know on Berkeley because right now we have
- 21 scheduled it in January. So we will have to
- 22 juggle the schedule.

Т	MEMBER ZIEMER. Well, yes, I don't
2	know that there is an urgency. It is just the
3	fact that it is another item. We haven't met
4	yet, but there is no point in meeting until
5	you have a chance to look at those responses.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: We're just
7	scheduled for a Berkeley product in January.
8	And we are willing to adjust the schedule to
9	what the Board wants to do. That's not an
10	issue.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I think you
12	have a lot of items here.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: So I think maybe
15	in that case we will just postpone on this
16	one.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think
19	that makes sense, Paul.
20	Any others?
21	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I am
22	wondering if Mike Gibson is thinking about a

- 2 mentioned that he would try to schedule one.
- 3 I don't know if you're ready for that, Mike,
- 4 or not.
- 5 MEMBER GIBSON: Well, yes, I
- 6 mentioned October only because I thought we
- 7 were shut out of travel because of the end of
- 8 the fiscal year. But I just find it's more
- 9 efficient to let the dust settle on the
- 10 schedule and then to email the individual Work
- 11 Group Members to find a date, rather than just
- 12 do it wholesale right here at the Board
- 13 meeting.
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, that makes
- 15 sense.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. There
- 18 will be others. Phone ones are easier to set
- 19 up. I just will say, in general, we are
- 20 hoping, and it sort of takes time to sort of
- 21 pick out these processes, but it's getting
- 22 difficult to schedule these, to try to do

1 that.

2 As we said earlier, we are trying 3 to get a listing, and Stu is helping putting together something that will 4 qive schedule when to expect documents. 5 So that when we come into the face-to-face meetings, 6 we will have that available to us. 7 think we'll know, and then I think we can also 8 probably prevail on both SC&A and on Stu to 9 10 come in with schedules, too. So if we can set the time frame, 11 12 we'll figure out who's available, so that we 13 have to do less scrambling or less contingent It's always going to be hard because 14 stuff. 15 things slip and there's classification issues, 16 whatever, that are going to come up and delay 17 things, and so forth. So we'll never be

perfect, but I think the nice thing is, when

we're all here, it does give us an opportunity

to try to have everybody's schedule and try to

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- I think we have all experienced we
- 3 think we've got dates and then I'll send
- 4 something to Ted, and he'll say, no, somebody
- 5 else's Work Group has already grabbed that
- 6 date, or something, or somebody is not
- 7 available. It is hard.
- 8 So I think we can at least get
- 9 more information. We will try to do some of
- this at each Board meeting. If there is other
- information or other ways you think would be
- helpful, let us know, but we will do that.
- 13 I mean one thing I have been
- 14 doing, and I think it's working, but would
- 15 certainly like some feedback, is also
- 16 assigning only three Board Members to each
- 17 Work Group, particularly where it's just a
- 18 Site Profile review or something, because I
- 19 think it just makes the scheduling easier.
- 20 And I think it's adequate, but I mean in the
- 21 past we have generally had four or more.
- So I would appreciate feedback on

1	how that works as it goes along. I think it's
2	too early to tell now, but it is just one way
3	of trying to relieve some of the scheduling
4	issues, and so forth. Everyone was getting
5	assigned to so many Work Groups, that
6	complicated the scheduling.
7	So good. Okay.
8	MR. KATZ: Okay. So I will send
9	out a new schedule with availability for
10	October and November, so that we can fill it
11	in with other possibilities.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
13	I believe we're scheduled for a
14	break now. So why don't we plan on being back
15	here at one o'clock?
16	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
17	matter went off the record at 11:35 a.m. and
18	resumed at 1:24 p.m.)
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21	
22	
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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	1:24 p.m.
3	MR. KATZ: Good afternoon.
4	Welcome back.
5	We are going to reconvene the
6	Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health.
7	Let me check on the phone lines.
8	We're starting a little bit late. We
9	apologize for that, for those of you who have
10	been waiting on the lines. But let me check
11	with my Board Members on the line to see that
12	they're back with us.
13	Dr. Lemen?
14	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm here.
15	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Field?
16	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: And Mr. Gibson?
18	MEMBER GIBSON: I'm here.
19	MR. KATZ: Great. Thank you.
20	Let me just remind others
21	listening on the phone to mute your phones,
2.2	please. Use *6 if you don't have a mute

1	button, and then pressing *6 again will take
2	you off mute. Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This afternoon,
4	at least for the first part of the afternoon,
5	we are going to discuss the SEC Evaluation
6	Work Group sort of ongoing review on the less-
7	than 250 day health endangerment issue.
8	However, we have been working on this a while.
9	I'll give a brief sort of overview
10	of what we have done, and so forth. Then
11	Arjun will present some of the information on
12	some of the sites that we are involved in.
13	Then NIOSH will have some comments also.
14	The purpose of this is not to
15	reach any conclusion or decision at this point
16	in time, but to get some Board discussion and
17	sort of figure out how we want to handle this
18	issue going forward it's something we have
19	worked on for a while and understand the
20	issue better. So, it's sort of an open
21	discussion on this.

We have circulated some of the key

22

1	documents. There's lots of documents here
2	because I think Ted provided you with some of
3	the key background documents. I provided you
4	with sort of the latest draft of the
5	guidelines that the Board Work Group has been
6	working on, and there's also one of the other
7	documents is a summary report on the three
8	sites, just to summarize what our really
9	several other reports are. Arjun will present
10	that later when we do that.
11	So I think that's sort of the
12	information background on this, and so forth,
13	and we'll get started.
14	I will just note for the record
15	some of our Board Members are dealing with
16	some computer security issues. So they will
17	be rejoining us, I think, over the next 15
18	minutes or half an hour.
19	Stu passes the computer test. I
20	thought we were going to have to get Laurie
21	back. She's on her way to the airport.
22	This issue has been going on for

1	so long we're not even sure what to call it.
2	We do it because it deals with that. So I've
3	sort of titled for today the less-than 250 day
4	issue. It's not quite right, but I guess it's
5	close enough, at least for discussion purposes
6	to do that.
7	My guess is from the reports, and
8	so forth, this goes back to at least 2006. It
9	may even be a little bit longer that we have
10	been meeting to discuss this. I believe it
11	first came up with the Ames Site.
12	Subsequently, we talked about it a little bit
13	with the Met Lab and also with the Nevada Test
14	Site.
15	All three of those sites were
16	referred to the SEC Evaluation Work Group to
17	address this issue. These were either the
18	potential for consideration of someone less
19	than 250 days as health endangerment either
20	came up at our SEC review of the site or just
21	something as we were going through a review on
22	a NIOSH report we noticed that this also sort

1	of fit into that grouping, and the issue
2	needed to be addressed with that site.
3	We have had many, many Work Group
4	meetings on this to discuss it. It's not
5	always been the only thing on the agenda.
6	We've talked about general guidelines and
7	we've talked about how it would apply to each
8	site. There are reports that address that;
9	also, both SC&A and some NIOSH reports on
LO	this.
11	Why is it a problem is because in
L2	the regulations, and really in the law in
L3	terms of health endangerment, there is not a
L4	quantitative threshold on that in terms of
L5	exposure. We bifurcated it in the regulation,
L6	at least putting this simplistically as 250
L7	days of work or presence at a site and that a
L8	discrete incident I'll go into that more
L9	later, but that's been sort of how we have
20	guided this.
21	We had discussions of this when we
22	did the original SEC regulations, about how to

2	discussions and trying to decide what to do
3	with it. We, I think, continued, probably
4	discussed the same issues, and it is difficult
5	to resolve.
6	I think the context for this, for
7	the discussion here today, is really we are
8	looking at situations that health endangerment
9	is a decision made after the question has been
LO	settled of whether or not you can do dose
L1	reconstruction, whether it's feasible for that
L2	site. If it's not feasible, then there's a
L3	review of essentially the health endangerment
L4	criteria.
L5	But, in other ways, as you will
L6	see from some of our discussion, they are
L7	linked. But it usually is the general
L8	procedure has been to do it sequentially, and
L9	that's what's called for.
20	Like all the other issues we
21	struggle with, it's also something that's more
22	of an issue at older sites, where there's less

approach this. I remember some of the Board

1	monitoring,	less	documentation,	and	less
2	information	to work	from.		

These next two slides are sort of the keywords from the regulation. Every time we go into a review of this, we sort of memorize these and pick out keywords and tend to forget them by the next meeting. But some of these are key.

9 What we are trying to do going 10 forward is really to focus on these and try to 11 come up with some guidelines or guidance on 12 how it would apply in situations that we're 13 dealing with. So let me just briefly read 14 this.

What the regulation says is, "For Classes of employees that may have been exposed to radiation during discrete incidents, likely to have been involved in exceptionally-high exposures such as nuclear criticality incidents other or involving similarly high levels of exposures resulting from the failure of radiation

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1	protection controls, NIOSH will assume for the
2	purposes of this section that any duration of
3	unprotected exposure could cause a specified
4	cancer and, hence, may have endangered the
5	health of members of this Class. Presence
6	with potential exposures during the discrete
7	incident, rather than a quantified duration of
8	potential exposure, will satisfy the health
9	endangerment criteria."
10	I think that's the correct quote.
11	So issues in terms of, what is a discrete
12	incident, what's an exceptionally-high
13	exposure, become, I think, sort of critical,
14	and to a lesser extent, failure of radiation
15	protection, and so forth, also becomes
16	something that may be reviewed as part of this
17	issue.
18	We have gone through this, as I
19	said, discrete incident. We have mainly
20	focused in our discussions so far on
21	exceptionally-high exposures as being what we
22	needed to struggle to try to define in some

1	way. And I'll go through a little bit of the
2	background on that.
3	Originally, at one point, probably
4	around 2006, we thought that criticality
5	incidents would sort of be a benchmark that we
6	could use for defining these incidents or for
7	comparison purposes. We then had SC&A do a
8	background report on identifying and sort of
9	briefly describing a large number of
10	criticality incidents.
11	And we found that there was a wide
12	range of exposures of those, and that by
13	itself it was not something that would
14	establish a clear threshold for comparison
15	purposes. So we sort of didn't abandon that,
16	but it was just something that wasn't going to
17	be helpful in terms of developing some
18	criteria.
19	We have also had extensive
20	discussions on coming up with other numerical
21	criteria, but that's difficult for a number of
22	reasons, and so forth. And part of that

1	reason is, with any numerical criteria for
2	what would be an exceptionally-high exposure,
3	we are dealing with a situation where we can't
4	reconstruct dose; therefore, there's a great
5	amount of uncertainty about, well, how do you
6	estimate what the exposure is that you're
7	using for comparison or how high it could be,
8	and so forth? That's difficult, and something
9	that I think will become more important as we
10	look at specific sites or specific candidates
11	for dealing with this issue on that.
12	So, for our most recent meetings,
13	we have come up, and what you will see in the
14	draft guidelines that I circulated is that we
15	would have to reach some sort of judgment
16	based on some general guidelines and some
17	examples as a way of at least specifying or
18	providing a range for what would be
19	exceptionally-high exposures from a discrete
20	incident. And that's what we put forward in
21	terms of the drafts that we have been working
22	with so far in this area.

1	There are other issues, I think,
2	that are sort of less important for the Board,
3	for us to deal with directly on this. We have
4	had some discussions in our Work Group on,
5	what does it mean with failure of radiation
6	protection controls?
7	We also have issues where some of
8	these sites we're not talking about a single
9	discrete incident; we're having multiple
10	discrete incidents, and that also poses some
11	complications in terms of how we approach this
12	at a particular site because the regulation
13	would seem to specify that it is a single high
14	incident that is the focus for this. It's
15	presence at that incident, a discrete incident
16	of that.
17	We also have in some of these
18	situations, partly based on the lack of good
19	information, monitoring, particularly in the
20	early years, we have some situations where
21	there may be exceptionally-high exposures, but
22	it's not clear that they are occurring from

1	discrete incidents. I think it is clear in
2	those situations that at least they appear to
3	be exceptionally-high exposures, and it raises
4	the issue of, are we being fair to claimants
5	by requiring the 250 days?
6	In fact, in at least one of these
7	situations, most of the people employed or
8	many of the people employed in this particular
9	site were only there for a few months and
10	wouldn't qualify. Yet, certainly compared to
11	some of the other sites that we have looked
12	at, their exposures would have been much
13	higher.
14	So, it's been in trying to be fair
15	and consistent, think of some way of
16	addressing that. That may be difficult within
17	the current regulations since these may really
18	not be discrete incidents, and we'll have to
19	sort of decide what to do in dealing with
20	those situations, if we want to try to
21	addressing it in some way.
22	So our plan for the Work Group,

1	next steps, is we want to spend more time
2	looking at the three candidate sites, Ames,
3	Met Lab, and NTS. Then, to the extent that it
4	is warranted, come forward with
5	recommendations on those sites. Then,
6	secondly probably this is a misspelling
7	there to then finish the guidelines and do
8	that.
9	I'm not sure how we do this
10	stepwise, whether we'll do the guidelines
11	first and then that, but I think we are still
12	not sure how this will work and what would be
13	best to put in the guidelines to make them
14	helpful for our review, and so forth.
15	So what we thought would be useful
16	for the Board to share the information
17	provided is to talk about the three sites
18	because they are the ones that have been
19	referred to the Work Group and where we would
20	like to come to some resolution on, or at
21	least have some idea on a way forward for
22	dealing with these three sites.

1	So I will stop here. We briefly
2	can take some questions, or if you want to
3	wait until later on after you have heard the
4	other presentations, that's fine also.
5	So anybody have questions?
6	(No response.)
7	Anybody on the phone, Board
8	members on the phone, have questions now?
9	MEMBER GIBSON: This is Mike. Not
10	yet, Jim.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
12	MEMBER LEMEN: Not at this time
13	yet.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Bill?
15	MEMBER FIELD: No.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Then let
17	me turn it over to Arjun.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: All right. I'm
19	Arjun Makhijani from SC&A.
20	Over the years, a number of
21	reports were prepared for the Work Group on
22	this topic, the site-specific reports related

1	to these studies. In the last Work Group
2	meeting we had, the Work Group directed us to
3	summarize what was relevant, you know, in the
4	context of the discussions that have been had
5	in the Work Group. So it might be helpful in
6	both perhaps providing some way forward on
7	these specific sites and on developing
8	guidelines. So that's what we have done.
9	You have a PA-cleared as well as
10	full report with the specifics of doses and
11	claimants, and so on, with you. I believe
12	both were circulated.
13	So we look at these three case
14	studies, Ames to 1954, Met Lab, and NTS, which
15	I split into two periods, atmospheric and
16	underground testing. We haven't really looked
17	as carefully at the underground testing period
18	from the less-than 250 day period, but I
19	wanted to give you a brief recap of what we
20	have.
21	Okay. You've already seen this.

Dr. Melius talked about it. As he mentioned,

1	the direction of the last Work Group meeting
2	was to take the key phrases, and HHS counsel
3	as well as the Work Group reminded everybody
4	that while we're considering the individual
5	phrases, the intent is to look at the
6	paragraph as a whole and to kind of place the
7	meanings of these things in that context. So
8	that's what we have tried to do, as I go
9	through these examples.
10	Now 42 CFR 83 has that criticality
11	example in the paragraph itself. Then, in
12	other parts of 42 CFR 83, where it says who
13	might file an SEC petition, it has a couple of
14	other descriptions, although they are not part
15	of the paragraph that says less than 250 days
16	SEC can be granted.
17	The second bullet is important,
18	depressed white blood cell count or chelation
19	therapy, because that exception paragraph does
20	not have any specific reference to what might
21	be exceptionally high for internal doses. So,
22	initially, we had quite a lot of discussion:

Τ	well, you know, now do you leel with 50-year
2	committed doses, and so on?
3	Then, over time, it was pointed
4	out that there are these two specific things
5	in guidance for filing an SEC petition, and
6	that they might constitute a specific internal
7	equivalent for the exceptionally-high
8	exposures that criticality accidents was meant
9	to serve. But you'll see in practice it's
10	quite complicated.
11	So, at Iowa State University, we
12	know that there were these blowouts where you
13	had uranium and thorium tetrafluoride
14	reduction to metal, and there would be a
15	reaction that took place too fast and then the
16	material from the crucible would blow out and
17	cause a lot of dust. There were a lot of
18	blowout incidents, including six documented in
19	one day.
20	The very important sort of point
21	in this example is that we know there were
22	incidents. We know there were many of them.

1	But we cannot place any individual. We don't
2	know Worker X was on such-and-such day in this
3	blowout because that information simply does
4	not exist. So we know that most of the people
5	were there routinely, and perhaps people that
6	were not there so often would have very likely
7	experienced a blowout, but we can't relate the
8	blowouts to individual workers.
9	And we haven't considered the
10	residual period at all. We've just considered
11	the production period during which these
12	blowouts would have occurred.
13	So what we did in following the
14	Work Group's direction was to prepare a table
15	with the key terms, so that you could see them
16	all together and give you a sense of where the
17	existing data stands. As I go through this,
18	you will see that all of the kind of points of
19	difficulty that Dr. Melius talked about are
20	illustrated.
21	So, in the reports that SC&A did
22	on Ames, we attempted to calculate what might

1	have been an exposure during a blowout, what
2	might have been an intake during a blowout. A
3	hundred nanocuries. But the idea wasn't to do
4	a dose reconstruction. The idea was to come
5	up with a number that was plausible which
6	might indicate whether exposures were high or
7	not.
8	Now we didn't make a judgment
9	about whether chelation therapy would
10	definitely be considered today, but probably
11	maybe considered. And there might be a
12	mixture of consideration here, depending on
13	the number of incidents or a single incident.
14	NIOSH also did one report on this
15	topic. While there were some arguments with
16	the specifics of how SC&A did its estimate,
17	there was sort of a general agreement that you
18	could come up with some idea of what happened
19	during a blowout.
20	NIOSH also tried to reconstruct a
21	thorium dose based on some bioassay data, but
22	those bioassay data are not known to be

<pre>1 related or not rel</pre>	lated to any incident.
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2 And the results of that dose 3 reconstruction were that you could get lung doses, you could estimate lung doses as high 4 as, I think the first year was 8,000 rem, and 5 6 50-year committed doses, obviously, were 7 higher than that. This was considered

implausibly high by NIOSH.

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line the bottom for this But particular discussion is that we have a range of estimates out there, including doses in the tens or hundreds of rem to the lung and bone or doses that were considered implausibly high that can't be related to an incident. But, generally, if you look at other exposed workers, they might be considered high. Whether they would be considered high in terms of chelation, you would have to have a more precise intake estimate. Now the exposure, incident the duration of the was brief generally, less than one day in terms of exposure, maybe minutes.

1	The second example is Met Lab. As
2	you know, it is famous for the first chain
3	reaction, but there were also a lot of other
4	things going on, including potential internal
5	exposures to plutonium, as I will show you.
6	And here we come across situations
7	where it's not clear that we can actually
8	calculate anything. It's clear there was
9	contamination, and it's not clear whether
10	there were incidents.
11	So, there are some discrete
12	external exposure type of situations where
13	some workers were involved in handling radium,
14	and there is a discussion of what might be
15	regarded as a failure of radiation controls in
16	the sense that exposures were known to be
17	higher, much higher, than the tolerance doses.
18	Now this was in the normal
19	performance of job duties. So you will have
20	to decide whether this would constitute an
21	incident. It certainly wasn't an accident
22	because somebody was doing something they were

1	required to do and were getting above
2	tolerance, quite a bit above tolerance doses
3	every day as a result of that.
4	Now, in some cases, there were
5	blood count changes. We have some
6	documentation of what that meant at that time
7	in terms of the prevailing practices.
8	So, for the Met Lab documentation,
9	it says that more than 21 rads, white blood
10	cell count would be more than 21 rads, but
11	there's no actual number.
12	At Y-12, we have documented that
13	they didn't detect white blood cell count
14	changes for doses as high as 300 rads. So
15	that maybe much higher qualification that you
16	see is based on then contemporaneous data from
17	Y-12. So we don't know how to put a limit or
18	bound a dose or have an approximate number,
19	but we know it's more than 21 rads.
20	There was an incident where there
21	was an exposure related to cyclotron where
22	there was also documented blood count changes,

1	but we have no details on this incident at
2	all. It's simply mentioned in one report.
3	Now I have to qualify this. We
4	have produced a report on the Met Lab, but we
5	haven't been directed to do an exhaustive
6	effort on any one of these incidents to make
7	sure that we have all the available
8	information. We haven't gotten to that point
9	yet.
10	Then there were plutonium
11	exposures at Met Lab. In these cases, it's
12	not known, we had no information as to whether
13	it was related to an incident.
14	We have one case of a fecal sample
15	where you can make a low-end estimate,
16	certainly not a bounding estimate. We have no
17	bioassay data, no air concentration data. So
18	this 7 rem and 12 rem might be considered as
19	simply that we know that the dose is more than
20	this, but we don't know how much. Therefore,
21	we don't know whether chelation might have
22	been used or not. We don't know whether there

2	there was a failure of radiation controls. So
3	there are several situations like this.
4	In another case, there was
5	plutonium tracked into workers homes, on their
6	faces, on their skin, refrigerator. Again, we
7	don't know whether this was a result of
8	routine contamination occurring during
9	processing, whether there was an incident, but
10	it was certainly noted as a problem in the
11	documentation of the time. Again, we don't
12	know if there is an incident, and we have not
13	enough information to make any dose
14	calculation at this time. We haven't
15	attempted to do that.
16	All right, the Nevada Test Site,
17	so I divided this into atmospheric testing and
18	underground. Atmospheric testing, we actually
19	did a specific report.
20	Maybe some of the Board members
21	don't have all of these reports, and if you
22	would like, please tell me. I would be happy

was an incident, and we don't know whether

1	to	send	them	to	you	because	I	have	them	in	my
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- 2 computer right here, and I can do it right
- away.
- 4 So there is external and internal
- 5 examples of this, and there were high
- 6 exposures during Operation Teapot, but those
- 7 are documented. We know those exposures.
- Now one of the big things that has
- 9 come up is, if you can put a number to a dose
- 10 during an incident, does it meet the SEC
- 11 criteria? This appears to be an unsettled
- issue for you to consider, in that when you
- get to health endangerment, you have already
- 14 said you can't do dose reconstruction. But,
- 15 at the same time, you may have dose
- information for the incident. So whether you
- 17 are considering health endangerment for the
- 18 incident or whether you are considering that
- 19 as a new SEC all by itself is kind of an
- 20 issue.
- 21 At the Work Group meetings, we
- 22 have talked about 25 rads to 50 rads as

1	mooting	+ho	definition	٥f	~	hiah	dogo
1	meeting	tne	delinition	OT	a	nran	aose.

- 2 There's been no numerical resolution to this.
- 3 I just have noted this to give you a little
- 4 bit of a sense of what the Work Group
- 5 discussions have been like.
- 6 So there have been some internal
- 7 dose issues during the atmospheric testing
- 8 period. Now we know there were bioassay data
- 9 after Shot 4, the plutonium safety test that
- 10 had a criticality associated with it. So
- 11 there's an accidental criticality here. We
- 12 have some high external exposures.
- 13 The indicated internal intake, the
- 14 high end of it would qualify by NCRP
- 15 guidelines for chelation therapy today, at
- 16 least by our calculations.
- 17 And then, again, you have a
- 18 question as to whether this would qualify for
- 19 high exposure. It would appear to qualify for
- 20 high exposure, but we're not sure, and have
- 21 not investigated, whether the external and
- internal intakes took place at the same time.

So that's an open question		So	that's	an	open	question
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2 Underground testing, there are a 3 couple of incidents that we know about. There was Yuba in 1963, radioiodine exposures, and 4 there was an external exposure incident. 5 6 not going to show you that slide. I have a more redacted version, but I'm going to skip 7 over that slide. 8

have the non-PA cleared You version of this. So you will have all the numbers, but I can summarize for you that there was an incident during cobalt-60 source change out where there were high organ doses, and those organ doses may meet the criteria of exceptionally-high exposures. There have been explicit estimates. So here, again, you have the question of whether you have hiah exposures, whether you can estimate the dose, and whether that qualifies under the rule.

Yuba, highest recorded thyroid exposures during 1963. There was a failure of radiation controls. That is quite

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2	time, and there was a several-hour incident at
3	which workers were present.
4	And this just summarizes that we
5	have done a number of reports, two reports on
6	Ames and a NIOSH response, one report on Met
7	Lab, one on NTS atmospheric testing, all
8	dedicated to this one issue, quite apart from
9	other reports that have been done.
10	Then there was one SC&A issue that
11	was called "Parsing Health Endangerment
12	Criteria." I believe that was probably the
13	first one that we produced, and that was the
14	team that produced this report.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you,
16	Arjun.
17	Any questions for Arjun at this
18	point?
19	(No response.)
20	Any of the Board Members on the
21	phone have questions at this point?
22	(No response.)

well-documented and was investigated at the

1	Okay. If not, then Sam Glover
2	will have some comments from NIOSH.
3	DR. GLOVER: Thank you, Dr.
4	Melius.
5	I would like to extend my
6	appreciation to the members of SC&A and my
7	team. We picked this up in January, and as
8	Dr. Melius said, it has been something that
9	has been going on for a long time. It's been
10	four years we have been looking at Ames and
11	some of these other facilities. We have
12	discussed this quite a bit in technical phone
13	calls, had several meetings, and it's a
14	complicated issue and bears a lot of
15	interesting analysis.
16	So at our last conference call, we
17	agreed to review some cases that SC&A put
18	forth. I would like to make a brief comment.
19	So in the July 31st working
20	conference call, we agreed to review the
21	examples as provided by SC&A. So I want to
22	state that we reviewed them as they were put

1	forth. We didn't try to add any additional
2	detail or try to find the point and
3	counterpoint that gets involved when you get
4	into the very detailed kind of analysis. We
5	let them pretty much stand at face value.
6	And something that I really want
7	to point out is that we really had to make
8	sure that the dose must be infeasible to be
9	reconstructed and then you look at these
10	particular discrete incidents for it to be
11	considered for the basis of a Class. So it
12	is, for that incident, if it's infeasible,
13	then you can move forward to find out is that
14	an exceptionally high exposure that is so
15	egregious that it would warrant presence and
16	not this 250-day, so an exception to the
17	length of time required. So there is this
18	for that very specific, independent,
19	individual discrete incident.
20	So a general comment also would be
21	that, apparently, or based on our review, just
22	this very quick review, many of the examples

1	that have been put forth are plausibly bounded
2	based on, again, our preliminary review.
3	Again, some of these have been going on for
4	four years. So I don't want to you know,
5	before the Board, it's not something that is
6	preliminary. There's been a lot of
7	discussions back and forth. But based on the
8	evidence put forth and the SC&A review, we put
9	forth that, based even on the words that they
10	have used, that they are actually plausibly
11	bounded.
12	So, again, due to the short time
13	available to review these, our opinions are
14	based solely on the information contained in
15	the SC&A report and also based, obviously, on
16	the current rule that exists. There has been
17	discussion about rule changes or what makes
18	more sense, but everything right now is based,
19	obviously, on the current regulation and rule
20	that is set forth as we believe we understand
21	them.

Chelation was brought up. It's

1	kind of an interesting way to start out. Dr.
2	Art Wahl was a colleague of mine, and he
3	actually was a co-discoverer of plutonium in
4	1943. And after they got done building the
5	bomb, his quote was, "We've built it. Now
6	develop in vivo methods and chelation methods
7	to get it out of us." So there was no
8	chelation before 1946. So these early time
9	frames, they were hoping to get some method to
10	actually alleviate it. So I just thought I
11	would bring that up, somebody I got to work
12	with which was rather unique.
13	So I'm just going to go directly
14	into the cases that have been previously set
15	forth. We chose a fairly simple format to
16	respond.
17	So for Ames Laboratory, I want to
18	be specific that the basis for the current
19	Class is the inability to reconstruct thorium.
20	So we concluded that it can reconstruct
21	uranium dose. So there's no infeasibility.
22	So the Ames blowout incidents,

1	which the basis for the Class was our
2	inability to reconstruct doses from the
3	thorium blowouts. So I will speak to each of
4	these individually.
5	So there's the uranium blowouts,
6	based on our current analysis, can be
7	reconstructed. So there's no reason to go to
8	Part 2. We've already established that
9	there's no infeasibility at that point. That
10	particular incident has to be infeasible,
11	then, to go to the next phase.
12	So for a thorium blowout, the
13	first criteria is can we reconstruct dose for
14	a single incident. So NIOSH evaluated the
15	SC&A report and observed that while it was
16	likely high-sided, it provided a valid
17	framework for consideration of dose for a
18	single incident. Thus NIOSH believes dose
19	from a single incident is bounded.
20	So only by combining this with an
21	observation that an unknown number of
22	incidents occurred did NIOSH reach the Class

1	Definition that came forth, which was that we
2	can't do dose reconstruction at Ames. So
3	NIOSH comments based on the observations set
4	forth in the SC&A report, "It is not possible
5	to reconstruct the dose associated with an
6	unknown number of multiple discrete
7	incidents."
8	So for the Metallurgical
9	Laboratory radium source handling, the basis
10	for the current Class is the inability to
11	reconstruct internal or external dose from
12	plutonium, radium, fission products, uranium,
13	and progeny. So the SC&A report indicates a
14	chronic exposure scenario on the order of up
15	to several rem per day. So we don't see any
16	evidence put forth or really established for a
17	discrete incident.
18	A several-rem-per-day exposure
19	does not, we believe, necessarily meet the
20	criterion for exceptionally high exposure from
21	a single incident, as put forth in the
22	regulation. So based on the observations set

2	establishing health endangerment based on
3	presence during the discrete incident may not
4	have been met.
5	So for the cyclotron exposure, and
6	again, this is the same current Class, we see
7	that insufficient evidence was available to
8	determine if a discrete incident was actually
9	involved. So if exposure to a discrete
10	incident occurred, the blood changes appear to
11	meet the definition of exceptionally high
12	exposure.
13	So for the plutonium case 1, the
14	basis, again, the same basis for the Class.
15	The description of the case put forth in the
16	SC&A report we believe fails to establish a
17	discrete incident. If this dose were a
18	discrete incident, the 7 to 12 rem internal
19	dose cited we don't believe would meet the
20	criteria for exceptionally high exposure. So
21	based on the observations set forth in the
22	SC&A report, that criteria of establishing

forth in the SC&A report, the criteria for

2	discrete incident may not have been met.
3	For case 2, a description of the
4	work again fails to establish a discrete
5	incident. The worker doses for an externally-
6	contaminated worker would not, in and of
7	itself, meet the criteria of exceptionally
8	high exposure. Again, therefore, based on
9	these criteria set forth, establishing health
10	endangerment based on presence during a
11	discrete incident may not have been met.
12	So the NTS atmospheric testing
13	external exposures. So the basis for the
14	current Classes. In `51 through `62, internal
15	doses from suspended or resuspended
16	radiological materials; from January 2nd, `63
17	through 1992, internal dose for all members of
18	the Class.
19	We note that several examples
20	might qualify as discrete incidents. However,
21	we also put forth that exposure rate data does
22	not in itself establish dose to an individual.

health endangerment based on presence during a

Т	50 that external dose might be reconstructed
2	using the dose rate information and stay
3	times.
4	So based on the observations set
5	forth in the SC&A report, the criteria, again,
6	for establishing health endangerment based on
7	the presence during a discrete incident might
8	not have been met. Actually, I believe that
9	may be the failure to establish infeasibility
10	may not have been met.
11	All right, so I think we are at
12	the plutonium exposures here. So for the
13	plutonium exposure for NTS, the description of
14	the case put forth in the SC&A report does not
15	clearly identify a discrete incident. The
16	existence of bioassay data implies that the
17	internal dose to this worker may be able to be
18	reconstructed. So, again, because of the
19	feasibility component, we believe that the
20	criteria associated with this presence versus
21	time may not have been met for this example.
22	For external exposure, a cobalt-60

1	example appears to qualify as a discrete
2	incident. The existence of dosimeter badge
3	readings seems to indicate that the doses
4	could be reconstructed. So, therefore, you
5	haven't found an infeasibility to reconstruct
6	dose. So, therefore, you wouldn't go to step
7	two.
8	For the radioiodine exposure, the
9	iodine example Yuba event appears to qualify
10	as a discrete incident. The existence of
11	thyroid measured uptakes in dose estimates
12	seems to indicate the doses can be
13	reconstructed. So based on the observations
14	set forth in the SC&A report, we don't believe
15	that we have established a basis for health
16	endangerment or going down the path for
17	reviewing health endangerment, based on the
18	presence of a discrete incident may not have
19	been met for an infeasible discrete incident.
20	And finally, the final plutonium
21	exposure for NTS underground testing. The
22	underground testing of plutonium does not

1	clearly identify a discrete incident based on
2	our review of the data that we put forth.
3	The existence of bioassay data
4	implies that internal dose to this worker
5	could be reconstructed. So, again, therefore,
6	based on the observations set forth in the
7	SC&A report, we don't believe that, again, we
8	have met the criteria.
9	So with that, I certainly would
LO	take any comments or questions from the Board.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any specific
L2	comments or questions for Sam?
L3	Yes, Phil?
L4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay, I've got
L5	one on the blowouts. How you can tell us that
L6	you can bound the internal dose without
L7	knowing how much they actually took in?
L8	DR. GLOVER: For which one, sir?
L9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: For the
20	blowout, the thorium blowout.
21	DR. GLOVER: For the thorium or
22	the uranium blowout, because the uranium

2	report put forth by SC&A which established
3	it was reviewed by the Work Group, the team.
4	One of the things that makes this
5	difficult is there is a series of Working
6	groups, all who deal with the very, very
7	specific details. Up to this point, I really
8	haven't been part of that.
9	So the thorium exposure that's put
10	forth, there have been hypotheses not
11	hypotheses. There's been proposed models to
12	actually come up with a reconstructable dose.
13	So NIOSH still contends that that proposed
14	model is valid, that the model, the proposed
15	method for reconstructing dose for thorium
16	blowouts, based on, I believe, uranium data
17	and certainly correct me if I'm wrong. I have
18	several colleagues in the audience who are
19	very close to this. So that we believe we can
20	reconstruct dose from thorium.
21	I believe, also, the amount of
22	material for thorium was much less. These

blowouts we have bioassay data. There was a

1	were small ingots. So this is where you get
2	into, if you have to review everything we
3	only review these based on the data put forth
4	in the SC&A report. We didn't really try to
5	get into a very detailed point and
6	counterpoint and didn't want to try these
7	points in not try them, but try to
8	completely go into all the details in front of
9	the Board. We really tried to only review the
10	facts that were put in front of us.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Arjun, we will
12	let you comment.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: Just a small
14	clarification on this and a couple of other
15	things. The SC&A report didn't attempt to or
16	present itself as creating an upper bound for
17	a blowout dose. Actually, we had some
18	information from Fernald. We had some
19	estimates of how big the building might be and

that would indicate that that piece of it

one or

a number of other things including,

remember correctly,

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two assumptions

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- So it was presented as a way of
- 3 creating a ballpark idea of where the dose
- 4 might be, so if you come up with an idea that
- 5 the committed dose was 10 rem, then you could
- 6 walk away from a committed organ dose of 10
- 7 rem or 5 rem, and you could walk away from the
- 8 idea that it was exceptionally high.
- 9 But if it was 50 or 100 or 200, as
- it turned out to be the case, then you would
- 11 have a question of whether you want to
- 12 consider this internal dose as exceptionally
- 13 high.
- 14 The idea of the SC&A work at least
- 15 was not to create a model for dose
- 16 reconstruction, and certainly not for bounding
- 17 the dose. That's also true of some of the
- other things I presented to you, like the 7 to
- 19 12 rem example was explicitly cited as a low-
- 20 end estimate and not a bounding because we
- 21 only have one fecal sample.
- 22 We also pointed out -- I agree

1	with Sam on a number of these things it's
2	not clear that these are incidents and whether
3	they would fall into but all of these
4	things were not the dose estimates that we
5	made were not made with the idea that they are
6	bounding doses or modeled doses.
7	The short answer here is that
8	there were many different ideas and you could
9	discuss whether they are exceptionally high or
10	not.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And can I just
12	add, Sam is relatively new to this effort, and
13	we had been working with Jim Neton before.
14	He's conflicted now on this particular Work
15	Group at least with regards to this situation.
16	So this has got a long history of back and
17	forth.
18	So the conundrum on Ames, I think,
19	is that, yes, theoretically, you can maybe
20	reconstruct one dose, but when you get an
21	actual case, an individual, they may have
22	multiple incidents and you are not sure which

1	one they were exposed to. So is it the one
2	you have got information on or not? Then,
3	given the basic problem of reconstructing
4	thorium, it is even more difficult at this
5	site. It is sort of hard to figure out where
6	it falls in.
7	At one point, we actually thought
8	the way to deal with Ames was to reconstruct,
9	but then it turns out you can't because there
10	are multiple incidents, you don't have enough
11	information on them. You can't really that
12	isn't practical for that.
13	So then we are sort of caught in
14	between here sort of figuring out what to do.
15	I think, yes, theoretically, you can. That
16	is one thing for an incident, but then you
17	have sort of this concept we talked about in
18	sort of other situations, like General
19	Electric. What's the probability of if
20	there's a high probability a person was
21	exposed at a significant incident, one of
22	these incidents, then, that may have

1	exceptionally-high	exposures,	then	does	that
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- 2 qualify?
- 3
 It's not easy, and I don't think -
- 4 the problem is I don't think we ever
- 5 contemplated this when we were dealing with
- 6 the original regulation. So we are trying to
- 7 make something fit the actual situations that
- 8 we're involved in and do that. So it is a
- 9 long history of trying different approaches
- 10 that might work or might not.
- 11 And I would just add, on the
- 12 Nevada Test Site, one of the things we were
- trying to do is that, well, it may only be
- that when NIOSH goes to do an individual dose
- 15 reconstruction that you discover whether or
- 16 not you have enough information on that
- 17 individual to be able to do the accurate dose
- 18 reconstruction for him or her, based on
- 19 whether their exposure would include one of
- 20 these incidents. But, then, do we have a
- 21 whole bunch of individual 83.14s? Basically,
- 22 you would have to determine on a case-by-case

1	basis, which is sort of unwieldy and certainly
2	would take a lot of time and effort.
3	So is there a more general
4	approach that could be used? I don't think we
5	are there yet on NTS. So it is complicated
6	and difficult. I don't think any of these
7	if these were straightforward, we wouldn't be
8	still talking about them five years after we
9	started or four years. At least on the Ames,
LO	we have claimants that are have been
L1	waiting.
L2	I mean another issue that has come
L3	up is that, when we were originally doing the
L4	SEC determinations, we didn't think of
L5	whether, even contemplate whether you would
L6	want to reconstruct for during an incident.
L7	So we say you can't reconstruct thorium.
L8	Well, now are we going to go back? Do we
L9	start over again, when we have an incident, do
20	the whole feasibility, dose reconstruction
21	feasibility, or should we think of it at the
22	time?

1	Then that's further complicated by
2	the fact that I think we don't have a lot of
3	information on these incidents, and they may
4	not even be recognized in our initial review
5	on the SEC. So we sort of have to think how
6	we are going to approach these.
7	Brad, you have a question?
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. When I was
9	listening to this, Sam and correct me if
10	I'm wrong but you made the comment that
11	NIOSH felt that this wasn't a high exposure.
12	So do we have a number that you consider as
13	high exposure?
14	Because I look in my industry
15	right now, and if I get anything over a
16	certain amount, they classify that as a high
17	exposure. I'm looking back in the time frame
18	20 years ago, that if I received a certain
19	amount, you know, I had to go to the
20	principal's office and everything else because
21	it was classified as high exposure. And we're
22	talking in the Rs, and I was never near any of

4		
	That	
	that	_

- The thing that bothers me, and I
- 3 feel everybody's pain on this, is the
- 4 perception, what do you classify as a high
- 5 exposure? Because everybody is going to have
- 6 something different. They classify a high
- 7 exposure as, if I go over my RWP, boom, we're
- 8 done; we're into problems.
- 9 And I'm wondering, and I know it
- is hard to interpret something that somebody
- 11 else has put together.
- 12 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we all
- 13 recognize that this is a difficult issue, and
- 14 it is all based in subjective language and
- it's going to end up being judgments. I think
- 16 certainly NIOSH would take the position that
- the administrative controls established today
- 18 or in any recent year -- exceeding an
- 19 administrative control would not be an
- 20 exceptionally large exposure.
- The kinds of examples that are
- listed, while some of them you can take issue

_	with and you can interpret them in different
2	ways, the one that kind of rings true to me
3	and this is me is the blood changes. You
4	know, it's particularly in blood changes. So
5	it is really a description of a deterministic
6	effect rather than a probabilistic effect, you
7	know, cancer later on. So the deterministic
8	effects are the things that you see from high
9	doses, typically seen in accidents.
10	And from our reading of this, that
11	is the kind of criteria you are laying out for
12	an extremely large exposure. I mean that's
13	our reading of it.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, and I
15	understand that. Being on the Nevada Test
16	Site, I know that we have gone around this,
17	too, because they were talking criticalities.
18	Well, I think when a bomb blows up, it's kind
19	of critical.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Certainly the
21	inclusion of a criticality incident, even an -
22	- incident in something like the Y-12

1	incident, if you look at all the doses, all
2	the people who evacuated from the building at
3	the criticality event, you are going to have
4	this enormous range of doses from that
5	criticality.
6	I would think that in the minds of
7	the authors they were thinking of people in
8	the vicinity where the criticality occurred as
9	the people who were exposed to an incident
10	with extremely high exposure because they were
11	the ones who were proximal to the actual
12	criticality, rather than the people who were
13	300 yards away at the other end of the
14	building, or however big that building was.
15	So to us and to our discussions
16	that we have had internally recently
17	associated with this issue, is the
18	deterministic effect criterion out there is

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, then, do

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sort of one that rings true to our reading of

it. And, again, I wanted to say "our reading

of it."

19

20

1	you have a threshold number you want to
2	associate with a deterministic
3	MR. HINNEFELD: I suspect there
4	are far better radiation biologists in the
5	room who could do better than I on that. It
6	is usually, I would say, at least tens of rem,
7	wouldn't you say, tens of rem?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, actually,
9	David was first, and then John.
LO	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I had a few
L1	questions about this.
L2	One, as a starting point, was
L3	MR. KATZ: David, it's just hard
L4	to hear you. If you could pull it closer?
L5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Sam, your
L6	presentation started off with laying out a
L7	condition of feasibility which really moves
L8	the stake in this argument or plants a stake
L9	on a piece of turf that is not sketched out
20	here in the regulation.
21	I was interested in that because
22	really I read this as an intention that

1	there's an SEC-constructed there are a
2	group of people who can't document that they
3	were present for 250 days or more. So they
4	don't go into the NIOSH system. And yet, the
5	authors of this text say, well, there are
6	situations in which the dose rate is
7	exceedingly high, and it's and presence
8	with potential exposure during one of these
9	discrete incidents of high dose rates, rather
10	than a quantified duration of 250 days or
11	more, will satisfy the health endangerment
12	criterion.
13	So I can picture that in my head,
14	what they are kind of imagining. And what
15	they are imagining is not, well, we could take
16	an estimate of the dose rate and bound based
17	on some kind of assumptions about how long
18	they were at different distances from this
19	event.
20	So you are making an argument that
21	it is feasible, and I agree with you that it
2.2	is feasible, but I don't really see

1	feasibility as part of the intention here.
2	DR. GLOVER: There are several
3	actually steps in this, C and D, and there is
4	a feasibility component that has to first be
5	established. If you read the next paragraph,
6	it says then you state that incident for which
7	it is infeasible, and then you go to this
8	exceptionally high. So there is this there
9	seems to be this stepped approach.
10	So you need to stay very focused
11	on this feasibility starts out and it can't be
12	some other so I am going to let my boss
13	talk because I see him walking up behind me.
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Sam was describing
16	a position that we labor under, which is that.
17	If you read this regulation and read it
18	carefully, or I don't know if you are reading
19	it carefully or not. Passages of this
20	regulation lead you to that position. Okay?
21	Certain readings of the regulation lead to

that position.

1	I know now that not all readings
2	of that regulation take everybody to that
3	position. I stopped trying to explain to
4	people what regulations meant the day I found
5	out that there's an area of law called
6	statutory construction which actually applies
7	to regulatory construction as well.
8	The way the words are put together
9	in the lawyer's mind have importance in how it
10	is carried out, what it means. And when I
11	found that out, I stopped trying to explain to
12	people what regulations mean.
13	Now this gets me to the point I
14	kind of wanted to the point that NIOSH
15	would like to talk about on this, and I know
16	Dr. Melius is being cautious and he wants to
17	make sure we are compliant with regulation,
18	and that's my desire, too. It serves none of
19	us very well to recommend to the Secretary
20	something that her lawyers say is not
21	compliant.

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are

1	provide us advice on a hypothetical position.
2	So I am saying, how do we get out of this
3	catch-22?
4	If there is a position to take
5	that you would like that is different than
6	what we have described as our reading of the
7	regulation, and you think that is a position
8	that we think a reading works with, and that
9	is a position we would like to take, and form
10	it with the basis for why you formed it, but
11	don't act on it, consider it as sort of an
12	item for future consideration, or whatever
13	term you could use. Don't vote on it because
14	when you vote on it, it starts a time a
15	calendar on the Secretary and a calendar on
16	OGC, and they may not get done.
17	They may not get to if you took
18	a position that you wanted to understand, get
19	an evaluation of legality, they have indicated
20	to me that they will provide an opinion on the

preferably not voted on because then you are

is

it

position

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- 2 So I'm not saying for today; I'm
- 3 not saying for whenever you want to do it.
- 4 I'm not trying to suggest what the Board
- 5 should do. It is an avenue that I think gets
- 6 us out of this circular, well, only OGC can
- 7 opine on legalities, and they aren't going to
- 8 opine on hypotheticals.
- 9 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Could I ask
- 10 you one other follow-up? This piece of text
- 11 that is in front of me relates to 83.13s. Is
- there a parallel set here for the 83.14s?
- MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it
- refers back to 83.13, yes.
- 16 MEMBER RICHARDSON: But is that a
- 17 -- because I am sort of wondering. Because I
- 18 can imagine a claimant coming forward and
- 19 saying, "I worked less than 250 days, but I
- 20 was present at a criticality accident, and I
- 21 want to be, " and then initiating an SEC for a
- 22 particular accident. Whereas, if the ball's

in NIOSH's court and they have to begin t	begin t	to	have	they	and	court	NIOSH's	in	1
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- define a roster of all possible high dose rate
- 3 situations, that seems like a much bigger
- 4 task.
- 5 MS. HOWELL: I think, as Dr.
- 6 Melius said, 83.14 refers back to 83.13, and
- 7 you just have the same process. I don't see
- 8 any reason why you couldn't have a petition
- 9 based on a discrete event, but then you would
- 10 revert back to the original finding of
- 11 infeasibility as being a condition to this
- 12 event to determining that a discrete event had
- 13 occurred and, therefore, the health
- 14 endangerment requirement is met.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can I just add -
- 16 Emily, you probably should stay there
- 17 because if I make a mistake you can correct
- 18 me -- but this is not a requirement from the
- 19 law. When we originally, NIOSH did the
- 20 regulations, there was a lot of discussion
- 21 with NIOSH and the Board about what should be
- the criteria for health endangerment. We sort

1	of had the same sort of issue going through,
2	and there are some other issues relevant to
3	that, too.
4	But we decided that we would sort
5	of follow what was in the law as at least
6	providing, I don't know whether you call it a
7	benchmark or what Congress's intent was or how
8	you interpret that, that for the SECs that
9	were included in the law, the original, the
LO	gaseous diffusion when it was 250 days, so
11	that was selected. But Amchitka was not the
L2	250 days.
L3	We thought that there were going
L4	to be situations where 250 days might not be
L5	appropriate for endangerment. We really
L6	weren't sure what those were. We didn't have
L7	examples. We sort of thought in general
L8	criticality, and there was lots of Board
L9	discussion with NIOSH, and so forth, around
20	that point.
21	But we are at a point now where
22	this has never been done. There are, as I

Т	mentioned, at least at Ames there are
2	claimants that don't have 250 days of work
3	there but were present at these incidents.
4	And there may very well be other claimants,
5	too. I don't think we have identified any at
6	Met Lab, but I don't necessarily keep up with
7	all those.
8	So anyway, we sort of went from
9	what was in the law, the set of regulations we
10	had, what we thought where the situation
11	applied, but it has never actually been done
12	yet.
13	We have had these discussions on
14	what would be the threshold. Stu offered his
15	personal opinion on that. And we have had
16	discussions with other people from OCAS and
1 7	DCAS about this also I think we all have

22 So is it only when there are blood

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slightly different interpretations of what --

I think we all can agree what will fit. It is

the question of where's the threshold, is

what's hard.

18

19

20

1	changes?	Is	that	it?	Well,	what	if	they	are
---	----------	----	------	-----	-------	------	----	------	-----

- 2 not documented? Well, then, it's a situation.
- 3 So it is hard to do. But that background
- 4 helps a little bit.
- 5 And, Dr. Poston, you have been
- 6 very patient.
- 7 MEMBER POSTON: Well, I'm not sure
- 8 I am going to contribute, but I did have a few
- 9 opinions. I think, first off, that even
- 10 though it is included in your regulation that
- 11 you showed there, we don't have to do a lot of
- 12 talking about criticality incidents. Those
- 13 doses are pretty well reconstructed and
- 14 documented.
- When SC&A started this a couple of
- 16 years ago, I pointed them to the compendium
- 17 for which all of the criticality doses are
- 18 established, even for those that resulted in
- 19 the death of the employee. So those are --
- 20 even though they are included, those are not
- ones that have an infeasibility. They have
- 22 already been done.

1	Secondly, what is the threshold
2	varies, and the recommendations change. The
3	ICRP now says no exposures above 10 rem, but
4	that is a little ridiculous. It turns out
5	that in the past the National Council on
6	Radiation Protection and Measurements has said
7	25 rem in an emergency and 100 rem to save a
8	life. A skilled cytogeneticist has a lot of
9	difficulty detecting radiation exposure in the
LO	blood below about 25 rem.
L1	Some of them claim that if you
L2	leave me alone and put me in the lab, I can do
L3	down to 10. But it's very difficult. So
L4	maybe the threshold is 25 rem. I don't know.
L5	I was waiting for Dr. Roessler to
L6	correct me.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gen?
L8	MEMBER ROESSLER: I think it
L9	depends on the lab, and I have heard anywhere
20	between 10 rem and 25. I don't know that I'm
21	going to contribute anything here, either, but
22	it is a brainstorming session. It is also

2	of fuzzy.
3	But I wanted to pick up on Stu was
4	talking about deterministic effects and things
5	like blood changes. It seems like, at least
6	in modern-day things, if you have a good
7	measurement of a blood change, you have a
8	biological dose scenario. Maybe that doesn't
9	apply going back very well.
10	But, to me, it seems like, okay,
11	we have this information. We can do some sort
12	of dosimetry.
13	And I guess the next step I would
14	take would be now this is probably really
15	far out. So what we are trying to do is allow
16	this person to fit within the intent that they
17	be compensated because they really deserve
18	now they have a high probability of developing
19	cancer or have developed it.
20	Why can't on an individual basis
21	within this group, if you have the
22	information, do dose reconstruction and give

kind of warm here, and so my head feels kind

1	them	that	chance?	As	I	told	you,	I	am	just
2	brain	storm	ing.							

DR. GLOVER: For the Class, we have established sometimes you can't do dose reconstruction for -- let's say the blowouts of thorium. We just can't do that.

So it really depends on what you 7 trying to get Ιf it is 8 to. the 9 infeasibility of that particular item, then if 10 can do it. then there's is 11 infeasibility, there health so no 12 endangerment.

13 MEMBER ROESSLER: But then I
14 think, I guess what I am suggesting is if we
15 try to pick up even more on this blood changes
16 deterministic effects, because, to me, those
17 are the things that indicate high exposures.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Ι would 19 just, again, maybe it's reiterating, but what 20 we are saying is that, I mean, again, this Ames, which is the one we have probably worked 21 22 the most, forth. Again, on and so

Τ	incident, you may be able to bargain and say
2	let's say you can't do the incident. The
3	problem there is then placing the person.
4	There's so many incidents; how do you place a
5	person?
6	They are not that committed well
7	enough in terms of time to know if a person
8	was present at those incidents, but they were
9	so frequent, I mean a person was present at a
10	particular incident, but they were so frequent
11	that the probability is extremely high that
12	they would be there. So that became the, say,
13	again, for argument's sake, the infeasibility
14	in that situation. That doesn't quite fit
15	sort of how we thought about it to begin with,
16	is the problem.
17	Let me do Board Members. Or,
18	Arjun, do you have a comment on that? Go
19	ahead.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: I just want to
21	make a comment on the Ames situation,
22	especially in light of what Dr. Richardson

1	said earlier. In that with the thorium, the
2	routine exposures were considered not feasible
3	to reconstruct. And so the thorium blowouts
4	are in that context. So you've got somebody
5	that worked for 150 days whose thorium
6	exposures routinely you cannot reconstruct who
7	was also exposed to blowouts. It is a little
8	bit of a more difficult situation. I just
9	wanted to clear that up.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Phil?
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. I've got
12	a question. Maybe Genevieve can answer this
13	one, the first part of it, for me.
14	At what levels would they see
15	these changes in the blood? If this person
16	isn't monitored in the sense that they are
17	taking blood samples to see if they have had
18	any changes, how do we know this person during
19	one of those blowouts didn't ingest 15 grams
20	of thorium, maybe a hundredths of gram,
21	without any bioassay, without any blood
22	samples being drawn? We really don't know

1	because it would all depend on where they are
2	standing at the time of the blowout, where
3	they are facing.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, David, and
5	then Paul.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: No.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Paul?
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, Phil, you're
9	exactly right. I am reluctant for us to get
10	into the blood change thing. I think it is
11	already covered in the regulation. It talks
12	about that in some form or another, does it
13	not?
14	So if someone had the evidence,
15	they could use that to show that they were
16	present. So I think that is sort of a non-
17	issue. I think most of the cases we are
18	worrying about are cases where, as you say, we
1 9	don't have that information

thought about the Ames cases a lot over the

past couple of years -- I am sort of at the

On the Ames case -- and I have

20

21

Τ	point of thinking you really have to deal with
2	it on an individual basis. Someone is there
3	less than 250 days. The starting point is you
4	are going to look at doing a partial dose
5	reconstruction. You can't do the regular
6	thorium.
7	So then you have the question,
8	were they present at a blowout? If the person
9	can confirm that they were present, then I
10	think you are saying that we can bound that
11	part, and that becomes part of the partial
12	dose reconstruction. I believe that is the
13	case on the blowouts. We have said we could
14	bound the blowouts. So you can do a partial.
15	And one of the problems we were
16	having is that in most of those cases at Ames
17	the people really don't know if they were
18	present at the blowouts. They may say, "Yes,
19	I was there at some of them." Do they know
20	the number? Does that show up in a dose
21	reconstruction?
22	And we were trying to think about,

Τ	well, could you simply have the condition
2	that, if they were there less than 250 days,
3	and it was likely that they were present at
4	some number of blowouts, they are still
5	covered? But, see, to do that, you have to
6	put a number on this. Like is 10 blowouts now
7	a high dose? And you get into the same
8	debate.
9	So it just seems to me that in all
10	of these cases, and you could talk about,
11	let's take the SL-1. Suppose that you didn't
12	have dosimetry on these folks, and, in fact,
13	on some of the earlier responders, the film
14	badges, I believe, as I recall, were beyond
15	the readability of the badge. So we know that
16	they were more than some number. But it
17	doesn't matter. They were able to reconstruct
18	those doses, and we know that they were
19	present.
20	But suppose you couldn't
21	reconstruct those doses, and it is a
22	criticality, and you had these people going

1	In. I know that at least some of those did
2	have blood changes. So they would already
3	meet the criteria, and the presence is known.
4	So it seems to always come down to
5	these individual situations. I don't see how
6	you can cover them all in a general statement
7	that goes beyond what we already know about
8	criticality, somatic effects of, specifically,
9	blood changes, and then say, okay, I've got to
LO	deal with each one individually.
11	Because we can think of all these
L2	hypotheticals, and I am not sure how
L3	successful we could write something that is
L4	very much better than what we have now. I
L5	think that is one reason why we struggled with
L6	this for many years.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, yes. Yes.
L8	And in Ames and correct me if I am wrong -
L9	- because it was infeasible to do thorium dose
20	reconstructions, it has never been done. I
21	mean, in a sense, what you suggested I don't
22	think has taken place for anybody. I am not

1	sure.
2	Okay, Stu is nodding.
3	And maybe there are other ways,
4	like you suggested, of looking at that. I
5	think our plan would be for the Work Group to
6	spend time, more time, and look at each
7	incident, as long as there was general Board
8	agreement with the general approach, and then
9	we would work with NIOSH.
10	And I will add that I think I
11	failed to mention the Work Group has had
12	extensive discussions with NIOSH on this. So
13	the guidance document, there are guidelines,
14	draft guidelines. We have had input from
15	NIOSH on that. They don't necessarily concur
16	with that, et cetera, but there has been, I
17	think, a good dialogue on this issue. We are
18	just trying to get it to move forward, and we
19	understand sort of the legal interpretation
20	difficulty that Stu mentioned.
21	Any of the Board Members on the
2.2	phone have comments? I will start with Dick

-	T
	Lemen.

- 2 MEMBER LEMEN: Not at this time,
- 3 no.
- 4 There is a lot of confusion on the
- 5 line. Ted, there's a lot of people talking.
- 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I know.
- 7 Whoever is on the phone talking, I think you
- 8 need to put on mute.
- 9 MEMBER LEMEN: I don't have any
- 10 comments at this time.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, good.
- 12 MEMBER LEMEN: I am generally very
- 13 supportive in trying to work something out. I
- 14 look forward to more discussion on it.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, he was hard
- 16 to hear. He has no comments at this point in
- 17 time.
- 18 Bill?
- 19 MEMBER FIELD: No, I don't. The
- 20 problems pretty much have been discussed. I
- don't see, really, an easy way.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.

1	And Mike?
2	MEMBER GIBSON: No, not right now,
3	Jim.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
5	you.
6	Any further comments from Board
7	members?
8	(No response.)
9	If not, again, assuming my fellow
10	Work Group Members agree, we will go forward
11	and I think sort of develop some of these
12	individual sites more. There's some
13	background work that needs to be done on
14	those, and so forth. And I think at some
15	point we will come back with specific
16	recommendations, and we will work, obviously,
17	with NIOSH and with counsel on that, so we can
18	move forward.
19	But I thank everybody for their
20	input and help on this.
21	I'm sorry. David?
22	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, Dr.

1	Melius, just one more comment.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I was thinking
4	back to some of the debates about the atomic
5	bomb survivors and the evidence of biological
6	effects. Using them as indicative of exposure
7	to a given magnitude of dose is really tricky.
8	At least among the A-bomb survivors, I
9	remember there was a big debate about this.
10	Was the dosimetry system in error
11	or do you see presence of epilation in some
12	people who have estimated doses relatively
13	low, absence of epilation in people who have
14	high doses? Then there appeared to be some
15	people who were high responders and some
16	people who were exceptionally-low responders.
17	A lot of those seemed to be concordant.
18	People would show multiple what we are calling
19	deterministic effects or acute effects, but
20	between the people there are differences in
21	their robustness to those effects.
22	That poses kind of a question if

1	you want to take the presence of blood
2	abnormalities of some type as evidence of
3	their exposure magnitude. Some people are
4	going to be robust to that and some people may
5	not.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And then tying
7	that to the exposure when they weren't tested
8	for something, but you know it is a high
9	exposure; it's hard.
10	Okay. I think the Board has
11	earned a break time. So, why don't we take a
12	break for 20 minutes and come back around five
13	after 3:00?
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter went off the record at 2:46 p.m. and
16	resumed at 3:12 p.m.)
17	MR. KATZ: We are reconvening.
18	Let me check with Board Members on
19	the phone.
20	Mike Gibson, are you with us?
21	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, this is Mike.
22	I'm here.

1	MR. KATZ: Great. And Dick Lemen?
2	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm here.
3	MR. KATZ: And Bill Field?
4	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I am here.
5	MR. KATZ: Great.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This will be a
7	quick change. We have a few things. First,
8	we'll have Wanda who will give another update.
9	The Procedures Committee is working so
LO	quickly that from break to break she has a new
L1	update. We can't keep up.
L2	(Laughter.)
L3	MEMBER MUNN: Our often efficient
L4	contractor is the one that we can thank this
L5	for.
L6	I have been given the names of the
L7	five procedures that will be their next review
L8	topics.
L9	The first one will be OCAS-IG-001,
20	External Dose Reconstruction Implementation
21	Guideline. OTIB-66, Calculation of Dose from
22	Intakes of Special Tritium Compounds. TIB-8,

1	Use of ICRP 66 to Calculate Respiratory Tract
2	Doses. PR-3, Performing and Reporting Dose
3	Reconstructions. PROC-80, Conduct of Quality
4	Assurance Audits.
5	They have made an effort to try to
6	cover a broad spectrum of types of procedures
7	that we look at. So, that is what we will be
8	looking forward to for our report next time.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
10	you.
11	We also have an update on our next
12	meeting time, full Board meeting, the May
13	meeting. And Phil checked in. The week he is
14	not available will be the 16th through the
15	21st of May?
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Right.
17	MR. KATZ: So he is not available

- the 16th through the 21st. So we are choosing 18 between the 23rd through the 27th or the 31st, 19 that week, through the 3rd. 20 We wouldn't, obviously, start until the 1st.
- So I think people had said the 1st 22

1	through the 3rd was good. Is that still
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Of June?
3	MR. KATZ: No. Well, the 1st
4	through the 3rd would be June. But the 23rd
5	through 27th, was that preferable?
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I think people
7	were saying, if we would move it back away
8	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay.
9	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Is that right?
LO	MR. KATZ: So, the 24th, 25th,
L1	26th, that's the middle of the week, that
L2	week?
L3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Of May?
L4	MR. KATZ: Of May. Does that
L5	work?
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: For the Board
L7	Members on the call? Dick, Bill, and Mike, I
L8	think you were all okay for that week also?
L9	MEMBER FIELD: What was the week?
20	I am having a hard time hearing.
21	MR. KATZ: So it is the week, it
22	would be the 24th, 25th, and 26th of May.

1	Doog	+ha+	work?
1	DOES	unau.	WOrk:

- 2 MEMBER GIBSON: Ted, this is Mike.
- 3 Yes, that's good.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick.
- 5 That's good.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Okay. Good.
- 7 MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill.
- 8 Good.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
- 10 Tentatively, that will be the
- 11 Nashville, more than tentatively. But,
- 12 hopefully, they don't have another flood
- 13 there.
- 14 We have two items that I know of
- 15 left. One is Mark's report, including the new
- 16 dose reconstructions, which we will do
- 17 tomorrow morning.
- 18 The other is reviewing the
- 19 letters. You can ignore the letters that were
- 20 a handout. There's some changes, or one, I
- 21 call it a significant rewording, and then
- 22 others. So we will distribute new ones

1	tomorrow morning. I think that is just
2	easier, and everyone will have a clean copy
3	and, hopefully, less confusion. We will do
4	that.
5	And I don't think we have any
6	Board correspondence pending or anything else.
7	So, since we have a scheduled
8	public comment period at 4:30, I think what we
9	will do is break and come back at 4:30 and do
10	public comment. We have people signed up. We
11	may also have people on the phone, and we will
12	go from there.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay, until 4:30.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter went off the record at 3:18 p.m. and
16	resumed at 4:32 p.m.)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If everyone will
18	get seated, we will get started.
19	We are now scheduled for our
20	public comment period.
21	Ted?
22	MR. KATZ: Let me just check on

1	the line.	I don't	know -	- Dick,	are y	you with
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- 2 us? Just I wanted to be certain we can be
- 3 heard.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: Yes, Ted.
- 5 MR. KATZ: Okay, great.
- 6 MEMBER LEMEN: Yes, Ted, I'm with
- 7 you.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Thank you.
- 9 So welcome all who have come, who
- 10 are in the room for public comments or on the
- line. We are about to get started with that.
- 12 Let me just explain the redaction
- 13 policy relates to how your comments are
- 14 represented in public.
- We have a verbatim transcript of
- 16 the meeting, including the public comment
- 17 session. So, whatever comments you provide,
- they will end up verbatim in the transcript
- 19 that ends up on the NIOSH website for public
- 20 access, and anything you say about yourself,
- 21 your name, all your personal information, that
- 22 would be included in the transcript.

Т	ii you discuss other people,
2	though, third parties, information about third
3	parties enough to identify them, it will be
4	removed from the transcript, since we don't
5	have their permission for their personal
6	information to be public as such.
7	And there's the rules, the full
8	rules, if you want to read them, they should
9	be on the table there in the room. And for
LO	people who are on the line, they would be or
L1	the NIOSH website under the OCAS program,
L2	under the Board section.
L3	And that's it for rules.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Ted.
L5	We have at least three people
L6	signed up here, and I will go in the order
L7	that they signed up. Then we will see if
L8	there is anybody on the phone that wants to
L9	offer public comments.
20	And forgive me if I mispronounce
21	your name, and so forth.
22	I think it is a [Identifying

1	information	redacted]	or	[Identify	vina

- information redacted]. Is he here? He signed
- 3 up earlier? Okay.
- 4 The next one is Knut Ringen.
- 5 MR. RINGEN: Thank you, Mr.
- 6 Chairman.
- 7 My name is Knut Ringen. I am the
- 8 Science Advisor for --
- 9 MR. KATZ: Knut? Knut, you will
- 10 need to speak right into that microphone to
- 11 pick up.
- 12 MR. RINGEN: How's that? Is that
- 13 better? Does that work better?
- 14 MR. KATZ: Very good. Thank you.
- MR. RINGEN: My name is Knut
- 16 Ringen. I am the Science Advisor for CPWR,
- 17 which is the Center for Construction Research
- 18 and Training. I am here representing the
- 19 national building and construction trades.
- 20 This is the fourth time I have
- 21 been before you, and I thank you for your
- 22 patience.

1	I didn't bring a written statement
2	today, but I will be glad to submit one later,
3	if you want more details on what I have to
4	say.
5	Now, as I said, we represent the
6	construction trades workers. My comments are
7	limited to their experience, my expertise.
8	And while my comments may apply to other
9	workers, I want to make clear that what I am
10	talking about is construction trades workers.
11	Today I want to focus, first, on
12	the 10-year review that has just come out, and
13	then I want to make some comments about the
14	SEC process, specially with regard to Fernald
15	and Savannah River.
16	First, the 10-year review. I urge
17	you to read the reports that Lew Wade, Nancy
18	Adams, and Randy Rabinowitz produced because
19	they contain very significant information.
20	When NIOSH created this program,
21	it essentially set out three criteria. It
22	wanted uniform treatment of claimants; it

	wanted a rarriness throughout the process, and
2	it wanted scientific quality. Those three
3	things have been sort of the governing
4	principles, as I understand them.
5	NIOSH has always rejected the
6	inclusion of timeliness as a criterion for
7	reviewing the operation of this and its
8	effectiveness.
9	But what these three reports that
10	you have in front of you have focused on more
11	than anything else is the timeliness issue. I
12	think most people who have read them would
13	read that on timeliness the program has failed
14	miserably.
15	The issue of fairness and
16	scientific quality has not been addressed
17	extensively in these reports as yet, except
18	for Randy Rabinowitz's report on the SEC
19	process, which deals extensively with
20	fairness.
21	She makes a very significant
22	correction to the NIOSH modus operandi. NIOSH

1	has always considered SEC to be a measure of
2	last resort. In other words, it is only if
3	the dose reconstruction process cannot succeed
4	that you should consider imposing or referring
5	workers to the SEC.
6	According to Randy, that is not
7	what the law says, and she knows a lot about
8	this. She is an experienced lawyer, has been
9	in Congress as a staffer for many, many years.
10	She points out that the statute
11	gives NIOSH two equal options. One is dose
12	reconstruction, where the other is assignment
13	to the SEC. But one is not dependent on the
14	other, and that, I think, is a very
15	significant change that has to take place in
16	this program. The SEC option is not depending
17	on the DR option failing.
18	It is important to raise this
19	issue because, as long as the SEC only comes
20	after the DR failure, then timeliness can
21	never be accomplished in this process.

I also urge you to take seriously

2	as the second phase of this 10-year review,
3	which, presumably, then, would be much more
4	extensive. And I hope that will take into
5	account scientific quality as well and
6	fairness and uniformity in the program. As
7	far as I know, there has been no attempt to
8	validate whether this program operates fairly
9	or is valid for all participants.
10	CPWR submitted fairly extensive
11	comments to the docket on this review and
12	provides an evaluation framework that you may
13	want to consider. I hope that you all will
14	work with NIOSH to develop a more detailed
15	framework for its second evaluation that will
16	be focusing on the validity, the scientific
17	validity and fairness of the program.
18	Now let me turn to the SEC
19	process. As I said, I am going to focus on
20	Fernald and Savannah River.
21	Let me first say that Fernald has
22	been with you for four and a half years by

the planning for the second, what's proposed

1	now, and you are coming up close to three
2	years on the Savannah River addition. By
3	comparison, I would like to note that the
4	Tacoma Narrows Bridge was designed and built
5	in less time than that, and that is the
6	biggest suspension bridge that has been built
7	in 70 years.
8	I would like to start with Fernald
9	review. The Working group on it has worked
10	incredibly hard. It has met nine times,
11	according to my count.
12	And I would encourage all of you
13	to go to the transcript of the January 29,
14	2010 meeting and start focusing on page 162
15	and continue reading until page 231.
16	NIOSH has proposed that the SEC be
17	rejected because it says it can extrapolate
18	dose from workers with complete monitoring
19	that they have in the HSE 20 database, which
20	is the dose monitoring database for Fernald,
21	or the principal one.

Except as the NIOSH expert says,

1	HSE is very deficient for construction
2	workers. So they would likely have to
3	extrapolate from non-construction workers to
4	construction workers in the coworker model.
5	It is the same procedure that NIOSH is
6	essentially proposing to use at Savannah
7	River, and so I combined comments on these two
8	into one.
9	Now, at the January 29, 2010
LO	meeting, the Working group spent a very long
11	time, including those 150 pages or so,
L2	discussing whether this is valid, whether it
L3	is valid to make this extrapolation from other
L4	workers to construction workers, and how to
L5	come to grips with how you should deal with
L6	these construction worker cases.
L7	In this regard, I could offer
L8	three options to you, and I can only think of
L9	three.
20	First, you can try to create
21	within HSE 20, and the same thing at Savannah
2.2	River, a sub-database for construction trades

1	workers, a	nd then	extr	apolate	throu	gh th	nat
2	complete mo	nitoring	s expo	sure, an	d ther	n try	to
3	extrapolate	from i	t to	constru	ction	worke	ers

who are inadequately monitored.

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5 do that, however, you would 6 have to create а sub-database for approximately two dozen different trades that 7 are part of construction. You can't consider 8 9 construction just to be one big, uniform 10 group. There are all of these different trades that have vastly different ranges of 11 12 exposure and exposure experiences.

So, by the time you get dividing this subgroup into all of these different trades, and if you are going to control for age, maybe sex, and race, certainly, if you are going to do this, and time that they worked at the site, you are going to have so many cells that you couldn't possibly have enough people in each of the cells statistically-meaningful to make а extrapolation under any circumstances.

1	So, therefore, it is most likely
2	totally infeasible to use this approach. So
3	that's not going to work, I don't think.
4	The second option that NIOSH has
5	considered is to extrapolate from non-
6	construction workers and then use some sort of
7	a correction factor for the larger variance in
8	the range of those that construction workers
9	experience. To some extent, it has done this
LO	in TIB-52. It has talked about its adding a
11	correction factor at Savannah River.
L2	But no matter how you do that, you
L3	can't validate whether actually this
L4	correction factor is correct or not. And if
L5	you can't validate it, then you are not doing
L6	science. So that's not going to work, either,
L7	I don't think.
L8	And therefore, I come to the
L9	conclusion that the third and most scientific
20	option to deal with these construction workers
21	who lack complete monitoring is that you
2.2	simply refer them to the SEC. That at least

2	that comes into the kind of extrapolation that
3	is being discussed in these various models
4	that NIOSH has looked at.
5	Now let me finish up with the
6	Savannah River petition. It was submitted on
7	March no, let's see, on November 14, 2008.
8	NIOSH reviewed it and said it can reconstruct
9	dose for all construction workers and,
10	therefore, the SEC should be denied.
11	But it said it was going to
12	withhold judgment on one issue which had to do
13	with thorium exposure and see if you could
14	develop some model. So that took another year
15	and a half.
16	And on May 4 of this year, NIOSH
17	came out with this finding that said, gee,
18	actually, we can do something about these
19	thorium-exposed workers. This is an addendum
20	to their Petition Evaluation Report.
21	And they said they can do this by
22	developing a brand-new model in which it would

takes care of the problem of the arbitrariness

1	substitute	uranium	bioassav	data	for	the	lack

- of thorium bioassay data. In other words,
- 3 they said we can use uranium data to estimate
- 4 thorium risk.
- Now, presumably, NIOSH has agreed
- 6 that this is valid because you signed off on
- 7 it. So it must be that they think this is
- 8 valid science. I do not, or we do not.
- 9 Now I am not an expert on
- 10 radiation. I have made that clear before, and
- 11 I certainly don't know much about the
- 12 difference between thorium and uranium. But I
- 13 have a colleague at CPWR, [Identifying
- information redacted], who is. [Identifying
- information redacted] is not only a highly-
- 16 experienced industrial hygienist, but he has a
- 17 Ph.D. in radiation biology from the University
- of Rochester, where I believe we all agree
- 19 that they know the difference between uranium
- 20 and thorium.
- 21 He told me two things in
- 22 particular that he thought we should consider.

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1	First of all, in terms of physics, uranium
2	and thorium appear fairly similar. But in
3	terms of biology, there are some very big
4	differences, and that might be ascribed to the
5	fact that, as thorium decays, it converts to
6	radon, plutonium, and so much depends on how
7	pure the thorium is to begin with or how much
8	it has decayed, and so on, at the time of
9	exposure.
10	But the second thing that he said
11	is very important is that thorium acts
12	differently biologically than uranium. In
13	experimental studies, including studies of
14	dogs, they have found that thorium causes more
15	damage to the liver and to the kidney than
16	uranium.
17	So the question is, if we have two
18	exposures that appear differently but that
19	produce different outcomes or inputs sort
20	of the issue that I think David Richardson
21	raised earlier today how can we say that
22	this is a valid model for extrapolation?

1	We have to remind ourselves that
2	in this program it's not just about doses; it
3	is also about outcome and the missed cancers.
4	Cancers I do know something about, and I do
5	know how little we know about the biology of
6	cancers, including the radiation biology or
7	the relationship. We know that radiation
8	causes cancer, but we don't know how it causes
9	cancers and we don't know why some people
LO	exposed to radiation develop cancer and some
11	people similarly exposed to radiation do not
L2	develop cancer.
L3	So there is a very big problem in
L4	using this model for dose reconstruction, and
L5	I urge you to thoroughly review this model. I
L6	do not believe this model represents science.
L7	I believe it is bogus.
L8	First of all, we think it is
L9	unscientific. You guys can make the judgment
20	about that. But we know that there's
21	absolutely no way that it can be validated.
22	So, then, you all better make the judgment

1	about how you want to view something that is
2	not valid, that you don't know is valid or
3	not. Consequently, I think it should be
4	rejected as pseudo-science, but you can decide
5	for yourself about that.
6	Finally, I urge you to look at
7	Nancy Adams' Evaluation Report in the 10-year
8	review. She reports that since the start of
9	this program a total of 2,000, or 200,
10	roughly, claimants died in the period from the
11	time that their claim arrived at NIOSH and
12	before NIOSH finalized its review. That's
13	about 10 percent of all of the claimants that
14	died during this lengthy process that it has
15	taken.
16	Now you can say you can look at
17	that in two different ways. You can say,
18	well, all of these folks had cancer, and by
19	definition, they are, also, therefore, old.
20	So that may not be an unreasonable mortality.
21	But you can look at it in a very different
22	way and say a program that serves human beings

2	perfection of science.
3	It has to balance the needs of
4	science with the humanitarian needs that it
5	should afford the participants in the program.
6	I realize that is not an easy balance to
7	make, but I don't think so far either NIOSH or
8	this Board has done a very good job of
9	balancing those two things. And I think
LO	people have been sitting around for way too
L1	long.
L2	For construction trades workers, I
L3	don't know what's going to happen. Brad and
L4	the Working group at Fernald is going to meet
L5	again. They are probably going to wring their
L6	hands again. The Board has been wringing its
L7	hands about this for construction
L8	unmonitored or inadequately-monitored
L9	exposures now for eight years, and have come
20	to no conclusion about how to handle it.
21	So I think it's time to bring this
22	issue to a close. I think people who are in

has to take into account more than just the

1	this situation have a right to some sort of
2	closure to the process that you are dealing
3	with.
4	And I can only think, as I said,
5	of one way to do that, that will meet our
6	expectations in terms of science, and that is
7	to refer these cases to an SEC that is DOE-
8	wide and that covers any construction worker
9	at risk of inadequate or no dose records.
LO	Thank you very much for your time,
11	and I can answer questions, if you have any,
L2	or you can take it as it is.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
L4	I don't think we usually ask
L5	questions.
L6	I will add, though, one comment.
L7	If I understood what Dr. Wade was saying this
L8	morning, I do believe that the so-called
L9	docket on the 10-year review is sort of being
20	reopened for comment. So your comments or
21	that report would be, or anybody else's would

be, most welcome. I think that should be

1	available	verv	shortly
	avarrapic	V C L y	BIIOT CT 9 •

- 2 The next person to make public
- 3 comment is Malcolm Russell.
- 4 Mr. Russell? Okay.
- 5 MR. RUSSELL: Good afternoon,
- 6 Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health.
- 7 My name is Malcolm Russell. I am
- 8 a retired 37-year employee of AEC, CRDA, and
- 9 DOE prime contractors, including the SL-1
- 10 contractor, Combustion Engineering. I retired
- in 1995, asserted my 2,944 hours of unused
- 12 sick leave without any compensation. I am now
- a disgusted victim of the EEOICPA Part B claim
- 14 denial program. And I am still impaired by
- 15 and trying to rehab from eligible disease
- therapy I received in 2003.
- 17 The data I have seen indicates
- 18 most of the claims have been denied. The
- 19 claim processors kept requesting and I
- 20 obtained, at my expense, my physician's
- opinion on my eligible disease was a result of
- 22 my INL radiation exposure. None of my

1	physicians have that kind of expertise.
2	Also, they wouldn't consider my
3	three-year radiation exposure at a Connecticut
4	Naval Reactor Test Site under AEC
5	administration. And this is the basis of my
6	sarcastic program description.
7	What I believe is that all Part B
8	claimants with an eligible disease should
9	receive an award based on their calculated
10	Probability of Causation. And for myself,
11	that computation would be my Probability of
12	Causation which was 23.99 percent below the 50
13	percent threshold number. Out of 150,000, I
14	think that would be about \$72,000.
15	And applying a fair claimant award
16	criteria would probably resolve the problem of
17	totally denying claims with a calculated
18	Probability of Causation just slightly below
19	50 percent. It would also provide each
20	claimant some compensation for their expenses
21	in submitting a claim and of therapy for their
22	cancer or disease and their impairment caused

	1	by the	cancer	or	disease.	These	expenses	are
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- 2 not trivial and the impairments last until you
- 3 die.
- I submitted a written protest to
- 5 the Final Adjudication Branch after the
- 6 recommended claim denial was sent to me in
- 7 August of 2007 explaining my indignant feeling
- 8 that the Part B claim award criteria, \$150,000
- 9 for a greater than 50 percent Probability of
- 10 Causation, was unfair. And my protest was, of
- 11 course, denied, too.
- 12 I don't have the financial
- 13 resources or the patience to fight the
- 14 denials. I believe the many cases of claim
- 15 denial is an indication of how unfair this
- 16 Part B program is, and I am bewildered by the
- 17 Administrator's apparent pride in this
- 18 program, which has hurt so many INL worker
- 19 claimants.
- That's the end of my comments.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 22 you, Mr. Russell.

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1	Anybody else in the audience wish
2	to make public comments?
3	(No response.)
4	Okay. If not, then does anybody
5	on the telephone wish to make public comments?
6	(No response.)
7	I will ask once again, does
8	anybody on the phone wish to make public
9	comment?
10	MS. HAND: Yes. This is Donna
11	Hand again.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. All
13	right.
14	MS. HAND: Again, the issues that
15	I did not bring up or would like to elaborate
16	on a little bit more from last night.
17	For the people, I am Donna Hand.
18	I am a worker advocate and also authorized
19	representative for several claimants,
20	specifically the Pinellas Plant, but, also,
21	Oak Ridge, Savannah River, and Los Alamos.
22	The gentleman earlier had

1	mentioned about the Special Exposure Cohort
2	petition and how long it had been taking to do
3	that. On the Federal Registry, Volume No. 67,
4	No. 85, page 22319e, it states that the HHS
5	shall determine the dose reconstruction in a
6	timely manner and consider that petition in a
7	timely manner. If the data for the dose
8	reconstruction is not available at this time,
9	OCAS will, which is mandatory, proceed as if
10	no data is available to do a dose
11	reconstruction with sufficient accuracy and
12	grant the said petition.
13	This Board and NIOSH has been
14	working in the reverse ever since this
15	program. This is established in the Federal
16	Registry, and yet, it has been denied and has
17	been overlooked and omitted from the facts of
18	every single said petition.
19	Let's go on to injury. You have
20	issued a technical bulletin regarding wounds
21	and injury. You also have in your internal
22	dose to elaborate for wounds and injury.

Т	However, the professional judgment of Brian
2	Gleckler and Peter Darnell refuses to add on
3	these injuries or incidents, even when they
4	have documentation.
5	I have a gentleman that worked at
6	Savannah River. He had two incidents. One
7	was uranium and one was plutonium. That was
8	never put into his dose reconstruction, even
9	though the report came from the file that I
10	received from NIOSH, and that is how I found
11	out about it.
12	The Pinellas Plant, I have a
13	worker that was cut on radioactive-producing
14	equipment, as per the Technical Basis
15	Document. It showed that he was cut, and went
16	to the infirmary, on that equipment and was
17	cut very heavily. They refused to put that
18	dose into his dose reconstruction.
19	I have a janitor that picked up
20	radioactive waste and put it in a can. He
21	went to the infirmary twice. The infirmary
22	put on the record, "Cut with a classified

1	waste can." The Department of Labor, NIOSH,
2	and he has a statement that that can was full
3	with classified paper and not classified
4	products or anything else. So, therefore,
5	there was no radiation dose.
6	And unless I can prove that a
7	health physicist was called to the case, they
8	would not put that into the dose
9	reconstruction because, as far as they are
10	concerned, it was classified paper.
11	Now a cut that was extensive
12	enough to this gentlemen, who is 81, still has
13	a scar to this day on his hand from it, could
14	not have been a paper classified cut. But,
15	yet, you are not allowing those internal
16	doses, which would have been especially
17	alpha, go into his dose reconstruction.
18	This Board needs to address how
19	come you are issuing Technical Basis
20	Documents, you are issuing guidelines, but the
21	dose reconstruction people are not following

those guidelines. They say that it is all a

1	matter of professional judgment.
2	We have now David Shatto has told
3	us in a closeout interview, unless we can
4	prove and document that a person was exposed
5	to a specific incident, they will not consider
6	it as an incident, such as in the Pinellas
7	Plant, in the 108 area, the tubes were made of
8	glass and they broke quite frequently. They
9	had to clean up the glass. They were exposed
10	to the glass and the leaking. However, if I
11	cannot prove that that person was there at
12	that particular time frame, they will not
13	consider it.
14	So we have guidelines that you
15	guys have, right here, approved that's not
16	being followed on down by the dose
17	reconstruction people.
18	Thank you very much.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
20	Would anybody else on the
21	telephone like to make public comments?
22	(No response.)

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1	I'll ask again. Anybody else or
2	the telephone who would like to make a public
3	comment?
4	(No response.)
5	Okay. If not, then we will close
6	this public comment session.
7	Thank you all.
8	And we will adjourn until 8:30
9	tomorrow morning.
10	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
11	matter went off the record at 5:00 p.m.)
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