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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73rd MEETING

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2010

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The meeting convened at 8:15 a.m., Mountain Standard Time, in the Hilton Santa Fe, 100 Sandoval Street, Santa Fe, NM, 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

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PRESENT: (CONT.)

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 AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE BEAVERS, DANNY BROEHM, JASON, CDC BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH CARROLL, DENNIS, REUTERS CHAPMAN, RICHARD CORDOVA, PRISCILLA CORDOVA, ROSENDRE CORDOVAN, ROCINDO CORIZ, ELIAS CRUZ, RUBEN, CDC DOMINGUEZ, PRISCILLA ELLISON, CHRIS, DCAS ESTRADA, GERALDINE ESTRADA, ROBERT FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A GALLEGOS, BARBARA GALLEGOS, DANIEL GARCIA, PAUL GARLEY, ELOY GERDLIN, THERSA GLOVER, SAM, DCAS GONZALES, ALFRED GRIEGO, JOE GUTIERREZ, DAMIAN GUTIERREZ, LEROY HARVERY, JOHN HEMPERLY, BILLIE HERRERA, MARCELLA HEWLETT, A. HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS JACQUEZ-ORITZ, MICHELE, Office of Senator Tom Udall

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*Participating via telephone

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 8:15 a.m. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Why don't we get started? My name is Jim Melius and 4 welcome to this, the 73rd Meeting of the 5 Advisory Board on Radiation Health. 6 I think we were in Santa Fe once. I can't remember. 7 We've It has been while. been in 8 а Albuquerque recently. We move our meetings 9 10 around. 11 And let me start by turning over 12 to our executive secretary, Ted Katz, who will remind us of a bunch of stuff. 13 14 Thank you. MR. KATZ: Good 15 morning, everybody. Welcome, Board Members 16 and members of the public, staff, folks here in Santa Fe, Las Alamos and other sites as 17 well as people on the phone, I hope, from 18 around the country. 19 20 So just a few things to note for First, with your mikes, 21 Board Members. please, take care to speak into your mikes, 22

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especially for the people on the phone, so they can hear. You have a button on your mike and if you pull it forward, it's on. If you push it back, it's off. So if you are not being heard, that may be the issue.

6 Also, I handed out the papers on the 14 set of dose reconstructions which the 7 Board will be selecting this afternoon, Blue 8 Please, be careful with that paper, 9 Paper. 10 it's got Privacy Act information on it and turn it back in to me at the end of the 11 12 But, please, don't leave it about. meeting.

And I'll just note for the record, too, we have full Board attendance in the room, which is the first time we have managed to achieve that. Oh, actually, Dr. Lockey is not here, but I know he is here in the hotel. So anyway, it's nice to have everyone here in person.

20 So for folks on the phone, let me 21 ask that you -- first, if I could get someone 22 on the phone? Hold on one second. Jeremy,

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1 can you just give them a mike? Thanks.

2 Someone on the phone just let me 3 know that you can hear us clearly. Anybody? 4 PHONE PARTICIPANT: Loud and clear, Ted. 5 б MR. KATZ: Great. And you can 7 hear us clearly? 8 PHONE PARTICIPANT: Very, very good. 9 10 MR. KATZ: Super. Okay. Then let me ask people on the phone, please, mute your 11 12 phones except when we have public comment sessions or SEC sessions where there is an 13 14 opportunity for petitioner comment. If you 15 don't have a mute button on your phone, press 16 *6, that will mute your phone. If you want to 17 take it off of mute to address the Board, you press *6 again. But, please, keep your phones 18 19 on mute, because otherwise it's pretty 20 disruptive, especially for people trying to listen from other places in the country. 21

22 And also, don't put the call on

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hold at any point, because that is disruptive
 for everyone on the phone, in particular.
 Just hang up and dial back in if you need to
 leave the phone at some point.

5 And otherwise, the agenda is 6 yours, Dr. Melius.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And I'll 8 note for the record that Dr. Lockey has joined 9 us now.

10 And I will also note for those in the audience that we have a public comment 11 12 period scheduled at the end of the afternoon today starting around 5:30, depending on how 13 14 our agenda goes. And so we will be taking public comment there, though we will 15 be 16 hearing from some of the petitioners as we 17 discuss specific petitions during the day.

MR. KATZ: There is one more note. Please, sign in if you would like to comment during the public comment session and you are here, present, please, sign in. There is a

One more comment.

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18

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book out front at the desk in the hallway.
 So, please, sign in to comment. Thanks.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we will start and our first agenda item is a NIOSH 4 Program Update and Program Evaluation Update. 5 I believe Stu Hinnefeld is leading off. 6 Stu? 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, qood It's not snowing in 8 morning, everyone. 9 Cincinnati. I wasn't quite ready for this 10 morning.

11 So I'm here to give our status 12 update of current activities on the program. 13 In terms of program news, I didn't think of a 14 whole lot of stuff to include in program news 15 this time.

16 But I did want to mention that the 17 Senate passed, once again this year, а resolution to set aside a National Day of 18 19 Remembrance for those workers who worked on 20 the Manhattan Project and following the Manhattan Project for the Department of Energy 21 in working on the nuclear defense of the 22

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country. That day was October 30th of this
 year.

3 And there variety of а were ceremonies around the country commemorating 4 that at various times. So we did put on our 5 6 website, a page on our website, acknowledging 7 the day and the service of the employees to the country who participated in this program 8 9 and participated and continue have to 10 participate in this program or in the nuclear weapons defense of the country. 11

12 kind of Movina on to our 13 statistical account for how things are going with the program, this status was updated as 14 15 of the end of October. And as of that point, 16 you can see we are closing in very close to 17 33,000 cases having been referred for dose 18 reconstruction.

And that's almost exactly 600 cases more than the last time I addressed you, which was three months earlier. So we were eerily close to 200 a month over that period,

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which has been sort of a long-term trend or
 long-term average of new initial claims for
 years now.

are closing the gap 4 We on the unworked, you know, shortening the stack in 5 6 the in-box a little bit as time goes on. Some 7 91,000 cases have now been returned or 91 percent of the cases have been returned to the 8 Labor, that's 9 Department of up a couple 10 percent from three months ago.

11 You can see that the bulk went 12 with a dose reconstruction report and then a 13 couple categories of cases being pulled. The 14 bottom number, the 2,793 number of cases were 15 pulled for SEC that either have the potential 16 to be an SEC Class that has been added or 17 maybe already have been.

18 So seven percent of the cases 19 remain with us and then two percent of the 20 cases have been administratively closed. That 21 certainly happens when the claimant opts out 22 of the process and that's usually at OCAS-1

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stage, they decline to return the OCAS-1,
 because does reconstruction, in many cases
 because dose reconstruction didn't come up
 with a favorable outcome and they essentially
 opt out.

б Anyone whose case has been closed can reopen it either by sending us an OCAS-1 7 and we will reopen the case and send it to the 8 Labor if 9 Department of or they provide additional information relevant to their dose 10 11 reconstruction that we didn't have ahead of time, we would reopen the case and rework the 12 dose reconstruction in that case. 13

14 So it says closed, but closed 15 isn't really closed and locked or anything.

16 And this is just a pie chart 17 showing the previous information in a graphic 18 form and the large group or the largest piece, 19 of course, by far being the ones that are 20 complete.

21 Really, the work that is remaining 22 are just the final two categories, the cases

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active and the cases pending. And those are the two little slices of the pie, closest to 12:00 and on the 11:00 side. I would tell you what colors those were, but I can't tell what colors those are. So you will have to figure that out on your own.

the active cases, these are 7 Of some 2,400 cases still with us. 49 are in the 8 9 dose reconstruction process and that's sort of 10 an administrative accounting or process accounting step that we keep track of. 11 That 12 means it is the responsibility of a dose 13 reconstructor, someone who does the dose reconstruction has that case in their inbox. 14

There are quite a number of cases when this was counted that were in the hands of claimants waiting for an OCAS-1 to be returned or for additional information if they had information that we didn't have available to us in dose reconstruction.

21 And then there are about 1,700 22 cases that we are, essentially, doing the case

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development, gathering information and have 1 2 not yet been assigned to a dose reconstructor. 3 You know, one of our is cases if 4 pending, which means there is some technical reason 5 why that case can't qo 6 forward for the time being, we have to go do something in order to allow that case to go 7

8 forward.

9 some of those You can see are 10 cases that we believe are going to be in SEC 11 Classes that we will be recommending, many of 12 those we will be recommending today. The non-13 SEC pending DR methodology would be the cases 14 that don't appear to qualify for the SEC, 15 because they don't have one of the SEC listed 16 cancers that would fall into the same category 17 of Classes that expect to present we or 18 recommendations we expect to present.

19 COI issue is a close out interview 20 issue and that is when we have sent a draft 21 dose reconstruction to the claimant. We have 22 one with a blank OCAS-1. And they said well,

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1 wait a minute, then we have a conversation 2 with them to close out the case before we ask 3 them to send the OCAS-1 back. And they will raise information, at that point, that may be 4 relevant to the dose reconstruction that we 5 6 didn't have before and so we are chasing down that information and doing some additional 7 research on those. 8

25 9 have where made We we 10 additional data requests, those are typically supplemental data requests to the Department 11 12 And then the Technical Basis of Energy. Document issue, I think, sort of falls in. 13 Т think those are probably miscoded. 14 I think 15 those are probably the non-SEC cases.

And as to outcomes, we have been right around 30 percent. For a long time in the program, about 30 percent of the cases appear to have a PoC value greater than 50 percent and some 70 percent of the completed dose reconstructions. Some have an apparent PoC less than 50 percent.

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And these are the distributions. That chart doesn't really change. The large number that is already in the population there, the 600 or so we add every quarter doesn't really change the shape of that.

б This is the submittals versus 7 production chart. I haven't had this up here for a couple of times because I was having a 8 little trouble getting the data that made 9 10 sense. These are quarterly data points by the 11 way, so you can see for several years now, the 12 receipt rate from new cases coming in has varied between about 400, 800 and kind of 13 14 floating around the 600 number, which we 15 consider kind of our long-term average 16 quarterly intake, you know, 200 a month.

17 Obviously, there was a big influx at the start. We weren't putting anything out 18 19 at the start and that led to that huge 20 backlog, which we now have pretty much worked We're getting it down to about a year. 21 on. We would like to be better than that. 22

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We have an objective of completing 1 2 dose reconstructions within a year of when we 3 got them. And so this is a tally of how that When you sort the claims by tracking 4 works. them, when the tracking numbers are assigned 5 6 chronologically, first case then got number one and the 30,000th case then got 7 number 30,000. 8

9 So you can see since the time that 10 we have adopted the objective of getting done within a year, we are getting pretty close to 11 12 Now, this is of the cases that have that. been done for the 30,000 to -- you know, the 13 greater than 30,000 bar, the last bar. 14 Not 15 every claim that is higher than 30,000 has 16 been done. So this is 98 percent of the ones 17 that have been done were done within a year.

18 Now, at the last meeting, Ι 19 believe I was asked, I know I was asked, to 20 report on early claims, which we had done for 21 long time on our reports and these а 22 statistics. Now, we have gotten away from it

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because we had adopted the policy of trying to
 do them within a year. And so we were kind of
 tracking things a different way.

4 So I have gone back and we have 5 pulled out some status then of these smaller 6 groups of earliest claims. And these are the 7 first 1,000.

8 You can see we can account, you 9 know, all 1,000 of them there, 975 are at DOL, 10 22 are with us, 16 of those have been administratively closed. So, essentially, we 11 feel like those are done unless the claimant 12 files additional information or sends in the 13 14 OCAS-1.

15 And then there are -- two DRs with 16 the claimants. The next one is just supposed 17 to say four DRs in process, not process 18 claims. It's in process. And the two with 19 claimants means we have а draft dose 20 reconstruction in the hands of a claimant at the time we ran these statistics. 21

22 These are all returns. These

21

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cases all had dose reconstructions at one time and they were returned to us by the Department of Labor. Usually, that's for an additional cancer diagnosis or a change in the employment information. And those were all returned within the past year.

7 So, you know, cases like that, we 8 figure we are always going to get the cases 9 returned and it can be years from the first 10 time we received it when we get that DOL 11 returned back. So those are still within the 12 one year from the most recent time they were 13 referred to us.

Three of the claim numbers out of 14 15 the first 1,000 were deleted because early on 16 in the program as things were trying to get 17 sorted out, few were referred а to ນຮ erroneously. For instance, the same claim was 18 19 referred to us twice and we would enter it 20 into our tracking system before recognizing that we already had it. So it got a second 21 22 number.

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1 There were some beryllium cases 2 referred to us by mistake. And then there 3 were some statutory SEC cases referred to us 4 by mistake.

In the first 5,000, the statistics 5 are fairly similar, conservatively more still 6 7 at NIOSH, but again the overwhelming majority are administratively closed cases. And the 8 9 ones that are -- there are 15 with claimants, 10 meaning the draft dose reconstruction is back 11 with the claimant. And then 18 in process, that means it's not with the claimant. 12

In all of those instances, all of 13 14 those 33 cases, these are reworked cases. In 15 other words, there has been a previous dose 16 reconstruction to the claimant and the Department of Labor has returned the case to 17 after we had sent them a final dose 18 us 19 reconstruction. Again, typically because of 20 an additional cancer diagnosis or a change of employment information. 21

22 And there were 19 of the first

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1,000 claims that were deleted because of the
 situations I described on the last slide.

And then we went ahead and looked at the first 1,000 claims. This is as far as I go with this. I can go farther if anybody wants, but not today.

Again, the overwhelming majority 7 are back at the DOL by the three avenues they 8 large 9 back. А fairly number qo are administratively closed. 10 There are 34 DRs with the claimants. Three of 11 those are 12 initials, meaning that they had not had an 13 additional dose reconstruction before. Т 14 think these may relate to maybe non-SEC cancer 15 cases from SECs that were added fairly 16 recently, you know, that may be the category 17 there.

And then for the ones in process, there are five that have not been -- that are not reworks. You know, the bulk of these, the And the 52 are DR reworks and they have been returned to us within the past year. But

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1 there are five that are not.

2	A couple of those, at least, are
3	from GE Evendale and I believe those are all
4	actually represented by the various SEC
5	Classes that we have, you know, have either
6	recommended or will recommend today. And then
7	there are a total of 30 members that were
8	deleted because of the reasons I described
9	earlier in the first 10,000 claims.
10	I wanted to mention a little bit
11	about a process that we have adopted quite a
12	while ago and I don't think I have never
13	really reported on it and that's the expedited
14	claim process.
15	We have agreed with the Department
16	of Labor that if the Department of Labor
17	determines or receives information that a
18	claimant is in particularly ill health,
19	meaning probably near death, you know, that we
20	would try to expedite the claim in order to
21	get an answer before the claimant dies.

22 And so we have established a

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process for keeping track of how we are doing on those cases. We would try to expedite it if we could. We established a process for keeping track of how we do on those expedited cases in March of 2009.

6 And since that date, you can see 115 requests and 111 distinct claims. 7 And what happens there is we may accelerate the 8 claim and then something changes and it comes 9 10 back and we try to expedite it yet again. 11 Most of those have been approved and sent. We have managed to do most of them. 12

Here is how the -- now it says approved. That just means -- that doesn't mean it was a positive outcome. That just means the dose reconstruction got done.

Here is how the requests have come in. You can see it seems like we get a minimum of two a month. Our highest number was 10.

21 This is only -- I mean, it's 22 important to these particular claimants. This

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is not a large body of claims. It does, 1 2 however, require specific dose reconstruction 3 manpower effort to have people available to do expedited claims as they come in. 4 And so taking it interrupts what would 5 be the 6 priority that we would be working on otherwise. 7

Here is the time to complete in 8 bar graph form. Generally when it goes out, 9 10 you know, beyond really, you know, 20 -probably if it goes out much beyond 25 days, 11 there is either -- we either don't have all 12 13 the information or, for instance, we will often get an expedited request when the claim 14 15 comes in the door for the first time.

And we did not even ask for the exposure history. So there are some cases we have to ask for the exposure history and things of that sort. There may be claims that we actually expedited that we just can't do, that we feel like, you know, for instance, this could be part of an SEC Class that we

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feel like we can't do it, but it hasn't been
 recommended or hasn't become effective yet.

3 So there are some cases and it 4 goes beyond about 25 days, those are probably 5 the situations that apply. If we can do it, 6 we get it done pretty quick. And you can see 7 a few of them get done in even less than five 8 days.

9 for DOE responses to requests 10 exposure records. This is their performance as of October 31st 11 in terms of number of 12 outstanding requests and number of requests 13 greater than 60 days. This is not quite as good as the last quarter slide. 14 I don't have those numbers in front of me, but I know it's 15 16 not quite as good.

17 A couple of reasons for that. One of the big reasons was that we have gotten --18 19 during the effective time period, we got an influx of Brookhaven claims. I think there 20 21 has been additional publicity around Brookhaven because of the SEC Class and more 22

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1 people maybe becoming aware of the program.

2 So we have gotten some additional 3 claims that would -- that don't qualify for the SEC, that's why they came to us for dose 4 reconstruction and we have requested exposure 5 6 information. And Brookhaven, as you will 7 recall, records keeping system is not -- isn't the best one out there. And so they are 8 struggling to respond to our request in many 9 10 cases, as well as keep up with the research 11 that continues to go on in completing the discussion at Brookhaven. 12

And finally, getting down to the Special Exposure Cohort statistics, here are the -- here is a count of the petitions. 180 petitions have been received. Three are in the qualification process and 109 qualified.

Now, I know these numbers don't add up to 180, that's because of some things being merged. You know, we have petitions that get merged together. And so somehow they don't get caught in the count here.

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1 So anyway, that is how they break 2 out the various categories of evaluation and 3 stage. And 66 cases have been added since the 4 start, since the rule went into effect that 5 allowed us to start adding SEC Classes and we 6 were able to actually do some.

Basically, even between the 83.13 7 and 83.14 process, these are workers from 51 8 9 sites, that's because we have had multiple 10 Classes sometimes for the same site. And there is a potential as many as 4,429 claims. 11 12 Now, that is probably the high side of the 13 claims that we saw, because there may be some 14 cases that look originally like they may 15 qualify, but they don't. So that's a little 16 higher than probably the actual number.

17 trying to remember the six I'm cases that have been added since the last 18 Let's see, I think it is Downey and 19 report. 20 Soto. Ι know two of the California De facilities there by -- in the Simi Valley were 21 added, BWXT. There is a Los Alamos Class 22

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added, University of Rochester, Bethlehem
 Steel, Mound and the St. Louis Airport.

3 So it's nice to have notes. I 4 couldn't figure out how to make them show on 5 my screen here. And I believe that might be 6 it, right? So are there questions or 7 comments?

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Stu. 9 Any questions for Stu? We want one of those 10 answer people that, you know, come up and 11 whenever you have a question I can't -- you 12 know?

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I don't know how I ever got by without one, to be completely honest with you, because I --

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks. Board 17 Members have questions for Stu? I didn't mean 18 to get off track. Yes, Paul?

19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Not really a 20 question, but a comment. I was pleased to see 21 the figures on the expedited cases. I had 22 forgotten that you were doing that and I think

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we would like to commend NIOSH for moving
 ahead on that and for the, it looked like,
 pretty good statistics on handling those.

4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I quess I have a question, Stu. And that is I'm trying to 5 6 figure out in these ones that you have sort of -- the first 1,000, 5,000 or 10,000 sort of 7 reserved as, you know, potential SEC cases and 8 so forth, how many of those represent sites 9 10 where we are -- you are now sort of catching 11 up with having -- they have no Site Profile 12 and this is -- you know, we're still trying to 13 catch up with them through an 83.14 or some other way of dealing with that, with those 14 15 particular claims.

Have we sort of cleared those up or are there a few more that are waiting to come forward?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I believe that the total population of cases, of those Classes -

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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The 1 MR. HINNEFELD: total 2 finishing up is done at this meeting. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: If, you know, based on recommendations, what comes out --5 6 maybe not what comes out of this meeting --7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MR. HINNEFELD: But one exception 8 will be GE Evendale, which I don't expect 9 10 there will be, you know, based on some recent correspondence, clearly, there doesn't seem 11 12 there will be any action at this meeting. 13 But other Classes that we're 14 representing with a recommendation at this 15 meeting, I believe clears up the remainder. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Because 17 those tend to be some of the older initial claim forms. And really they have sort of sat 18 19 around because there were sites without a lot 20 of claims, but also sites without enough information to --21

22 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: A fair effort to 1 get started with those and that's why I was 2 3 asking. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. One example 5 that falls in there is this Texas City 6 Chemical which we have essentially changed position on because of radon model and radon 7 situation at Blockson. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. 10 MR. HINNEFELD: And SO that 11 represents one of them. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Simonds Saw is another. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Simonds, BWXT -14 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, right. 16 MR. HINNEFELD: Represents some of 17 the oldest ones. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 18 19 MR. HINNEFELD: And that's where we had recommended the first two operational 20 periods previously, didn't recommend the third 21 and then ultimately decided, you know, part of 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 this third one we re going to recommend adding 2 part of this third that we are doing now at 3 this meeting. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 4 Yes. HINNEFELD: So those are a 5 MR. 6 couple of things that --7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Kind of hung on a 8 MR. HINNEFELD: 9 little longer than we had hoped, because we 10 had really hoped to be done by this time. We 11 have gone through that research. But we think we are -- at least everything is out --12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: You know, in front 14 15 now out to the Board. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Any other Board Members with questions? Yes, David? 17 MEMBER RICHARDSON: I was trying 18 19 to get back to a slide, but I broke Henry's 20 computer. You had a slide up there that showed kind of the number of claims in and the 21 number of claims processed by quarter going 22

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1 back to maybe 2002.

And my recollection of how that picture looked, it was a big bolus of claims received. And then the kind of final DR reports are exceeding the number received for a period.

7 And over the last three or four 8 quarters, you described that you are at this 9 kind of steady state where there is about 600 10 cases being received. And it looks like the 11 number of DR reports is slightly above that, 12 but it's not greatly exceeding.

So you had this period of catch-up 13 where you got rid of a lot of backlog, but if 14 I was interpreting that picture now, it sort 15 16 of seems like there is a steady state where 17 the number coming in and the number going out are relatively similar in magnitude and it's 18 19 going to take a very long time actually to 20 finish the catch-up with the last 3,000 or so that are outstanding, because maybe 600 are 21 coming in and 650 are going out. 22

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So is there a projection for when 1 2 actually you would be at a steady state where 3 you are caught up and we're just dealing with the numbers in and the numbers out each month? 4 HINNEFELD: Well, I don't 5 MR. 6 know. We have not projected that. 7 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Because given

8 that there is 3,000 out, it would actually be 9 nice to see that this was several hundred 10 above the number coming in.

11 MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

12 MEMBER RICHARDSON: You would be--13 MR. HINNEFELD: We are, you know, 14 maintaining above the number coming in and we intend to -- you know, in order to shorten the 15 16 time frame to nine months, you know, like right now we are at 12 months at our target. 17 By the middle of next year, we have -- we 18 19 adopt the target of trying to get that by nine 20 months.

21 In order to do that, you have to 22 work ahead. You know, you have to do it

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1 faster than they are coming in.

2 Part of what influences the rate 3 at which we can close that gap is, guite frankly, the amount of resources available for 4 the administration of the program. You know, 5 6 there are no limits on the amount paid in 7 compensation. We don't have to worry about But there is a limit on how much we can 8 that. to spend do the work to do the dose 9 10 reconstructions and the cyber search and the Subcommittee support. 11

And so that's sort of the limit. 12 13 That's essentially the limiting factor to how 14 much time, how many resources we have to spend 15 on it. But no, we have not projected. And 16 projecting, actually, you know, catching up is always sort of difficult, because there is --17 you are never going to be able to send a case 18 19 out within a couple days of getting it in if you have to ask for exposure information when 20 the case comes in. 21

22 So there is sort of a built-in two

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1 month expectation in a good situation to have 2 the case get the information and get the whole 3 case assembled. And then if there is -- if 4 it's a particularly difficult case, then you 5 have still got some work on top of that.

6 So Ι have been asked about the theoretical minimum of how -- what's the best 7 you can make? Well, if we 8 get a dose reconstruction in that does require 9 not 10 exposure history requests, for instance, it's from a site, an AWE site where we don't have 11 12 any way to get exposure records, those can be 13 -- you know, theoretically, from there it's 14 just a few days, because you do the interview. 15 You have the interview checked by the 16 claimant for accuracy, so there is some days 17 involved in that.

You do the dose reconstruction in a relatively straightforward period of time, it can be done in just a few days. So there is a theoretical minimum of a few days. But a realistic theoretical minimum is maybe on the

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1 order of six months by the time you got -- you 2 know, if you are talking about any claim where 3 you have to make a exposure history request, it may be a fairly difficult claim to do. 4 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Is there --5 6 could you help me understand the picture for the first one of 2005, 2006 and 2007, where 7 there is about 1,200 --8 9 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 10 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Final reports being issued? And then it dropped starting in 11 2007/2008 where it drops, is that a reduction 12 13 in resources available to you administratively 14 to do the processing work or was that a 15 process change? 16 MR. HINNEFELD: No, that was 17 largely resource-driven. Our annual funding level has been relatively constant. 18 The 19 earliest years it wasn't as high as it has 20 been for the last few, but we have been relatively flat in terms of our funding for 21

22 several years.

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1 And early on, we had no mechanism 2 in place, you know, machinery in place and we 3 weren't spending anywhere near what was, essentially, allotted. And so we were allowed 4 to carry it over. We have at least that going 5 6 for us, we can carry it from one year to the 7 next.

8 So going into that period of time, 9 we had a large amount of carry over and we 10 could spend a lot more money and we actually 11 did spend a lot more money at that time. I 12 would, you know going from memory here, say 13 maybe 75 percent more per year than what we 14 can spend now.

15 So there was a period of very high 16 expenditure until we used up the carry over. 17 And so once we used up the carry over, then we had pretty precipitously came back down to the 18 19 annual allotment rate. So that kind of 20 explains that big bolus area.

21 It was not a particular process 22 change. It was really a matter of resource

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1 availability.

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other3 questions? Henry?

4 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, Stu, I seem 5 to recall some time ago you had kind of a work 6 plan projecting out, you know, the catch-up 7 and all that. Is this pretty much on track 8 with what your expectations were?

9 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I mean, I 10 don't know what we have ever said that we will 11 be caught up on this day, because like I said, 12 it's really hard to define what does caught up 13 mean in terms of, you know, how quickly they 14 go out.

15 But on our production we are 16 pathway to shorten the time frame that it 17 takes us to do a dose reconstruction. And in so doing, at some point, as you continue to 18 19 shorten that time period, eventually you are going to get to a point where it is almost not 20 possible to shorten it any more. 21

22 So I don't know that we ever

42

1 projected a caught up date or we may have 2 projected that we would have worked off the 3 backlog by such and such a time, but I don't 4 know what I would say today to that. It's 5 just a little difficult in defining the end 6 point.

I would 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, just say going back in time, for a while, it 8 was at least clear to me that the time -- the 9 10 average time to reduce -- to produce a dose reconstruction was going down, but that was 11 12 mainly because there was an emphasis on easier 13 cases and on -- so cases coming in that were-they were ready to do and could handle quickly 14 15 were -- appeared to be getting a priority at 16 the expense of the older cases that were more difficult, that first 1,000 or first 5,000. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, that --18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think that 20 they then directed more resources and effort at the early cases, which, you know, were 21 difficult. 22

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And some just 3 took time to develop Site Profiles, collect information, but there is also a question of 4 where you put resources. And I think now the 5 6 question is can they transition, presumably. if all the sites have been addressed? 7 I mean, there is always going to 8 be something new coming in. 9 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 11 all CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But the older sites have been addressed and that was 12 13 my earlier question. But then I think it is 14 sort of how do you reach sort of a steady 15 state that, you know, deals with, you know, 16 some backlog and some catch-up that will be 17 necessary, but also, you know, sort of does that in line with what resources are available 18 19 and sort of figure out what the right balance 20 is going forward.

21 MR. HINNEFELD: That was a very 22 good point.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And it is hard 2 to get at that, some of the data shown, 3 because it changes over time.

4 MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And it's a 6 difficult picture.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, there was an 7 important point that I forgot. That you made 8 there, Dr. Melius, is that there were some 9 10 cases that were pretty easy. And when we were 11 trying to finish the -- you know, the main objective for a while was let's reduce this 12 13 backlog of claims. And so you pick easy 14 claims and you go do those.

15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. HINNEFELD: And then it has only been more recently that we have really switched to let's get the oldest ones done.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And that's 20 why I mean if you went back a year or 21 something and you looked at that first 1,000, 22 there were people that had been there for a

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long time and there weren't Site Profiles.
 There was no way of taking care of those
 people and I think that effort has been made
 now.

5 So whatever site you are at, 6 basically, you are being addressed. So I 7 think they have done a good job of clearing 8 out those early cases and we will see.

9 Anybody else with questions? 10 Okay. Thanks, Stu. We will now hear from Dr. 11 Wade on the Program Evaluation.

Good morning. 12 DR. WADE: It's a 13 pleasure to see you and I'll be very brief in 14 Ι have mγ comments. no new content 15 information to share with you in terms of the drafts that we have discussed earlier. 16

I would like to give you a brief update of where we are and remind you a little bit of the program review and what it is, so you can keep that fresh in your mind.

21 The program review is something 22 commissioned by the NIOSH Director to look

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1 back at 10 years of work by the Agency in this 2 It is going to take place in two area. 3 The first phase intended to be a phases. data-driven exploration of aspects of program 4 aspects of those 5 performance and program 6 performance are individual dose reconstructions, Special Exposure Cohorts, the 7 timeliness of program accomplishment, the 8 9 science of the program and the customer 10 service aspects of it.

11 Phase 1 will be followed by a 12 Phase 2 where, based upon the results of those 13 reports, the NIOSH Director and senior NIOSH 14 leaders will look at making recommended 15 changes in the program you just talked about. 16 These issues of timeliness going from the 17 early stages of the program when the mandate was to get as many done as possible to the 18 19 current time where it's about getting 20 everything done and getting the oldest done. issues really need to be 21 Those

22 addressed from a policy perspective and that

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2 With regard to Phase 1, all of the 3 drafts of the Phase 1 reports have been 4 completed and they are in various stages of 5 review. Let me remind you of those stages of 6 review.

the 7 Two of them, dose reconstruction and the timeliness reports have 8 been shared with you. 9 Comments have been They are now or will very soon be 10 received. on the public docket accepting additional 11 Once we have allowed a reasonable 12 comments. 13 period for those comments to be received, second drafts will be issued and those two 14 15 reports, Phase 1 reports, will be deemed to be 16 complete.

There is a Phase 1 report that you have seen with regard to Special Exposure Cohorts that is being redrafted. Once it is completed, the redraft is completed, it has gone through review, it will appear on the docket and public comment accepted.

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1 There are two reports, the Science 2 Report and the Customer Service Report owing 3 to the fact that they have been authored by 4 NIOSH employees. These other three have been 5 offered by NIOSH contractors.

6 The NIOSH reports need to go through an internal review. 7 They have been drafted. They are in internal review. 8 Once that internal review is complete, you will 9 10 receive copies of them. They will appear on 11 will again await public the docket and 12 comment.

It is my sincere, but naive hope 13 that all of these things will be on the public 14 15 -- before the public view by the end of this 16 calendar vear and we can move towards 17 finalizing those reports and allow Dr. Howard to move into the really important aspect of 18 19 this, which is the setting of policy based 20 upon the things we have learned.

21 It's Dr. Howard's commitment to 22 involve the Board at each and every step along

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1 the way and, hence, you have to listen to me 2 at each meeting with my somewhat boring 3 reports. But it is important that we keep that in front of the Board and that the Board 4 be intimately involved, not only in the review 5 the background material, but certainly 6 of 7 heavily involved in the exploration of program modifications and improvements that need to 8 9 come.

10 So that's where we are. You know, 11 I'll visit with you again in February and 12 hopefully everything will be before your eyes, 13 in terms of the Phase 1 content. And it is a 14 pleasure to see you all again.

15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think I can 16 speak for the Board. It's a pleasure to see 17 you, too. I have one question. And the 18 Science Report is the report being authored by 19 whom?

20 DR. WADE: Oh, it's Doug Daniels 21 and Dr. Henry Spitz.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

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1DR.WADE:Universityof2Cincinnati.Henry turns out to be an employee3of NIOSH, although he is at the university.4He is a part-time employee of NIOSH.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That was 6 my confusion.

I was hoping he 7 DR. WADE: Yes. was a contractor, but, technically, he is not. 8 And the customer service is being written by 9 10 an old friend of ours, Chia-Chia Chang, if you 11 remember from the early days back from her And she has offered the customer 12 training. 13 service.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay. 15 Other questions for Lew? So you will send us 16 out a reminder when it is time for us to look 17 at the docket?

DR. WADE: Yes. We will send youthe reports.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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21 DR. WADE: You won't have to find 22 them. We will send you the reports.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 2 DR. WADE: We will notify you that 3 they are on the docket. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 And I believe last meeting, 5 at our Ι know Ι 6 submitted comments to the docket. I think -believe others have also. 7 Yes, we have a number 8 DR. WADE: of Board Members' comments have been received 9 10 and they are being worked on. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 12 DR. WADE: of them very Some 13 thought provoking. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. 15 Okay. No questions? Thank you, Lew. 16 DR. WADE: Thank you. And are 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. our electronic problems taken care of? 18 19 MEMBER MUNN: I think so. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. The switch had been 21 MEMBER MUNN: turned off. It was a major problem. 22

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I'm glad 2 that we had a nuclear engineer here. 3 MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Finding the switch was not easy. 4 5 (Off the record comments.) б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we will now 7 hear from the Department of Labor, a program update and Rachel Leiton is here. Welcome, 8 I saw you briefly at the last meeting 9 Rachel. 10 in the other room. 11 MS. LEITON: Yes. MELIUS: 12 Competing CHAIRMAN 13 meetings. 14 MS. LEITON: Yes, I haven't been I'm glad I 15 here for a while. had the 16 opportunity to do it this time. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I able 18 MS. LEITON: was to 19 actually go on tour of the Los Alamos facility 20 yesterday. That was really interesting and I'm glad I got to do that. It's always good 21 to get out there and see what we are actually 22

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1 dealing with.

just going 2 Okay. I'm to qo 3 through an overview of the program. Most of you are familiar with that, but just so that 4 we can just walk through that a little bit and 5 6 then I know some of you are interested in talking about the SEC Class definitions and 7 how DOL deals with those, as well as briefly 8 9 on the graduate students issue and go through 10 some statistics that we have.

11 The EEOICPA was enacted in October 12 of 2000, that, at the time, was Part B, which 13 is a mandatory federal entitlement program, 14 and Part D, which was administered by the 15 Department of Energy, which was, essentially, 16 a State Workers' Compensation Program, which 17 at the end of the process, they were supposed able obtain 18 to be to State Workers' 19 Compensation, the claimants were.

In October of 2004, Congress changed that an abolished Part D, created a new Part E, which is a federal program, and

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transferred that to the Department of Labor.
And since that time, 138,000 cases have been
filed and we have paid over \$6.3 billion in
compensation.

There 5 several different are 6 agencies involved, obviously, in this program. 7 The Department of Labor administers the program, but we obtain information 8 from 9 Department of Energy for employment 10 verification, obviously, HHS, NIOSH is 11 involved in the dose reconstruction process 12 and we work with the Department of Justice for 13 the RECA claims, which is the Radiation 14 Exposure Compensation Act claims.

We have several district offices where the claims are actually processed. Washington, D.C. that's where most of our Final Adjudication Branch is and then our district offices in Jacksonville, Cleveland, Denver and Seattle.

21 As I indicated, we have paid \$6.3 22 billion in total compensation. That breaks

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down to \$3.6 in Part B, \$2.1 in Part E and
 \$611 million in medical benefits.

3 We have paid 63,000 almost 64,000 payees in the program. That breaks down to 4 cases which is 47,508. As you may know, there 5 6 is a case and there is a payee. There is claimants versus cases. The claimants are the 7 survivors oftentimes. There is one case with 8 the employee, so that's why you will see a 9 difference between cases and payees. 10

11 There is about 60 percent Part B 12 cases and 40 percent Part E cases.

Eligibility. Basically, there are a couple of differences. Obviously, major differences in Part B and Part E. There are--Part B covers -- Part B and E both cover DOE contractors and subcontractors, but for DOE federal employees, they are only covered by Part B, not by Part E.

Atomic Weapons Employees are only covered under Part B, not Part E. And beryllium vendors are also only covered under

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1 Part B. RECA is covered under both parts.

The major difference in the Part B and Part E is the conditions that are covered. Part E pretty much anything is covered as long as we can establish that it is related to toxic substance exposure. Under Part B, it is only chronic beryllium disease, beryllium sensitivity, chronic silicosis and cancer.

definitions 9 Survivor is also 10 different between Part B and Part E. Under both parts, the spouse at the time of death is 11 12 covered. Under Part B, the adult children are 13 covered. Under Part E, you have to have been 14 under the age of 18, under the age of 23 and a full-time student or any age if incapable of 15 16 self-support.

Benefits that are payable under Benefits that are payable under Part B it's \$150,000 to the employee, plus the survivor. For RECA claims, they already get \$100,000 from the Department of Justice, so we pay the other \$50,000. Under Part E, it is impairment, which is \$2,500 per percentage of

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impairment, which is, basically, a percentage
 of whole body impairment based on the AMA
 guides.

4 We also pay wage loss between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per year depending on the 5 level of wage loss the individual sustained. 6 And the survivor gets \$125,000 under Part E 7 only if the condition is related to the death. 8 There is a \$400,000 cap for B and E combined. 9 10 Verifying employment is one of our challenges, obviously, because a lot of the 11 12 records are old. We can't always get what we 13 need, but we do as much as we possibly can to verify the employment that is claimed. 14

15 The first step is, obviously, 16 going to the Department of Energy. We have an 17 EE-5, which is an Employment Verification Form, and they have various points of contacts 18 19 for us to go to. Our claims examiners know those POCs and will send these forms to them 20 to obtain whatever evidence they can give to 21 22 us.

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1 We also go to ORISE. We have a 2 database that we are able to use to look up 3 employees to see if they are in there, to see if they work there. We also go to the Center 4 to Protect Workers' Rights. It's a slightly 5 6 different name now, but, basically, they provide us with union records whenever we --7 they have something to help us place the 8 person there, that sort of thing. 9

10 Corporate verifiers. We have been supplied with names of the corporate verifiers 11 12 from the Department of Energy, so we go to 13 them. We also qo to Social Security Administration sometimes to verify employment, 14 15 sometimes for wage loss information.

And we also will take affidavits 16 17 from coworkers, supervisors who were there at the time, if we can't get anything else or if 18 19 the claimant can provide us with that information. 20

21 Verifying toxic exposure is also a22 challenge for us, but we have our resource

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centers throughout the country. They conduct 1 2 the occupational history questionnaires, which 3 are similar to some of the -- probably the interviews that NIOSH does, but it is very 4 employees extensive and asks the 5 the or 6 survivors a whole series of questions to find 7 out what they believe they were exposed to, what their labor categories were, that sort of 8 thing. 9

10 We also have developed what is called the Site Exposure Matrices for Part E. 11 12 And, basically, it's a database that was 13 developed as a result of roundtable meetings that we had with the employees, review of DOE 14 15 records. We had a lot of people go out, our 16 people, and try to gather as much information 17 as possible about what was in these buildings, what labor categories were there. 18

And so this database captures as much as we have gathered thus far on that sort of thing. So our claims examiners can go to use this as a tool to help us assist the

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 claimants in providing the information that we
 need to verify toxic exposures. So they are
 in a particular labor category.

We can see that maybe they were 4 exposed to, you know, X, Y and Z chemical and 5 that they worked in this building, and that 6 7 they were exposed to it. This database also provides us with some information based on 8 Haz-Map, which is a database which 9 is а 10 relational database about whether the 11 conditions are related to toxic exposures. 12 Sometimes we can make a link there through that database. 13

14 We also go to the Department of 15 Energy for what we call a document acquisition providing 16 request, which is with us 17 additional information of on top the employment information, such 18 as industrial 19 hygiene records, medical records, whatever 20 else they might have to help us with exposure. And sometimes our claimants can 21 provide us with records and we will utilize 22

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1 them whenever we can.

2 Part B, we rely on dose For 3 reconstruction for cancers. Basically, NIOSH conducts the dose reconstructions, provide us 4 with a report that gives the level and extent 5 6 of the occupational radiation dose. And once 7 we get that report, we go to the NIOSH-IREP, which is a program that was developed to help 8 9 us determine whether or not the Probability of 10 Causation is over 50 percent, which is what is required by the law. 11

12 If it's over 50 percent, the 13 individual is awarded benefits. If it is not, 14 then they are not.

15 SEC Classes. This is basically a and 16 worker group designation it is а 17 presumption that the occupational radiation caused the cancer. If an individual is part 18 19 of an SEC Class, they are not required to 20 undergo a dose reconstruction. When the law was passed, there were four legislated SEC 21 22 Classes: The three gaseous diffusion plants,

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1 plus Amchitka.

2	As of November 5, 2010, our
3	statistics show 68 SEC Classes have been added
4	by HHS. It's slightly different from what Stu
5	had indicated earlier, but I think it's just a
6	matter of counting maybe the facilities
7	slightly different, because we count our SEC
8	Classes by our bulletins.
9	And if additional Classes are
10	added for one particular facility, we count
11	those separately. So it might just be a
12	timing issue as well.
13	Also in order to be qualified in
14	the SEC Class, you have to have worked in a
15	particular location or in a specific process
16	in that location and have normally 250 work
17	days. And you have to have had a specified
18	cancer that is 22 cancers and those are
19	cancers that were named in the law.
20	Okay. Just a little bit about how
21	the Department of Labor administers the SEC
22	Classes when NIOSH provides us with a

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definition. First, we have worked with NIOSH over the years to make sure we coordinate as closely as possible on the draft language, just so that we are both aware of how we are going to be able to administer the definition once it is actually formal.

7 So, first, NIOSH will send us a 8 letter once they have determined what their 9 draft language is for the SEC Class. That 10 usually occurs a couple of weeks before they 11 present the Class to the Board.

We review the draft language. 12 We 13 will often consult with the Department of Energy with regard to whether or not we can 14 15 administer it. We will send a letter back to 16 NIOSH with comments on the draft SEC Class 17 Definition. We believe that this proves 18 consistency. It speeds the process up.

Usually, we can work with NIOSH a little bit early to identify how many people might be affected and kind of start to gather a list, so that we can move on this as soon as

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2 We do not ever comment on whether 3 any Class is necessary, that's NIOSH's role. We just provide feedback into how we believe 4 5 we can administer it. б Once the language has been 7 approved, well, as soon as it is produced, as soon as we know that the Class Definition is 8 9 going forward, we begin a bulletin. Α 10 bulletin is, basically, a procedural guidance for our claims examiners, so they can use that 11 12 to process claims.

So that draft is done immediately. 13 And then the bulletin will outline, you know, 14 what the Class Definition is, what the claims 15 16 examiner should use. Sometimes there are 17 special circumstances, I'll talk about in a a lot of them 18 minute, but are kind of 19 repetitive, because it is the same sort of 20 process usually for the claims examiners.

21 So we are getting more and more 22 used to being able to process these as quickly

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1 as possible.

2	Some of our challenges with the
3	SEC Class Definitions over the years has been
4	when the Class doesn't cover all workers.
5	There have been definitions such as when there
6	is limited monitoring limited by monitoring
7	status. Like when it says was monitored or
8	should have been monitored, our challenge has
9	been what should have monitored means.
10	Examples of that have been LANL
11	and Lawrence Livermore National Lab. Also,
12	sometimes it has been limited by work location
13	or division or building, for example, Ames
14	Lab, again, LANL, tech areas. Other times it
15	is limited by job title. For example, Ames
16	Lab sheet metal workers, Iowa Ordnance Plant
17	radiographers or it is limited by a certain
18	process or operations like the Iowa Ordnance
19	Plant, Line 1, Y-12 Plant cyclotron
20	operations.
21	Those are the challenges that we

21 Those are the challenges that we 22 have. Sometimes we can work with it and we

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1 can go ahead and we can get the records from 2 DOE. We place the people in the can 3 buildings. And we will search and we will work with DOE, we will work with NIOSH to see 4 5 if that is possible.

6 But at the end of the day, we really rely on DOE to provide us with records. 7 We also have some experience with our -- in 8 our claims district offices where they have 9 10 been able to get records and we will rely on 11 We will say have you been able to get them. will 12 records that people put in these 13 particular areas? And if we can, that's ideal. 14

15 If we can't, we will usually tell 16 NIOSH, we are not able to place somebody 17 there. We don't have any way to do it. If 18 you limit it, we don't have any choice but, in 19 some cases, to deny the claims.

20 And I think that is some of the 21 conversations that go back and forth between 22 NIOSH and us is just how will this be

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1 administered. How are we going to get the 2 records?

When we do have records, we include in our procedures, our bulletin to the claims examiners exactly what records we do have.

letter 7 Once HHS ' to Congress regarding the SEC petition is sent, we put our 8 bulletin on the web. It's formal for our 9 10 claims examiners to begin using it. Before 11 it does have that happens, a clearance 12 process, but we try to expedite that. First, 13 it goes through my division, our lawyers review it and then our Office of Workers' 14 15 Compensation Overhead Agency will review it as 16 well.

17 that is complete, But once we really strive to get these bulletins out as 18 19 soon as the SEC Class is effective. And 20 usually we are pretty good at being able to do And then once we have that, we also 21 that. 22 have a goal for the program. We have a goal

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for our claims examiners to try to get
 recommended decisions to accept within 60 days
 in as many cases as we can.

4 So they will screen through them 5 and if they can accept it, they will accept 6 it. Other case -- times they have to develop 7 further. And denials will happen, but they 8 will probably happen after the first round of 9 acceptances.

10 Α couple of examples of our implementation process. Obviously, there was 11 12 the Rocky Flats Plant SEC Class. The initial definition monitored 13 or should have been 14 monitored for neutron exposure. Determining 15 what monitored or should have been monitored 16 for neutron exposure was a challenge for us.

We had to work closely with NIOSH, but we did come out with our bulletin, which provided guidance saying that if they were included in the Rocky Flats neutron dosimetry reconstruction project, they are on this NDRP list, then they are in.

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Basically, if -- that would be our 1 2 first step. If they are not, then we would 3 look at the dose reconstruction, if there was a dose reconstruction report in the file, to 4 there was any mention of if 5 see neutron 6 exposure or exposure to plutonium.

list 7 And then we have а of buildings and if they are in a particular 8 building that been identified 9 has as а 10 plutonium building, then we are able to place 11 them in the Class. So we go through that 12 whole process. We will work with the claimants, we will work with DOE to see if we 13 can place them in those particular locations 14 to put them in the Class. 15

16 The Mount Plant SEC Class. 17 Initially, the recommendation was to limit it to the R and SW Buildings. We found that we 18 19 weren't able to put them in those specific buildings. And the next definition, the Class 20 was revised and that was to have at least one 21 tritium bioassay sample. 22

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Again, we were kind of working 1 2 with NIOSH to determine what that means. How 3 do we know if they had one tritium bioassay sample? And NIOSH was able to generate a list 4 for us that was people who gave urine samples 5 and those urine samples analyzed for tritium. 6 And, basically, we were able to 7 say, okay, if they had these urine samples, 8 they probably worked for -- in the R and SW 9 10 Buildings. And we can use that list to go ahead and put them in the Class. This list 11 also included some workers in the T Building. 12

13 If an individual is not on that 14 list, then we are not able to put them in the 15 Class.

16 The proposed GΕ Evendale SEC Class, which you will be discussing today. 17 initial definition that 18 The we saw was 19 activities in Building C and D from '61 through '70. We thus far have not been able 20 to place people in buildings at GE Evendale. 21

22 Our Cleveland District Office has

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1 indicated that that has not been possible. We 2 have been able to place them on site at GE 3 Evendale, but not particularly in those buildings. And DOE thus far has indicated to 4 us that they are not able to provide us with 5 6 records to put them in the buildings.

We did just last week get a new 7 revised definition that said that if -- the 8 9 person was on Air Force Plant 36. Aqain, I 10 think we may have some challenges with that. 11 We sent a letter to NIOSH at the end of last 12 week indicating that we are going to go back 13 to DOE again. And that letter should be 14 forthcoming to DOE this week or next, 15 basically, asking them to verify that they 16 can't place them in the Class or let us know 17 if they can place them in the Class.

A couple of other issues like that 18 19 and we will wait for them to come back to us and we will let NIOSH know what our situation 20 placing people 21 is far in as as these particular locations. 22

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1 Another question that was asked 2 was whether graduate students would qualify as 3 DOE employees. I looked into this and we really haven't had very many -- any that I 4 know of, except for one person who was 5 а 6 graduate student. And, basically, they just have to meet the definition of employee as is 7 outlined in the law. 8

9 And they have to have been linked 10 to a contract. This one particular graduate 11 student was compensated, was eligible, so it 12 is basically case-by-case, but if you can put 13 them as an employee working under a contract 14 for AEC or DOE, then we can compensate them. 15 There is no restriction on that.

And if they were doing research for a certain period of time, again, we can compensate those individuals. But it is difficult to talk to that issue without having really detailed specifics.

21 So if there is a case or anything 22 like that, I would be happy to look at it or

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1 we can get back to you on any particular 2 cases, but, in general, they would be covered. 3 Just statistics of final some decisions that we have approved. 30,000 thus 4 5 far. These covered applications, are 6 basically, meaning that they had a valid claim when they filed. Of the denials, 648 were 7 because the survivor wasn't eligible. 8 And this is under Part B. 14,000 or almost 15,000 9 had a PoC under 50 percent. And about almost 10 6,000 insufficient medical 11 there was to 12 support that they had a claim or they had a condition. 13

14 Under Part E, we have approved 15 about 25,000. You will see the PoC figure 16 there, it's almost 6,400. Ιf we can't 17 validate that somebody's cancer was related to toxic exposure other than radiation, then we 18 19 still rely on Part E on the radiation dose 20 reconstruction. So that's why that figure is 21 there.

22 The other about 13,000 again they

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didn't have enough medical to support their
 claim.

3 Our statistics on the NIOSH Referral Case Status. We show that we have 4 referred about 33,000 to 5 NIOSH for dose 6 reconstruction. Thus far, we have gotten 25,000 7 almost 30,000 back. with dose reconstruction, almost 4,000 without 8 dose reconstruction for various reasons, we may 9 10 have pulled it back. There may be an SEC, et 11 cetera.

3,500 cases 12 currently at are 13 NIOSH, according to our statistics, that's 14 about 2,600 initial referrals and 800 or 15 almost 900 returns to NIOSH for reworks. 16 Again, if there is an additional cancer or 17 additional information has come to light at a hearing or something like that. 18

19 Okay. The SEC Classes that have 20 been added. 3,000 cases have been withdrawn 21 from NIOSH for SEC Class review. We have 22 issued almost, well, 2,800 final decisions.

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2,700 of which were approvals. 59 have been
 recommended. At the moment, we have about 59
 that have a recommended decision, but no final
 decision.

5 You know, our process is first we 6 have a recommended decision at our district 7 office level, then every case goes to our 8 Final Adjudication Branch for a final 9 decision.

10 Currently, there are about 64 11 cases pending as of the time of this slide, 12 October 27th, and 238 cases were closed, 13 probably because they didn't qualify and they 14 had already had a final decision.

15 25,000 almost 26,000 cases 16 returned by NIOSH that are currently at DOL 17 with dose reconstruction. We have got about 18 65 percent final denials, 35 percent final 19 approvals, according to our statistics, 7,700 20 final approvals, 14,000 final denials.

21 Part B cases with final decision22 to accept. We kind of break these down by

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dose reconstruction cases, SEC cases and then
 we have some that were accepted based on SEC
 status and a PoC of 50 percent or greater.

So there is about 7,200 that were 4 accepted based on dose reconstruction. 5 \$1 6 billion in compensation. Based on SEC Classes, there has been about 12,000 so far 7 resulting in \$1.7 billion in compensation. 8 And if you look at both, we have got \$65 9 10 million in compensation.

11 So the totals are 19,000 based on 12 SEC dose reconstruction cases from NIOSH and 13 that's almost \$3 billion in compensation.

This is just a chart on what we show as the cases sent to NIOSH monthly and that goes through September of 2010. This is both initial referrals and cases that we sent back for reworks.

And new Part B cases received monthly, ones we get back from NIOSH, again, monthly chart, pretty consistent with the ones we send. The cases at DOL are kind of getting

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1 to a steady state at the moment. We have 2 jumps when there is an SEC, but we are moving 3 more and more towards steady state.

The top four work sites generating
new Part B EEOICPA cases are: Hanford, Y-12,
Oak Ridge and Savannah River.

7 Again, this is a chart that shows 8 the monthly receipt of these cases. We 9 obviously get spikes in receipt of these when 10 there is a new SEC and it has gone down 11 slightly at Hanford.

12 This is the Y-12 plant. Again, 13 you will see that it has gone down slightly 14 since August. Oak Ridge smaller numbers. And 15 the Savannah River Site.

16 This is a percentage of new Atomic 17 Weapons Employee cases and Part B DOE cases 18 received monthly by DOL. This just shows the 19 difference in how Part B DOE cases are a lot 20 larger than our AWEs.

21 I'm going to just leave these on 22 the slides and I'm not going to walk through

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each of these, but this just kind of shows our statistics on the various sites which are going to be up for discussion this week for your perusal at your leisure. I'm not going to go through each one of them.

6 And these are just the smaller 7 sites in the area. This is just a chart that shows the Part B cases filed. You will see 8 that the SEC cases referred to NIOSH are about 9 10 9 percent. SEC cases never sent to NIOSH 10 RECA is about 10 percent of our 11 percent. 12 35 percent are NIOSH cases for dose cases. 13 reconstruction and other is 35 percent.

14 That would be probably beryllium 15 disease, silicosis. And that's the conclusion 16 of my presentation. I'll be happy to take any 17 questions.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
19 you, Rachel, very informative. Questions?
20 Dr. Ziemer, graduate students, I bet.

21 MEMBER ZIEMER: Exactly. I just 22 wanted to thank Rachel and the Department of

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1 Labor for following up on the graduate student 2 issue. It's a concern I have had for quite a 3 while and we appreciate your follow-up on that. 4 5 MS. LEITON: Sure, no problem. б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Jim? I just wanted to 7 MEMBER LOCKEY: talk to graduate students. If they are an 8 9 employee, they would be eligible? MS. LEITON: 10 Yes, they just have to meet the definition of employee. So they 11 12 have to be connected at some -- in some way to a contract that DOE held or the AEC held. 13 14 LOCKEY: MEMBER Ι quess my 15 question is what happens if they get а 16 stipend? 17 MS. LEITON: If they what? MEMBER LOCKEY: If they have a 18 19 stipend. In other words, at the University of 20 Cincinnati, qive qraduate we students 21 stipends.

22 MS. LEITON: Yes.

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MEMBER LOCKEY: They are not
 considered employees.

3 MS. LEITON: I think it really depends on the circumstances. I think there 4 is a provision in the Act for research, 24, I 5 6 think it is, months of research. And if they 7 fall into that category, there are circumstances in which they would still fall 8 under the definition of DOE employee. 9

Again, it's kind of hard to speak to it without a particular case in front of me. But if you have a particular case or you have a particular situation, I could probably do a little more research and give you a more accurate assessment of that.

16 I do know that, as I said, we have 17 covered one of them. They didn't have to be paid necessarily, but they were considered a 18 19 DOE employee because they were working under a 20 contract for DOE. Even if they are working for a professor, my understanding is, they 21 would still be covered. 22

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But I don't want to nail down that without knowing the specifics of a particular case.

4 MEMBER LOCKEY: I guess my opinion 5 would be if the money was from DOE and flowed 6 through the principal investigator as stipend 7 support for the graduate student, I would 8 consider that covered.

9 MS. LEITON: Yes, I'm pretty sure 10 that that would be covered. But again, I need 11 to -- I would want to make sure I had the case 12 in front of me before I make that jump.

13 MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul had a15 follow-up.

16 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, just as a 17 follow-up, my concern initially was if they were working on a project, but they were 18 19 either not paid, because some graduate 20 students have no stipends. They are just there on their own. They pay their tuition 21 22 and they are doing a research project.

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Others may be on a university stipend, which is a part, you know, of maybe their fellowship of the university. At Purdue we have, you know, John Purdue Fellowships, for example. All right. So they are not paid by the contract.

But what I was understanding was 7 that if you could link them to the contract 8 itself, doing work on the contract, which 9 10 certainly in my mind they are getting some, at 11 least, indirect benefit from that contract, if only doing research and, in fact, they have 12 13 to, even in their publication, attribute that the research support, not their stipend, but 14 the support for their research came from the 15 16 contract, it seems to me --

17 MS. LEITON: Yes, that is my 18 understanding.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I thought that waswhat you were saying if there was a link.

21 MS. LEITON: Yes. My 22 understanding of the case we did accept is the

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1 person was not -- they weren't receiving 2 compensation. Again, there is a provision for 3 research in the law.

So, you know, I believe under that circumstance, they would be covered. Again, I would want to see a particular case.

7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Josie?

9 MEMBER BEACH: I have two 10 questions. The first one, does that also 11 cover a paid internship? Is that the same 12 thing you are talking about a stipend?

MS. LEITON: Again, they would have to qualify as an employee. I would have to see the case. If they were linked to a contract with the DOE and --

17 MEMBER BEACH: Okay.

MS. LEITON: Could be considered a DOE employee, then they would be covered. But again, it gets kind of iffy depending on the circumstances and who they were actually working for.

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MEMBER BEACH: Okay. And my other question takes me back to slide 18 for the Mound SEC. And, Rachel, I'm not sure if this is a question for you and probably for NIOSH. The SEC for radon was established for 1959 through 1980 based on having one tritium sample.

question is if you have 8 My an can be placed 9 employee that in R or SW 10 Building or T, but they do not or have not given a tritium sample, how will that be 11 handled. 12

Well, we have not 13 MS. LEITON: 14 been able to place people in those particular 15 buildings and that has been our challenge. I 16 have yet to see a case where -- it's possible 17 there are some out there, but I haven't seen a case where we have been able to place them in 18 19 the R and SW Buildings. That's why we are 20 relying on the tritium assay.

21 And if we were to get information 22 that placed them in those buildings, I would

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have to take a look at the definition, because 1 2 the definition currently says that they had to 3 have had at least one tritium bioassay, that also if we look at the actual SEC Petition 4 Evaluation Report, if that means R and SW 5 Buildings we have evidence to place them in 6 the R and SW Buildings, I would have to look 7 at that case on a case-by-case basis. 8

9 As I said, we have not been able 10 to put them in those buildings yet.

11 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. And that 12 goes back to the next part of my question that NIOSH generated a list of workers and I guess 13 this question is for NIOSH. How often or will 14 15 that list that was generated be updated if you 16 qet new information, information placing people in those buildings that did not give a 17 tritium sample? 18

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think in this case, if we get information that puts people in those buildings, but did not give tritium samples, we would write -- essentially

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1 do an 83.14.

2	We wrote this Class to be
3	administered in a particular way. And so it
4	is just you know, so really for this Class,
5	as near as I can tell, they have to have
б	bioassay samples, tritium bioassay samples.
7	If we get information that says
8	there are other people besides the ones who
9	gave tritium bioassay who were in that who
10	worked in that building, you know regularly
11	worked in that building, then we would have to
12	do an I think we would do an 83.14, at that
13	time, to, essentially, define the Class
14	appropriately for that.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't see
17	exactly how to do it otherwise standing here
18	right now.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. Well, and as
20	the Mound Chair, I'm getting emails with those
21	types of claims that were that are stating
22	they were in those facilities without having

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1 that tritium bioassay, so I'm very concerned 2 about how that will be handled. 3 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Well, it will require some discussion outside here. 4 5 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. б MR. HINNEFELD: I can't answer 7 right here standing up on the platform. 8 MEMBER BEACH: Great. No, and I 9 appreciate that. Thank you. 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can Ι _ _ 12 actually go ahead, David, and then I'll go. MEMBER RICHARDSON: Just a follow-13 up to that. It would be useful to know if 14 15 NIOSH has, in their possession, for example, 16 hard copy logbooks of the tritium bioassay 17 program. And like for each quarter, for example, spanning that period or are there 18 19 gaps? I mean, because for a lot of places there will be a logbook missing or something 20 like that. 21

22 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we have

1 images. You know, we don't have the actual 2 books, but we have got PDFs and I'll have to 3 qo check. I don't believe there are any gaps, but I have to go find out. 4 That was, you know, the basis of it. You know, the basis 5 6 for doing what we did was we felt like we had 7 the entire period of time, the tritium logbook for the entire period of time. 8 That's the basis for doing it the way we did. 9

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I have a11 couple of questions for you.

12 One is just sort of stepping back 13 at this sort of Class Definition process. And 14 the Board Members, are looking at we, as 15 whether or not it's possible to do dose 16 reconstruction. So looking we are at 17 monitoring information and process information 18 and we discovered that because, you know, 19 thorium or whatever some exposure is not able 20 to do dose reconstruction or we are proving that same conclusion from NIOSH and so forth. 21 22 But so we are not sort of really

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thinking. We don't look at the whole picture. We don't see every employee. In fact, we often aren't even really looking at individual employees. So we are making some assessment, you know, based on sort of the science and the exposures and the science of trying to do the dose reconstruction.

We then try to turn that into a 8 Class Definition. And we sort of send it on 9 through NIOSH through the Secretary then to 10 you. And you have some time DOL to consult, 11 12 you know, some back and forth. You know, 13 frankly, some of the times we don't give you very much time, because we are sort of doing 14 15 this very quickly like with Mound. It came up 16 fairly quickly and there is not time for 17 consultation.

And there may be -- we can think well there is time to redo this later or to adjust it and so forth, but, frankly, to some extent that is hard, because it's an official communication up through the Secretary and

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 then to Congress and we don't want to say well, oops, you know, add this building or add -- you know, that we meant this or that.

So there is some limitations to 4 the process itself and we are trying to figure 5 out how to make it work best. And the more, I 6 7 think, we understand how you qo about implementing Class Definitions and what makes 8 it workable for you, the better we will be at 9 10 it.

At the same time, we don't want --11 you know, sometimes you can't even tell until 12 13 you have spent months trying to figure out how to do that. You develop the bulletin and so 14 So I think we are -- I don't know if 15 forth. 16 you have had a chance to look at it, but NIOSH 17 just produced a report on looking back at some old Classes. 18

19 And we will talk about that. I 20 think LaVon is presenting that on Thursday. 21 But it struck me doing that. I mean, I think 22 I remember some of the history on some of

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1 those sites and I think we are all very well-2 intentioned and I'm not sure that all got 3 captured for someone going back and even looking at the record, I don't know to what 4 people NIOSH looked 5 extent at at the 6 transcripts of the old Work Groups, but I know we discussed many of those issues. 7 At least we thought we were doing the right thing at 8 the time and it's hard. 9

10 So we're struggling on how to do 11 that. And it has particularly become an 12 issue, and I'll use GE as a prototype, that 13 with -- as the process has evolved, it has 14 gotten in some ways more general. That being 15 too specific by building or my monitoring or 16 something is difficult.

And so if we spread it out and sort of expand it to include the whole site or something like that, I think the Board is generally comfortable with that, particularly at the DOE sites, because we know that there was a lot of exposures there and that people

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1 move from building to building.

2 And so that expanding is probably 3 consistent with how this program should be done. 4 5 But then we get to a site like GE literally thousands 6 where there is of employees and then just a few of them that 7 actually work at -- in any place where there 8 would be exposure to radiation, that becomes 9 10 much more problematic for us.

11 Yet, those sites are the ones that12 have the worst records.

MS. LEITON: Right. That's theunfortunate thing.

15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And I 16 think some of us would -- we have not made a 17 recommendation. We have gone back and forth and asked NIOSH to get more information. 18 But 19 some of it is that in those cases we might --20 one option, I'll put it this way, would be to put more of a burden on the claimants and on 21 DOL in administering the claims to do more 22

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1 work on that.

2	And whether it is collecting more
3	information from the claimants or, you know,
4	checking against certain lists or something,
5	monitoring lists or something, it may be more
б	a better way of administering a Class,
7	keeping the Class focused on who really had
8	exposure to radiation. Because it is hard to
9	say when you have this huge building and lots
10	of people and very few really exposed that
11	everyone should be eligible.
12	And I guess I would like to get
13	your reaction to that. Not specifically on
14	GE, but just in general.
15	MS. LEITON: Well, no, I
16	understand the challenges involved.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
18	MS. LEITON: And I think that
19	that's something we have been working very
20	closely with NIOSH over the years to try and
21	refine, you know, instead of something where
22	the definition comes out and we are like wait

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1 a minute, we don't know what to do with this
2 and then it has to go through the whole
3 process over, like you indicated, doing to the
4 Secretary.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

6 MS. LEITON: That's why we have 7 been trying to share drafts early, have 8 conversations.

9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

10 MS. LEITON: We have, you know, 11 biweekly teleconferences with both DOE and 12 NIOSH at the same time to talk about some of 13 these issues.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

15 MS. LEITON: When we know that 16 there is going to be a problem or if NIOSH 17 says well, we are trying to place these people for the SEC Class, I mean, in one location, we 18 19 say we don't know. Like for example with GE 20 Evendale, that's one of the reasons we are double checking again, because we want to be 21 able to do that, understanding that we don't 22

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want to be opening up a Class to individuals
 that really shouldn't be covered.

3 That's your call, obviously, but far as what we can do, if we can put 4 as somebody in a building or in a location, in a 5 6 process, we are happy to do that. We do rely We rely on -- and we will have to go 7 on DOE. back to the claimants and have had to go back 8 to claimants saying we need you to be -- you 9 know, we need to place you on Line 1. 10

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MS. LEITON: Line 1 is an easier example, because we actually have been able to put them on Line 1 in a lot of circumstances. But in some circumstances, they say well, I worked there and they have to provide us with evidence that they actually did.

And so it is more burdensome for the claimants when the Class Definition is less inclusive. It is more burden on us, unless we can work with NIOSH or with DOE and they can say well, actually, we have these

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cards or we have, you know, this list and we
 will definitely work with both agencies
 whenever we can.

can't, that's when 4 When we it becomes a challenge. You create an SEC Class 5 6 and it is very, very defined and minuscule and then we have to say to claimants we don't have 7 any way to do this. We don't have any way to 8 9 do it. And if you do, great. And maybe one 10 out of, you know, 1,000 will be able to give 11 us that information.

12 some cases, they have really In 13 good records and they can or, you know, they have something, but in other cases they don't 14 and that's why I think that working very 15 16 closely with NIOSH and DOE up front before the definition is actually defined will save a lot 17 of heartache in the end, because then you 18 19 don't have to go back and figure it out.

20 You know, we do have some 21 experience with some of these cases at certain 22 facilities, so we can say well, we have had

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100 cases here and this is the kind of 1 information we may be able to get. 2 Other 3 circumstances, we don't have as many cases. We only had a couple, so we have to really 4 kind of dig and work with DOE and NIOSH to 5 6 determine whether or not we have information 7 to cover them.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I will 8 9 just add, I think the process works best when 10 we all, the Board, NIOSH and DOL, are all in 11 agreement on the Class Definition. And so we are not making a different recommendation or 12 13 you are not having to implement a different 14 recommendation.

15 MS. LEITON: Right.

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And when you 17 implement it, you understand the basis for it. So that, yes, you are going to have to figure 18 19 out how to do it, but it is consistent. Ι think it is clear that in some of the earlier 20 recommendations that we made, that NIOSH made, 21 that wasn't possible to do. 22

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1 And, fortunately, we are still 2 learning in that process. 3 MS. LEITON: Yes. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 Thanks. Oh, Mark, I'm sorry. 5 6 MEMBER GRIFFON: Just to follow-up from the last meeting on, I think it is, slide 7 number 17 with the Rocky Flats SEC. You had 8 mentioned at the last meeting you were working 9 10 with the Ruttenber Data? 11 MS. LEITON: Yes. MEMBER GRIFFON: But I don't think 12 13 you have issued a bulletin, at this point, on how you are going to use the Ruttenber Data? 14 We have not issued it 15 MS. LEITON: 16 yet, but it is very, very close. 17 MEMBER GRIFFON: Very, very close. It is in the drafting 18 MS. LEITON: 19 process and I believe it is moving itself 20 through clearance. So that should be out very 21 soon.

22 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Several of

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1 us are anxious to see it.

2 MS. LEITON: I'm sure. 3 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. All right. Thanks. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: David? б MEMBER RICHARDSON: Just to follow-up on that same slide, could you tell 7 me what the Rocky Flats neutron dosimetry 8 9 reconstruction project list is? 10 MS. LEITON: It is a list that was generated through NIOSH, but you can probably 11 address that. 12 13 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: I'll answer it the 14 15 best I can and some people might be able to 16 help me out here. The Rocky Flats neutron 17 dose reconstruction project was done, you know, essentially, DOE paid a contractor to go 18 19 reevaluate the neutron doses for the people at 20 Rocky Flats. And they reread many of the NTA 21 films in many cases.

22 And so there is, essentially,

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1 fairly elaborate research project in order to 2 -- you know, for whatever reason there was 3 reason to believe that the doses as recorded And so they wanted to 4 were not correct. them, given the information 5 reevaluate 6 generated off the NTA and other things.

also some neutron to 7 There was photon ratio work done and I'm just not real 8 familiar with all of it. That was all done. 9 10 DOE essentially -- it was their initiative to 11 do that. It was done during the lifetime of 12 this project very early after, probably in And the 13 2003 or '04 it was finished. 14 Department of Energy then noticed them, which was -- they felt then that was their best 15 16 estimate of the neutron dose for those 17 workers.

18 They essentially gave -- you know, 19 made available to us replacing their existing, 20 the old records, the old record system that 21 they had been responding to requests from up 22 to that time.

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1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 1 So that's, essentially what --2 that's the evolution of it. And I'm sorry, I 3 don't remember all the details of what they did in order to do that dose reconstruction 4 project. There may be some other people who 5 6 may remember more than I. I just don't 7 remember.

8 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Thank you.

9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Any 10 other questions? Okay. If not, thank you 11 very much.

12 MS. LEITON: Thank you very much.

13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. We 14 have a break scheduled and so we will be 15 starting a few minutes early, so we will 16 reconvene at 10:15. Sort of sharp at 10:15.

17 (Whereupon, at 9:52 a.m. the 18 above-entitled matter went off the record and 19 resumed at 10:26 a.m.)

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We're 21 going to get started again. And our first 22 presentation after the break here is Greg

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Lewis from the Department of Energy. So
 welcome, Greg.

3 MR. LEWIS: All right. Can 4 everybody hear me? All right. Thank you, Dr. 5 Melius and thanks, Stu, for unlocking this 6 thing for me.

Again, I'm Greg Lewis with the
Department of Energy and I'm here to talk
about our role in the EEOICPA Program.

10 Quickly before we get started, I just wanted to echo Stu's point earlier that 11 12 are excited to see that there was we а 13 resolution passed again this year for the National Day of Remembrance for Cold 14 War 15 Veterans, so, you know, we are always glad to 16 see that, you know, the work done by those 17 workers, through the Manhattan Project, the Cold War and today is celebrated. Their hard 18 19 work and dedication is appreciated and, you 20 know, has helped to keep our country safe for 21 the last 60 years.

22 So our core mandate at the

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1 Department of Energy is to work on behalf of 2 the program claimants to ensure that all 3 available worker and facility records and data 4 are provided to DOL, NIOSH and the Advisory 5 Board.

6 So, essentially, our primary role 7 at DOE is to provide records that allow NIOSH 8 to reconstruct dose and allows DOL to 9 adjudicate claims.

10 You know, our responsibilities, you know, take three roles primarily. 11 We 12 respond to individual records requests from 13 the Department of Labor and NIOSH for information related to specific claims. 14 We 15 also provide support and assistance to DOL and 16 NIOSH for larqe scale records research 17 projects like the Department of Labor Site Exposure Matrix and then NIOSH SEC projects 18 19 and Site Profiles, things of that nature.

20 And we also conduct research when 21 necessary on issues related to covered 22 facility designations, whether it be, you

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know, should an AWE be covered or covered for
 additional years or for additional locations,
 things like that, we will, you know, research
 when necessary.

So for individual records claims, 5 6 we respond to, approximately, 6,500 employment verifications from the Department of Labor, 7 about 3,000 dose reconstruction requests from 8 NIOSH and about 6,500 document acquisition 9 requests from DOL. You know, about 16,000 a 10 year, that has been steady for the past two 11 12 years. And I quess this year we are expected 13 about the same.

the backbone of 14 know, You our 15 program is our site points of contact. So for 16 all of the 30 plus major DOE sites throughout 17 the country, we have a single EEOICPA point of contact that manages, you know, our responses 18 to those individual requests and manages our 19 in large scale site 20 work those research projects. 21

22 So those POCs will attend local

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1 public meetings. They will set up, you know, site visits. They will set up tours, as was 2 3 done with Los Alamos yesterday. They will work to facilitate worker interviews, both 4 current and former workers. They will provide 5 can be 6 secure space so that done in а 7 classified manner if necessary.

provide site subject 8 Thev will talk 9 matter experts to, you know, to 10 researchers or, you know, attend meetings. an onsite 11 And they are also source of information to workers for EEOICPA. 12 So if 13 someone is interested in filing, they can, 14 obviously, go to the DOL Resource Center, but 15 also on the site if it's a current worker, 16 many of the, you know, will go to our EEOICPA 17 Point of Contact, the first contact for 18 information about the program.

At Los Alamos, which is, I guess, the local site, our Point of Contact is Philippa Griego and just to give you an example, she is probably typical of many of

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1 our POCs in that she has over 20 years of 2 experience on the site. She is actually a 3 second generation Los Alamos worker.

Her father was a guard for years 4 at the facility. She also has been working on 5 6 EEOICPA for 10 years, since the beginning of the program, so she has extensive experience 7 both with the program and with the site and, 8 general, with, 9 in you know, historical 10 activity at the site due to work, you know, being in the area and as a second generation 11 worker. 12

So many of our points of contact 13 14 in a similar position, 20, 30 years are 15 onsite. So, you know, they don't just go to a 16 file cabinet and, you know, pull out the 17 records individual. Thev on an know historically where that individual might have 18 19 been, what they might have been doing, what 20 active groups onsite that they need to go to to collect records. 21

22 So it is really, you know, more

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detective work than you would think to find
 the responsive records. And our points of
 contact are well-versed in how to do this.

So the second major, you know, function that we perform is support for SEC research activity. You know, I put up -- a number of sites are up there. Those are all sites that we have had some role in performing research in the last year, some more so than others.

11 You will see the two I highlighted 12 are Pantex and Sandia and I'm going to talk a 13 little bit about those in depth.

Sandia, that's a relatively 14 For 15 new SEC and we have just started, I guess, 16 over the summer, we have really started, to 17 ramp up our research and response to NIOSH's 18 request. We have supported three site visits 19 since August, about one a month. Those were 20 to review records, you know, capture certain relevant portions of those records. 21

22 There has also been worker and

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abuse of both current and former workers and
 they have been both classified and
 unclassified depending on the subject matter.
 You know, we always run into some unique
 challenges with these projects with Sandia.

6 They have already located some 53 7 floppy disks and Bernoulli disks that are 8 basically outdated technology, so we have had 9 a little bit of a challenge trying to read 10 those, but I think we have been successful, at 11 least with the disks. I'm not sure with the 12 Bernoulli.

But anyway, you know, things like that when you are digging into old records going back to the '50s and even before then, you know, you do run into some unique challenges.

And we are also at Sandia supporting inquiries into Ross Aviation and Medina and Clarksville, because within the DOE complex, you know, because of the interplay between the various sites, records are also

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1 interspersed, so if something was sent from 2 to the other or when Medina one and 3 Clarksville both closed, those are both closed those functions 4 facilities, as were transferred to other currently active sites 5 6 like Sandia, the records associated with those functions were transferred as well. 7

8 So NIOSH is also looking through 9 the Sandia records for Ross, Medina and 10 Clarksville information.

At Pantex, really the main, you know, accomplishment that we have had there over the last couple of months is that we gave members of the Advisory Board and NIOSH and their associated contractors an extensive tour of the facility.

We have been working on this tour for probably over a year. We had provided a more limited tour of some training areas, you know, in hopes that that would kind of satisfy the needs of the Board and NIOSH. You know, but based on the research that they are doing

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and the needs that they have in terms of
 making a final decision, they felt that a more
 in depth tour would be helpful.

As you can imagine, Pantex is --4 because it's a weapons assembly 5 you know, 6 facility, it is one of the more secure 7 facilities in the DOE complex and it's very difficult to get into certain areas, so it 8 took extensive, you know, negotiations on our 9 10 part, you know, coordination between the Board and NIOSH, you know, what they are interested 11 12 in seeing, how difficult it is, you know, for 13 the site to allow them into these specific 14 areas.

And just last month, we were able to do a three-day tour, two full days inside the facilities and one in the conference room with subject matter experts to ask any, you know, follow-up questions, things like that. During the two days onsite, we

21 visited over 20 different buildings and 22 locations. I attended the tour and those long

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full days with a lot of information. 1 There 2 were site subject matter experts familiar with 3 each of those 20 facilities on hand to answer questions, provide information, not only of 4 now, but things are done in 5 how those 6 facilities how things were done, you know, 20 7 and 30 years ago.

And as you can see, a lot of the 8 subject matter experts we had had been at the 9 10 site for, you know, 20 and 30 years in various roles, so they were extremely candid and had a 11 12 lot of information about the historical activities onsite. 13

14 You know, and as I mentioned, we 15 made arrangements to see very sensitive areas 16 of the site where, you know, typically not 17 many individuals that are non-DOE employees other than, you know, Congressmen or high-18 19 level officials are allowed in. And so, you 20 know, Members of the Board and NIOSH were in and out of pretty much every nook and cranny 21 of the site. 22

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1 So, you know, we think that was 2 very successful and we hope that that is going 3 to really be, you know, useful to you all and 4 the Board as you, you know, move forward to 5 making your final decision.

6 Document reviews. You know, I 7 quess a couple of years ago, we established a security plan in coordination with, you know, 8 NIOSH and the Advisory Board. You know, we 9 10 are committed to providing documents to NIOSH, DOL and the Board, but because some of these 11 12 documents are very sensitive in nature, we 13 must -- you know, we need to make sure that they are reviewed, that they are -- you know, 14 15 if they are classified, that they are marked 16 appropriately and viewed in an appropriate 17 location or they are redacted to a level that we can send them out, you know, for public 18 19 use.

20 So, you know, again, we have 21 established our security plan. We have been 22 following this security plan. I believe that

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the Board and NIOSH have their own security plans that all kind of mesh together. And, you know, we have been conducting our document reviews in about eight working days, sometimes even less.

I know on occasion we have done them in one to two days to respond to an expedited request. You know, in advance of this meeting, there were a few submitted last week that I believe we returned within a few days.

12 And I think just to give you an 13 idea of the volume at headquarters, we have 14 reviewed 62 documents since May. And again, 15 the average review time is about eight working 16 days.

17 And then our third role under the 18 EEOICPA Program and it is probably a smaller 19 role than the individual research and the 20 large scale records request is facility 21 research. You know, on our website we host 22 the covered facilities database, which has

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over 300 facilities covered under the EEOICPA.
 We have got DOE facilities, Atomic
 Weapons Employers and beryllium vendors and we
 have got the link to the website up there.

5 Office of We have our Legacy 6 Management supports DOE headquarters and our 7 facility research. We have --Legacy Management is responsible for the closure 8 sites and, as such, they have records experts 9 10 that are well-versed in the historical aspects 11 of DOE.

They understand how the sites fit 12 13 together. They have contacts at most of our active DOE facilities. 14 So when we have a question about, you know, should a facility be 15 16 covered for additional years or fewer years or, you know, as a new facility, should that 17 be covered, have we missed one, they know who 18 19 to go to. They know what federal record 20 record repositories might have centers or relevant records and, you know, they will do 21 that research and will provide it to DOL and 22

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NIOSH and attempt to, you know, make sure our
 list is up to date and as accurate as
 possible.

4 You know, we have a number of initiatives that I want to talk to you about. 5 We hold routine conference calls with NIOSH 6 7 and its contractors, both, you know, SC&A, ORAU and NIOSH. I personally talked to 8 9 probably on a weekly basis with each of them 10 to make sure that we are keeping up on all of 11 their issues, their needs and we are getting 12 them the information they need to do their 13 job.

14 We have DOE subject matter experts 15 that contribute to Advisory Board Working 16 Group and Working Group conference calls, 17 sometimes those site subject are matter experts, but also Dr. Al-Nabulsi, who is in 18 19 our office, she also participates in many of And then I'll coordinate any 20 these calls. response with, you know, our site to make sure 21 they are addressing the issues raised, at 22

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1 least that are relevant to DOE.

2 And also facilitate secure we meetings and video-conference calls with NIOSH 3 Advisory Board staff where 4 and so _ _ classified discussions can take place. 5 They can conduct interviews, classified interviews 6 7 of -- so workers can speak unencumbered about the types of work that they did, the things 8 9 that they were exposed to without worrying know, crossing 10 about, you the line or information that 11 releasing shouldn't be 12 released.

13 We have also just recently renewed our memorandum of understanding with NIOSH. 14 This just kind of formally establishes the 15 16 different protocols that we operate under. 17 The expectations for both sides, what we are supposed to do, what NIOSH is supposed to do, 18 19 how certain things are supposed to take place. 20 You know, we were operating under most of these, you know, before, but we just 21 want to make sure to formalize it and have 22

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some institutional knowledge of how things are
 supposed to take place.

And then we are also working on a similar MOU right now with DOL and we anticipate finalizing that within the next, hopefully, month or so.

7 Also, in the last year, we have taken increased role in 8 an outreach 9 activities. We along with the Department of 10 Labor, NIOSH, the DOL and NIOSH Ombudsman's 11 Office and our DOE former worker medical 12 screening programs, we initiated what we are 13 calling a Joint Outreach Task Group.

14 You know, in past years, all of 15 these different groups have been conducting 16 outreach separately, but, you know, we had the 17 thought that all of these groups are trying to reach the same population and with combined 18 19 effort, we could both make it more efficient and allow each of these groups to reach a 20 larger population. 21

22 So in the last year, we held 18

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town hall meetings in and around nine DOE sites. I believe there was one in either Los Alamos or Albuquerque area, I can't remember which, that was over the summer, so we had been to this area.

And then an initiative that we are just approaching completion on, in fact, we are hoping to complete by the end of this year, is the review of the Department of Labor's Site Exposure Matrix Database.

11 know, Rachel in You her presentation talked about that earlier. 12 It is 13 an important tool that they use to gather site-wide information and determine what, you 14 15 know, chemicals were in certain areas or what 16 job tasks would be in certain areas, handling certain chemicals, things like that. 17

You know, we are very involved in providing DOL with the information initially to establish the Site Exposure Matrix. And initially, it was, you know, only available to DOL claims examiners behind their firewall, et

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cetera, but about a year ago, I guess, you
 know, the Department of Labor approached us
 about reviewing it to enable them to release
 the full database to the public.

So, you know, our site points of 5 6 contact worked closely with DOL and our 7 reviewers at each site reviewed the information. And there were -- I have here 8 that there were 116 DOE facilities to start 9 and on April 30th of last year, we released 48 10 of those sites. On June 30th, we did an 11 additional 21 and then on September 30th, we 12 did an additional 23 leaving six sites to be 13 14 reviewed by December 30, 2010.

Now, if you are scoring at home, 15 16 those numbers don't quite add up, which, as I 17 was reviewing this, you know, before coming up here, I realized the numbers I have add up to 18 19 about 98, so, you know, with six, that would 20 be 104. So there is some discrepancy in my I'm not sure. 21 numbers.

22 I can assure you that there are

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1 only six left. I'm not sure whether I got the 2 116 wrong or we released additional sites 3 somewhere along the way that I failed to 4 account for. But there are only six sites 5 remaining and December 30th is our target date 6 for those final six.

7 And, you know, for those of you 8 that are interested in Los Alamos and Sandia, 9 both of those have been reviewed and released. 10 So they are on the public SEM website and I 11 have the link there to the Department of 12 Labor's website.

And I also just briefly wanted to 13 mention our former worker medical screening 14 15 The former worker medical screening program. a program started by DOE, I 16 program was 17 believe, in 1996, although it has been expanded somewhat, so there are more programs 18 19 and has more coverage now than it did in 1996. 20 It is a program that provides free medical screening to all former Department of 21 Energy and Department of Energy contractor and 22

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1 subcontractor workers.

You know, they can -- there are 2 3 locations all around the country. So we have specific clinics by sites, like Sandia and Los 4 Alamos, but if you retire to, you know, 5 6 Arizona or Florida or wherever, we have, you know, contracts with clinics in pretty much 7 all over the country, so that we can provide 8 you with a screening close to your home. 9 10 It is a free screening. And, you know, the doctors that set up these screenings 11 and talk with the individuals beforehand will 12 make sure to tailor the screening to the 13 individual's needs. 14 15 So, you know, our Former Worker 16 Program principal investigators, they know the work that was done at each of these sites. 17 They know the general hazards associated with 18 19 these sites. And will also talk with the 20 worker to see what, in particular, that worker might have done, what their role was. And so, 21

22 you know, the screening will be tailored

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1 toward the potential exposures that our PI 2 thinks that individual might have encountered. 3 So the local screening programs, Alamos and 4 both for Los Sandia, are run through Johns Hopkins University. 5 And the 6 principal investigator is Brian Schwartz. The local outreach number is provided on that 7 slide and I believe we also have someone from 8 9 the Former Worker Program here today, Rebecca And you can talk to her after if 10 Trujillo. you have any interest and you can also ask me 11 12 and I can direct you to her.

13 So, you know, this is for any of 14 you, you know, current and former workers 15 maybe in the crowd, you know, if this sounds 16 like something you might be eligible for, I 17 encourage you to talk to her. And also, I 18 encourage you to spread the word to anyone 19 else.

Again, it's a free screening. You know, it can only be to your benefit. And there is numerous stories about how we have,

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you know, caught things in the early stages
 and, you know, were able to save people's
 lives. So I encourage you to apply.

4 And I think that's it. So are 5 there any questions?

6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: First of all, I would like to thank you and thank Glenn for 7 arranging the Pantex tour. I know it took 8 time and effort and I'm hoping Brad will agree 9 10 with me that it was worth the effort in that very, very helpful and I think 11 it was 12 absolutely essential to us being able to deal with that site. 13

14 So but we recognize the effort it 15 took and I think Glenn made a commitment at 16 our last meeting and followed through. So we 17 really do appreciate that.

Glad to hear that. 18 MR. LEWIS: 19 Before Brad goes, I just want to say Dr. 20 Worthington, Pat Worthington, was also instrumental in making that happen. 21 I mean, Glenn did support it, but Pat was the one who 22

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worked extensively with Pantex management,
 too.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we know 4 that, but we've got to give the boss credit, 5 right? Go ahead, Brad.

6 MEMBER CLAWSON: That's what I 7 wanted to thank you about. You know, especially with plants like this or ones that 8 have been in the past, it's very difficult for 9 10 us to be able to read a piece of paper and be able to really understand what it is trying to 11 12 say.

And I think that Pantex was one of these that this tour was fabulous. Now, I know we had a lot of milestones and you said a year, I say two years. That is beside the point. But the thing was is this tour was absolutely phenomenal.

19 I think we gained a very good 20 understanding of the process for the earlier 21 years, which we really needed. And I know 22 what you had to go through to be able to do

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it. The places that we got to go, the things
 we got to see were fabulous. It was a very
 good experience and I think that it will
 really help us with the Pantex SEC.

5 Ι just wanted And Pat and 6 everybody to just tell them how much Ι 7 appreciate it and especially Pantex, because Pantex really stepped up the bar and did some 8 phenomenal work for us. And I appreciate it. 9 MR. LEWIS: I'm glad to hear that. 10 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody 12 else have -- if not, I will raise a question. 13 Oh, Mark, go ahead.

14 MEMBER GRIFFON: I was just going 15 to on the joint outreach meetings, I mean, I 16 think I heard that was happening. And it 17 to be pretty successful. seems Have you looked at -- you said around nine DOE sites. 18 19 I'm wondering if -- because I noticed the 20 disparity in the AWE claims coming in and if there is any effort to do sort of those kind 21 of outreach efforts, you know, in an area 22

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1 where you might have three or four AWE 2 facilities and get the word out to the 3 community, you know? Has the task force brought that up and have you had any plans on 4 5 doing this sort of thing?

6 MR. LEWIS: Yes. I know we have 7 been talking about the sites or the areas that we are going to this year. Offhand, I'm not 8 9 You know, certainly AWEs sure. are of 10 interest as well. Offhand I don't know if we 11 are going to an area where there is more, you 12 know, "AWE concentration" this year. I can 13 certainly look into it, you know, and if you want to talk to me, we would be glad to kind 14 15 of take some suggestions as to where to go.

16 So, yes, but that is certainly a 17 focus as well.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. My 19 question I believe this comes from a Board 20 Member, but I'm not sure who. Apparently, 21 there continues to be some issues with the 22 timeliness for clearing the interview notes.

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1 And I know SC&A has had problems in the past 2 and I'm not sure what Work Groups have been 3 involved, but that seems to be the major sort 4 of bottleneck or difficulty left with the 5 clearance process.

6 MR. LEWIS: Well, you know, I 7 would say I think the interview notes that go 8 to headquarters, first of all, you know, my 9 office has most direct control over what 10 happens at headquarters.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. LEWIS: And as you saw, atheadquarters I think we have great response.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. LEWIS: You know, eightworking days.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

It can happen in less, 18 MR. LEWIS: 19 et cetera. However, I think I'm assuming without getting into the specifics, 20 the concerns probably focus 21 certain more on 22 individual sites.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

2 MR. LEWIS: I think the vast 3 majority of our sites actually get the 4 interviews back, you know, in a pretty reasonable time. However, there are some --5 6 you know, it's tougher for us, one, to track 7 and, two, to control the sites, because they have, you know, other responsibilities that 8 they are kind of working this in with their 9 10 other work load.

11 They are not as familiar with the 12 different groups, so we have had some issues 13 where interview notes, you know, done by SC&A were sent back to NIOSH or actually we just 14 15 had the opposite where interview notes done by 16 NIOSH were sent back to SC&A. So our sites 17 are not always exactly sure, you know, what the expectations are and what the different 18 19 groups are.

I think, one, we are working on that. Two, the other thing that I know that I spoke with, I believe, Mr. Fitzgerald and, you

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know, Kathy Robertson-DeMers, at some point,
 was creating a tracking sheet of what reviews
 have been submitted to what sites or, you
 know, what interviews, excuse me, were
 submitted to what sites.

6 You know, how long they were, 7 whether they were actual source documents, 8 which can be hundreds of pages or interview 9 notes, which are usually maximum, you know, 20 10 or 30.

One of my issues, in our offices 11 12 is it's tough for us to track what is going 13 where and what has been requested at about 30 different sites. If we were to get on a, you 14 15 know, monthly basis or a quarterly or even a 16 weekly basis, what has been requested of our sites and when it would allow us to much more 17 accurately follow-up now. 18

Typically, I only get notice when, you know, hey, I submitted something to site X, you know, three months ago, what happened? You know, and a lot of times, at that point,

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it is already late and by the time I go to the site, you know, it may have been lost in the shuffle or, you know, low on their priority list.

5 And so, you know, we try to 6 rectify the situation, but a lot of times it 7 is already late by the time we even realize 8 it's an issue, which makes it tough on us to 9 be as responsive as we would like to be.

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. LEWIS: So I think if there were a way to coordinate tracking with, you know, both NIOSH, their contractor and SC&A and you guys, I think we would be able to be much more responsive.

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. John, can 17 we -- I don't see Joe here. I saw him this 18 morning. Oh, there is Joe. I'm sorry.

19MR. LEWIS: And I don't mean to20put them on the spot. It's something we -

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But I do.

22 DR. MAURO: I would like to think

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in terms of these interactions there are three components. One of which, Joe, if you could join me, I would appreciate it. One is the White Papers and the formal reports that are the products that SC&A generate in support of Work Group meetings.

7 These need to go -- be produced 8 quickly, go through DOE clearance and come 9 back, this has been excellent. The turnaround 10 has been amazing. And it has not resulted in 11 any hiccups in our ability, the way I see it, 12 to move forward with our Work Group meetings.

The other item has to do with many 13 work products, including 14 of our our Site 15 Profile reviews or SEC reviews, they are 16 always accompanied by interviews, data capture 17 efforts, which move forward.

in a 18 And we now are mode of operation where we will put out our report 19 without that attachment. 20 And that's because of the reality does take a bit of time to move 21 22 the interview notes through not only the

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review of DOE and it also goes through a
 review of the people we talked to. It comes
 back. So there is an iterative process
 related to getting interview notes into the
 system.

6 And I think Joe can speak a little And I think there was -- also 7 more to that. the third item had to do with this records 8 retrieval and tracking. And there was a time 9 10 when we were trying to set up a system where 11 SC&A could keep track of the iterations of the records that are captured, the interviews that 12 13 are captured, but we abandoned that.

14 That whole tracking now is 15 completely in the hands of NIOSH. So I think 16 that creates some efficiencies. Ι quess 17 that's the best I can do in trying to be responsive to some of the matters you have 18 19 just discussed. And I would like to ask Joe 20 to --

21 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. What I 22 would add to that is that I think as Greg

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1 pointed out, the only area we still have 2 probably a challenge is when the individual 3 sites, and there are only certain sites that are screening interview notes, because there 4 little less control 5 have а through we 6 headquarters and we are sort of in the queue 7 at a particular site.

And some sites have quite a bit of clearance to do. And we have two iterations on interviews, too. And we have the raw notes that we have to go through. Then we send the notes back to the interviewee. And that requires another review by the site.

14 you know, but that is, So, I 15 think, more of the exception now than it used 16 to be. We have a couple of sites where the 17 clearance process is tough and we have to deal with the individual site itself. 18 We have to work through Greg to sometimes push and shove 19 20 a little bit to get these things through 21 faster.

22 But, in general, the other sites,

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you know, they are uncleared or they are sites
 we can handle through headquarters.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So would a 4 tracking system -- is it necessary? Would it 5 be helpful? Greg was saying it would be 6 helpful if he knew when you submitted those 7 notes to the sites.

8 MR. FITZGERALD: Oh, we are in 9 constant contact. I mean, Kathy has a weekly 10 call with Greg.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: So this is realtime. I mean, anything that is lagging, he knows immediately and where we need his help he is told that. So it's actually better than tracking. It's a weekly conference call with Greg on the status --

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: Of all items that are in the clearance process. Now, this is more from SC&A. I can't speak for some of the documents themselves, but for the interview

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1 notes and things like that --

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: Real-time, we were handling it that way. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. I actually think it has been working relatively good. 7 Now, I don't know if there is issues that you 8 9 are seeing that we are not seeing, but --10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Somebody was 11 seeing -12 KATZ: Yes, I can speak to MR. this a little bit. I mean, this has come up 13 14 at several Work Group meetings. And, Phil, I think you have actually raised it. So where 15 16 at least some set of interview notes is 6 to 17 12 months and it hasn't -- and they haven't come through yet. 18 19 So it probably is a very narrow 20 subset that -- of situations where it applies to and I guess I would at least ask for those 21 very narrow situations where we are having 22

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problems, maybe we want to track those, so we
 can report to Greg formally on those.

3 MR. FITZGERALD: A rather infamous 4 example from last year, it was my interview 5 notes, as a matter of fact, it took almost a 6 year to get them out. I think it was Pantex. 7 That was the situation, I think, that has 8 gotten better, but that was a real problem a 9 year ago.

10CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil, you had a11-- is there another example of an issue?12MEMBER SCHOFIELD: There has been

13 a number of things that have happened.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: That was the extreme examples. But we have had some other notes that Kathy has taken at some of the worker meetings and interviews we have done that have set out there for five, six, seven months before they came back.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

22 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, I mean, we,

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in fact, have gone to Greg and had DOE headquarters intervene with the site. It's almost always the site that is holding it up. And, you know, that's the best we can do is get DOE to intervene with the site and try to figure out what the problem is.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

8 MR. FITZGERALD: And we don't wait 9 until it is six months in. We start doing 10 that within a couple of months. And it just 11 takes time to -- I guess for the long arm of 12 headquarters to have the impact we want at a 13 particular site.

But it's really a couple of sites.
Am I right? They are getting a little
better.

MR. LEWIS: Yes. And I mean, yes, I think the only thing is it's tough for me. And as Joe said, I do speak weekly with Kathy and Joe and representatives from, you know, NIOSH and ORAU as well. But without a formal tracking system, it can sometimes be tough

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just for me personally and my staff to track
 what is going where.

I mean, from one site there can be, you know, interview notes from, you know, three months of visits and there could be, you know, 20 interviews each time. And then there is the, you know, interview summary, the interview reviews where the individual will actually confirm what they, you know, said.

10 So there is a lot of different 11 things flying all over the place. That's why 12 it sometimes is difficult. And I'll hear 13 well, we received some, you know, interview 14 notes from Sandia back. Oh, great, I'll check 15 that one off my list.

16 Then a month later I'll hear well, there were still some 17 you know, set of interviews from Sandia that we didn't get 18 19 back. So, you know, I think it may be -- but sometimes without a formal tracking system, it 20 would be difficult. 21

22 If I were to see, you know, this

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1 set of this date, I would also know -- you 2 know, I could also end up calling a site 3 sometimes and say, you know, SC&A or NIOSH is still waiting on one of 4 the, you know, interview sets. They say which one and I'm 5 6 not even sure which, you know, set, from which visit and which individual. 7

So it might be helpful with a 8 little bit formal 9 more tracking system. 10 Again, I would be glad to talk with both SC&A and NIOSH as to the most efficient way to do 11 12 that and whether it is, you know, really 13 necessary.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I would 15 say let's do it, because I think from the 16 Board's perspective to try to keep track of 17 this, it would be helpful. And at least for 18 the problematic sites or the ones we, you 19 know, where this -- we know there has been 20 delays and there is problems.

21 So I'll let you, you know, maybe, 22 SC&A, NIOSH and DOE work something out, so

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1 that we can follow this.

2	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, and I
3	wouldn't think this is a real we have our
4	own internal tracking, as far as that goes.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, right.
б	MR. FITZGERALD: But as far as an
7	omnibus system, that's something that would be
8	easily cobbled together.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, right,
10	exactly.
11	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think
13	it's asking a lot, right. Okay. Thanks.
14	Other questions for Greg? If not, thank you
15	very much.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: You just got
17	through saying the same thing I was going to
18	do.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'm
20	sorry. Okay. Next on our agenda is the GE
21	Evendale SEC petition. I think that's Stu.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, good morning

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1 again. I'm here to provide, essentially, an 2 update on the work we have been doing 3 researching the General Electric Site in Evendale, which is Cincinnati, Ohio. 4

5 A little bit of the, you know, 6 history of the petition. We initiated and 83.14 petition back in December. 7 This was during our push to finish old claims or finish 8 -- get all the claims within one year-old by 9 10 May of this year. And so it was one of those 11 final sites we were trying to wrap up the 12 research on.

13 And so we reached the conclusion 14 for December that we didn't think we had 15 enough information to do dose reconstructions 16 with sufficient accuracy and presented that 17 then to -- well, sent the cannot reconstruct 18 letter to a particular claimant.

19 They then submitted a petition 20 that we qualified and then an Evaluation 21 Report followed shortly thereafter, because 22 we, essentially, had done the research anyway

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The site of GE has kind of a long history of radiological work. Only some of which right now is considered covered under our program.

6 The covered period for the program is from 1961 through 1970. But prior to 1961, 7 General Electric, at that location, 8 was working on the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion 9 10 Project at -- starting in 1951 in an area of 11 the site that was known as Air Force Plant 36. 12 Ι think the Defense Department had some 13 involvement in this, so it's a 68 acre portion of the much larger GE Aircraft Engine Plant. 14

Aircraft Nuclear 15 The Propulsion 16 Project was terminated in 1961, at least GE's involvement in it was. And the facility where 17 it had been housed was then turned over, was 18 19 occupied by -- essentially, it was work for 20 It was actually occupied by AEC, but GE AEC. then took -- but AEC did take some sort of use 21 permit or engaged in some sort of use permit 22

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1 with the Air Force and that's apparently what 2 was decided that put it into the covered arena 3 was that AEC interest in that part of the 4 facility.

5 And it is classified on the 6 designation page as a DOE facility, not an 7 Atomic Weapons Employer.

8 So during the '60s and '70s, we 9 don't have a lot of real specific information 10 about what they were doing, but it seemed to 11 be reactor material testing and fuel testing 12 kind of things during that period. But we 13 haven't managed to find a lot of detail about 14 what they did.

In 1970 then the facility was turned back over to the Air Force, this particular part of the plant. So that then, as of current thinking, is what ended the designation period.

20 A little bit of the status of the 21 claims here. I have talked about -- some of 22 these were mentioned peripherally in my

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1 original -- in my previous presentation.

2 We have about 160 claims. Those 3 numbers, you know, can change on any given day. 120 of those are active. We would guess 4 the others were pulled. Some of these, a lot 5 6 of people have joint employment several places, so they will have employment at GE and 7 other places that may have been pulled for 8 some other SEC or it may have had a dose 9 10 reconstruction done, something like that.

11 Well, they there are, 29 were 12 pulled and 11 were completed. And there is a little breakdown of some of the claims. 13 You know, we've got some claims that have been 14 15 there quite a long time. They came in early 16 in the program and, of course, it took us a long time to get around to researching this 17 site and trying to finally reach a conclusion 18 19 on this site.

And so those have been here -some of them have been here quite a while. And then there are still some new ones coming

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1 in as well.

2	I sent to the Board Members last
3	week kind of a longer chronology of history of
4	research there. It's kind of an extensive
5	one. We don't normally go through in that
6	much detail, so I have a little bit of a
7	summary here.

8 We have been to the GE facility at 9 Evendale, GE headquarters, a particular area 10 of GE or division headquarters at Schenectady 11 that is connected. The specific portion of GE 12 that did the work at Evendale or this work in 13 '61 to '70 is actually now a part of GE, which 14 is headquartered in the United Kingdom.

And so we approached them in the 15 16 United Kingdom as well and then Iron Mountain 17 is just storage, commercial а storage And the people in the United 18 operation. 19 Kingdom, I believe, are the ones who referred us to Iron Mountain and gave permission for 20 Iron Mountain to give us what they had. 21

22 So we have been to all those

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1 places. We have been to the Ohio Department 2 of Health, OSTI, which is the Office of 3 Scientific and Technological Information, that is down at Oak Ridge. Several DOE Offices, 4 Legacy Management, FUSRAP, their FUSRAP files, 5 6 Oak Ridge Office, Fernald, because Fernald 7 apparently had some sort of relationship at some period of time with GE Evendale and the 8 Grand Junction, which is one of the Legacy 9 Management records holding offices. 10

11 And we have been to several record 12 centers, including this past summer. We were at the NARA facility in College Park, Maryland 13 14 looking at records that have never been 15 declassified. I don't think they were 16 classified any more. We went there and we 17 retrieved this summery everything from College Park that related to GE. 18

You know, it was declassified and we got it. And it turns out, essentially, all of it pertained to the period of time before 1961 or after 1970.

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1 Just a little summary of the amount of documentation we have managed to 2 3 gather and places it came from. We have also additional interviews. 4 done some The personnel interviews, the 45 additional total 5 6 attendees in two group interviews, those were 7 conducted this summer. There were additional -- seven individual interviews performed this 8 since May, additional information 9 summer 10 trying to find a way to identify what subset of the population GE -- how can we identify a 11 12 subset of the population, essentially, what we 13 were looking for or perhaps any information that would allow us to do dose reconstruction. 14 15 We did get several more documents

the Board meeting, so we pursued those.
Again, we got mainly things that
were outside. These were before 1961 or after

from GE Evendale this summer.

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things like organizational charts, personnel

rosters and things like that, which were

discussed the last time we talked about GE at

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We asked for

1970. We were still getting information from
 2 GE last week.

3 week on Friday, Last our contractors got custody of the entire set of 4 GE's radiation -- personnel radiation exposure 5 6 records that they were -- that they would use 7 to respond to our requests. When we would ask for exposure history requests, they would go 8 through this set of records and they would 9 10 pull out the exposure history.

And since we got those on Friday, our contractor has compared for claimants that we got an exposure history request from GE, we compared what they sent us earlier to what was in this set and it matched page for page. But that's only about 12 people. Okay. So that's -- so we did match that.

18 The time frame of these exposure 19 records is not limited to 1961 to 1970. It 20 covers -- it goes way back into the '50s and 21 continues into the '70s certainly and probably 22 later than the '70s as well.

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1 So only a few, I guess how many, 2 people have individual monitoring data, it 3 depends on the counts. This slide says 32. I 4 have got other counts that may be 30. People 5 have individual monitoring, the external data 6 of the 120 claims that are still active.

7 Of those, I think it is somewhere 8 on the order of 12 to 15 have data that is in 9 the actual 1961 to 1970 period. The other 10 data is outside that period. I believe we 11 have only found one claim that has internal 12 monitoring data. I believe that is the last 13 count I heard.

Most of what we found is either the aircraft nuclear propulsion things in the '50s or some work that we -- that happened in the '70s. We know they did some thorium work, for instance, in the '70s.

And we still are at the same place where we were. We haven't been able to find sufficient information to dose reconstruction. And we have not been able to find -- well,

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1 let me just go through the slides.

2 haven't found anything, any We 3 records that would allow us to simply draw a line or fence off the people, identify the 4 people who were in this area of the plant 5 6 separate from the plant population. We haven't got any records that allow us to do 7 8 that.

9 We have been unable to collect 10 very much detailed information about the 11 process that we did or the source-term. And 12 so we don't really have information that we 13 feel could even attempt to make some sort of 14 source-term model for this period of time.

15 We didn't -- when we specifically 16 looked for materials, control and 17 accountability records, one of the items that was suggested we found a couple of records 18 19 from the '50s and I think one from the '70s. 20 Again, nothing between '61 and '70.

21 We didn't find any information 22 that would allow us to associate job titles or

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1 other job assignments that would be 2 specifically radiological job titles or job 3 assignments.

people that 4 And the we have interviewed indicated that the building access 5 6 controls were not -- or building access was not strictly controlled. And that there would 7 be people who were not assigned to the 8 building who would come into the building and 9 10 work for some period of time. And that there were unmonitored people who worked in these 11 12 buildings, at least at some time.

13 Now, recall that this building was sort of -- these buildings were, essentially, 14 15 a radiological area from the '50s and I think 16 it went into the '80s. I mean, the building 17 is torn down and gone now. There was a D&D done there. I think this building existed as 18 19 a radiological facility up through and into the '70s certainly. 20

21 And so people are recalling and so 22 remember as they recall, we don't really know

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for sure will they be recalling specifically 1 2 the 1960 to '70 period or what. That's what 3 we were asking them about, but you kind of wonder what people are thinking about the era 4 they were recalling, because there was a long 5 6 period when this was sort of the separate area of the plant or a different area of the plant 7 where radiological work occurred. 8

9 of course, you all And are 10 familiar with the two-prong test. We are still at the position now where 11 we don't believe we found sufficient information to do 12 13 a sufficiently accurate dose reconstruction. And our rule is written such that if you reach 14 15 that conclusion, then pretty much you reach 16 the conclusion that there is the potential for 17 health endangerment.

In terms of what we think we can do, we believe we could probably reconstruct medical exposures using other program-wide, you know, program general documents that we have used in other places. We don't believe

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we found sufficient information to determine
 internal doses for the workers.

3 And don't believe we found we sufficient information to 4 reconstruct the external doses for people if we don't have 5 We will 6 their exposure record. use any 7 exposure information we have in an individual's exposure -- in an individual's 8 dose reconstruction, if we have data for that 9 10 individual.

But we don't know that we could write conclusions about people who were not monitored or at least we don't have exposure records for, what their exposure might have been. I think that just says in more words what I just said about using data that we have.

And this was the proposed Class Definition and it is an all employees, because we didn't -- we haven't found any information to limit it otherwise.

22 Following on now, the story

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continues. I know you all -- I sent you all a
 letter or Ted, I think, sent the letter, to
 all the Board Members just recently, probably
 this week, that we received Friday from the
 Department of Labor.

6 Now, what prompted this was we had 7 tried a slight variation on this proposed 8 Class Definition and as we do with all of our 9 proposed Class Definitions, we share those in 10 draft form with the Department of Labor for 11 them to talk about the administratability of 12 the Class Definition.

And the wording was very slight 13 and it is based on the fact that the covered 14 15 period is considered a DOE facility. It is 16 covered as a DOE facility, not as an AWE. And it is pretty clear to all of us that GE 17 Evendale, that whole big plant, was not ever a 18 19 DOE facility.

20 So there is sort of a tacit 21 setting aside of the Air Force Plant 36 or 22 whatever the number was, part of it in the

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designation. And so we wrote, I don't think I
 brought the proposed Class Definition, but- or don't have it handy at least.

But it was something to the effect 4 that all employees of the covered facility 5 located at GE Evendale "also known as Air 6 Force Plant 36, something like that. 7 So that's what we said what would you think about 8 this sort of a Class, because we don't expect 9 10 the Department of Labor to do anything differently than they are doing. 11

I mean, presumably since that is the covered facility, people would have to meet that in order to be, you know, claimants anyway. And if they -- they have since told us that they don't really have any information that will allow them to say who was at the Air Force Plant 36 and who wasn't.

But it was just a way to work with the wording and it was then our message, at least our designation, that would go out to workers would be that if you worked in the Air

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Force Plant 36, then you are eligible, rather than if you worked at GE, which was one of the things that was discussed at the last Board meeting, is there a way to say something like that in the designation? So it's a way to try to do that.

7 In response to that, the Department of Labor responded. First off as 8 well, we can't really designate this Class, 9 10 you know, that limits in some fashion Air 11 Force Plant 36. That's one thing that their 12 letter said.

Their letter also told us that in 13 14 liqht of this know, looking -- you at 15 research, they want to revisit the basis for 16 the designation anyway, the designation of the 17 DOE facility. And they are going to get -you know, contact DOE to ask about what is the 18 19 basis for that designation. And so there may be some change in the designation of the --20 maybe from a DOE to an AWE or from maybe some 21 other years or whatever. 22

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1 So there is some additional 2 research apparently that is going to have to 3 be required in order to arrive finally at a determination of what exactly 4 is the definition of Class and what's the -- and what 5 6 period are we talking about.

7 The definition of Class with DOE 8 and AWE is important for one specific reason 9 and that is the residual radiation period. As 10 a DOE facility, the way the law is written, 11 DOE facilities do not have residual radiation 12 periods. Okay. They only exist for AWEs the 13 way the law is written.

designation 14 Ιf the becomes an 15 Atomic Weapons Employer, even for the same 16 period of time, then there is an additional question that will be in front of us is can 17 you reconstruct the dose from the residual 18 19 radiation in the period in the 1970s when we know they were doing other radiological work 20 anyway? 21

22 So there are some other questions

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Just to

it's

Okay.

1 in front of us as we go forward here. 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 3 add, it also makes some difference in terms of who is eligible. 4 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: In terms of subcontractors and so forth. 7 8 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, yes. 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So 10 important. I don't know, Rachel, do you have anything to add to that? 11 12 MS. LEITON: No. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That's fine then. Questions from the Board 14 15 then? Bill?

16 MEMBER FIELD: Ι know we have 17 talked about this before, but what is your understanding of what data may be available in 18 19 the UK or Iron Mountain? 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, we went back to revisit our contacts with the UK, refreshed 21

our trail, our communications trail back and

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1 forth and made sure we were both on common 2 understanding. And what we have concluded 3 from discussion with them and from our own 4 review of our own messages to them and back 5 over the years is that they have done a 6 keyword search on 52,000 boxes of records that 7 might be relevant.

identified from that They have 8 some number of documents that 9 keyword we 10 selected certain ones we wanted and they have provided those. They had done that before 11 12 this. And so we have had -- you know, we have 13 essentially finished with GE and they have completed the search that they are able to do. 14 15 And we have had those records for a while.

MEMBER FIELD: Okay. Because the question I had, I guess it was a previous Board meeting there was discussion that they may have records, but they didn't provide them. So at this point --

21 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, there was a 22 lot of, you know, trying to remember as we

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1 were getting ready and people in conversation 2 well, where did we go to get this wrap up? 3 Did we finish this? And so when we go back looked at the actual communication 4 and we trail back and forth, and then we also had a 5 6 conversation with them again this summer, our contractor had a conversation with the point 7 of contact, and they said, well, you know, we 8 finished that up, so that is kind of what we 9 10 arrived at.

11 MEMBER FIELD: And then my second 12 question was as far as the worker interviews, 13 did the workers indicate that, from their 14 perspective, not everyone was monitored?

MR. HINNEFELD: We have had people tell us that, yes. Not that -- we had people say that not everyone that worked in that building was monitored.

19 MEMBER FIELD: Okay. And did they 20 give you any indication of how many people may 21 have worked in the building or came in and out 22 over time?

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know that 2 we have that. I don't know if anybody was not 3 willing to offer it, but I'm not familiar with 4 that. No.

5 MEMBER FIELD: Okay.

6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: One of the -and I have some email correspondence with Stu 7 before the meeting about this, was whether --8 9 that they had the complete now set of 10 monitoring records, would that somehow help 11 them to define the Class? You know, not that make it feasible 12 it would to do dose reconstruction, but it would at least tell us 13 more about some of those questions. 14 How many 15 people? What the process is. And I think Stu 16 was still looking into that.

17 MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: My sense is

19 from --

20 MR. HINNEFELD: We got this data 21 set Friday.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: And so what you 2 are talking about now is looking through every 3 record that we received. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 4 5 HINNEFELD: And essentially MR. 6 charting what years do you have data for. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MR. HINNEFELD: For those and see 8 9 what kind of a monitoring -- monitor 10 population you have --11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 12 MR. HINNEFELD: From 1961 to 1970. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 14 MR. HINNEFELD: So that's -essentially, I don't know another way to do 15 16 it, other than make -- because there are 17 images of paper records is what we got. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 18 Other 19 questions? All right. I think it's difficult 20 for us to take any action on this today, because the difference between an AWE and a 21 DOE is big. You know, and for us to put a 22

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recommendation forward until the Department of
 Labor has had a chance to work with DOE and
 figure that out, I think would not be helpful.

And in the meanwhile, I think we 4 can continue to work with and NIOSH will 5 6 continue to work trying to figure out this Class Definition issue, because if it is --7 you know, goes from a DOE site to an AWE site, 8 we are still going to have to deal with the 9 10 Class Definition in some way, and that's problematic, and work with DOL on that issue. 11

12 HINNEFELD: Yes, we're going MR. 13 have some sort of joint meetings or to conversations with DOL about what can be done 14 15 along that. You know, have these discussions 16 now and at the last meeting.

- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: We will just see
- 19 what we can do along those lines.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

21 MR. HINNEFELD: And what are the 22 ramifications of the various alternatives.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. And then 1 2 hopefully by our next meeting, we can come to 3 some closure on this. It may be optimistic. MR. HINNEFELD: Right. And we are 4 prepared. We are preparing to provide all the 5 6 records we have assembled --7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MR. HINNEFELD: To DOE and DOL for 8 9 whatever work they want to do on designation. 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 11 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Ι have two 12 questions. One was are there any plans in the work to do any additional 13 interviews of workers? 14 15 MR. HINNEFELD: Not today, but 16 certainly we have got some contacts down 17 there, out there and we know how to find some workers. 18

19 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Because the 20 document here just describes an interview with 21 one worker. One worker has been talked to two 22 times. And I'm wondering if there is not more

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1 information that could be gained through 2 asking some of those questions. How many 3 people were in this --

4 MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
5 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Building, this

6 area.

7 MR. HINNEFELD: We can pursue that 8 farther and try to get more information about 9 what -- you know, the population and what 10 kinds of people were in and out and things 11 like that.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, one of the 13 things that I brought up at these meetings and 14 I have talked to Stu about also or LaVon is it 15 would also be helpful to have a report or 16 something that was in writing that described 17 these interviews and described some of this 18 other information gathered.

19 MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now, I actually 21 thought the chronology of your records search 22 was actually helpful for us to understand it.

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It actually shows how difficult this is --1 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, and I would 3 say -- we have talked to more than one. We have talked to more than one person. I mean, 4 we had -- but there is one particular person 5 6 that is probably mentioned more than any 7 other, because he was the safety and health manager at the time. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. 10 MR. HINNEFELD: And he is still 11 alive. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Still lives in Cincinnati. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But we, as 15 16 a Board, don't have a record of that. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have your 19 brief summaries. MR. HINNEFELD: I'll see what we 20 21 have. 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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MR. HINNEFELD: We should have
 some interview summaries somewhere.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And some 4 way of having that in the form of a short 5 report, I think, or an addendum might be 6 helpful to us.

7 MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. David, do 9 you have some other --

MEMBER RICHARDSON: I know it will be a huge task, so I'm -- to go through the dosimetry records and figure out the number of badged workers in 1961 and 1962. But I'm having a hard time wrapping my head around how else to handle this.

16 Ι in terms of mean, 17 contextualizing the number of workers potentially exposed, what is also lacking here 18 19 still, so either whether it would be for 20 workers interviews and somebody could give us some of the contextualizing information about 21 22 how many people were entering that area

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1 relative to the size of the proposed Class, 2 which is also still not in here, again, my 3 recollection is 5,000 or 7,000 workers onsite, something like that per year. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, it's in that 5 6 vicinity. We asked GE and they told us, I want to say, 8,000. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 8,000 is one 8 number they threw out. 9 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I can't remember that either. 11 12 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And they are 13 rolling through, so it's a large Class. And I mean the thing that is mind-boggling to me 14 15 still is the hard -- is the difficulty of 16 finding any description of any radiological operations going on. Most of the description 17 of the operations is coming from one page, 18 19 page 110, of a draft report by -- a draft 20 report on summaries of fuel development. So if there is -- so if really 21

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I'm having a hard time imagining this scale of
 exposure.

3 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I think we should be able to put -- I'll put together a 4 more complete report of what we know about 5 6 this period. I mean, like I said, most of -we keep finding things about the Aircraft 7 Nuclear Propulsion Project and then a fair 8 amount of information about 9 some thorium calcining that was done in the '70s. 10

But we will get together a more complete summary of what it is that actually pertains to what was done in '61 to '70.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes, 15 Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: I got an email, and Stu you sent it out to the Board that said that the ballpark is 8,000 employees, so -

19 MR. HINNEFELD: That's what GE 20 told us, yes. Thank you. I couldn't remember 21 for sure what it was.

22 MEMBER BEACH: A large number.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay. 2 Thank you, Stu. Is there any more questions? 3 And we are due for a lunch break. We will break now. We are going to start up sharp at 4 5 1:00. We have a petitioner that will be on the line then. And so we want to be able to 6 7 talk about Dow Chemical at 1:00. See you all 8 then. 9 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:27 a.m. and 10 11 resumed at 1:01 p.m.) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

23

1 A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N 2 1:01 p.m. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Welcome back and we will get started. We first have 4 two petitions to talk about. The first is Dow 5 Chemical. And Dow Chemical is a site that we 6 7 originally dealt with as an 83.14 in 2007. 8 the time, the At Board was concerned about the residual period and how 9 10 that should be handled. And so we referred it 11 to the SEC Review Work Group. 12 In the meanwhile, there were some 13 issues. One was related to the petitioners getting access to information, some issues 14 15 with delays in some of their freedom of 16 information requests. 17 Secondly, there were some new information about the site that DOE and DOL 18 19 had under consideration. So the covered period ended up changing. I will say that 20 there are still questions about covered period 21

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and operations at the site, but there have

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1 been significant -- there have been some changes since the time. Those changes did not 2 3 affect the original covered period, operational period per they did 4 se, but potentially affect the residual period. 5

6 So the Board has been and the Work 7 Group has been looking at this intermittently over time. Some of this has been waiting and 8 had various reviews and various documents. 9 10 NIOSH originally did two addendums to the original SEC Evaluation Report that covered, 11 12 essentially, the residual period and some of 13 these changes in terms of covered operations.

And then SC&A did some others. 14 I 15 will add that the best summary report of what 16 we are looking at here for the residual period 17 was the one I forwarded to everybody last 18 Friday, which was the most recent SC&A report 19 on the use of surrogate data at the site, 20 which essentially updated an earlier report 21 they had done that the update basically 22 applied to the Board's review criteria that we

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had adopted over the summer and brought that
 up to date.

3 But it is а fairly of sort convoluted history to this site. 4 But the 5 issue before us is what to do about the 6 residual period. We will first hear from NIOSH who will give us an update and then we 7 will hear from SC&A and then we will have some 8 discussion on the site. 9

We also have the petitioner here and I believe that the petitioner will want to speak also.

MR. RUTHERFORD: All right. Thank
you, Dr. Melius. I'm LaVon Rutherford,
Special Exposure Cohort health physics team
leader for NIOSH.

17 What I will be talking about 18 mainly will be a little background plus our 19 dose reconstruction approach for the residual 20 period.

21 A little history, a little covered 22 activities at Dow. Dow from 1957/1958, they

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1 extruded uranium metal for the AEC under 2 subcontract with Mallinckrodt. They also did 3 rod straightening from 1959 to 1960, again 4 under a subcontract with Mallinckrodt.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me one 6 second just to avoid some confusion. This 7 presentation is not available to us here, 8 since LaVon did it over this weekend. The 9 same with the SC&A.

10 MR. RUTHERFORD: I can --

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So you don't12 need to spend time looking for it.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Email it to theBoard Members if they would like.

15 (Off the record comments.)

16 All right. Aqain, the so activities 1957 to '58 extruded uranium. 17 '59 to '60 they straightened uranium rods, 18 all 19 under subcontracts with Mallinckrodt. And 20 really their main primary mission at the site was handling -- they handled -- they produced 21 alloy metals, including thorium alloy metals. 22

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1 Initially, it was indicated that 2 that was a non-covered activity at the time 3 period and after some research, you will see 4 that changed.

5 A little background. We actually 6 started this in May 2007 Advisory Board 7 meeting. We have presented the Petition Evaluation Report. This was an 83.14. 8 We recommended a Class for the 1957 to 1960 9 10 period.

11 will probably You that sense typically under an 83.14, we would not go into 12 13 a post-period after the period that we are recommending a Class. 14 However, there was a 15 lengthy discussion and recommendations from a 16 number of parties that we ended up actually 17 looking into the residual period at Dow under this 83.14. 18

We recommended a Class again in 19 We recommended a Class again in 20 1957/1960, the Board concurred with that. At 21 that time, as I mentioned, there was questions 22 and concern, mainly identified initially by

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1 the petitioner, that the DOE's definition of 2 the covered activities should include the 3 thorium work as well, because the petitioner 4 felt that there was actually supporting 5 documentation that would actually move the 6 thorium into a covered activity.

initially did not 7 We address thorium. The thorium exposure would not 8 affect our SEC Class that we had already 9 10 recommended. Ιt would only affect the residual period. Initially, it wasn't a 11 covered activity and so initially it was not 12 addressed. 13

However, in January 2008, DOE concluded that the Dow Chemical Company was probably producing thorium alloy for use in weapons production and, therefore, the activity should be a covered activity.

At that time, we recognized that we would have to reevaluate our residual period to include thorium exposures. We issued Addendum 2 in June of 2008 to address

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that. And then we also issued Appendix C to
 TBD-6000 in September 2008.

As Dr. Melius mentioned, there were a number of Work Group meetings that went on and a number of -- and SC&A put out a few reports. I'm going to let -- SC&A, Bill Thurber will be speaking after me and he can address any of that.

9 Evaluation Aqain, our Report 10 initially identified thorium exposures were not reconstructible for the '57 to '60 period. 11 And initially we identified uranium exposures 12 13 could be reconstructed for both the 14 operational and residual period.

We issued Addendum 1 shortly after issuing our report. We received a number of documents from Dow and we issued Addendum 1 to actually go back and see if -- to review those documents and to determine whether it would affect our original feasibility determination. It did not.

22 We issued Addendum 2 in June of

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2008, that was Addendum 2 again was addressing
 whether it was feasible to reconstruct thorium
 and thorium progeny exposures during the
 residual contamination period.

then we issued Appendix C, 5 And 6 which is our dose reconstruction approach for 7 Dow Madison. It incorporates the recommendations from SEC-79 and incorporates 8 It addresses both the non-9 the addendums. 10 presumptive cancers from the operational period and the dose reconstruction approach 11 for the residual period. 12

13 I'll talk a little bit about what 14 monitoring data in general. We had, during 15 the residual period, no personal monitoring 16 data internal or external. No internal 17 bioassay, no external data, including film 18 badges.

We do have area monitoring data. We have air sampling from the final cleanup that occurred in 2006. We also have access to air sampling data from 1957 to 1959

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operational period focusing around the thorium
 operations. And this includes general area
 and breathing zone data.

This data was not comprehensive enough for us to use it for the actual operational period, but the last year, 1959, data was good for a good starting point for the residual period.

9 also have thoron monitoring We 10 data from that 1959 period. The thoron sampling was conducted during the production 11 12 of alloy with the highest percentage of 13 thorium.

In addition, we have dose rate surveys from the operational period. We have dose rate information from monitoring that occurred in 1981.

I'm going to talk a little bit 18 19 about our technical approach for dose 20 reconstruction. For internal exposures to uranium, we did not have any uranium-specific 21 monitoring data to use. However, NIOSH used 22

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the default inhalation numbers from TBD-6000
 for rod straightening.

3 TBD-6000 actually was used during the operational period for uranium for both 4 the extrusion and the rod straightening, we 5 6 use those numbers. And for the residual 7 period, we looked at a deposition -- we actually looked at -- we took those air intake 8 values or air concentration values from rod 9 straightening, we deposited them on surfaces 10 and then resuspended them to come up with an 11 intake value to start our residual period for 12 13 uranium.

14 The external exposures were based 15 on surface contamination values from TBD-6000. 16 The model also seems a constant rate through 17 the residual period.

Both of these methods used in this are TBD-6000 methods. They are not specific to Dow. They are methods that are actually identified to be used in TBD-6000 in general.

22 Our internal exposure or our dose

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reconstruction for 1 thorium, we took the 2 highest general area air sample value during 3 the operational period and, again, if you are thinking you are at the end of operations, we 4 took that highest general area value as our 5 6 starting point for the first year of the 7 residual contamination period.

used the general area value 8 We because it includes both operational input and 9 resuspension as well, but it's not heavily 10 weighted on the operational itself. 11 So for 12 residual period, when you consider that all 13 the activities would have stopped, you are 14 actually being very claimant-favorable and 15 including at least a portion of that 16 operational input.

17 Again, I already talked about 18 that.

19 Okay. We also used the air 20 monitoring data from the 2006 cleanup. We had 21 actual air monitoring. We had boundary 22 samples, general area samples taken in 2006

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1 that were used as our end points. We had a 2 starting point in 1959/1960 period from the 3 area data from operations and then the end 4 point from 2006, we developed an effective 5 decay constant using those two values. And 6 that effective decay constant was then used to 7 derive intakes for each year in between.

thoron intakes are estimated 8 Our using the thoron monitoring data from 1959. 9 10 We used the same decay constant. If you think about it, your thoron source is your thorium. 11 12 used the decay constant we used from We 13 developing our thorium intakes and to model our thoron intakes through the years as well. 14

Our external exposures, there are some questions, I know, on this. It was a small sample set that we used from Bay City. That small sample set, we used the log-normal distribution 95th percentile and it came up to roughly 1,095 millirem per year.

21 If you had a chance to look at 22 Addendum 2, we had actually used in Addendum 2

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a more bounding approach. We took the highest dose rate, which was .7 millirem per hour, during thorium operations and we assumed a person stood there at one foot or at that reading for 2,000 hours, so that would have been 1,400 millirem.

7 So TBD-6000 recommends using 50 8 percent as the occupancy factor or value, 9 which would have put it around 700 millirem, 10 instead of the 1,400. So if you think about 11 it, our 1,095 is a pretty good value to use as 12 our starting point for external exposures.

13 In addition, there were two -- a 14 Levy Report that looked at estimations on what 15 the annual dose would be from thorium 16 operations in these early years and indicated, 17 and I can't remember the exact values, but it was at one campaign 300 and something and the 18 19 other campaign 200 and something. So our values, again, I believe are conservative. 20

21 We used again this -- we used the 22 same decay constant that we developed for the

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1 thorium intakes and we reduced our external 2 exposures, because your external source of 3 exposure will be the residual contamination 4 only during that period.

And there is one error on this 5 This slide was actually taken from a 6 slide. presentation I did for Dow a while back. 7 The period says January 1, 1961 through October 8 That is actually November 30, 2007 9 31, 2006. 10 and that's clearly identified in Appendix C 11 for the residual contamination period.

We actually had received a report from the contractor that was doing the cleanup that the last thorium contamination had left site on November 30, 2007.

So our period that we feel that we can reconstruct dose for the residual period is January 1, 1961 through October 31 -- or through November 30, 2007. And that's it.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Board
21 Members have questions for LaVon? Yes, Phil?
22 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: LaVon, I have a

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1 question for you.

2 On what basis do you guys feel, 3 I say this, confident about the how can intakes from 4 potential the residual contamination being a constant number? 5 6 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, it's not a 7 constant number. It's actually -- if you look at it, it's exponential decay. And I think 8 the approach that we used if you look at the 9 10 first intake value, your first intake value in 1961, the first year of the residual period, 11 12 is actually an operational value. It assumes intakes that include both resuspension and a 13 14 portion of operations, so that's high. 15 If you look at the end period that 16 we used, we actually used air data during the highest 17 cleanup operations and was the concentration. And if -- I can't remember the 18

18 concentration. And II -- I can't remember the 19 actual concentration now, but if I remember 20 correctly, it's roughly 7 point something DAC.

21 7 percent DAC.

22 So I mean, it's not a very low

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value. And so based on those two values we 1 2 feel were up above, then we feel like that 3 decay over time will continue that -- will be above any exposures during that period. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: David? 6 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Can I ask the 7 same question the other way around? 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. MEMBER RICHARDSON: How confident 9 10 are you that it is an exponential decay? And I guess to ask a couple of follow-up questions 11 to it. 12 13 MR. RUTHERFORD: Sure. The decay here 14 MEMBER RICHARDSON: 15 is not an attribute of the physical half-life 16 of thorium? 17 MR. RUTHERFORD: No. It's an effective decay. 18 19 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Which, I mean, 20 that's on a different order of magnitude scale. 21

22 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.

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1 MEMBER RICHARDSON: So we are 2 talking about a decay here which is a settling 3 of particles, for example.

4 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.

5 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And I'm 6 imagining under an exponential model, I mean, 7 whether the idea you are claimant-friendly at 8 this starting point of an exponential fall-off 9 curve is sort of inconsequential, because very 10 rapidly it's dropping. It is dropping off.

Is it my imagination of this decay Constant and how you are mapping that over time happening within a year or two years you are dropping down to values which are relatively low.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, if you look at this decay constant, the values did not drop off quickly. I mean, they do drop off quickly, but the values were -- at the end were high enough that it forced the upper portion of the concentration to stay up still for a while.

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1 If you remember, I said the actual 2 end point was roughly 7, if I remember 3 correctly, percent DAC was our ending value. So it was not a trivial intake percentage. 4 5 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. 6 MR. RUTHERFORD: And obviously, there is -- if we do have indications of 7 different transient activities that occur --8 go ahead, Jim. 9 10 DR. NETON: This is Jim Neton. 11 MR. RUTHERFORD: Do you want to 12 come up here, Jim? 13 DR. NETON: Sure. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's on, Jim. Testing, okay. 15 DR. NETON: It's 16 This idea of decay during the residual on. period is something that is covered fairly 17 well in our TIB-70 that has been reviewed by 18 19 the Advisory Board. It is a concept that we 20 have applied not just at Dow Madison, but at a number of other facilities. 21

22 There are several options we have.

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1 Obviously, one would be to maintain a constant level of exposure over an entire 2 3 period. One is to do of some sort an exponential decay if you have some anchor 4 point further on down the road or, you know, I 5 6 think in some cases, we have also applied just 7 a straight line decrement.

8 But, you know, these are issues 9 that have been discussed to some degree 10 during, you know, the procedure review 11 process.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.

13 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And --

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, Dave.

15 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Or maybe Paul 16 and then I can come back with a different 17 question.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, it's not really a question, just kind of a follow-up. I think, David, conceptually I believe this is correct and maybe Jim will correct me if I'm

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wrong, but the idea is if -- it is based on decreasing source-term as cleanup occurs and those that have done cleanup, and I have done a lot of it over the years, the early part of a cleanup is always you get much bigger percent of the stuff cleaned up, as it were.

It becomes more and more difficult 7 as you come down. So to use an exponential, 8 there is a certain logic that is based on 9 10 experience to do that. Obviously, you could 11 fit that in a number of different ways as Jim 12 suggested. One would be just linear, which 13 perhaps would be a little more conservative in the early times and less conservative toward 14 15 the tail end.

But I think experience would say that exponential fits most cases that we work with.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can I just add I 20 think the other thing that would be in 21 consideration is is there something happening 22 at the site that would, you know, affect that?

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1 Some other operation, you know, some large 2 demolition? I mean, things that went on for a 3 significant period of time and could -- it 4 somewhat depends on the size of the site and 5 what you are taking down and where the 6 contamination is and so forth.

So I think that is what you have 7 to look in to. And I think those are 8 9 legitimate questions. Ι saw these same 10 questions on Linde, which I'm most familiar with, which is coming up next. But that's the 11 basis. 12

13 Any other questions for -- Dave,14 you had another topic?

15 MEMBER RICHARDSON: No.

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16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, okay. Yes,17 okay. Go ahead.

MEMBER FIELD: LaVon, I just had a
question. You said there was thoron
monitoring performed.

21 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. It was 22 performed in 1959 and it was during the

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operations of actually producing the thorium 1 2 alloy. And that sample set is in your -- if 3 you go under the Dow reference material, it is And 4 under there. Ι can't remember, unfortunately, the SRDB number, but I can get 5 6 it for you and you can take a look at that 7 data.

8 MEMBER FIELD: Do you know where 9 the monitoring was performed in relation to 10 the workers?

11 MR. RUTHERFORD: It was in a 12 number of different locations. And I don't 13 recall all the locations. Again, I can go 14 back and open it up and we can -- and I can 15 point you to the SRDB number.

MEMBER FIELD: Okay. And then one other quick question on TBD-6000. I wasn't here during its development. Is TBD-6000 applicable to the case here?

20 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.

21 MEMBER FIELD: It is?

22 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.

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1 MEMBER FIELD: Okay. 2 RUTHERFORD: It is part of MR. 3 this. Dow is under TBD-6000. MEMBER FIELD: Okay. 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And Appendix C 5 6 of TBD-6000 is specific to Dow. 7 MEMBER FIELD: Okay. MELIUS: 8 CHAIRMAN Yes. Okav. And now, we will hear from 9 LaVon, thanks. 10 SC&A and I think they may actually answer some of those questions. 11 MR. THURBER: Hi, I'm Bill Thurber 12 13 from SC&A. And I'm going to mainly talk about the use of surrogate data, but the discussion 14 15 of necessity is a little broader than that, 16 because you can't really understand how the 17 surrogate data used without was also understanding how some of 18 the other 19 calculations were made. 20 won't dwell on this, because Ι LaVon has covered most of it, but I would like 21 to make a couple of comments about TBD-6000, 22

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1 which it says there is TBD-2006.

2 TBD-6000, you will recall was 3 specifically designed to provide some generic dose reconstruction guidance for 4 AWE sites where there was little or no data. And so by 5 6 definition, it used in large measure surrogate 7 data. It coupled that in the case of external exposure with modeling data using MicroShield 8 and that sort of thing. 9 10 The major source document for all of the dust exposures that are in TBD-6000 and 11 12 flowed into Appendix C, as LaVon discussed, 13 was a report prepared by Harris and Kingsley And for those of you who are not 14 in 1959. 15 familiar with this, these two gentlemen worked 16 for the AEC Health and Safety Laboratory and accumulated data from most of the sites at the 17 provided compendium 18 time and а of air 19 concentration data relating to all kinds of 20 operations related to the fabrication of uranium. 21

22 Again, as LaVon alluded to, SC&A

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1 has prepared a number of documents and I 2 provide this for some of you who are newer to 3 the story, but, basically, there was а 4 document in response to each of the NIOSH And, basically, today we are 5 documents. 6 focusing on the final document on the list, which I believe has been distributed to the 7 8 group.

9 And I think that you all have the 10 slides, too. Is that correct or not correct? 11 Is that true? Okay.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: They should.

13 MR. THURBER: Okay. Good. Just to summarize how things evolved and looking, 14 15 first, at the operating period and the reason 16 I do this is because, as we have said, the data from the operating period was used to 17 establish the starting point for the residual 18 19 period.

20 Internal and external uranium 21 doses were not really evaluated in the 22 Petition Evaluation Report or in the addenda

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to it, rather NIOSH said yes, we can
 reconstruct surrogate data using sources such
 as OTIB-4.

But when they got to publishing Appendix C, which is the most recent document chronologically, they used the approach which LaVon outlined to you.

From day one, it was established 8 that internal thorium exposures could not be 9 10 reconstructed and on that basis, the SEC was granted for the operating period. 11 Initially, NIOSH concluded that external thorium doses 12 13 could not be reconstructed. But based on the 14 additional 700 pages of data that NIOSH 15 received after the initial Evaluation Report 16 was issued, they amended that position and concluded that they could monitor and bound 17 exposure during 18 thorium the -- thorium 19 external exposure during the operating period. 20 think it is, for perspective, Ι useful to look at exactly what was done during 21 the operating period. There was an uranium 22

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extrusion campaign under subcontract 1 for 2 Mallinckrodt. It involved 12 cycles of 28 3 hours each in 1957 and 1958 and that each cycle consisted of six hours of setup time 4 working around the extrusion press, 16 hours 5 of extrusion work and six hours of cleanup 6 So 12 cycles in 1957 and '58. 7 time.

Uranium rod straightening work was 8 done in December 1959 and January 1960 under a 9 10 purchase order from Mallinckrodt and the 11 '59 work involved \$435 December PO for 12 straightening and cleanup and in January '60, \$520 to do the straightening and the cleanup 13 14 work.

15 And, obviously, a very small 16 quantity of uranium was involved in the rod 17 straightening work.

And finally, during the operating period, DOE eventually provided evidence that some magnesium thorium alloys were shipped to Mallinckrodt for weapons work and this is what precipitated the need to include the residual

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-- to include thorium in the residual period. 1 2 And I would point out to you, to 3 those of you who are not familiar, basically, these are magnesium alloys with 2 or 3 percent 4 thorium in them. They are not thorium alloys. 5 б Now, let me summarize the it evolved for 7 situation as the residual period. And I won't belabor some of this 8 because LaVon has really described it. 9

10 But for Appendix С it was concluded that using the data from TBD-6000, 11 12 they could estimate the uranium that was 13 deposited on the surface at the beginning of the operating period and then they would use 14 15 an appropriate resuspension factor to get the 16 dust loading in the air and estimate the internal uranium dose on that basis. 17 And they assumed that that remained constant throughout 18 19 the operating period.

20 External uranium was -- basically, 21 used the same methodology. They assumed that 22 the surface contamination would deposit for an

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appropriate period during the operating period
 and then it would remain on the surface
 throughout the residual period.

The internal thorium dose, looking 4 at the last column, again, I won't belabor 5 6 this, but exponential decay function was developed and the starting point was based on 7 measured data at the Dow Madison facility. 8 this function 9 they used then And to 10 characterize the thorium dust in the environment over the residual period from 1960 11 to 2006/2007. 12

The external thorium data used the 13 same exponential decay function, but the basis 14 15 for the starting point was film badge data 16 from the Dow Bay City Plant. Clearly, surrogate data. The Bay City Plant did the 17 metallurgical operations, 18 same kinds of 19 melting and casting, and fabrication of the 20 magnesium-thorium alloys.

21 And NIOSH chose that as the basis 22 for establishing the initial concentration.

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1 I'll point out subsequently that there were a 2 couple of other choices that were available to 3 NIOSH to determine the concentration at the beginning of the residual period. 4 The approach they chose was the most claimant-5 6 favorable.

7 And finally, thoron, we have 8 already discussed, so I'll pass on that.

9 Just to give you an idea of the 10 levels of exposure we are talking about here, as we said, the uranium inhalation was assumed 11 to be constant for the period when uranium was 12 -- up until 2000 when the FUSRAP cleanup was 13 completed. And the exposure level was 5 dpm 14 15 per day. That's the median value and it was 16 assigned a geometric standard deviation of 5.

The external uranium on the same basis, constant for the operating period and the level is incorrectly stated in Appendix C, we have discussed this with NIOSH, and the correct number is the number you see there, less than 1 mR per year.

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1 Thorium inhalation declines from 2 103 dpm per day to on the order of 1 dpm per 3 day. At the end of the thorium residual 4 period, which is actually, I think it is, 2007 5 not 2006, but that's the beginning and the end 6 of the exponential decay.

7 Similarly for thoron, we are 8 looking at a quarter of a picocurie per liter 9 at the beginning of the starting period 10 decaying to very small numbers in 2006.

External thorium begins at about a rem per year and declines to 13 millirem per year at the end of the residual period.

I think that the modeling approach that was used for residual uranium, as I said, was based on TBD-6000. And the key thing is that this modeling approach was discussed extensively by the TBD-6000 Work Group.

19 And there were a number of 20 conversations about whether this was suitable 21 or not. SC&A raised several issues. NIOSH 22 provided some substantive responses and our

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eventual conclusion was that the modeling
 approach was appropriate.

3 As we have said, basically, the same approach was used for internal uranium 4 during residual period 5 exposure а of 6 establishing the initial surface concentration 7 and then assumed, NIOSH assumed, а resuspension factor of one times ten to the 8 9 minus six. Aqain, SC&A has on several occasions questioned whether one times ten to 10 the minus six per meter for the resuspension 11 12 factor is appropriate.

13 We feel, in this particular case, factor 14 that that is appropriate if the 15 operations are followed by cleanup. And as 16 you saw in some of the earlier slides, cleanup was involved in both the extrusion and the rod 17 straightening. 18

19 NIOSH could have also chosen -20 they chose dust levels from TBD-6000 related
21 to rod straightening. Rod straightening was
22 chronologically the last thing that was done

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1 during the operating period.

And in point of fact, the dust levels from rod straightening are higher than the dust levels for extrusion. So while there was probably more extrusion work done, it was a couple of years earlier and the dust levels were actually lower. So the approach that was chosen was claimant-favorable.

9 Now, the main thing that SC&A was asked by Chairman Melius to do in the most 10 recent incarnation of our evaluations was to 11 12 look at the five surrogate data criteria that 13 the Board adopted in May or June of this year and see how the uses of surrogate data for the 14 15 residual period stacked up against those 16 criteria.

17 The first of these criteria and 18 before we start into this, let me say, as you 19 will see, there is obviously a measure of 20 subjectivity in several of these criteria. 21 So, you know, there is engineering judgment 22 involved in the interpretation, but we have

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1 taken our best shot.

2 Hierarchy of data basically says 3 that the best kind of data is individual monitoring data followed 4 worker and by coworker data and lower down in the pecking 5 6 order is work place monitoring data. 7 There was an error in my presentation you got. I think I said that 8 this was individual worker monitoring data. 9 10 It's not. It's really coworker monitoring 11 data from another site. The criterion really says that you 12 13 should make appropriate adjustments in the use of the data to be sure that you reflected the 14 15 uncertainty in the data substitution. And we 16 think that the assumption that the dust 17 loading for uranium remain constant during the

18 residual period is an appropriate reflection 19 of that uncertainty.

20 The second criterion exclusivity 21 constraints, again, this says you really need 22 to do a good job of stringently justifying the

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data. And as I have described to you, the
 basic uranium airborne dust concentrations
 came from TBD-6000.

TBD-6000 has been considered in depth by one of the Work Groups. SC&A has prepared numerous comments on it. And we feel that the document has been appropriately vetted and is suitable and that represents a suitable test of stringent justification.

10 Site or process similarities, 11 obviously, you would like to be assured that 12 the surrogate data you are using was generated 13 under similar circumstances.

We noted that a limited amount of 14 15 rod straightening work was done at Dow. NIOSH 16 used rod straightening data from TBD-6000 to 17 describe, as a surrogate, the exposures. At we think that this is a reasonable 18 Dow, 19 approach to using surrogate data for rod 20 straightening at one site for work at another. Temporal consideration. 21 This one is, obviously, pretty straightforward. 22 We

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is 7 The last criterion plausibility. Of the five criteria, this is 8 the one that probably involves the largest 9 I think 10 element of subjectivity. in the 11 handout that the second bullet had a not feasible in it, that is obviously an error. 12 13 It should read as this does that it. is feasible to estimate the maximum dose. 14

15 And we felt that the combination 16 of the assumptions that NIOSH used to 17 characterize the uranium exposure during the residual period was plausible for a bounding 18 19 calculation.

20 Now, we are not talking obviously 21 about the plausibility of a best estimate 22 here, but we are talking about the ability to

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1 do a plausible bounding calculation.

2 Finally, or next, let me go on to 3 the residual thorium and we really have The starting point for the 4 covered this. decay curve that was generated was general 5 6 area dust sampling where the dust level was 8 7 picocuries per cubic meter.

And one thing you have to do, I 9 think, when you are talking about the exposure 10 to thorium from magnesium-thorium alloys is 11 you kind of have to shift gears mentally a 12 little bit, because we are talking about much 13 lower dust levels than you do when you are 14 talking about uranium.

I mean, with uranium, we're talking about 100 MAC and all these kinds of rather large numbers. But in the case of thorium, the airborne quantities are typically much smaller.

20 As LaVon mentioned, the thorium 21 concentration at the end of the residual 22 period was a very small fraction of the

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derived air concentration. And as you can see
 here, it was about .1 picocuries per cubic
 meter.

And so using this measured data from the Madison Site, the decay curve was developed and this decay curve was used to characterize thoron, internal thorium exposure and external thorium exposure.

9 The external thorium exposure was 10 based on the surrogate data from film badge 11 data from the Bay City Plant. The surrogate 12 data film badge sample was not large and 13 considered by itself would -- it would be 14 questionable whether it was adequate.

15 But as I indicated earlier, there 16 are two or three other sources of information 17 which suggests that the number from Bay City of 195 millirem -- I'm sorry, 1,095 millirem 18 19 per year is appropriately bounding. It is a 20 little more conservative than the other 21 numbers, but a reasonable approach given the fact that it is surrogate data. 22

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The hierarchy of data, work place 1 2 monitoring, the surrogate data, the film badge 3 data from Bay City is, obviously, higher up in pecking order than the work 4 the place monitoring data, which they could have used. 5 So that was a positive in terms of selecting 6 7 that particular database.

8 To be conservative, they use the 9 95th percentile of the data and, again, that 10 is an appropriate way to address the 11 criterion.

12 Exclusivity constraints. I'm 13 Again, the criterion requires sorry. justification. 14 stringent We feel that the 15 data sufficiently conservative, was 16 particularly compared with other alternative 17 estimating techniques that represented appropriate justification for this criterion. 18 19 Site and process similarities. 20 The data selected from Bay City Plant were -there is no evidence that we have uncovered 21

22 that suggests that there was any difference in

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the processes that were conducted at the Bay
 City Plant as compared to those at Dow
 Madison.

4 Temporal considerations, again, 5 the film badge measurements were made during 6 the operating period, so we feel this is 7 satisfied.

the final point 8 And of plausibility, the approach selected among 9 10 other choices that NIOSH might have considered 11 was higher than the alternatives, but not 12 unreasonably high that one could say that it is not plausible on the high side. 13

But our conclusion is rather that it is more claimant-favorable than some of the other assumptions, but has sufficient conservatism to reflect the fact that it is surrogate data. Thank you.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'm going 20 to ask the Board Members to hold questions for 21 the time being. We are under a little bit of 22 a time constraint and we will want to hear

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1 from the petitioners now and then be able to 2 come back during our Board work session if you 3 have questions for Bill and others to try to 4 keep on time, because we also have a scheduled 5 SEC on Simonds Saw coming up.

6 So, Dr. McKeel, are you on the 7 line?

8 DR. MCKEEL: Yes, sir, I am.

9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

is 10 DR. McKEEL: So this Dan I'm the co-petitioner for Dow Madison 11 McKeel. have addressed this Board five 12 Site. I 13 different times on extending the Dow Madison SEC-79 to include the residual period. 14 My 15 talks were February 8, 2007, May 4, 2007, July 16 19, 2007, June 25, 2008 and today.

17 [Identifying information 18 redacted], who is a colleague of ours, has 19 spoken for the petitioners twice. And she put 20 on record several important facts:

(A) That Dow Chemical had a
contract in the early 1950s with the AEC to

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develop HK-31, which is a magnesium-thorium alloy, and that this contract extended beyond the recognized AEC uranium contract period from the beginning of 1957 to the end of 1960 and beyond the thorium covered period, which was contained within that from 1957 to '58.

[Identifying information redacted] 7 also provided evidence that the specific HK-31 8 metal alloy temper out of six or more that 9 10 were produced, that it was this metal alloy specifically of this temper that was used to 11 12 nuclear weapons and that as identified in the Livermore Papers, that DOE used, was produced 13 only at Dow Madison in Illinois. 14

15 And finally, she put on the record 16 that Dow held several patents for magnesium-17 thorium alloys that DOE recognizes were used 18 in nuclear weapons.

Whereas, the Department of Labor elected not to change the covered period for Dow based on the [Identifying information redacted] research, it is important given the

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distinct possibility that all Dow Madison
 purchase orders and shipping records to AEC
 DOE sites have not yet been recovered.

And I will remind the Board that the two Mallinckrodt AEC Dow thorium-related purchase orders in 1957/58 were supplied not by the Department of Energy, but rather by Dow Chemical Company, itself, headquarters, which are located in Midland, Michigan.

10 In my view, DOE should have had 11 these purchase orders in its collection and 12 furnished them.

By the end of this week, all of these presentations, mine and [Identifying information redacted] and our PowerPoint slides will be submitted to be posted on the DCAS website under Dow Docket 113.

18 I have made extensive general 19 remarks on Dow dose reconstruction and the SEC 20 extension and they are posted on the 10-year 21 NIOSH review under Docket 194.

22 I have also contributed to

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discussions of extending SEC-79 to the
 residual period in the SEC Issues Work Group
 session since its inception.

And so in light of this, first, I would ask again that all of this material be reviewed by all Board Members by SC&A and by NIOSH before final recommendations are made to the HHS Secretary on the extension of this SEC.

10 There are several important will 11 surrogate data issues at Dow and Ι 12 summarize by saying that I strongly disagree with the overall conclusion of the SC&A Bill 13 Thurber October 2010 Rev. 1 White Paper that 14 15 agrees that the surrogate data criteria had 16 been appropriately applied to the Dow Madison 17 SEC extension.

And I characterize that objection to both the internal and the external uranium and thorium doses throughout the residual contamination period. I have expressed my reasons for believing the SEC criteria were

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not used properly at the November 12, 2010 SEC
 Issues Work Group meeting.

A major concern at Dow and other sites on which I am co-petitioner, is the lack of attention to the stringent justification criteria of site comparability for facilities such as Dow Madison that have zero film badge or personnel bioassay monitoring data.

sole SC&A justification for 9 The 10 accepting very limited film badge data from Bay City, Michigan was that both sites made 11 12 magnesium-thorium alloy, HK-31A. But Bay City did not have an AEC uranium contract nor do we 13 14 know whether it had comparable physical 15 facilities for casting, extrusion work and 16 rolling mill metallurgy. We do not know the 17 physical scale of Dow Bay City, Michigan thorium operations nor the safety features at 18 19 Bay City versus Dow Madison, Illinois.

For example, we do not know whether or not the Bay City extrusion presses were covered by vacuum hoods. They were not

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1 so covered at Dow Madison.

Another concern we have is the 2 3 non-representativeness and the limited nature of the Dow Bay City, Michigan film badge data, 4 which was contained in a document from the Dow 5 Chemical Company Dow-362, which was reviewed 6 in the Addendum 1 of NIOSH Evaluation Report. 7 The Bay City film badge data, Mr. 8 Thurber characterized them as limited and a 9 10 small number, but he did not mention what the absolute amount of those readings was. 11 And 12 for the record, the data that was used were 27 13 film badge readings from only 20 individuals with different jobs collected over a 13 day 14 15 period. 16 The reason they were collected was 17 also not mentioned and that was because Dow

18 Bay City was requesting an exemption from 19 posting label requirements of 10 CFR 20 for 20 areas and containers in which magnesium alloys 21 containing up to 4 percent thorium are stored 22 and fabricated.

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So it was in their best interest 1 2 to present film badges with low readings. I'm 3 not inferring their intent of this or that know, the 4 they ___ you readings were manipulated, but they certainly 5 had an 6 interest in -- to the point they were trying 7 to make in presenting film badges with relatively low readings. 8

9 So it is my feeling that plant 10 management in supplying that film badge data 11 was biased. Knowingly or not, they presented 12 that data, obviously, to be favorable to its 13 case.

By my calculations, if you have 27 14 15 film badge readings from 20 people from a work 16 force that numbered 3,000 at least at Dow 17 Madison and who knows what number at Dow Bay City, this would represent only .9 percent of 18 19 the annual average work force at Dow Madison. And 13 days is only .1 percent of the work 20 days in the residual period for uranium and 21 22 only .07 percent of days in the thorium

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1 residual period.

2 Yet, both SC&A and NIOSH includes 3 this very limited non-representative and 4 biased sample meets Board surrogate data criteria. My view is that no professional 5 6 statistician would agree that this is an appropriate statistical use of surrogate data. 7 should also note that no film 8 Т badge monitoring data has been found for Dow 9 10 Madison, despite testimony that film badges 11 were sometimes used at that site and by Spectrulite Consortium after 1986. 12 Workers 13 affidavits state those badges were cosmetic 14 and ceremonial. 15 So the implication is the badges

16 were worn, but not read and the data was not 17 processed.

Now, I have several comments about the assertions by SC&A and NIOSH that is about the direct Dow Madison measurement data. And I want to point out several errors that I think speak for themselves.

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1 So one is that NIOSH Evaluation 2 Report Appendix 1 mentions thorium fluoride as 3 being stored in Building 376 when there was no such building at Dow Madison. Also, there was 4 Building 152 that that 5 no same document 6 attributed to Dow Madison for hardener 7 casting.

Also, NIOSH Addendum 2 to the Dow Madison Evaluation Report provides a diagram of the pot room said to be at the Madison Site that shows only six pots. Multiple Dow worker affidavits say that there were 10 pots at Dow Madison.

14 Ι feel these examples speak for site 15 themselves. The data from other 16 facilities is being erroneously used as "Dow Madison direct site data." My view is that 17 all data that is stated to be direct Dow 18 19 Madison data needs to be rigorously justified 20 as such by NIOSH and scrutinized by their own surrogate data criteria in OCAS-IG-004. 21 This has not been done by NIOSH, to my knowledge, 22

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1 for Dow SEC-79.

I also want to comment, as my fourth point, that I believe there has been incomplete delineation of all the Dow Madison source-terms during the residual period for uranium and thorium extending up to November of 2007.

While it is true that in general 8 only radiation doses due to AEC DOE work must 9 10 be reconstructed during the residual period, 11 Subparagraph 42 U.S. under В of Code 12 73.84N(c)(4), however, radiation from a source 13 that cannot be reliably distinguished from 14 radiation covered under Subparagraph A, i.e., received from 15 radiation doses DOE-related 16 research work -- I'm sorry, from just DOE-17 related work, is considered part of the radiation dose 18 employee's and must be 19 reconstructed and that's in the NIOSH 2007 20 Report.

21 So I would point out that there 22 were at least three sources that I don't

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believe are adequately covered during the
 residual period. And all of those involve
 mixed AEC and non-AEC commercial and military
 waste streams.

The October 2010 Rev. 1 of 5 the 6 SC&A White Paper on surrogate data use, Dow 7 Madison relies mostly on dust resuspension for uranium and thorium. I am not aware that all 8 9 of the major buildings at Dow Madison were 10 ever surveyed for uranium metal or dust resulting from rolling mill operations or dust 11 carried over to any of the other buildings. 12

Only Building 6 was surveyed by FUSRAP and the Army Corps and reported in 2000. They did not survey Building 5 and 7 where the rolling mill and the casting department are located.

Pangaea Group only addressed residual thorium. However, its remediation was throughout the Madison Site. Pangaea did not address possible thorium waste in the 40 acre lot behind the casting department at Dow

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1 Madison.

2 So Source 2, AEC thorium waste was 3 commingled with and could not be separated from non-AEC commercial and military thorium 4 waste within Building 5, 6 and 7 as shown by 5 6 the 2003, 2005 and 2008 Pangaea Group reports that were not reviewed in detail by NIOSH in 7 SEC-79 ER or Addendums 1 and 2. 8 And one of those reports was only 9 10 mentioned in Appendix C, which for some totally inexplicable reason, 11 followed the 12 Evaluation Report and both addendums bv 13 several years, whereas actually under the Act, in my view, NIOSH has only 180 days to prepare 14 their Evaluation Report. 15 16 So that's a strong objection of 17 mine. Source 3 was, during the residual 18

19 period, large quantities of magnesium-thorium 20 sludge, which contained both inseparable AEC 21 and non-AEC sludge, that was deposited behind 22 the castings building on a fenced off 40 acre

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lot. This thorium sludge was buried at this 1 2 site. Whereas, at Bay City, a description 3 from the CERCLA Superfund Cleanup Report states that that sludge was above ground. 4 So that's another difference. 5

6 But anyhow, this thorium sludge at 7 Dow Madison was partly remediated in 1993 by ERG, a private company based in Albuquerque, 8 ERG did write a report about 9 New Mexico. 10 their cleanup activities and noted, and this is extremely important for talking about the 11 size of this source-term, included removal of 12 13 more than 600 railroad cars through the sludge to a licensed site in Utah. 14

15 So that source for uranium -- I 16 mean, for thorium magnesium sludge was present 17 at Dow Madison from 1961 to 1993 and yet, this 18 exposure source is not covered under the NIOSH 19 reports or by the SC&A's recent White Paper. 20 Dow workers assert in affidavits

21 that not all this magnesium-thorium sludge was 22 cleaned up in 1993. Assuming they are correct

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then, NIOSH to be claimant-favorable needs to treat all this residual sludge as an additional residual period source-term through 2007.

Finally, I want to make a comment 5 6 about rolling mill exposures are higher than 7 extrusion press exposures and note that external radiation doses during the residual 8 period were assigned by NIOSH based on direct 9 10 air sampling data that they claim emanated 11 from the Dow Madison rolling mill.

12 SC&A concluded that this was 13 appropriate because Harris and Kingsley 1959, states that, in general, AWE rolling mill 14 operations and operators performing fuel rod 15 16 straightening are exposed to higher radiation 17 doses compared to extrusion press operators.

18 My question is if this were 19 actually so, then why would ORNL and the U.S. 20 Army Corps of Engineers acting under the 21 FUSRAP Program in 1988/2000 -- sorry, 1998/ 22 2000 confine their FUSRAP survey and cleanup

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1 of uranium dust to Building 6 only at Dow 2 Madison where the extrusions were done, rather 3 than in the rolling mill where rod 4 straightening was done?

5 That doesn't make sense to me. At 6 Dow Madison there are no direct air sampling 7 data to compare uranium and thorium levels 8 during the operational or residual period in 9 the three main Dow Buildings 5, 6 and 7.

10 I would also suggest that a review of Mallinckrodt Technical Report, MCW 1416, 11 that reviews the details of nine campaigns of 12 13 experimental gamma phase extrusion work at Dow Madison contracted by the AEC. 14 NIOSH should 15 incorporate this report into their analysis of 16 the residual radiation in the Building 6 17 extrusion area.

18 The petitioner's view is that this 19 uranium work was, by nature, experimental and 20 unique and, thus, was not amenable to the 21 substitution of surrogate data by definition. 22 Dow worker affidavits also describe several

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secret runs during which extrusion presses
 were taken over by off-site personnel.

3 In such workers one run, implicated Rocky Flats personnel as performing 4 the work. The nature of the metal 5 was 6 unclear, but from its hardness and brittleness, the Dow workers believed 7 the metal was either uranium or thorium and they 8 report that this work continued through the 9 10 '70s, occasionally in the '80s and even 11 extended into the 1990s.

12 So I think that it was established 13 by DOE in January 2008 that Dow is an AWE site 14 based on AEC thorium work.

15 The DOE letters to DOL stated that 16 thorium was used in nuclear weapons from 1956 17 to 1969, based on papers from the Livermore 18 DOE facility.

19 [Identifying information redacted]
20 brought these research records and indicated
21 the operational period at Dow Madison should
22 have been extended. Her view and mine is that

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important Dow Madison purchase orders might
 still exist at DOE, Dow HQ in Michigan, at the
 Dow Madison Site itself or at the Pangaea
 Group.

5 Further, these records should be 6 actively sought and sought by subpoena, if 7 necessary.

8 So anyway, that's my comments for 9 today. I appreciate you giving me the time to 10 speak.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Dan. 12 Okay. We will come back to this site and 13 discussion of the site after our break, 14 because we do have a petitioner who may want 15 to speak on the Simonds Saw Site. So we will 16 move on to Simonds Saw.

17 PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: May I have a18 minute of your time?

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But so first we20 will hear from Sam Glover.

21 PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Could I have

22 a minute of your time?

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Who is speaking? 2 PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Bill Hoppe. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And who are you? PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: 4 I worked at Dow Madison Plant for 40 years. 5 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you a petitioner? 7 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: No, I'm not. 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Why don't 10 you make a brief comment and we will --11 On uranium, PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: it may go up to 1960. 12 On FUSRAP public meeting, February 17, 2000, on page 7, line 9, 13 it says right there that it was from '57 to 14 15 '62 at Dow Chemical. 16 Actually, we were still flattening rods on the flattening ovens until '63, the 17 late part, September of '63 when we went on 18 19 strike. They got rid of them after we went on But we still worked on them then. 20 strike. They also lost three billets of 21

22 uranium in the plant. And it was found in the

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1 '80s.

2	And another thing is on
3	Silverstein's report says that people was not
4	around the pots more than two minutes at a
5	time. These people had to be around them pots
6	for 20 or 30 minutes at a time to alloy metal,
7	to flux it down, so it wouldn't burn and
8	everything else.
9	And there was a lot of other
10	things that was never been brought up, but
11	people working had 60 hours a week up to 16
12	hours a day for seven days a week.
13	I thank you for your time and for
14	letting me speak to you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
16	you, sir. Okay. Now, we will move on to
17	Simonds Saw and Sam.
18	DR. GLOVER: Thank you, Dr.
19	Melius. Something we have talked quite a bit
20	about, Simonds Saw and Steel. We spent a lot
21	of time on Simonds Saw and Steel with
22	Bethlehem Steel.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But not 2 directly.

3 DR. GLOVER: But not directly, 4 that's correct. Some very early times at 5 Simonds.

I'm going to do something that is actually not in your -- this was -- I was on the road when I finished my presentation and J'm a visual guy. So one of the things I would like you to -- these are not in your handout, because it was too big for me to email.

You actually have these photos as part of something, but we actually have photos of some of the activities they did at Simonds Saw and Steel, so it was actually a hand mill operated facility.

And so you see here where they are actually hand dragging, this wasn't like Bethlehem Steel, they actually hand drug the rods as they came through it. So here you actually see guys rolling uranium and pulling

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1 it through. Here you see some actually the 2 materials where they stacked it up and the 3 rods and how they would work with the rods and 4 the exposure that they would have received 5 associated with those.

6 And we had a lot of discussion 7 about floor sweeping and engineering controls. 8 They weren't supposed to floor sweep at Simonds Saw and Steel, as you can see they 9 10 did. They used -- they installed some talk 11 gratings. We are going to about engineering controls and their lack or use or 12 their intermittent use at Simonds. 13

14 And then actually had we the opportunity, SC&A and ORAU and myself, we got 15 16 to go up and actually go to Simonds Saw and 17 Steel. It still exists. The rolling mills are still there. It has been inactive since 18 19 1982.

This is the 16 inch mill as it exists today with the floor, the iron plates. This is the 10 inch mill, so a smaller mill

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1 used for rolling smaller items.

2	This is uranium contamination
3	still on the floor today. It has gone to a
4	yellow oxide. And this is the state of
5	records at Simonds Saw and Steel. This is
6	John Stiver in the background as we looked.
7	We have several hundred photos associated with
8	our visit there and the records and the kind
9	of records that we saw, so we don't have any
10	details, because some of them are Privacy Act
11	controlled.
12	But I thought that I had to show
13	this. I mean, this was a good way to start
14	out with Simonds.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is not the
16	NIOSH office, right?
17	DR. GLOVER: This could be Dave
18	Allen's desk. Those who know Dave Allen, this
19	is the future of Dave's desk.
20	So with that little bit of a
21	segue, so we are going to talk about Simonds
22	Saw and Steel. The site history, it's located

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in Lockport, New York. It was the primary
 contractor for the Atomic Energy Commission to
 prepare uranium for Hanford from 1948 to 1953
 and they continued operations through 1957.

They rolled thousands of tons of 5 6 natural uranium per year. This material was Actually hammer forged and 7 hammer forged. rolled thorium. They also rolled depleted 2 8 percent, 7 percent enriched uranium and also 9 10 special forms of uranium, like molybdenum, 11 some different exotic materials that might be mixed in with that for different purposes. 12

Just a real quick graph, kind of to give you an idea of the amount of known uranium rollings that we know about. You can see up to 3,000 tons per year were rolled in the main operations.

18 When Fernald started in 1952/53, 19 that's when their significant role would have 20 began. They got reduced. And so you see that 21 happen in 1953.

22 A little petition overview.

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December 4, 2009, we received an 1 83.13 petition. It was qualified March 8th. 2 The 3 Class requested for review was all employees who worked in any areas at Simonds Saw and 4 Steel, Lockport, New York during 5 the 6 applicable covered operational and residual periods from 1948 through 2006, as you can 7 see, it was still contaminated even today. 8

9 The petition basis is the lack of 10 thorium monitoring data. So the Class review 11 was all employees who worked at any area at 12 Simonds Saw and Steel during the applicable 13 covered period. And one thing that I will 14 mention is that, at the time, the covered 15 period was 1956 when we started the review.

We found additional documentation, which we submitted to the Department of Labor and that was actually extended through 1957.

And so on October 29, 2010, I do apologize for the lateness of it, you received their Evaluation Report.

22 The petitioner's concerns were

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that "No employees were monitored during the operations or residual for thorium and many employees were not monitored externally." And those are true.

If you saw the thickness of this 5 6 report, a lot of it is where we did -- we 7 searched all over. We went to Hanford. We went to many different facilities. We went up 8 9 to the Army Corps of Engineers. We went to as 10 many places as we could possible think of to try to get records associated with the work 11 they did there. 12

We have about 650 documents in the 13 14 Site Research Database. We actually conducted 15 onsite tour of the facility. an We 16 interviewed workers, conducted outreach meetings, SC&A participated in those. 17

the 18 One of things we were 19 concerned about is it's such an old site, we 20 actually had guys from 1948, 1950 and we really, you know, didn't want time to pass and 21 not allow them to express their concerns. 22

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So claims submitted to NIOSH. 1 We 2 have 192 cases. 185 of those have been 3 completed. Claims containing internal б. Claims containing external 4 dosimetry, dosimetry was 1. And claims completed with a 5 6 PoC greater than 50 percent is 71. Simonds 7 Activities at Saw and Steel, they were the premier rolling facility 8 for the AEC, as I said, from '48 to '53. 9 They 10 did roll some other types of materials and

11 they -- including thorium.

We do feel that our records are 12 13 incomplete regarding the thorium source-term. We know about some of it. Other facilities 14 were also utilizing them to do thorium work 15 16 and so we believe we have part of the 17 information, but not all of it.

We clearly know that they did hammer forge work before the rolling operations.

21 So based on records, a review of 22 the records at Simonds and also worker

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testimony, we concluded that Simonds processed thorium part of the time described in the current Technical Basis Document and these include the significant activities at the hammer forge.

6 The hammer forge, basically, was kind of like work in Playdoh. You had to 7 break that thorium down before you could roll 8 it or do work it. So they would hammer forge 9 10 that first and then it would go to the rolling mill where they could actually process it. So 11 they had to do that preliminary work before 12 13 you could process the material.

14 So we extended the date for this 15 back to 1948, because of incomplete records 16 for the activities and also based on review of 17 the AEC needs for metallic thorium at the 18 time.

19 So during the Evaluation Report, 20 the Department of Labor reviewed information 21 provided by NIOSH and extended the end of the 22 operation period from 1956 through 1957.

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Material was primarily brought in 1 2 by rail car and stored in the work areas. 3 Uranium rolled through hand mills was repeatedly to reduce size. So a bar may have 4 to go through 10 or 12 times and they would 5 have to set it to the side and let it cool. 6 7 Things would qet above 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They would have to let it cool 8 down and come back to that piece of work. 9 So 10 this was something that was very labor intensive to actually get these to size. 11 While a 16 inch mill saw most of 12

13 the work, the 10 inch mill, the strip mill and 14 the hammer mill were also utilized.

15 So as we discussed at Bethlehem 16 Steel, Simonds implemented various engineering These were primarily for the 16 17 controls. inch mill, they had gratings over steel 18 19 plates. The steel -- they hated those, 20 because it's hard to drag rods across the 21 grating.

22 And so they was supposed to use a

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vacuum sweeper. Many times they didn't use that. They were supposed to use hoods over the plexiglass shields. DOE would come back and they would find out that they weren't using those because it hampered their ability to do work.

7 They did use lead bath heating 8 instead of furnace heating and even some salt 9 bath work that was some research work that 10 they did. They also looked at alternate 11 quenching methods to reduce scale production, 12 the oxide production on the outside of this.

And there is an indication we had measurements done and also that they supplied clothing, at least during some of the portions of the contract period for -- that were then laundered by an outside company.

18 So as I said, controls were often 19 found to be ignored. In some cases, entirely 20 removed upon the DOE coming back in to -- as 21 they reviewed the operations.

22 So this is just a general area

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activity or the air concentrations. You can see them beginning in January '49. You got upwards of, you know, 100 MAC general air samples, and those reduce as you go later in terms of '53, the engineering controls and the operations they did, they did bring them down somewhat.

8 These are just the GA samples. 9 They are not the breathing zone samples or the 10 process samples.

11 of air There number were а 12 monitoring studies. Those were conducted from 1948 through 1953 and there were a few still 13 conducted even a little bit later than that. 14 15 These form the basis for the dose 16 reconstruction to uranium. Some very limited 17 thorium air sampling was also performed.

18 There was a single study conducted 19 very late in the program at the hammer mill, 20 however, at that time, the AEC decided it was 21 really good to put a fan on that. And so it 22 really mitigated its use for work before that.

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And so they did that at a couple 1 2 of other facilities, so it really invalidates 3 its use for using as back extrapolation. And so applications of the 16 inch and 10 inch 4 mill very dependent on engineering 5 are 6 controls which are a moving target.

have bioassay data 7 We do from workers from 1948 through '52, they collected 8 It's not a huge data set, but there is 9 some. bioassay available. 10 These workers did not perform hammer mill work. They were separate, 11 a separate group of workers. 12 And so the 13 bioassay is specific for that operation.

Workers who were in the bioassay 14 intermittently 15 may have used program 16 respiratory protection, so, therefore, it doesn't invalidate the air sampling data, but 17 it does provide some level of what the intakes 18 19 were.

20 So these data do not provide a 21 bounding case for thorium work nor does the 22 source-term for thorium provide sufficient

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evidence to bound the thorium exposure or
 thoron exposure during the operation times.

3 For external sources, external radiological exposures to employees at Simonds 4 was the result of handling uranium and thorium 5 NIOSH believes the data for uranium 6 billets. is sufficient to deplete dose reconstructions 7 during the operation period. 8

9 NIOSH lacks sufficient source-term 10 information to determine the external dose 11 from thorium operations at Simonds during the 12 operational period.

13 For medical X-rays, I believe you This is kind of an unusual or a 14 were alerted. 15 new factor in that the exposure to medical X-16 rays was conducted off-site. And, therefore, 17 we are not allowed to include that in our dose 18 reconstructions. They use an off-site 19 hospital for this facility you had. It has to 20 be onsite. So we cannot include medical X-21 rays.

22 The residual period internal dose,

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some methods from TIB-70 were utilized with 1 2 measured data. There have been extensive --3 there were cleanups that occurred at Simonds Saw and Steel measured at 1957. 4 And there have been extensive measurements conducted in 5 6 1980, in the 1990s and then one in 2007 by the 7 Army Corps of Engineers to help us set a bounding dose residual period. 8

9 These include isotopic thorium and 10 uranium measurements. The average value for 11 the general area air sample was taken during 12 the period of use at 94 micrograms per meter 13 cubed, so it's a little over 1 MAC. We use 14 that as a starting point.

And then we took the highest measured value for the Army Corps measurement of 9,300 dpm per 100 cm² as the surface contamination. In 1982, this mill shut down. And so from '82 to 2007, it has been dormant. So we consider that a flat line.

21 I believe earlier we were talking 22 about no operational period. They continued

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1 to roll steel from 1952 up to 1982. So we also have consideration exposure to thorium 2 3 dust. We assume a 1 percent thorium to 4 uranium ratio was there. And thoron concentrations also determined 5 were usina 6 known facility information and specific thoron concentrations in the materials from those 7 8 measurements.

9 For the external dose, radiation 10 measurements conducted in July 1957 to 11 determine the effectiveness of decontamination 12 are available. So additional surveys of 13 exposure have been conducted in the facility. 14 Based on these measurements an exposure rate 15 of .08 mR per hour and non-penetrating dose 16 rate of .2 R per hour was determined to be bounding. 17

18 So sample dose reconstructions 19 were not available at the time of this. We 20 are still -- it was late and so we have not 21 been able to get those up to the Working Group 22 for the residual period.

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We will, obviously, be providing
 to the Board as soon as possible.

3 So NIOSH evaluated the petition 4 using the guidelines of 42 CFR 83.13 and 5 submits our findings. On October 29, 2010, a 6 two prong test -- is it feasible to estimate 7 the level of radiation dose of individuals 8 with sufficient accuracy? And then is there 9 reasonable likelihood of endangerment?

10 So NIOSH found that the available monitoring records, process descriptions and 11 12 source-term are not adequate to complete dose reconstructions with sufficient accuracy for 13 the evaluated Class of employees during the 14 15 operational period from 1948 through 1957, but 16 were adequate for the residual period from 1958 through 2006. 17

18 The health endangerment was,19 obviously, required.

20 The evidence reviewed in this 21 evaluation indicates that some workers in the 22 Class may have accumulated chronic radiation

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exposures to intakes of radionuclides and
 direct exposure to radioactive materials.

3 Consequentially, NIOSH has specified that health may have been a danger. 4 So our proposed Class and we did 5 6 talk to the workers about movement and constraining workers. There is no indication 7 that the process area was off limits. People 8 could move through there. It was a rolling 9 10 mill.

11 And so we have designated that all Atomic Weapons Employer employees who worked 12 13 at Simonds Saw and Steel Company from January 1, 1948 through December 31, 1957 for a number 14 15 of work days aggregating at least 250 work 16 days, occurred either solely under this 17 employment or in combination with work days within the parameters established for one or 18 19 more other Classes of employees in the Special 20 Exposure Cohort.

21 And this is a summary table, 22 construction, not feasible for thorium and

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1 thoron and also external from thorium due to 2 residual period. We believe that 3 reconstruction is possible for all the source-4 terms.

5 Neutron is not applicable and6 neither are medical X-rays. Thank you, sir.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you, Sam. Questions from the Board? I would 8 just like to start his off by complimenting 9 10 you, Sam, and the people at ORAU or wherever who wrote the report. I thought it was a very 11 12 thorough report and was very helpful in terms 13 of understanding what you were doing. So I'll 14 say that. And now, we will totally disagree. Anybody have questions? 15 No. MEMBER BEACH: I have --16 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: A quick one. On the medical X-rays, were the workers being paid when they were sent to the hospital for their X-rays?

22 DR. GLOVER: I do not know, ma'am.

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MEMBER BEACH: Would it matter?
 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think it
 matters, because --

4 MEMBER BEACH: Okay.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's off-site. 6 Actually, Stu contacted me about this and I 7 said let's present it in the context of this 8 presentation. But it's one of the ways the 9 law is written. Yes, Dick?

10 MEMBER LEMEN: I just had one question. said 11 You that workers were interviewed during the residual period or were 12 13 they not?

14 DR. GLOVER: We focused our 15 efforts, I believe, during the operational 16 period.

MEMBER LEMEN: What about thislater period?

DR. GLOVER: We certainly, you know, didn't restrict. Most of the guys we talked to included the entire, you know, time frame. They worked up through when the mill

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closed. So we didn't restrict it. I will say
 that most of our activities were focused on
 the activity, you know, on the actual
 operational time frame, as we sought to better
 understand the thorium work.

6 MEMBER LEMEN: You mean up through 7 1957?

8 DR. GLOVER: That's correct, sir. 9 MEMBER LEMEN: And how many 10 workers did you interview?

11 DR. GLOVER: See had we an 12 outreach from that time frame, we probably 13 had, this is me going from my memory, 20. We conducted a number of telephone interviews in 14 15 addition to that. I'm guess at the number, 16 but it's certainly well over 20.

MEMBER LEMEN: Out of what size of
population?
DR. GLOVER: We have 192 claims

20 right now.

21 MEMBER LEMEN: But what's the 22 actual size, if you -- is it broader than 192

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1 or is it restricted?

2	DR. GLOVER: Well, the number I
3	was searching for earlier as I tried to think
4	of the scale of Simonds Saw and Steel, no
5	number is coming to me offhand how big the
6	site is. It's not Bethlehem Steel size. It's
7	a much smaller facility than that.
8	MEMBER LEMEN: So is it 1,000 or
9	is it more like 500?
10	DR. GLOVER: I don't think it even
11	goes to 1,000. I could be corrected by that,
12	but I believe it would certainly be less than
13	1,000.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think it
15	is a few hundred people working there.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: From my
18	knowledge of it.
19	MEMBER LEMEN: That's all.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I actually
21	have another question, Sam. That's that you
22	completed a number of dose reconstructions

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1 here. And I guess I'm trying to understand 2 what the basis of those were and why since you 3 also were rejecting, turning down claims or at least finding, you know, PoCs less than 50 4 percent there, so was it that the -- so the 5 6 realization on the -- was it previous to this, 7 did you have another method for dealing with the thoron or thorium or was this -- sorry, 8 I'm just trying to understand what was going 9 10 on here. 11 DR. GLOVER: gain As we new 12 information about the site, we realized how 13 much more thorium work they did. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other 15 questions? Okay. 16 MEMBER BEACH: I have one.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I'm sorry,18 Josie. Go ahead.

19 MEMBER BEACH: No, that's okay. 20 Back on slide 18 that talks about the methods 21 during the residual period, you used TIB-70, 22 OTIB-70. Do you have any monitoring data for

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I guess I'm wondering what happened between '57 and '58 where you couldn't reconstruct and then you could.

DR. GLOVER: Well, '57 we 5 had 6 direct. You know, there is a lot of source-7 term generation. We have residual period. What are the total contamination on the area? 8 9 We can resuspend that. But really don't feel 10 that those were adequate to try to, you know, deal with the operational characteristics of a 11 hammer mill and these other sources. 12

So we can -- the mill was cleaned 13 14 up or sort of. You can see that there is still yellow uranium oxide on the floor. 15 We 16 have lots of data currently or, you know, from 17 extensive surveys that were conducted at the facility. So we believe that those coupled 18 19 with the closure material that occurred, the 20 enough to bound closure surveys are the residual contamination period. 21

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I think

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1 what happened in -- the operational period 2 relative to AWE work ended. And then like the 3 same as when we just talked about with Dow 4 Madison is that then they used some of the air 5 sampling data, some other data as sort of the 6 starting point for the residual period. I was 7 confused also.

8 Okay. Anybody else? Okay. Yes,9 Mark?

10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Just one more to 11 follow-up on that. On the -- for the residual 12 period, how did you derive the 1 percent 13 thorium uranium ratio?

14 DR. GLOVER: Those are based, I believe, mostly on source-term information. 15 16 We have thorium isotopics now and it's certainly well below 1 percent, as we look 17 throughout this facility. So we realize it 18 19 can have some source-term migration and movement, but, you know, based on what we --20 the information we have, that seemed to be a 21 pretty reasonable number based on the -- it 22

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was primarily a uranium rolling facility. 1 2 They did some thorium work, so 3 that's --MEMBER GRIFFON: Did you have more 4 recent survey data? Is that what you're 5 6 saying? 7 DR. GLOVER: We have lots. There is lots of recent survey data. 8 9 GRIFFON: Including MEMBER 10 isotopic analysis? 11 DR. GLOVER: That's correct. 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. In later 13 years you are assuming that that percentage is basically --14 15 DR. GLOVER: It's actually much 16 less than 1 percent. 17 MEMBER GRIFFON: Much less than 1. DR. GLOVER: Yes. 18 19 MEMBER GRIFFON: Thank you. 20 DR. GLOVER: Okay. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 21 I think we may 22 have a petitioner on the line that may want to

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 1 speak? He doesn't have to. I'm not sure he Is the petition for 2 or she is on the line. 3 Simonds Saw and Steel on the telephone that wishes to speak? Okay. I don't hear anybody. 4 5 Board, just an Okay. For the 6 update and correct me if I'm wrong, John, or 7 somebody, I believe SC&A is in the process of looking at some of the information on the Site 8 Profile, correct? 9

10 DR. MAURO: Yes. SC&A was authorized to review the Simonds Saw 11 Site 12 Profile. We did begin that work, but then it was one of the several Site Profiles that we 13 put on ice until next year in order to have 14 the resources we needed to finish this year 15 16 up.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

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DR. MAURO: So we really did not progress very far on our Site Profile review for Simonds Saw.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I just 22 wanted everybody to be aware of that and I

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think if there are questions about the residual period dose reconstruction methods, you know, SC&A will be still looking at that. I guess we have questions about the SEC we could -- there is also activity ongoing at SC&A.

MEMBER BEACH: So just to followup on that, was SC&A assigned to just the Site
Profile and/or the Evaluation Report?

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just the Site 11 Profile.

12 MEMBER BEACH: Just the Site 13 Profile.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

15 MEMBER BEACH: Okay.

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Site Profile. Again, hypothetically, if we accepted the 17 recommendation 18 NIOSH on the operational 19 period, they would continue it as it affects, 20 of the partial you know, sort dose reconstruction, so to speak, as well as for 21 the residual period and, you know, we could 22

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1 come back and deal with that. But that's it.
2 Yes?

3 MEMBER PRESLEY: Sam, how much 4 work has been done in there since '85 or '87. 5 Has it totally been shut down and not used at 6 all?

7 MEMBER BEACH: '82.

DR. GLOVER: I believe since '82. 8 9 There would be very, very limited activity. 10 What they did was actually excise the 11 facility. Another company has come in and is 12 using the non-excised part of the site that wasn't used for AWE facility work. 13

And so this facility is basically fenced off and not used. I'm sure that somebody has gone through there. There has been people who have done some surveys, but there is not any rolling or any real activity. To my knowledge.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, Wanda?
21 MEMBER MUNN: No question just a
22 comment. Looking at the Site Profile, as a

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response to Dick's question I think earlier 1 2 about how large this actual group of workers 3 is. When there -- I see when they are discussing the medical X-rays that were going 4 to have to be done, they indicated that the 5 entire group of 150 will have to be examined 6 and then later they say the whole group of 180 7 were eventually checked. 8

9 So it doesn't sound as though we 10 are talking about a large body of workers 11 here. And given the size of the mill that's 12 shown, it doesn't seem to be large at any 13 given time.

MEMBER LEMEN: Just to add on to that. The only question I have if you have 16 192 claims, it has got to be bigger than 150.

MEMBER MUNN: Well, at any giventime.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it's 150 at20 a given time, so there is some turnover.

21 MEMBER MUNN: Or 180.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, the total

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population is, obviously, going to be higher. 1 2 To what extent there was people moving to 3 other mills to work, then I don't know. A lot of industrial work in that area at that time. 4 I think if we don't have questions 5 6 on the operational period and the recommendation, then like a motion is 7 in order. Post-lunch --8 9 MEMBER PRESLEY: So moved. 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So moved what? 11 То MEMBER PRESLEY: make а 12 recommendation that we accept the SEC up to the residual time. 13 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 15 MEMBER MUNN: Second. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any 17 discussion on that? Okay. If not, do the roll call. 18 19 MR. KATZ: Okay. So Dr. Anderson? 20 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. 21 MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach? 22 MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

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

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1 MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler? 2 MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes. 3 MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: 4 Yes. 5 MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer: б MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. So all voted unanimous, 7 MR. KATZ: none abstained, none absent. It passes. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And we will be getting back our Site Profile on 10 review by SC&A and I think, at that point, we 11 12 can take up the residual period questions and so forth would be the most efficient way for 13 14 that. 15 Okay. We are running a little bit 16 a head of time, but why don't we take our break and come back as scheduled at 3:15. 17 You have all earned a break here. 18 19 (Whereupon, the above-entitled 20 matter went off the record at 2:41 p.m. and 21 resumed at 3:10 p.m.) 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Since the Board

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has reassembled, why don't we get started
 again? A couple of announcements.

One, there has been a request for the website that we update the Board picture. So at the break tomorrow, in the morning while Mark is still here, I assume everyone else will still be here, we will do a group photo.

9 Okay. Secondly, those of you that 10 are here that wish to speak during the public 11 comment period, will you, please, sign up at 12 the registration desk? That helps us when we 13 have to call on people and so forth, so it 14 would be helpful.

Okay. So I would like to continue with our discussion on Dow Madison. And I just want to point out a couple of things in response to Dr. McKeel's comments that may provide some background.

20 We have sort of taken our time in 21 terms of addressing this issue and part of 22 that was waiting to see what would happen with

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1 changes to the covered period. And at least 2 at this point in time, I don't think there is 3 anything new that is under review. There certainly may be new records that may show up 4 in the future or they may show up at any site 5 6 as we continue to go through the DOE archives and discover potential new sources and so 7 forth. 8

But there is nothing under active 9 10 review, so I just don't -- I'm not sure that 11 that is -- first of all, the covered period 12 something we are directly issues are not 13 involved in, other than sort of at the other 14 end. What NIOSH recommends and what we 15 recommend has to conform to the official 16 covered periods and so forth to that.

And so that's another issue that-anyway that, you know, if it comes up in the future, fine, but I don't think it is a reason for us not to move forward on Dow Madison, at this point in time.

22 And just one small correction, but

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1 Dr. McKeel did mention the 188 period. 2 Actually, Dow Madison was an 83.14 originally 3 and so it came under the original -- NIOSH has 4 produced the report. It was the Board that 5 asked that NIOSH look into the residual period 6 and produce those two appendices that we have 7 to that.

I'll also mention an opening that 8 the Dow Madison Work Group, which is under the 9 10 SEC Review Work Group, met on Friday. Not everyone could attend. Mark Griffon and Gen 11 12 Roessler had other commitments, so Josie 13 Beach, Paul Ziemer and myself met by conference call and discussions with NIOSH 14 staff and SC&A about the most recent report. 15

16 And Dr. McKeel also participated in that petitioner. So we did not have a 17 recommendation, though we were hesitant to 18 19 make a recommendation to the Board, at this point, because the complete Work Group was not 20 I think it's fair to say that Dr. 21 present. 22 Ziemer and I were leaning towards sort of

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1 approving the NIOSH recommendation.

I think we even asked Josie's side of it to that, because, at that point, we decided not to make a recommendation and do that.

6 So with that, let me open up for 7 questions. I think Bill Thurber, I don't 8 think we had a chance to ask him questions. 9 So if there are any questions for him? Okay. 10 Yes, Jim Lockey.

11 I just have one MEMBER LOCKEY: 12 question. If you look at the -- when I went back and calculated the number of work hours -13 14 Jim, I'm sorry, can you MR. KATZ: 15 speak closer? You sound very audible here, 16 but you need to be closer to the mike for the 17 Court Reporter.

18 MEMBER LOCKEY: When I went back 19 and calculated the number of work hours at the 20 facility during this process, how many work 21 hours would you say existed?

22 MR. THURBER: I made an estimate

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1 that --

2	MR. KATZ: Please, use the mike.
3	MR. THURBER: I made an estimate
4	for the period when the rod straightening was
5	done that is in the document. And in that
6	case, I think it was 32 hours or something
7	like that. As I noted in one of the slides in
8	the presentation regarding the extrusion work,
9	which was done earlier in the program, there
10	were 12 cycles of 28 hours each, so slightly
11	more than 12 days.
12	And a portion of that time was
13	involved in setup, a portion of the time was
14	involved in cleanup and 16 hours per cycle was
15	involved in the actual extrusion work. Does
16	that speak to your question?
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: That does. Thank
18	you very much, yes.
19	MR. THURBER: You're welcome.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
21	questions? Yes, Paul?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not a question,

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but a comment. Dr. Melius suggested that some of us were leaning toward accepting the recommendation of our contractor, which was to agree with NIOSH's analysis.

However, in fairness all 5 to 6 involved, since this has a long history that 7 some of the newer Members are not that familiar with, number one, and, number two, 8 since all of the Board Members did not have a 9 10 chance to hear the petitioner's views on this until today, it seemed to me that it would 11 make sense not to take action on this at the 12 13 moment until particularly the newer Members, but even the rest of the folks get a chance to 14 fully digest both the recommendation as well 15 16 as the petitioner's comments on this.

17 So and I'm not making a motion, 18 but simply suggesting that we might want to 19 agree to postpone any action on this until our 20 next meeting, so that all the Board Members 21 have a chance to come fully to speed on the 22 issues, to acquaint themselves both with our

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own contractor and NIOSH's position as well as
 become familiar with the petitioner's
 concerns, which were just raised by Dr.
 McKeel.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 5 Yes. That is 6 just what I was going to say. There are two We, obviously, can move ahead and 7 options. accept the NIOSH and essentially SC&A findings 8 for the residual period. We could -- issues 9 10 that still need further evaluation, we could 11 ask SC&A to do that.

other option, I think, 12 The is 13 really a question of how comfortable do people feel about the amount of information they 14 have? And if you are not feeling comfortable 15 16 enough to be able to vote at this meeting, 17 then we can, you know, put this on the agenda for the next meeting. 18

I just think we have to be careful to not postpone it for too long, because then it goes out of memory and it is harder to keep track of everything. So it's really up to

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Board Members, particularly the new Board
 Members who have not heard this.

I have been in charge of the Work Group, so I have been sort of keeping up and not a good judge of the amount of information. So, Bill?

7 MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I appreciate, Paul, what you said about giving us more time. 8 9 Ι think Ι could use more time. The 10 petitioner asked us to review the materials 11 that he had submitted over the various times and I think I would like to do that, if 12 13 possible.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Others?15 Dave? Wanda?

16 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm sorry,18 Wanda, go ahead.

19 MEMBER MUNN: That's quite all 20 right.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It was hidden

22 behind the water bottle.

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MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: My latest excuse3 for ignoring you.

4 MEMBER MUNN: Thanks. It would be 5 preferable for us to be able to address this 6 today, if we could, but Dr. McKeel's comments 7 raised a couple of questions that I would like 8 to think about.

9 Is it possible for us to request 10 our Court Reporter to give us a transcription, 11 a written transcription of Dr. McKeel's 12 comments, so that we might have those for 13 consideration later?

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it is and 15 we will also -- there are comments from the 16 Work Group meeting on Friday, which we have 17 not seen, obviously, the transcript of yet, which we will also -- can get to everyone. 18 19 The comments from Dr. McKeel were pretty much 20 though. the same There may be some differences in 21 there terms of the issues raised. 22

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And I think there is some more 1 2 background information from the Work Group 3 meeting. MEMBER MUNN: The points he made 4 5 were numerous. 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And it would be 7 MEMBER MUNN: 8 helpful to --9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I -in written 10 MEMBER MUNN: Have 11 form. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 12 I don't have any 13 problem with that. So let's then -- what we will do, I think Ted has already sent around 14 some of the earlier transcripts where this is 15 16 covered. We will send around the two updated 17 transcripts. 18 MR. KATZ: Right. 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And so everyone has it and then we will put this on the agenda 20 for the next meeting. We will have at the 21 next meeting, you know, Bill Thurber and NIOSH 22

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present, so that we can -- if there are new questions that come up that people would like, you know, resolved, they can -- they will be available.

5 And I would just ask that if any 6 of you find a glaring omission or a question 7 or something that you think the Work Group 8 really needs to look into before the next 9 meeting, let me know.

10 Okay. Very good. Okay. We have 11 some Board work time and we will start with 12 the blue sheet that was the selection of 13 cases, Set #14 and I will turn it over to 14 Mark.

15 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. This is 16 the effort from recent Dose а very 17 Reconstruction Subcommittee meeting that we It is a listing of -- if you remember 18 had. 19 our process, we go through a prescreening 20 process where the Subcommittee picks out cases and then NIOSH adds in additional information 21 and then we brought the full listing back to 22

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1 the Board for consideration.

2	So this is a listing that we
3	picked in our prescreening effort. And I
4	think it totals, I thin, it was, 30. You
5	know, I haven't counted them up, but it was
6	right around 30, which is usually what we try
7	to give SC&A per group of dose reconstructions
8	to review.
9	So I guess I would say I have
10	looked through this initially. I had a few
11	questions for NIOSH, but I think that a couple
12	of them may be SECs. I don't know if Stu or
13	LaVon can help us out here.
14	But there is on the second page,
15	number 666, which Brad has actually, in the
16	meeting, yes, it's a Rocky Flats case. I
17	think given the time period and Building 771,
18	it seems to me that should have been the SEC.
19	I don't
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I think
21	chances are it is and it will take a minute or
22	two with the staff to try to sort out.

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MEMBER GRIFFON: It will take a 1 minute or two you said? 2 3 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it will take a little longer than that. 4 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: All right. б MR. HINNEFELD: I just realized. 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. HINNEFELD: We'll figure it 8 MR. 9 out, but it will probably be tomorrow before I 10 will know. 11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. And then 12 the other one was right down on that same page three below that, 130 Bethlehem Steel. 13 I can check on 14 MR. HINNEFELD: that as well. 15 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: It might be a nonlisted cancer. I don't know. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think 20 it's a non-SEC. MEMBER GRIFFON: Is that a non-SEC 21 22 cancer?

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, from the 2 cancer model, it's hard to know exactly what 3 the diagnosis was. MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, right. 4 That is why I said question mark on that one. 5 6 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. So anyway, those were the only two that I, in looking at 8 the additional information, would tend to 9 10 knock off the list. And I don't know if 11 others of the Subcommittee have any concerns 12 or anyone on the Board. So I quess this is coming as a 13 motion to the Full Board with the possible 14 15 exception of those two, I would say. 16 MR. HINNEFELD: I was just curious about how you wanted to proceed. I mean, what 17 -- depending on what we find out on these 18 19 cases, they could, in fact, have been 20 compensated for SEC. It doesn't look like either one is multiple cancers, so it wouldn't 21 22 be back with us for medical benefits, for

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1 instance. Sometimes that happens.

2 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

3 MR. HINNEFELD: But it looks like these are only single cancer cases. So is the 4 assumption then that if these, in fact, were 5 6 paid through SEC, we should remove them from review list? 7 the That would be our instruction. 8

9 MEMBER GRIFFON: That's usually 10 what we have done, yes.

11 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

MEMBER GRIFFON: I think the only reason we held that Bethlehem Steel one on there, because Bethlehem Steel is -- you know, even prior to SEC for the non-SEC cancers, would be a one-size-fits-all model, I believe.

17 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

18 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right?

19 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

20 MEMBER GRIFFON: The reason we 21 left that one on there was the 49.44, I think, 22 was the Probability of Causation.

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 2 MEMBER GRIFFON: You know. 3 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. 4 MEMBER GRIFFON: Ιt was very But, yes, that would be my opinion 5 close. 6 would be to drop those if they were SEC. MEMBER FIELD: 7 There are other What about the first one on the second 8 SECs. Wouldn't that be SEC as well? 9 page? 10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, yes, the 11 That is another question mark, right? Iowa. 12 The Iowa bladder cancer. Stu, maybe you can check that one, too. The first one on the 13 14 second page. 15 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 16 MEMBER FIELD: On the first page, 17 479. Mark, MEMBER CLAWSON: 18 some of 19 these only have two pages. There are supposed 20 to be three pages in this. 21 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, it's 22 supposed to be three pages, yes.

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1 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. 2 MEMBER GRIFFON: You'll have to 3 share with your neighbor. MEMBER CLAWSON: I can share with 4 -- I can share. It's just when they were 5 6 saying the first page and stuff, I wanted to make sure --7 8 MEMBER GRIFFON: Stu, go ahead. I think he has got the --9 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Dr. Field 11 asked about 479. 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Those are only 14 non-SEC cancers. 15 MEMBER GRIFFON: That's what I 16 thought on those. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: That would be a partial dose reconstruction. 18 19 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. 20 MR. HINNEFELD: For the non-SEC 21 cancer. 22 MEMBER GRIFFON: But the bladder

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1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 1 one you can check, right?

MR. HINNEFELD: Right. I will
check that.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. All right.
So we got those three, the Iowa Ordnance Plan

5 So we got those three, the Iowa Ordnance Plan 6 number 316, the Rocky Flats number 666 and 7 Bethlehem Steel 130 all on page 2. Paul?

ZIEMER: Mark, iust 8 MEMBER for clarification, we need a minimum of 20 cases. 9 And was the intent of the Subcommittee that 10 we adopt this list, which is about 30 and then 11 ones like you indicated might be dropped, if 12 13 necessary and then we would have at least 20 14 plus some extras, if needed, or what do we need to do today? 15

16 MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, we were trying to get 30, I think. I think our case--17 our groupings have usually been in sets of 30. 18 19 But from our initial list, this is all we could get. This is all we came up with, so we 20 weren't going to, you know, just add a few we 21 didn't like. 22

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So, you know, we are going to be a little short probably on this one, but that's okay. So keep as many as we can, that's the idea.

5 MEMBER BEACH: And I have a 6 question on page 3, 481, it's a Hanford case, 7 1960, for lung. Is that a question mark also? 8 SEC through '72?

9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Through '72 10 you're right. Okay. So we've got another one 11 there. 481 on the third page, Stu. Okay. 12 Thank you.

13 MEMBER FIELD: Mark, I had one 14 more question for the selection on these, do 15 want to select ones that have you had 16 different models or doesn't it matter? Because there is a lot of basal cell on these. 17 So I just wondered if it would be worthwhile 18 19 to get a wider variation of models.

20 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, we 21 started with -- the list that we had to work 22 from had a lot of basal cell. If you look at

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I -- I tried to -- in those kind of cases, the
Subcommittee looked at the site also, because
sometimes if it's a smaller site and we
haven't done any dose reconstructions on that
site, often times it's the site model we are
looking at more than the skin cancer, you
know, the skin dose issues.

8 So, you know, it was more of a 9 chance to examine the site model rather than 10 the -- yes, but I mean, you know, if you see 11 just too many that look very similar or that 12 we have done before, certainly we can drop 13 them off if we need to.

The information that gets added on 14 15 after we see it is mainly on the right hand 16 column, the job title work area, the dose method, external and internal. And when we 17 qot this list in the beginning, 18 at the 19 Subcommittee, we were basically under the assumption that all the reconstructions that 20 we were considering were best estimates. 21

22 But, in fact, when you look

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1 sometimes it is partial best estimates as we 2 have seen in cases before, so they might have 3 done a best estimate on external, but then 4 been, you know, an over -- over-compensating 5 dose on the internal or some combination of 6 that like that.

7 So we like to see that broken out. 8 So does anyone have any that they really 9 seriously think should be dropped, other than 10 those SEC ones, SEC potential ones that we 11 mentioned?

MEMBER ANDERSON: Isn't SimondsSaw an SEC?

MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I was justgoing to point that out.

16 MEMBER ANDERSON: Page 3 there is 17 one.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, yes, we mighthave just added one on, right?

20 MEMBER BEACH: Mark, there is 21 Simonds Saw on page 1 also.

22 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.

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1 MEMBER BEACH: 604. 2 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Where is 3 the one on page 3? It's gallbladder. I don't see page 3. 4 5 MEMBER BEACH: Page 1. б MEMBER ANDERSON: Just page 1. 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Page 1. MEMBER ANDERSON: I had it folded 8 9 over. 10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 11 MEMBER ANDERSON: So a new page 3. 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. So we are down to about 25, if all these are SECs. 13 14 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. 15 MEMBER GRIFFON: You know. 16 MEMBER BEACH: Yes. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just say, I mean, I have just been doing, I think 18 it was, the 12th set that we are on or 19 20 whatever we are reviewing now and two of the, I think two, six that I was looking at were --21 22 I think are SECs. But I thought they were

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still useful in terms of looking at the 1 2 methods that would be used for partial dose 3 reconstructions and so forth, so I didn't think that they were, you know --4 That's true. 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MEMBER GRIFFON: Especially if we 7 haven't looked a lot at the sites. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Or site models, 11 yes. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. So I mean, I wouldn't -- I would take a close look before 13 14 rejecting them necessarily. 15 MEMBER GRIFFON: So any other 16 questions or -- I mean, Jim, would you want --17 I guess I would say this is our closer look or do you mean to get the cases, let SC&A proceed 18 19 or --CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 20 I mean, let's move forward with this. I think -- I 21 mean, I'm personally comfortable with Stu 22

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checking back with you when he gets more 1 2 information. And you make, you know, a 3 determination does it make sense to keep it in or not. Does that make sense, Mark? 4 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, yes, that's 6 fine with me. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MEMBER GRIFFON: That's okay with 8 And Stu can just bring it back to the 9 me. 10 Subcommittee and then we can -- so, okay. 11 Well, you as CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 12 Chair of the Subcommittee, so I mean --MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. 13 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: -- I don't know 15 how the Subcommittee feels about that. 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But I don't see 18 any reason why --19 MEMBER BEACH: We can always have 20 a five minute meeting. 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, a five minute call or however you -22

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1 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right, 2 right. Well, the Federal Register and --3 MEMBER BEACH: Oh, that's right. I don't think it's 4 MR. KATZ: necessary to have a Subcommittee meeting if 5 6 you are comfortable as a Board with Mark 7 making these judgments. 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, it's only --10 we're talking about these five. 11 MR. KATZ: Yes. 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: So, okay. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And the 14 Subcommittee has already chosen the cases, so that's --15 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. 17 MEMBER RICHARDSON: As a process for the future, would it be possible just for 18 19 NIOSH to be there on the first big list they provide or when we give them a reduced list 20 for them to flag whether it was an SEC case in 21

22 the end or not?

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1 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we were 2 hoping that that would happen on this round, 3 but, you know, I'm not sure. I don't know if it's not in the database or how --4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And some of 6 these changed. 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, and some of them changed very recently, yes, like today. 8 9 I didn't hear the MR. HINNEFELD: 10 question. 11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Could you flag 12 whether they were like SEC cases when we first 13 do our selection? I mean, if they are SEC, I 14 think you wouldn't put them on the list, right? But I don't know when you are doing 15 16 your sampling from the database if that is 17 available. It won't be a 18 MR. HINNEFELD: 19 database pull. I mean, we could take a look. 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. 21

21 MR. HINNEFELD: What will happen 22 on the database pull is if we did the dose

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reconstruction and then it was added to the
 Class --

3 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. last 4 MR. HINNEFELD: The thing that it will look like in that claim file, we 5 6 go to the claim file record in order to make 7 the selection. We are going to see that we final dose reconstruction to 8 sent a the 9 Department of Labor.

10 So we are not going to pull that Now, normally, if we have a case in 11 case. 12 hand and it belongs to SEC place that gets 13 added, that becomes a pulled case. So the 14 designation or the status of the case is 15 pulled SEC. So those would come out 16 automatically.

17 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, right. 18 MR. HINNEFELD: If we did the 19 case, we don't do that pull, because the claim 20 is already at the Department of Labor. So we 21 would have -- we will have to look.

22 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

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1 MR. HINNEFELD: But I mean, that's 2 something we can do.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. We will try to triage that better, I think is the short answer. Okay. Yes. But in this case, if it's okay with everyone, I'll look at those with Stu and make a final call on those five. Wanda?

9 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Do you got a question or is that left over?

12 MEMBER MUNN: No, I just wanted to 13 extrapolate a little from Paul's earlier 14 comment. Whether or not it's an SEC may be a 15 moot point actually, because we -- our purpose 16 here is not to determine whether someone that 17 should have been compensated is not being compensated, that's not the point 18 in our 19 looking at this.

20 Our point in looking at this is to 21 evaluate the process that was gone through in 22 reviewing that particular case. And given

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1 that that's the case, then when we have 2 situations like that, it's worthwhile I guess 3 evaluating whether it should stay on the list. But the reason we are looking at 4 it is not really and truly that. 5 6 MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, yes. And 7 that was Jim's point. You were agreeing with Jim, just for the record. 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think we 9 want that on the record, do we? 10 11 MEMBER MUNN: It's all right with 12 me. 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Yes, 14 that's a fair point. Especially I think it is 15 true for the site models, you know. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 17 MEMBER GRIFFON: When you have the site models, they are going to be used for the 18 19 non-listed cancers as well. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 21 MEMBER GRIFFON: So you are really looking at the model. 22

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 2 MEMBER GRIFFON: You know. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay. Well, if MEMBER GRIFFON: 4 there is no other concerns on the cases, this 5 6 is our motion. And I guess it's up to --7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we have a motion from the --8 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Motion from the 10 Subcommittee. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We need a second 12 and --13 MEMBER PRESLEY: I second. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So any further 15 discussion? If not, all in favor say aye. 16 (Chorus of ayes.) CHAIRMAN 17 MELIUS: Opposed? Abstain? Okay. Good. All three pages this 18 19 time. The next issue for our Board work 20 21 time is the response to public comments and we have both the May meeting and the August 22

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meeting out there. And I think we have a -- I think we have all agreed on an approach to do this that becomes a relatively long document, but it captures the transcript where this occurred as well as, you know, flagging at the top with sort of the summary of what the response is and follow-up.

8 So I'm hoping that is useful 9 rather than having the Board Members have to 10 go back and look up the full transcript each 11 time in order to understand the comment.

12 And so I guess what we are looking 13 for at this time, does anybody have any other 14 comments on the comments in the way these are 15 summarized?

I actually had one for the May meeting, which was that one of my concerns was that the -- on sites that -- where there was ongoing evaluation at the site, a person made a public comment period or maybe even the evaluation hadn't started.

22 For example, we were up in Niagara

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Falls, Hooker Electrochemical had just come out and there were people making comments on Hooker Electrochemical. Those were captured and the immediate response to those from the NIOSH staff was captured, but the longer term follow-up was not clear in response.

7 Ι mean, you don't know how the comment is going to be utilized, but I think 8 we want to have some record that the comment 9 10 did get into the process, so that when the 11 Work Group and the NIOSH Team were evaluating 12 that site, they would, you know, be able to have that record available as part of their 13 discussions and evaluation. 14

15 And I really thought that was sort 16 of the purpose of what we were, one of the 17 main purposes, trying to do here. It's not 18 just the immediate response, which is 19 important, but also that it really -- the 20 Outreach Work Group, which Mike chairs, that 21 part of what you are looking for also is in 22 the longer term are these comments getting

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1 directed to where people are being able to use 2 them?

3 though it Even may not be because 4 immediate, we can't respond immediately to something that we just started 5 or where it is ongoing like Linde. So I think 6 we are looking for, at least what I was 7 looking for, is what, you know, a description 8 of the response would include and then, you 9 10 know, referred for further -- you know, a part 11 of the SC&A, NIOSH and Work Group evaluation 12 of the site. And that we track it that way as 13 a longer term thing.

14Is that making sense to people?15Any other comments or questions about these?16MEMBER17appreciated.18read through them.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes, Brad?
 MEMBER CLAWSON: I was just
 wondering what the -

22 MR. KATZ: Brad, your mike is off.

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1 MEMBER CLAWSON: I was wondering 2 in the category here in Column E the 1 and 2 3 and 3, what does that pertain to? MEMBER GRIFFON: What document are 4 5 you looking at? 6 MEMBER CLAWSON: It's just the document or is this -- I'm looking at the 7 comments that we received from --8 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: What date? 10 MEMBER CLAWSON: The very first 11 one. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Which meeting, 13 the May or the August? 14 MEMBER CLAWSON: August. 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: August, okay. 16 MEMBER BEACH: I think those were 17 the categories that we agreed on a couple meetings ago. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, those were 20 the categories, I think, SC&A, Ι think, developed them. There originally were about 21

22 30 of them and I think we whittled them down.

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 And I think they may be useful going forward
 in classifying the follow-up.

3 However, Mike, I have the same 4 trouble you do. I'm not going to remember 5 category numbers from meeting to meeting.

6 MEMBER CLAWSON: Right.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think 8 that's why we have the description, the 9 response and so forth.

10 MR. KATZ: So the categories, I 11 think, will only be useful at some point where 12 you want to go back and look and see how we 13 have been doing with public comments.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

MR. KATZ: By sort of Class and different types.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

18 MR. KATZ: As opposed to sort of

19 in real-time as you are looking at --

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

21 MR. KATZ: Were these comments 22 really appropriate for this particular

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situation? 1

2 MEMBER GRIFFON: I was just going 3 to say the categories are listed in the other sheet. You see that, right? 4 Okay. The spreadsheet has it. 5 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There is two 7 documents you got. One was a spreadsheet that had the brief listing and then there is the 8 more extensive Word document that includes not 9 only the individual comments or a heading, but 10 11 then includes the part of the transcript where that is covered. 12 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: I was just saying 14 in the spreadsheet there is two worksheets, 15 two tabs. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. 17 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. MR. KATZ: It's the second tab. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. KATZ: Jim, can 21 just MR. I

22 comment?

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

2 MR. KATZ: On the other process 3 that we just -- Jim's comment on the comments about following up, I'm just trying to think 4 about how really effectuate 5 to that 6 consistently and well. And I think since we 7 need -- we are concerned about DCAS picking up that comment and following it up when they do 8 their petition evaluation and also with the 9 10 Board or its Work Group following up, I mean, I think for DCAS then I guess we need to just 11 12 get a response from them at the time they do 13 these that they have -- it has been provided, 14 you know, the comments have been provided to who the lead is for that SEC or whatever. 15 16 And that would be sort of notification to us, at least, that that hasn't 17 That that person who has the 18 gotten lost.

But for our Work Group, I think we need then to be careful that we take, and we can take it from this same document, those

lead for that site has that comment.

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comments and the Work Group Chair, I think,
 would just keep that on their, you know,
 Action List for items for the Work Group to
 consider.

5 So that would be one of the inputs 6 just like a document from DCAS or a document 7 from SC&A. Does that sound reasonable? 8 Otherwise, I'm not sure how we -- I think we 9 just need an orderly way to ensure that the 10 Board does its piece with it, too.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, no, Ι 12 And I think we would want to charge agree. 13 our contractor. There are times when we don't 14 have a Work Group yet assigned. So at the 15 time, particularly if it's a new site being presented, and so it's being presented at 16 17 that, we are reacting to it. We don't even know we are going to have a Work Group yet or 18 19 how we're going to handle it.

And so there's not even a Work Group Chair that I can say, you know, Mike, you know, make note of this or you should talk

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1 to Mike, because he is -- you know, refer the 2 commenter to him.

3 So I think, yes, we need a method, 4 but I think we would work through our 5 contractor to do that and make sure that it 6 gets into the Work Group process.

7 MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim?

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Brad?

9 MEMBER CLAWSON: Ι also was 10 wondering, because one of the comments that we have heard from petitioners or people of the 11 12 public is that they question these things when 13 they put out the questions and they never hear back. 14

15 Do still have _ _ is there we 16 something in the process? Because we have 17 taken down all of their information, do we have something in the avenue like to be able 18 19 to respond to them, so these questions have 20 been addressed to them? Not just to the Work Group or the Board, but also the individual 21 that made the comment. 22

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, that was 2 my second, actually, concern was just that. 3 I'm not sure how to interpret, you know, that this was taken into account or, you know, what 4 was communicated to the -- if you take the 5 6 first one from the August meeting, so it says, 7 you know, the -- we have some questions about dose reconstruction and what was happening at 8 the Idaho site and so forth. 9

10 And so, you know, Grady Calhoun and others addressed. I'm not sure that they 11 12 had addressed him directly or it says those 13 comments were -- DR was revised to address the Well, was there back communication 14 comment. 15 to them in some way or follow-up? And I think 16 that's also something that we need to document and make sure happens. 17 Yes.

MEMBER MUNN: Well, I thought that was one of the advantages to the Word document that we had. That information, for example, in that first one, it indicates that Stu has

MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.

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1 an action to communicate with this gentleman.

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 3 MEMBER MUNN: And I thought that was our original concept that the long-term 4 written description and response would include 5 6 an indication that the petitioner or whoever 7 had made the comment had been contacted. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 8 Yes, ves. Ι 9 think we are -- you know, I agree with you. 10 And Ι think what we are doing is the 11 description of the response we are curtailing 12 the -- like the transcript is just the 13 transcript from the meeting. 14 So if there was immediate an immediate answer, then it is 15 an response, 16 covered in the transcript. But if it was a

17 follow-up off the transcript, and I mean it's 18 a question on dose -- an individual dose 19 reconstruction that we don't normally do that 20 on transcript. You know, the person will go 21 aside and talk to them.

22 But what we want to do is document

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that what was in the follow-up and I just --1 2 what I was saying is I can't tell from the 3 description or the response how that -- you know, was that response immediate? 4 Was it a follow-up, you know, a sidebar conversation? 5 Was it a call back a week later? 6 7 MEMBER MUNN: And my point is

8 regardless of how it is done, it needs to
9 appear in a description of the response.

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, exactly.

11 MEMBER GRIFFON: I guess I am a 12 bit confused. At first, I thought the Word 13 document was just the excerpts from the 14 spreadsheet cut and pasted and transcripts in 15 between. But it's not quite -- I mean, when I 16 look at the second one --

MEMBER MUNN: It's more extensive.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, the first
one is exactly the same for that first
commenter.

21 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

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22 MEMBER GRIFFON: I won't say the

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1 name. But the second commenter on the 2 8/10/2010 meeting, there is then a description 3 of the response in the Word document, but there is not in the spreadsheet. 4 That's odd 5 to me.

6 MR. KATZ: Mark, that is just an artifact of -- they didn't have a chance to do 7 it with -- they just filled it in directly 8 with the Word document. 9 They didn't get a 10 chance to get to it when they did that Excel That's why. Normally, they would. 11 sheet. Ιt 12 would be in the Excel sheet and in the Word 13 document.

14 MEMBER GRIFFON: That goes to my 15 next question which is do we have a running 16 spreadsheet of these things that we could actually possibly sort it? You know, like for 17 me I could go back three meetings and say I've 18 19 got a Savannah River Work Group meeting coming up, let me sort by Savannah River and see what 20 is out there and make sure I address them. 21

22 MR. KATZ: These are separate

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1 Excel files.

2 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we can 3 still, I quess -- we just have to get them all together. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we need a 6 process to pull that together, I think, is 7 what we're saying. MEMBER MUNN: Yes, they all need 8 9 to be together --10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. 11 MEMBER MUNN: In one spot 12 somewhere. 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. 14 MEMBER MUNN: If for no other reason than one of our original intents was to 15 16 see whether there were repeated concerns about 17 the same thing, even at different sites. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 18 Yes. 19 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. It seems 20 like it is early enough in the process, so that will be a pretty easy thing to do, right? 21 22 MR. KATZ: Yes, well, it's easy to

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1 compile spreadsheets. So at any point, we can 2 take the three or four meetings and throw them 3 all in one Excel sheet, so that you can work on them. 4 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. б MR. KATZ: Right. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other 8 comments? 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a question. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 10 Yes. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: My question is, is 12 there a mechanism at the present time for any of this to be, itself, to be made public or do 13 we have redaction problems on all of these? 14 15 MR. KATZ: Well, I mean, the 16 public has the transcripts, so we don't --17 MEMBER ZIEMER: No, I'm talking about --18 19 MR. KATZ: Right. 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: The documents that we have before us which are --21 22 MR. KATZ: Right. So --

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MEMBER ZIEMER: They are basically
 tracking documents.

3 MR. KATZ: Yes.

Which contain both MEMBER ZIEMER: 4 the transcripts plus summaries of what was 5 6 done. But it seems to me not every commenter is necessarily due a personal response. 7 Some are, depending on the nature of the comment 8 and the question, but on the other hand, it 9 10 would be, it seems to me, a value for the general public to be able to assess -- access 11 this information to learn how their comments 12 have been handled. 13

14 So I'm sort of asking is there --15 is this going to be available in some form 16 that will be available to the public, so that 17 they can not only be assured that comments are 18 being taken seriously and being tracked, but 19 are being dealt with?

20 MR. KATZ: Right. So I'm 21 understanding now. Certainly, we can -- I 22 mean, the materials at least for the August,

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 that's all Privacy Act cleared, the transcript material. I think May, the transcript material itself wasn't -- we gave it to DCAS to review before we even went through Privacy Act redaction for that transcript.

6 But anyway, the concept is a good And we can do that. 7 one, I think. Then we would have to run these little spreadsheets 8 through Privacy Act review too. 9 And then we 10 could -- and then they could all be put up conceivably, for example, on the website where 11 12 people could go and look.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And that was sort of the follow-up. We might want to think about having a particular sub-location on the website which is focused specifically on public comment issues that are apart from sites or whatever.

19 MR. KATZ: I agree.

20 MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't think we 21 have to make a decision on that.

22 MR. KATZ: Right. I mean, I'll be

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1 happy to discuss this with --

2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Think about how we 3 should do this.

MR. KATZ: The folks at DCAS who run the website and see how we can handle that in a way that makes it easy for people in the public to get to this and take a look and see how things are going with their comments.

9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: David?

MEMBER RICHARDSON: 10 Ι was just wondering, it would be useful for me to talk 11 12 through, once more, the process that has 13 happened here and who is actually doing what So a member of the public 14 along the way. 15 makes а comment to the Board, that is 16 transcribed. And those are then -- there is a 17 sub -- there is a contractor, is it SC&A, who is going through the transcript? Who is going 18 19 through the transcript and selecting out -20 MR. KATZ: So then DCAS qoes through the transcript, selects out all the 21

22 comments and then indicates responses for

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those that were either responded in real-time during the Board meeting or responses that it may have made subsequently, because it had, for example, they had spoken to the claimant afterwards or what have you.

6 So that's what you receive then. 7 At that point, you receive that spreadsheet 8 that shows what the Board responded to and 9 what DCAS has since responded to in some 10 fashion.

11 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. And so 12 that's issued relatively promptly. And one of 13 the questions was do you go through these 14 spreadsheets and iterations and continue to 15 fill out responses as you move forward in the 16 future? Was that one of the questions?

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is one of 18 the -- one of the questions is how do we make 19 sure it is referred for longer. In some 20 cases, the follow-up is going to be longer 21 term. Hooker Electrochemical people made 22 comments who were just forming a Work Group, I

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believe, to review that and it just referred
 to a Work Group.

There was a NIOSH report on it. So people were saying, you know, or offering comments about their work day. So there was really no immediate response other than we will refer it to the Work Group and, you know, NIOSH and everyone to follow-up.

9 So we need to document that also.
10 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And right now,
11 NIOSH is the responsible party who is holding
12 and maintaining these spreadsheets, plural.

13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.

14 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And so maybe 15 as an idea of process, if a Work Group that is 16 working on a site wants to get a compilation 17 of the public comments on that site, if they would make their request to NIOSH and then 18 19 that would be something further tracked that 20 those comments were -- I would see that as also being responsive. 21

22 Those comments have been

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1 abstracted and transmitted to a Working Group 2 and are going to be further considered. Ι 3 don't know if we want to --CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think that --4 MEMBER RICHARDSON: kind of 5 We 6 want to show them what we are doing with the information. 7 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And I think --9 10 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And transmitting it back and making it public and 11 12 transparent, I think that would all be --13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But I 14 think would also -we Ι mean, just 15 procedurally, sort of ask our contractor as 16 part of the Work Group meeting, update us on 17 the public, you know, comments. That might be one document that Work Group Members would --18 19 which would simply be a compilation of what is on the spreadsheets and what has come in. 20 21 And then in those cases, the 22 transcripts would be important, too, because

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you want to capture all of the comments, not
 just the response.

3 MR. KATZ: So I'm just becoming a little concerned. I think you raised a good 4 issue though, which you didn't maybe exactly 5 6 address there, but you raised it from what you 7 said. Where we have longer term follow-up, either by a Work Group or by NIOSH, you know, 8 9 six months, nine months later, I mean, they 10 are not qoinq to continue updating the 11 spreadsheets on their own, NIOSH, I don't think. 12

13 With each time that they do something, I mean, they would have to go back 14 and find well, where did that comment come in 15 16 and they will find, oh, okay. Do you 17 understand what I'm saying?

18 It could get awfully complicated 19 quickly and end up being a lot of work if 20 somehow they are having to track these beyond. 21 I mean, right now, it's taking them a little 22 bit of doing just to even get this initial

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presentation to the Board and having it then
 as a long-time item with some of these.

Especially, Jim, as you say, I mean, there might not even be a Work Group yet and the SEC petition might have just been issued.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, let's take 8 it step-wise. Let's make sure that we are 9 getting good descriptions of what the referral 10 is and what the initial response is.

11 MR. KATZ: Okay.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 12 Let NIOSH, you 13 know, think about how -- what's the best way of sort of doing this long-term referral. 14 And 15 I'm not sure that, you know, we need to keep 16 responding to it, but I think, at the same point, that when you tell somebody well, we 17 referred it to the Work Group, the Work Group 18 19 will take care of it, that we owe it to them 20 to at least get back to them once and say yes, the Work Group -- you know, your comment is at 21 22 the Work Group.

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1 MR. KATZ: That's right. 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And maybe the 3 Work Group has a question about it or wants to get more information about the site from that 4 They would come forward and that's --5 person. 6 you know, they think they have gotten into the 7 process. MR. KATZ: Right. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And in the past, 10 what has happened is they really haven't. 11 Yes, and I think we do -- I mean, 12 that's something that Mike is working on and the Outreach Work Group should think about 13 this also, how we do this. 14 So just a follow-up. 15 MR. KATZ: 16 So I think though the practical way to sort of 17 stop it, so that it isn't a continuous process which becomes unmanageable with each of these, 18 19 is at the point that it is, you know, assigned to a Work Group or whatever, you make note of 20 that or that it has been assigned to the lead 21 for the site, who is doing the SEC Evaluation 22

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2	I mean, that would be recorded
3	properly in here. And, at that point, we
4	don't continue tracking what they actually did
5	subsequently with that comment, right? We
6	don't continue to track?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: So say DCAS makes a
9	change down the road, we are not tracking that
10	here.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, no, Ted.
12	I just meant when there was finally an action
13	taken with it, there was some disposition.
14	The comment had been made and now NIOSH says
15	we have communicated that comment to a group
16	that is working on it.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, yes.
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And then
19	that's closed. But that's fine.
20	MR. KATZ: That sounds good.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So we

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will continue to refine the process through
 the next meeting.

Anybody? Okay. We have a little bit of time before we are supposed to do the LANL update and then the public comment period. And so I guess I would like to start doing some Work Group updates.

8 I would just say for people who 9 are in the audience, I assume you are all 10 interested in LANL or Sandia, one of the sites 11 out here. We will have an update in a little 12 over half an hour on what is happening in 13 terms of review of the LANL Site and then that 14 will be followed by a public comment period.

15 And if you are interested in 16 making public comments, we do ask you to sign 17 the registration desk that is up at out through that door. It just helps us to call 18 19 people in the order that you signed up. So it 20 helps us with the process.

21 So I'll start with my list of Work 22 Groups, which may be out of date or whatever.

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I'll find my up to date one. And the first
 one is Brookhaven. Josie?

3 MEMBER BEACH: Sorry.

4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Did I surprise 5 you? Obviously.

6 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Brookhaven 7 has not met in some time. I did talk to Grady 8 this morning and the Work Group should be 9 receiving action items on Monday, the 23rd. 10 And I'm looking to schedule a Work Group 11 meeting at the first of January.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. I 13 will clarify. I'm working off Ted's list, 14 membership, that I think he handed out 15 recently. I don't know. Okay. Thank you.

16 Chapman Valve, John?

17 MEMBER POSTON: Yes, we haven't 18 met. As far as I know, we haven't had a reply 19 to our request to the U.S. Navy for further 20 information.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't know.22 LaVon or Stu, are they going to update us

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1 tomorrow? I guess a quick yes or no.

2 HINNEFELD: Well, we have a MR. 3 There is another avenue we're response. pursuing beyond the Navy. The Navy told us 4 they have -- they are confident they have no 5 6 records for this site for that period. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. MR. HINNEFELD: And they gave some 8 I can put that in a report and send 9 reasons. 10 it to you. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 12 MR. HINNEFELD: То the 13 Subcommittee or to the Work Group. The other avenue is a series -- a record holding in Oak 14 15 Ridge that has what we know are incomplete 16 finding aids and we have found things for 17 Chapman already at that, through the existing finding aids, but we know there are things 18 19 that are not on the finding aids that are in 20 collection. And we are working out with them how will we assemble, essentially, a complete 21 finding aid to know if there is more to go 22

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1 pursue.

2 have a tantalizing document We 3 about a manifold test at Chapman Valve during the war. And that's it. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 6 MR. HINNEFELD: You know, there is very little else about it. 7 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 9 MR. HINNEFELD: It's just a test 10 sheet. And so we were tantalized by what we got and wondered if there might be more. 11 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: Just one follow-14 up on that, Jim? 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: You said from the Navy, they are confident in their work. 17 18 MR. HINNEFELD: They have no 19 records. At that site for 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: that time period, was it the -21 22 MR. HINNEFELD: They have no

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records for Chapman Valve that would explain
 the enriched uranium sample.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
Because I was always thinking it might have
been beyond, you know.

6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

7 MR. HINNEFELD: Just so everybody 8 is clear, I will also send to probably the 9 whole Board an example of what the paper 10 record or what the database shows us that we 11 got from the Navy. It goes back to about 12 1966. I could be wrong on the decade.

13 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

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MR. HINNEFELD: 14 But it goes part 15 way back. And it shows procurement actions. 16 And that started the database on that. Before 17 that, it is paper records and the various military archivists who answered in these 18 19 email strings don't even know. They said archives 20 well, quess that is in the Ι somewhere and nobody really knows what it 21 22 means to go to the archives.

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1 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 2 MR. HINNEFELD: You're talking 3 about looking at boxes of either these summary sheets or the original contracts. 4 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. б MR. HINNEFELD: I'll put it all in 7 the report. It's very complicated. 8 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. And all we ever 9 MR. HINNEFELD: 10 saw that was -- the Navy brought balance. 11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Thanks. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can dispatch 13 the Work Group to the archives and they can 14 come out ten years from now. Fernald? 15 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, we just had 16 a Work Group meeting. Unfortunately, we have 17 got a lot of our information very late in the process. And SC&A had not had the opportunity 18 19 to be able to review it, so we have set up a Work Group meeting for February 8th. 20 This will give NIOSH time to be able to -- or SC&A 21 time to be able to review the information and 22

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1 give us a reply back.

2 But we are planning on being able 3 to bring Fernald to the Board at the next full 4 Board meeting.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And I 6 would think certainly even if you don't have a Work Group recommendation or full closure, I 7 think it would be worthwhile having the Board 8 briefing on where things stand. This has been 9 10 around quite a while and I think we are going 11 to need to understand it in order to take 12 action.

13 MEMBER CLAWSON: It has been five 14 years. The petitioner has raised numerous 15 issues and problems with that. And we're 16 pushing it.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Okay. 18 Hanford, I'll call on myself, has nothing to 19 report, but Arjun, do you want to -- I'll put 20 you on the spot.

21 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, we are in the 22 process of reviewing the TBD that is in two

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sections. We are looking at the internal data from July 1, 1972 onward. That compilation is pretty much complete. And so now, we will move on to reviewing the rest of the TBD since we have compiled the data.

6 We should have that for you by 7 early 2011.

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

9 MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim?

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?

11 MEMBER CLAWSON: Also, too, I sent 12 you an email that Sam Glover and myself and SC&A, have actually run across 13 we some information that will have a 14 classified 15 discussion in December. It's just information 16 retrieval.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Good. So Fellow Members of the Hanford Work 18 Okay. 19 Group, you may be having a meeting in -- after 20 the first of the year to that. Idaho, Phil? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: 21 We had a Work Group meeting scheduled for the 30^{th} . 22 We

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1 canceled that. We are supposed to be getting 2 together after Thanksgiving to try and set up 3 when we have some deliverables that we can 4 actually work with.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Do that. 6 Another one, and we don't have an SEC 7 petition there, right?

8 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No.

9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, okay.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: That hasn't been qualified yet.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, okay,13 Lawrence Berkeley, Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Lawrence Berkeleyhas not yet met.

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It's a 17 recently formed Work Group. I'm going to skip 18 Linde, Los Alamos, since we have reports 19 coming from them. Mound, Josie? 20 MEMBER BEACH: Mound has not met

21 since July, our July meeting on the 27^{th} , I

22 believe. I do anticipate getting some

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1 documents from NIOSH. There are a couple of 2 key things we are waiting for. I'm hoping to 3 schedule a meeting for either the end of January or the first part of February, but I 4 do have to wait until I hear from NIOSH on 5 6 when they will have those deliverables to us. 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I do think we will be covering some issues related 8

9 to Mound --

10 MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: In the exposure
 potential discussion tomorrow.

MEMBER BEACH: That may help, but it also may slow things down just a bit. That's why I'm saying mid or the first part of February to just give that time to settle out.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

18 MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The Nevada Test 20 Site, I don't think there is anything to

21 report, Bob?

22 MEMBER PRESLEY: No.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. Pantex? 2 MEMBER CLAWSON: The last of 3 September we had a very good tour of Pantex. We had members of SC&A, NIOSH and Members of 4 the Work Group that went down there. It was 5 6 very educational for us. At this time, we are 7 trying to, the very first of the year, figure out where we can put in the Work Group and 8 9 start on Pantex. 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any questions on that? Okay. Pinellas? 11 12 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No Work Group 13 planned at this time. The issues, we have 14 some. Basically, we can solve issues at Mound 15 we will solve Pinellas at the same time. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. The pressure is on, Josie. 17 MEMBER BEACH: I feel it. 18 19 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: You're welcome, Josie. 20 I think I'll 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 22 remember that response. That's a good one,

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1 yes. From now on, everybody answer as soon as 2 Josie finishes Mound. Piqua, John? 3 MEMBER POSTON: We have had one 4 meeting. 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 6 MEMBER POSTON: And we had one meeting and there were some issues that we 7 asked the SC&A to follow-up on. We are 8 waiting for that to happen. 9 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. 11 The new Work Group Portsmouth Paducah K-25? 12 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We are meeting on December 16^{th} . 13 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I that. saw Which will be your first meeting. 15 Good. That 16 is to review the Site Profile. 17 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, right. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, good. 18 19 Okay. Rocky, Mark, any? MEMBER GRIFFON: No, just tracking 20 the DOL bulletin. 21 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

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MEMBER GRIFFON: No other -- we
 haven't met.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Santa4 Susana, Mike?

5 MEMBER GIBSON: There is nothing 6 since the last Board meeting. DCAS is still 7 working on some stuff. We anticipate being 8 ready to have a meeting probably early spring. 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. 10 Mark, Savannah River?

11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we had a 12 Work Group phone call, conference call last week. Last week? Last week. And mainly it 13 was just to get back on track with our action 14 15 list and clarify actions. This is also a 16 petition that has been out there quite some 17 time, so we scheduled a follow-up meeting with the hope that many of these actions will 18 19 actually have some, you know, responses from 20^{th} it is January 20 NIOSH. I thin, or 21 somewhere late January for a face-to-face

22 meeting.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I know 2 from looking at the report on sort of NIOSH 3 reports due coming up that there is -- it significant looks like there 4 is reports ongoing for Savannah River. I'm not that 5 familiar with --6

7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, 8 there is some significant work that has to be 9 done, I guess, if that's what you are asking? 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, yes. You 12 know, some of it is back to the -- maybe not 13 back to the drawing board, but, you know, working with the raw data and formulating the 14 And, you know, we are at the early 15 models. 16 stages of convincing the Work Group and SC&A 17 that they have got bounding approaches for certain things. 18

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay. 20 SEC Review Work Group, that's the one I Chair. 21 We focused on, obviously, Dow Madison, so 22 that's the one that we discussed and will

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1 discuss again at the next meeting.

2	The other issue related there is
3	the 250 day issue, when we will be that
4	Work Group will be meeting probably by
5	conference call to discuss that. We have some
6	follow-up to do after the prior Board meeting
7	where some of these issues were discussed.
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: Do you have a
9	date on that?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I have to
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Jim, can I
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Christmas Eve, I
13	was thinking.
14	(Laughter.)
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Jim, let me add
16	one thing on Savannah River. I think our next
17	our February meeting is in Augusta, I
18	believe, and if nothing else, I think we
19	should do an update of the Savannah River Work
20	Group.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: We probably won't

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-- I doubt we will be in a position to make a
motion, but at least an in depth update on the
outstanding issues for the site. I can -- I
think we can do that. And we'll have more
information after the Work Group meeting on
January 20th.

7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

8 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.

9 MEMBER CLAWSON: Also, too, Jim, 10 if Josie gets her problems taken care of, it 11 will help some with Savannah River.

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Keep up the good 13 work, Josie. We are right behind you all the 14 way. Okay.

15 TBD-6000?

16 MEMBER ZIEMER: TBD-6000 Work Group met on October 12th. 17 We have three things on our plate. The first of which is 18 19 the TBD-6000 document itself. All of the open 20 issues on that document now have been closed with the exception of one item, which is the 21 resuspension factor issue, which is a site-22

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1 wide issue.

And so that is being handled by a different group. So we are all clear in the sense on the TBD-6000 itself as a working document.

6 Our big focus right now is on which 7 Appendix BB, is General Steel Industries. We have both a site -- well, not 8 a Site Profile, but the Appendix itself, BB, 9 10 which is sort of a Site Profile type of 11 And then we have a petition from document. General Steel, an SEC petition. 12

13 In the last several months, we 14 have received, primarily through the 15 petitioner, а lot of source-term new 16 information. And the quick bottom line on all 17 of that is that NIOSH is going back and redoing their evaluation and also 18 their 19 Evaluation Report on the SEC petition.

20 So we will be looking at that in 21 detail as they come out with revised source-22 term evaluations and methods of proposed dose

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We will need 1 reconstruction. to have 2 additional reviews as well by our contractors. 3 So a lot of work still to go, although we were certainly hoping to make good 4 progress on that. We will be beginning again 5 6 as soon as we get the next group of NIOSH 7 documents to the Work Group. Then the final thing I'll mention 8

9 is we got underway on the Bliss & Laughlin
10 Appendix, which has a number of findings from
11 SC&A, and we made our first pass through on
12 those. So those three things going on.

13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Very14 good. Any questions for Paul? No. Okay.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I have a quick question.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure.

18 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Ι was just 19 interested in your description that the petitioner provided substantial 20 has 21 information that has changed kind of understanding the source-terms. 22 Could you

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1 just discuss that a little more?

2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. The 3 petitioner through Freedom of Information activities and other work was able to identify 4 some -- actually, a vast amount of documents 5 6 which are now available, which had not been previously available, which included the old 7 AEC licenses and related documents, as well as 8 state information, state regulatory 9 some 10 information, which is delineated.

11 This is a site that has used 12 betatrons for radiography as well as isotopic 13 sources, including radium and cobalt and 14 iridium and things like that.

And there now is a lot of pretty good information on the source-terms, both the size, there is a lot of information on location. We have some personnel dosimetry, so a lot of work and updating that.

20 Well, I don't want to get into 21 details, but I would simply indicate to you 22 that the petitioner has been very

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1 conscientious on seeking information that 2 didn't appear to be available initially. I 3 know one can argue that NIOSH perhaps should 4 have found this originally, but there is a --5 well, we -- I don't want to get into that 6 debate.

7 The material was found and it has 8 been distributed. The Work Group has the 9 material, as does NIOSH and SC&A. So we are 10 all taking a good look at this material.

Well, I mean, 11 MEMBER RICHARDSON: 12 I think that is fantastic. I'm wondering if 13 there are lessons learned from kind of 14 research strategies that the petitioner 15 employed that could help us in the future 16 think about research strategies for collecting additional information? 17

MEMBER ZIEMER: There probably
are. I don't think this is the point at which
we would discuss them here.

21 One of the things to realize is 22 that some times at the first crack, these

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agencies don't find things. And there is a
 sense in which persistence does some times pay
 off. This is one of those times.

4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If you know 5 anything how governmental agencies work, it is 6 a lot -- it sort of depends who you have 7 looking, who you request, how the request is 8 handled, the time and so forth.

And I think we are learning and it 9 is at all these sites that, you know, new 10 sources of records become available over time 11 12 and it's just hard. I'm not -- actually, a 13 fault of the NIOSH strategy is, or approach or what the contractor actually did, but it is 14 15 just we keep learning where these records are 16 stored and so forth.

And having looked for records within, you know, state and with the federal government myself, from within, it's amazing to me what can suddenly appear, what somebody has in their file cabinet some place.

22 So good. Thank you, Paul. Henry,

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1 6001?

2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. We have
3	met twice and we also are going to request a
4	name change. That 6001 no longer is going to
5	exist as a document and all the appendices are
6	being converted into Site Profiles.
7	So the good news is 6001 had
8	was one of the early documents and in updating
9	that and putting it into the specific
10	components of the site is going to be very
11	helpful.
12	But there really isn't a 6001.
13	All that remains are the appendices.
14	Our group is -
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I thought that
16	this was like you were trying to snooker us
17	into
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: No, no, no, no.
19	I mean, it's in, I think, our Work Group
20	would was supportive of the decision to
21	decommission that document or whatever is
22	being done with it, because it did have a lot

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of problems that then were reflected in the
 other document.

3 So this way, everyone -- every 4 document, every appendix will be a stand alone 5 process.

6 We are working on, very strongly, 7 three sites as well as a fourth site. The 8 first is Electro Met and that, I believe, is 9 Appendix C of the former 6001.

10 And that one we have been working 11 through a matrix and I think we are making 12 considerable progress there. The issue again 13 is ability to calculate bounding doses on 14 that.

15 One of the interesting things is 16 SC&A was not requested to review the Appendix 17 formally, but were charged to do С the Petition Evaluation Report, which, of course, 18 19 then overflows into the Appendix C. So they 20 continuing to make this are а more comprehensive review than just the petition 21 22 review.

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But we hope to -- we are cutting 1 2 down on the number of issues now. We have 3 resolved quite a few. And our next meeting is going to be in March and we are hoping to 4 have, at least, at our November 4th meeting --5 6 there was a commitment by both SC&A and NIOSH to bring things forward, so that we can begin 7 to make some decisions and recommendations, so 8 fairly soon. 9

10 The second one that we worked on 11 is United Nuclear. That is one where new --12 the other sites new data was identified. So 13 SC&A has been charged to review that data to 14 see is it going to impact our review.

Again, that is well underway and 15 16 the issues are bounding internal/external and neutron exposures. We have a revised issues 17 We have come to conclusion on a 18 matrix. 19 number of the matrices issues, so that's 20 another one we are hoping to, now that the new is hopefully going to 21 data have end it 22 through, have a better sense of where we

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1 stand.

2 The third is the Hooker 3 Electrochemical. That was a new one for us. That's again Appendix AA. They are reviewing. 4 SC&A has been tasked with the SEC petition. 5 And we had a brief discussion and we were, 6 again, identified issues to move forward on 7 for March 4th. 8 9 The third one or the fourth one is 10 Baker-Perkins, which SC&A was charged to do 11 the review of Appendix P, which they have 12 completed, but that wasn't enough time for 13 NIOSH to really respond. But we did have a fleshing out of what the 14 issues are, so everybody is cognizant of those. 15 16 Again, we are hoping at the March

4th meeting to be able to strongly move
forward toward some recommendations.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I was 20 going to say if you don't like 6001, we can 21 give you like 7000, if you want a better 22 number that differentiates you from, you know,

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 1 a nice round number like Paul has.

MEMBER ANDERSON: 2 We want to know 3 how many of those appendices are ours that we can really --4 5 MEMBER BEACH: All of them. б MEMBER ANDERSON: All of them. 7 Move them out. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You seem to be 8 moving ahead. 9 10 MEMBER ANDERSON: Some of these are pretty small and, you know, very short 11 12 periods of exposure times. So we are hoping 13 to be able to conclude fairly rapidly. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I am 15 going to go a little bit out of order here, 16 because of the time, and Mark, do you want to give an update on the Subcommittee on Dose 17 Reconstruction? 18 19 MEMBER GRIFFON: Sure. We did 20 have another meeting with the Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction. We continued. 21 Mainly, we are doing the nuts and bolts of the case 22

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reviews that the Board is working on. And we
 are working on the 7th, 8th and 9th sets. Each
 set of cases is about 30.

doing the 4 We are comment resolution on the Subcommittee between SC&A 5 has findings and then NIOSH responds whether 6 they agree with the SC&A finding or not. 7 And we have been going through these findings for 8 a while. 9

At this point, we are in the 7^{th} , 10 8th and 9th set. You notice that today we just 11 picked the cases for the 14th set, so we are 12 lagging a little behind, but it's hard to 13 schedule more frequent Subcommittee meetings, 14 15 because NIOSH is also lagging behind on 16 responses. It is a resource question constantly. 17

We also took -- we got a first look at if you are a member of the First 100 Cases Report that I really wanted to close out. We had a follow-up on that, which was a lot of these quality control findings, and we

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1 asked NIOSH to go back and sort of look at 2 what -- you know, do a little bit of drill 3 down and look at what was the nature of these. there any consistent factor 4 Was that was causing some of these quality control 5 6 findings? They give us a preliminary report, but we literally got it handed to us at the 7 meeting that day. So we are just in the 8 starting point of reviewing that, but we do 9 10 hope to soon close out that first hundred 11 cases report.

12 And then I quess the other thing 13 we asked, in relationship to that, NIOSH to come back to the Subcommittee and give us a 14 15 detailed presentation of their Quality 16 Assurance/Quality Control Program with regard 17 how doing the dose to they are 18 reconstructions.

Because we sort of want to know what the existing system looks like, so that we can then see if there is any need for the Board to make recommendations about that

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system. If it is effective, if we think there
is flaws, so the starting point for us was to
get inside the system a little more and
understand it a little better.

5 Certain elements are obvious. 6 There is peer reviews and things like that. 7 But some things are not as obvious, so we are 8 trying to get a presentation of that at the 9 next Subcommittee meeting.

10 And I think that was about it. 11 That was what we covered at the last meeting, 12 so we are continuing to plug away at the case 13 findings.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Great. 15 Any questions for Mark? Okay. We are now 16 going to move on for LANL. So, Mark, if you 17 are ready?

18 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I didn't20 mean to surprise you there.

21 MEMBER GRIFFON: I didn't know if 22 we were waiting or what we were doing.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no. We are 2 scheduled. I think we will just keep going. those 3 So for of you in the audience, we are going to first have an update 4 on the review of the LANL from Mark Griffon, 5 6 who is the Chair of the Work Group there. And then we will be open for public comment. 7 8 So if you wish to make a public 9 comment and haven't signed up yet, please, go 10 out to the registration desk and do so. And 11 we will move on. So, Mark? 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do you have a 14 presentation? 15 MEMBER GRIFFON: I don't have one 16 to put up there really. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 18 MEMBER **GRIFFON:** No, Ι don't 19 really. It's not --20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It's a little too 21 MEMBER GRIFFON: rough. 22

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

2 MEMBER GRIFFON: But I'll give a 3 presentation of the status of the Work Group 4 on the LANL SEC Petition 109.

5 And we actually had a recent 6 meeting, November 16th, in Cincinnati to go 7 through several of the outstanding issues on 8 the SEC petition.

9 I do want to step through, since 10 we've got quite a few interested people here, 11 obviously, a little bit of the time line with 12 you and then go through the remaining 13 outstanding issues that we have on the Work 14 Group.

NIOSH qualified the SEC petition on 6/17/2008, so I want to go through these dates slowly, because I know one of the issues, obviously, before many of our petition reviews is the timeliness of this.

20 So 6/17/2008, the petition was 21 qualified. The Class Definition that was 22 qualified was focused on service support

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workers. And I won't read the whole thing,
 but it focused on service support workers from
 the years 1976 through 2005.

4 But in our assessment, I think this is an important thing, and in NIOSH's 5 review in their Evaluation Report, we have 6 looked at all workers during this time period. 7 So we are kind of looking at all workers, but 8 certainly haven't forgot about the support 9 10 worker question.

11 So first date qualified the 12 6/17/2008. The Evaluation Report was issued 13 by NIOSH on January 22, 2009. Subsequent to that, the Board, and I'm not sure exactly when 14 we did this, but, tasked NIOSH or tasked SC&A 15 16 with reviewing the Evaluation Report.

17 SC&A issued a preliminary report 18 on their findings from their review on April 19 8, 2010. Now, part of the -- that's over a 20 year later, if you are keeping track of these 21 dates, and I think these dates are important. 22 That's over a year later.

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I want to point out that there were two big reasons for the delay in this. The initial Evaluation Report noted that they were going to have -- they were relying heavily on certain coworker models. And NIOSH indicated that the data was available to do these coworker models.

8 However, the data was not even in 9 a database and the coworker models were not 10 available for review. So we, basically, told 11 SC&A don't give us a report now. Wait until 12 these things are done and then review it, 13 because there is no sense having to go back 14 and look at it again.

15 So there was probably a six to 16 eight month delay in there while we were 17 waiting for NIOSH to get those models 18 developed.

After that April 8th submission by SC&A, we pretty quickly put together the first Work Group meeting on April 29, 2010. And then as I said, we just had a second meeting

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1 on November 3^{rd} , a couple weeks ago.

2	So we have, depending on how you
3	count them, six. And the reason I say that is
4	some of them are kind of grouped together,
5	there is three or four findings in one topic,
б	as Andrew, who has been attending all these
7	meetings with us knows very well.
8	But generally, there are six or
9	seven remaining issues, but I will say that
10	several of them are very large, you know,
11	fairly large all encompassing type issues.
12	So the first one is the ability to
13	reconstruct doses from activation products and
14	fission products. In other words, SC&A is
15	saying that they have remaining questions
16	about how NIOSH is going to calculate the
17	doses related to activation products or
18	fission product doses.
19	And just a little bit of history
20	on this is in the Evaluation Report, one
21	technique was mentioned as the option NIOSH
22	was going to go forward with. SC&A had some

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1 concerns about that, as well as the Work 2 Group, and NIOSH has since then come back and 3 said they are reconsidering that, but they have other data and they are still confident 4 they can do the dose reconstruction, but it is 5 6 going to be using a different technique. So that's number one, activation productions and 7 fission products. 8

9 Number is the ability to two 10 reconstruct doses from exotic radionuclide exposures. And just to be clear, when I say 11 exotic, we have been using this on several of 12 13 the Work Groups, but in this case, some of the are considering under the heading 14 ones we 15 exotic are curium-244, californium-252, 16 thorium-232, neptunium-237, actinium-227.

In other words, sort of the nonplutonium/uranium ones is the main ones that fit into that category.

Again, in this situation, SC&A or I mean, NIOSH initially came in with a proposal to use a substitute radionuclide

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approach to bound the doses for all these
 nuclides. And the Work Group as well as SC&A
 questioned this approach for several reasons.

One, we want to know more about 4 where these exotics were used, when they were 5 We want to know if there are existing 6 used. 7 monitoring records. And if you have insufficient data, if there is some data, but 8 it's insufficient to reconstruct all doses for 9 individuals, 10 the then we want to see a 11 demonstration of how you might use like plutonium data to bound doses for these other 12 nuclides. 13

14 So largely, I would say, this is 15 in the very -- we are back to the drawing 16 board on this one.

17 Number three is the completeness 18 and reliability of in vivo and in vitro 19 records and the adequacy of the coworker 20 models. Again, when I say overarching topics, 21 this kind of encompasses several things.

22 The one thing I will say, NIOSH

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validated primary radionuclide 1 has the 2 urinalysis records, the in vitro records, for 3 plutonium, uranium and, I believe, tritium. And overall, this SC&A had -- was pretty 4 pleased with the results from this validation 5 6 by NIOSH. That's one component.

The big outstanding issues on this 7 action item are the in vivo data, which 8 9 although procedures suggest there was a much 10 better in vivo system in place, we have yet to 11 be able to examine the records. And we are 12 working on getting those from NIOSH. NIOSH has to look at those closer and validate those 13 and see whether they can be used to bound 14 15 doses, to reconstruct doses.

16 The other is on those exotics that 17 I just mentioned, the data is still very much in question, how much data exists for the 18 19 exotics and whether they can determine who was 20 the exotics, that's exposed to always а if you only use these certain 21 problem is things for very short time frames and certain 22

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1 buildings, but how do you know who went in and 2 out of those buildings?

3 And this also comes up in terms of the Support Service Workers. You know, if it 4 beyond the buildings 5 went into the 6 environment, then how are these exposures 7 assigned to people that might have been out and around the buildings, not necessarily 8 inside. 9

10 The fourth major item is the feasibility dose reconstruction for neutrons, 11 12 post 1975, obviously. The Class we are 2005. 13 looking at is '76 to So dose reconstruction for neutrons, I think of out of 14 just mentioned, this 15 the four I have is 16 probably the closest. It has less remaining 17 big action items. I think we are closer to resolution on this. 18

19 Number five is the feasibility of
20 dose reconstruction for the tritide exposures.
21 At this point, we have not -- we don't have a
22 model before us, before the Work Group. I

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1 know, in part, this is due to Josie's Work 2 Group. You know, I think part of what NIOSH 3 is looking at is Mound has very similar issues 4 regarding tritides and how things play out at 5 the Mound Work Group may impact how they want 6 to do the reconstructions for the LANL workers 7 on tritides.

problems of the similar 8 Some 9 remain though, you know, the sort of who, 10 where and how much issues, you know. A lot of these, they weren't used in great quantities 11 12 they might have had limited people and involved in the campaigns when they were doing 13 this tritide work. 14

But the question always is can you really track who might have been in and out of those buildings, where they were using them over this large time span.

And the last category is, I have grouped this into, special Classes of workers or work areas and several of these came directly from the petition, either in the

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initial petition or in the petitioner's
 participation in our Work Group process.

3 The first one is a question about workers working adjacent to the LAMPF, L-A-M-4 P-F, facility, some potential exposures from a 5 6 holding pond in that area. Two broader ones which one is unmonitored exposures to the 7 support service personnel. This is a broad 8 question. Were all these support 9 service 10 personnel monitored? And if they weren't monitored, should they have been monitored? 11 12 That's the sort of question.

You know, were they in areas where they should have been monitored? And how do you bound those exposures? So that's sort of a pretty broad question that probably falls into several of the earlier topics as well.

18 Item C under that last item is 19 questions raised about NIOSH's environmental 20 model, especially with regard to these 21 exotics, whether any of these exotics should 22 have been included in the environmental model.

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the environmental model 1 And is, 2 for those who aren't following this as 3 closely, often used for people that were considered not to be in the buildings, but 4 they might have been working outside of 5 6 buildings, so it's usually a lower internal 7 dose, but it's a way that NIOSH can model their internal dose without having actual 8 9 bioassay records.

10 And then the last item under that sort of falls under environmental also, but 11 12 questions raised about exposures received 13 during responses to the fires, either during 14 the fire subsequent, because or of 15 resuspension of the materials off the ground 16 after the fire.

17 So the next steps for the Work 18 Group and for NIOSH and SC&A, obviously, those 19 first six items with many subset actions are -20 - most of which are falling on NIOSH, although 21 SC&A does have some actions out of our last 22 Work Group meeting as well.

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1 And I do want to point out again 2 that many of the responses or these issues are 3 in the early stages, unfortunately, and to extent that is because initial 4 some the approach offered to the Work Group and to SC&A 5 6 in our deliberative process has been abandoned 7 and now they are going with a second or another approach. 8

9 So we have shifted gears a little 10 bit and, you know, that has slowed us down in 11 this process. So that's especially true for 12 the fission products, activation products for 13 the exotics and for the tritides.

The last thing I'll say is that we are planning a Work Group meeting on February 16 11, 2011. We did want it before the next 17 Board meeting, so we scheduled it before the 18 next Board meeting.

And in the last Work Group meeting, we tried very hard to get commitments from NIOSH on several of these models, like for the exotics. We wanted dates, you know,

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when are you going to have this completed.
And while it may not -- I don't think they
committed to having everything done before
February 11th, I would say 85 to 90 percent of
what we had in our action list, they have
committed to having done before that meeting.

7 So we realize, as a Work Group I 8 realize, that we really have to drive this 9 thing forward and close it out, because a lot 10 of people have been waiting a long time for 11 answers on this. And, you know, believe me, 12 that definitely is in our mind.

13 So that's all I have, Jim.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Board15 Members that have questions for Mark?

MEMBER GRIFFON: Or other WorkGroup Members if I missed anything.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Work Group?

19 MEMBER GRIFFON: Please.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And, Josie, we 21 know it's not all you, so don't -

22 MEMBER BEACH: I started out to

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1 defend myself.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, we know. 2 3 We know who is -- yes, Dave? 4 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, thank You started out by saying that the SEC 5 you. as 6 petition was written service support 7 workers, but that you have kind of focused more broadly on all LANL workers. 8 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. 10 MEMBER RICHARDSON: The distinction is between Zia workers? 11 Is that 12 what the concept was for writing this as 13 service support workers? That it was kind of the contractor or it's kind of the difference 14 15 between Zia and LANL workers? MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, it is more. 16 It's any. I mean, the security guard, yes. 17 Andrew can respond to that a little bit. He 18 19 is the author of the petition. 20 EVASKOVICH: I'm MR. Andrew Evaskovich, the LANL petitioner for this 21 Initially, when I started doing the 22 petition.

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research for the petition, it was intended to be for guards. But as a result of what I learned during -- you know, from the environmental model, it looked much broader.

5 But the main issue was support 6 service workers, because they talked to other 7 people that worked in crafts, you know, the 8 plumbers, the pipefitters, welders, 9 carpenters, laborers, different people like 10 that.

11 And the issue is we move around 12 from buildings -- in various buildings. And 13 you guys heard this today, I mean, there is an issue of movement around different areas and 14 15 tying people -- and/or tying people to the 16 source-term. So that's what the issue is for support service workers. Does that answer 17 your question? 18

MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, okay.
MEMBER GRIFFON: So it's a unique
exposure potential, but we have also figured
that, you know, as long as we are basically

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1 looking at the entire site for that time
2 period, we better look at operations workers
3 as well.

4 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And looking at 5 this as -- and looking at the LANL workers in 6 their totalities, I have before heard 7 discussions about the differences in data 8 quality between Zia workers and other LANL 9 workers.

10 It's not clear to me whether like 11 health physics records are -- are they an 12 integrated hold now or --

MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm not sure how -- if those records are integrated or not. I don't know if NIOSH can speak to that. Anyway, I'm not sure. I know that we have looked at the internal dose records.

MR. HINNEFELD: I don't have any
particular insight tonight. I think we might
be able to find something out --

21 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

22 MR. HINNEFELD: This week, but

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1 right now, I don't have anything.

2	DR. NETON: I don't recall
3	exactly, but I would remind the Board that
4	this is a later period. This is in the 1976
5	forward period.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
7	DR. NETON: Where things tend to
8	be a little bit better than they were in the
9	past. So I suspect that we do have fairly
10	good or better records than we had.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, our
12	preliminary review anyway, it was for the
13	internal and this is for the primary
14	radionuclides, the plutonium/uranium/tritium,
15	the internal dose records when compared to the
16	raw records look pretty good.
17	And there are questions about, you
18	know, whether it was adequate, whether it had
19	been, you know, transferred correctly from raw
20	data to database and that has compared very
21	favorably, you know. And even where there are
22	errors, it in no way biases sort of the

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1 distribution of the data.

2	So NIOSH looked at that pretty
3	closely. Our remaining concerns are more on
4	the exotics and these, but also the fission
5	products/activation products, these sort of
6	unique exposures and how you decide, number
7	one, how to bound and, number two, the
8	question of who do you assign it to.
9	You know, if it was only a limited
10	operation, do you assign it site-wide? And,
11	you know, is that a plausible sort of
12	scenario, that kind of thing.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other
14	Board questions?
15	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Could I ask
16	one more question?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure.
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And moving
19	away from this thinking about the kind of the
20	contractor issues and the kind of data
21	attention to I think it is a really it's a
22	great point that four people who are whose

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primarily work location is not assigned to
 kind of a specific physical location, it makes
 the exposure assessment much more difficult.

Do you or can you speak to what 4 the practice was? At some sites you would 5 6 have workers that are assigned to a place and there is health physicists, they are assigned 7 to a health physics area, for example, and 8 there is a group of health physicists who are 9 10 responsible for people who enter into а 11 certain area.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. We arelooking into this.

14 MEMBER RICHARDSON: What was the 15 practice at LANL for people who were 16 transitory or migratory? Were they --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, we have had quite a bit of debate on this, but there is something called the Health Physics Checklist, I believe. Is that the correct term, Andrew? Yes. And we have just asked for -- NIOSH has looked at these for a while.

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1 And there is a question of whether 2 these tie closely to the database data. 3 That's one thing we want to look at as to whether, you know, people that were identified 4 for bioassay on these checklists, whether they 5 6 actually did carry through and do the 7 bioassay, you know, who is on these checklists, whether it would include these 8 9 sort of support service workers that were 10 going in and out. 11 So we are just starting to look at

11 So we are just starting to look at 12 that raw, although NIOSH has looked at it. It 13 has just been posted for the Work Group and 14 SC&A to consider further.

15 MEMBER RICHARDSON: The same 16 question we have had.

17 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any 19 other? Okay. I tend to move directly into 20 public comment period. the No break. 21 Individuals may take breaks as we go through, but people have been patient and they have 22

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1 homes to go to. It's hard to keep to a 15 2 minute break, so we will go right into the 3 public comment period. And, Ted, do you want 4 to give your spiel?

MR. KATZ: Spiel, yes. So just to 5 6 be very brief, we will be speaking with, I 7 think, beginning at least with people in the But for everyone listening who plans to 8 room. comment, all of the proceedings of this Board 9 10 are transcribed verbatim, so there is а transcript of everything that is said during 11 12 the meeting.

And those transcriptions go up on the NIOSH website where everyone in the public can read and find out what happened at the Board meeting and what was said.

17 So if you comment here, everything 18 you say will be captured and that will be 19 available to the public. And the only things 20 that won't be kept in that transcript for the 21 public are if you talk about another person 22 and their experiences, because we protect that

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1 as private information for that other person.

2 But anything you say about 3 yourself or your own family, that would all be preserved in the record. So you just need to 4 understand that. There is, out on the table, 5 sort of a full description of this rule for 6 redaction, as it is called. And it is also on 7 the NIOSH website, if you know that website, 8 it's under the Advisory Board Section of that 9 10 website. It explains this policy as well.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And can I just 12 add that we are mainly here to listen to your 13 public comments. If we can provide just sort of a factual issue or something that we can 14 15 answer directly, we will. We will -- if it's 16 something regarding an individual claim or something, we will refer you to NIOSH staff 17 people that can talk more specifically to 18 19 that.

The Board does not deal with individual claim matters. To that end, we do keep track of all these comments. And if you

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heard some of our discussions earlier, we are 1 2 trying to make sure that the information you 3 provide us does get not only sort of immediate response, but also that we have it available 4 as the Work Group and NIOSH and the Board's 5 case, or 6 contractor review, in this LANL 7 another site are going through that. So we are keeping track of that and using your 8 I'm going to go through the list in 9 comments. 10 the order that, I believe, people signed up. 11 Okay. Okay.

12 So we will go through order. You 13 know, again, I apologize ahead of time if I 14 mispronounce your name or confuse you, but not 15 all of the handwriting can I read and mine is 16 probably worse than most of yours, so I 17 understand people here.

So I'll do the best I can. 18 And we 19 do have some people from some of the 20 Congressional Offices that are here. And the 21 first person speak will the to be 22 representative from Congressman Lujan's

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1 Office.

2 I'll also say when you are making 3 public comments, go to the mike and the mikes If you would rather use the podium, 4 are on. that's fine also, but whatever anybody would 5 6 like to do. Okay. 7 MS. MANZANARES: Okay. Good afternoon, Jennifer Manzanares, Congressman 8 Ben Ray Lujan's Office. Good afternoon. 9 Dr. 10 James Melius, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to offer a statement for 11 the 12 record and I send my regrets that I could not 13 join you in person today. 14 Ι write in strong support of 15 Special Exposure Cohort Petition SEC-00109 16 regarding Los Alamos National Laboratory

17 support services workers from January 1, 197618 through December 31, 2005.

In addition to my support of SEC-20 00109, I want to bring 42 CFR 83.13 to the 21 Board's attention. This regulation reads: 22 "Deadlines: (1) No later than 180 days after

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the date on which the President receives a 1 2 petition for designation as members of the 3 Special Exposure Cohort, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and 4 Health shall submit to the Advisory Board on 5 Radiation and Worker Health a recommendation 6 7 on that petition including all supporting 8 documentation."

9 In the instance of SEC-00109, 10 NIOSH completed the evaluation 60 days past 11 the 180 day requirement. It is concerning that NIOSH was unable to complete the report 12 13 for SEC-00109 in the required 180 days. And I respectfully ask that the Board evaluate the 14 15 to ensure that all SEC petition process 16 reports being completed in a timely are 17 manner.

Finally, I respectfully ask that the Board consider the process by which it uses surrogate data from workers at different facilities to reconstruct doses.

22 There are different environmental

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1 factors that create unique impact upon 2 workers, so using data from a different 3 geographic location could lead to incorrect 4 reconstruction.

5 Surrogate data introduces a large 6 potential for error and therefore may not be 7 the best method by which to reconstruct doses 8 for potentially impacted employees under SEC-9 00109.

10 Your response and consideration of this request is greatly appreciated and I look 11 12 forward to hearing from you on this matter. 13 My constituents would appreciate a response to their concerns regarding the failure to meet 14 15 the 180 day requirement and the use of 16 surrogate data.

17 Thank you again for your time 18 today. Sincerely, Ben R. Lujan, United States 19 House of Representatives, New Mexico District 20 3.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 22 you. Now, I believe we have a comment from

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Representative Salazar's office. No? Not
 now, okay.

3 And then Andrew? Okay.

4 MR. EVASKOVICH: Okay. I think we 5 are ready now. Good evening. My name is 6 Andrew Evaskovich. I'm the LANL petitioner 7 for SEC Petition 00109. Dr. Melius and the 8 Advisory Board, I would like to thank you for 9 taking time to listen to me.

I would also like to extend thanks Mark Griffon, the Chair of the Work Group, for allowing me to participate in the meetings in the depth that I have.

I have pictures as well, so let me start with that. I think mine are better than Sam's, at least this one is.

17 The reason why I included this 18 cartoon is because whenever I'm at these 19 meetings, I tend to feel like Aesop. Okay. I 20 think I made my point.

21 So to avoid that, I'm going to 22 talk a little bit about baseball tonight. The

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reason is I think it makes a good analogy to
 tie into kind of what I'm talking about as far
 as doing these dose reconstructions as NIOSH
 says they can do them.

5 And baseball is all American. I 6 think people are familiar with it, so it works 7 as an analogy, you know. Everybody talks 8 about hot dogs, apple pie and it's as American 9 as petitioning the government for redress 10 grievances.

We have got the basic strike zone 11 here and if NIOSH were playing ball, this is 12 what it would look like, in my opinion. 13 You 14 have your dose reconstruction at the center, which would be the normal strike zone. 15 And 16 then when they had added substitute data, they 17 have extended the strike zone out quite a bit. And I think it is very difficult 18 19 for the petitioner to get a hit. They either are going to be throwing some pretty wild 20 balls out there or it is going to be very easy 21 for them to get a strike, so that the hitter 22

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is going to be swinging at anything. He will
 be chasing a paper cup, as they say.

3 То illustrate what I'm talking about, when I was preparing my petition, I 4 started reviewing the dose reconstruction 5 6 methods that are published, 42 CFR 82, Part OCAS-IG-001 for 7 83, the external dose reconstruction and the internal 8 dose reconstruction implementation guideline. 9

10 Additionally, I reviewed the other 11 Site Profile or the other SEC Evaluation 12 Reports in order to get an idea of how things 13 work. And during my reviews, I think this is 14 the only thing that I have found, well, there 15 are a few things, but this is like the main 16 one that refers to substitution.

17 And, basically, it just deals with 18 using work site data as opposed to actually 19 substituting one radionuclide for another.

20 In the Evaluation Report, it said 21 these health physics records indicate that 22 exotic radionuclides were handled, controlled

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and monitored in a similar manner as the
 primary nuclides.

3 I think an issue of safety is a 4 concern, because, as you can see, even as early as 1928, studies were done of safety and 5 industrial accidents are attributed 88 percent 6 to unsafe human acts. And further studies 7 indicate 70 percent in all walks of life that 8 are done by human error or human error causes. 9 10 I think that is an issue because 11 to review the policies NIOSH wants and 12 procedures, but I think they need to look at other sources of data. So the question that I 13 have is were exotics mishandled in a similar 14 manner as the primary radionuclides? 15

And an example of that was the Normal And an example of that was the Sigma americium contamination incident in 2005. And this is kind of a review of that incident and how the materials were handled and monitored.

21 The PF-4 staff placed 18 pellets 22 and nine Swagelok containers in preparation

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for shipping to them, to Sigma, for welding
 into cans. This is for a new process that was
 being developed in coordination with Battelle
 in Pennsylvania.

They sealed them inside a plastic 5 6 bag and then the bag was wiped down afterwards with a wetted cheese cloth. 7 They monitored the outside of the bags for contamination, but 8 9 these documented. And this were not 10 information is in the Type В Accident 11 Investigation Report.

12 The staff that produced them, they 13 realized that there was a probability of 14 contamination on the Swageloks and they knew 15 it would come possibly from americium, but 16 they didn't follow-up on that.

17 They didn't attempt to reduce the 18 contamination when they were doing on the 19 Swageloks and after they had processed them 20 and they did not attempt to evaluate the 21 contamination levels on the Swageloks.

22 A Sigma worker who received the

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components was concerned about low levels of uranium, because there were uranium pellets and that was what he was going to be working with. And neither party knew that they had been highly contaminated with the americiumlate 241 from an unconnected action performed in the same glove box.

later, these 8 So а week were 9 actually transported over to Siqma inside 10 drums and packing material. The worker received a shipment and took it into Room R-3. 11 12 This is where the main contamination 13 occurred. And he placed it inside the laser-14 welding glove box and opened the packaging inside the glove box. 15

16 An important thing is there were 17 contamination survey equipment no in the immediate area, 18 so after he had finished 19 unpacking everything, he had to move to another room in order to do a frisk to make 20 sure he was not contaminated. 21 And the key thing is this frisker or this monitor did not 22

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1 detect any contamination.

2	And during the subsequent
3	investigation, RCTs found contamination on the
4	frisker handle. This is from the americium.
5	On July 25 th , RCT-1 went into Room
б	R-3 to post the laser-welding glove box and
7	she was inadvertent she inadvertently found
8	the used radioactive material transfer bag in
9	the sanitary trash. I think this is key
10	because that's the first time she knew that
11	the package had been opened. So, basically,
12	procedures were not followed, because the RCT
13	should have been there in order to do the
14	opening as well. Prior to this discovery, she
15	was unaware of it.
16	Now, in kind of a review, PF-4
17	workers did not monitor the Swageloks. They

workers did not monitor the Swageloks. They
did not monitor the documented results,
because they are saying the did monitor the
outside of the bag, but they didn't document
that.

22 And the monitoring at Sigma didn't

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detect it, as far as the monitor that the worker used after he unpacked the items. This is interesting because the incident would have gone undetected if the trash had been emptied. And the custodian that worked that area was off for a week, therefore, the trash was not emptied and that's why this was discovered.

8 As a result of this, contamination 9 was spread to four states and it made the 10 national news.

I I bring this up because Jim Neton said at the prior Work Group meeting in April that he had a weight of evidence and they are looking at the radiation protection program to document the exposures that were maintained.

16 Now, Ι think it calls into question quality of the radiation 17 the protection program and although this is one 18 19 incident, there have been other incidents.

20 The Tiger Team Reports, Price-21 Anderson findings, Clean Air Act lawsuit, 22 these are all forms of documentation, I think,

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1 that require the Advisory Board to ensure the 2 data that NIOSH intends to use is, in fact, 3 adequate.

4 So let me sum up real quickly Referring back to Aesop, I think a 5 here. 6 problem that everybody has with this program And it is hard for us to 7 is the jargon. understand or comprehend what being 8 is discussed here. 9

10 And I think you guys realize that. 11 I understand these meetings are for your 12 benefit, but we are an audience here, so it is 13 for our benefit as well, because we are 14 claimants or petitioners.

15 So all I'm asking is maybe is 16 there some way, you know, we could explain And I have raised this issue 17 this better? before with Larry Elliott when he was the 18 Director at DCAS or OCAS then. I have talked 19 to Stu. 20 I have talked to Jim Neton about this. 21

22 I know it's a problem. I am

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1 willing to work with you on it. You know, I 2 think it would help as far as the dose 3 reconstructions, the reports that go out with that, the Evaluation Reports for the 4 SEC petitions, I don't know Health Physics 5 for Dummies. 6

You know, is it fair that NIOSH 7 implements a new method to reconstruct dose in 8 9 response SEC petition? to an And I'm 10 referring back to this because I had tried to prepare when I wrote the petition, as far as 11 12 they are looking for in order what to 13 reconstruct dose and that's how I made my determination. 14

15 So the response was substitute 16 data, which I hadn't seen before. Now, 17 implementing these new procedures, you know, every time, it's a major complaint. 18 I know 19 you guys hear it, but it just seems like the 20 modeling is a problem and part of the problem goes back to understanding. 21

22 Now, were the exotics mishandled

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1 the same as commons? I think that needs to be 2 reviewed. I think that is not being looked 3 They are just looking -- NIOSH just seems at. to be concerned with how they were actually 4 handled, but still there are problems that 5 6 occur. Pipes break, you have leaks, spills, different things occur, those need to be 7 looked at as well. The incidents need to be 8 looked at. 9

10 And how will the documentation of 11 Radiation Protection Program the LANL and 12 monitoring be evaluated considering the I refer back to the 13 findings against it? 14 Tiger Team Reports, Clean Air Act lawsuit, and 15 there have been Price-Anderson findings 16 concerning use of the bioassay other or monitoring programs at Los Alamos. 17

18 Thank you for your time.

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19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you, Andrew. Okay. We will add, I believe, 20 21 that Senator Udall's representative will be 22 speaking public comment period at our

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1 tomorrow.

2 And, Andrew, if you could make 3 your slides available to us, it would be 4 helpful in terms of following up on the public 5 comments. 6 MR. EVASKOVICH: I understand

7 that. I just have to tell you I only have the 8 license for the Dilbert cartoon to be showed 9 here, so I can't let you guys have the Dilbert 10 cartoon.

11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Several 12 Board Members said never mind, we just want --13 no. No, we understand that.

14 MR. EVASKOVICH: Okay. October
15 25, 2010, just go to the Dilbert site.

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. 17 Thank you. The next person I have signed up is Loretta Valerio. Is Loretta here? 18 Okay. 19 You can either go to the podium or if you 20 would like -- okay. Then we will -- okay. Thank you. And if you could identify yourself 21 22 for the record?

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1 MS. VALERIO: Loretta Valerio. 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 3 MS. VALERIO: Good evening, Dr. Melius, Board Members. 4 My name is Loretta Valerio. I am the Director of the Office of 5 6 Nuclear Workers' Advocacy. As you know, this is the only 7 state advocacy office of its kind in the 8 9 nation. The purpose of this office is to 10 provide advocacy services to individuals who 11 have filed for consideration of benefits under the EEOICPA. 12 13 I assist workers or their eligible

As a former Los Alamos National Laboratory employee, I believe I possess a greater understanding of the magnitude of the work that has been performed at one of our

the

development and adjudication of their claims.

reviewing dose reconstructions performed by

substantial amount

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1 nation's leading laboratories.

2 Of interest is the fact that Los 3 Alamos is a laboratory and not merely another 4 Department of Energy facility. As а laboratory, Los Alamos has been involved in 5 6 research and development which has change the 7 course of history.

At what cost has the work at Los 8 9 Alamos been -- earned recognition in the 10 scientific realm? In the past, NIOSH has acknowledged that they cannot place workers in 11 12 specific operational technical areas 13 throughout the lab prior to 1976. This was of the Special Exposure Cohort 14 the basis [Identifying 15 submitted by information 16 redacted], ultimately granted by the Board.

17 Support service workers at LANL are still mobile and required to perform 18 19 duties at multiple locations, including radiation contaminated areas. 20 Many of these have changed 21 technical areas designations since 1975 and placing workers in specific 22

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1 areas continues to be problematic.

2 Technical areas still have within 3 them potential release sites and disposal day still 4 areas that to this contain uncharacterized sources. This is 5 why we 6 believe coworker and substitute data is not a feasible method of determining dose. 7

NIOSH has located some data post-8 9 1975. However, the data needs to be 10 evaluated. It is unrealistic to assume that on January 1, 1976, the methods used by LANL 11 12 to monitor workers changed overnight. Ιt 13 still took years establish adequate to even still 14 monitoring methods and Support Service Workers are not monitored adequately 15 16 or consistently.

17 Does NIOSH have strong data that and handling 18 reflects the use of exotic 19 radionuclides that were used in processes, say 20 facility, where a substantial at the CMR 21 of actinide chemistry has amount been 22 performed? how often workers And were

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1 monitored only as a result of an event-driven
2 incident?

Of interest to the Board is the fact that when I began my employment at TA-55, the plutonium facility, one of my first assignments was to prioritize and schedule the workers for whole body counts.

8 These workers who were in the 9 plant on a daily basis, some of the workers 10 had not participated in the in vivo program 11 for years, even though protocol was that they 12 have a whole body count at least every two 13 years.

14 There were also numerous occasions 15 where the whole body counts were canceled due 16 to the equipment failure at the in vivo lab. 17 These issues arose as recent as the late 18 1990s.

19 Does NIOSH have enough data to 20 address the quantity of exotic sources used at 21 LANL? And how were the environmental exposures monitored and documented? 22 Did the

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1 air monitors detect these exotics? Does NIOSH 2 have in their possession exposure records from 3 confined spaces, sewage treatment plants, 4 manholes, et cetera?

5 These are just a few examples of 6 locations where undocumented exposures were 7 present, not to mention manholes in confined 8 spaces at the various firing sites.

9 These two are places that support 10 service workers were assigned to. What 11 coworker data does NIOSH intend to use for 12 these workers who moved around the complex on 13 a regular basis? Are they going to apply coworker data from every single site? 14 Is it 15 plausible to assign coworker data to these 16 workers without knowing the true percentage of 17 time these workers spend in the various locations? 18

I would like to share with the Board two short scenarios. The first is a worker who was exposed to tritiated water at TA-53. The worker was asked to provide a

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urine sample. The sample was in a glass
 bottle. The bottle was monitored for
 radiation, not the sample.

What I mean is the worker watched 4 a RCT waive a detector over the closed bottle 5 6 to check for the tritium. As a result, a zero was recorded for his internal dose. While lo 7 and behold, guess what? To this day, the 8 9 bottle has not developed cancer. 10 Nevertheless, the worker did.

11 This is significant in that the 12 dose reconstruction for this worker was highly 13 reliant on internal dose because of the type 14 of cancer that he developed.

15 The second scenario involves the 16 custodian at the radioactive liquid waste 17 treatment facility. This worker was in the 18 basement cleaning the pipes that transported 19 the radioactive contaminated liquid waste.

20 There were no internal exposure 21 records for this worker, who incidentally was 22 also called in whenever there were spills

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during off-hours. Of note, this worker was
 involved in at least two documented incidents,
 both times the worker was monitored via wound
 counts.

One of the reports reads assume 5 6 Pu-239. The second report also lists Pu-239 7 as а source. These incidents occurred, approximately, two and a half years apart, 8 same facility, leading one to believe that the 9 10 exposures were limited to only one source.

However, the LANL Technical Basis Document lists every single radioactive source at LANL to have been present at this location. Yet, it appears that this worker was never monitored for anything other than plutonium.

16 So how is coworker data going to 17 apply to someone who is in this situation?

Now, we are looking at both inhalation and dermal exposures. So if the coworker data used is from someone in the same facility who never worked in the basement where the pipes were leaking contaminated

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waste, then how can that data apply,
 especially if the coworker was not monitored
 for exotics either?

In the late 1970s, before this 4 worker was involved in the two incidents I 5 6 just mentioned, the worker was assigned to yet location, the reactor development 7 another site. Again, the Site Profile lists volatile 8 fission products and at least two other exotic 9 10 radioactive sources present in this specific 11 area.

12 So again, what coworker data is 13 going to be assigned to this individual 14 worker?

As discussed earlier today, it is difficult if not impossible to place workers in specific areas, especially throughout the larger facilities.

19 In summary, I ask that the Board 20 take a good look around this room at the 21 workers or their survivors who have come here 22 today searching for answers. Some of these

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claims have undergone two or more dose
 reconstructions and continue to be denied.

3 Their exposures real were and their dose reconstructions cannot be based on 4 Therefore, I respectfully ask 5 assumptions. 6 the Board to add the Class, to add a Class to 7 the Special Exposure Cohort for LANL support service workers. Thank you. 8

9 (Applause.)

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. The next person I have on my list is Jesus Romero. 11 12 Would you like to come up to the mike, either 13 the mike in the center there of if you would 14 prefer to use the podium, you may. Either use 15 the mike in the center or you can use the mike 16 at the podium, either. Okay. It doesn't 17 matter to us either.

MR. ROMERO: Can you hear me?
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can.
MR. ROMERO: Okay. My name is
Jesus Romero. I worked at Sandia from August
10, 1970 to January 31, 2001.

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1 I started there as a custodian. I 2 worked there for about a year. Then I joined 3 their apprenticeship program, mechanical apprenticeship program. There was eight of us 4 guys that joined the program at the same time, 5 6 four mechanical and four millwright and 7 structural people. But we were trained to do -- we were really jacks of all trades. 8 We were taught to do whatever the maintenance and 9 10 operations of the business was.

So we worked in refrigeration
equipment, plumbing, heating, cooling,
whatever, et cetera, carpentry, everything.

14 Well, during my time there at 15 Sandia, I ended up with thyroid cancer. And 16 that's where it's at. But anyhow, I'm here to 17 try to advocate for a cohort, because on my case, I think 18 case, in my the dose 19 reconstruction is not right.

I'll tell you why. We -- I'll mention some coworkers that were sent to Building 807, [Identifying information

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1 redacted] and [Identifying information 2 redacted], to remove a piece of equipment that 3 was on top of the building there that was not 4 supposed to be contaminated, I guess.

5 Thev didn't find out about it 6 until it ended up in reclamation. Well, after that, after the fact they knew it 7 was contaminated, the were sending them to urinate 8 in a bottle and I don't know whatnot, but the 9 10 thing that I'm getting to is it is as likely 11 as not that I worked on that equipment during 12 my career there at Sandia.

You know, we were sent to different places to take care of all that equipment, you know. And well, that's my case.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank18 you.

MR. ROMERO: There was other stuff, but we didn't know which one was contaminated or which wasn't.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I believe

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1 we have LaVon, do you want to -- there is a 2 petition. What's the status? 3 MR. RUTHERFORD: The status of the petition? 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Isn't 6 there --7 MR. RUTHERFORD: It has been qualified. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It has been 10 qualified and I'm trying to shut down my 11 computer. The 12 MR. RUTHERFORD: Sandia 13 petition is qualified. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 15 MR. RUTHERFORD: And we are 16 actually working through and anticipate 17 presenting at least part of that at the February meeting. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So there 20 is an SEC petition. It is qualified. NIOSH is in the process of doing their Evaluation 21 Report on that petition and there is already 22

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 actually been some work from the Board and
 from NIOSH to interview some people, some
 classified issues, classification issues
 there, but it is being pursued and by February
 we should be following up.

6 So your comments are useful and 7 helpful, too.

8 MR. ROMERO: Oh, okay, because 9 they came up with a number. I don't know how 10 they came up with a number on that.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
 Good. Thank you very much.

13 MR. ROMERO: Thank you.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. The next 15 person I have listed is a Lois Reed, I 16 believe.

17 MS. RAEL: It's Lois Rael, sir.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.

MS. RAEL: Thank you. Good evening. My name is Lois Rael, formerly Miestas. And when I was 21 years-old, I applied for my very first job at LANL - the

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 University of California. I was so excited at
 a very young age, because working at the labs
 was a prestigious place to be employed.

I was on top of the world when I was offered my first job in August of 1980 in CNB-6 as a word processor to -- with the classification of General Series Level II, Step 2, with a starting pay of \$832 per month, based on a standard five day, 40 hour work week.

I realized the labs have provided many fine jobs for many people in the Valley and in the surrounding community. Many of my family members are employed at the labs. As a matter of fact, per capita, the labs are rated high in the nation on what they pay their employees.

Now, I would like to share a story
with you that you might find hard to believe.
When I began work at the lab, yet
not married, I would carpool. A few months
later when I was married and moved to Santa

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Fe, my husband and I decided that it would be much better for me to ride the SECA vans that would transport employees to and from Santa Fe to the labs.

In October of 1981, an employee of 5 6 the meteorology facility, Building 29, Technical Area 3, was exposed to plutonium. 7 The contaminated chemist left the area and 8 drove the van home with all its passengers in 9 10 it. Yes, I was one of those passengers on the 11 van pool that day.

12 If I would have known that this 13 chemist was contaminated, I would have never 14 gotten on that van.

15 The next morning or the evening, 16 I'm not quite sure of the -- I still have 17 chemo moments, excuse me, if I recall 18 correctly, we heard a knock on the door, on 19 the front door.

20 My husband was shocked when he 21 opened the door and saw some men in white 22 clothing and gloves, they asked for me. When

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I met them, they asked me to provide the
 clothes I had been wearing to work that day,
 the day before.

They followed me into the bedroom, 4 retrieved my clothing, put it in a bag and 5 6 left. My husband said what the heck was that 7 all about? Later on, we read about the plutonium leak and how a part of the lab had 8 been closed for cleanup in the newspapers. 9 10 And that the person driving our van had been 11 contaminated.

12 And yes, I guess I was kind of 13 excited saying hey, Jer, we made the news. 14 Needless to say, I never heard back from the 15 men that took my clothing or I was never 16 monitored for contamination. In fact, lab 17 records show as no incidents.

18 Therefore, they acknowledged that 19 no monitoring was done. This is the kind of 20 care they provide for their employees.

21 One other very important issue in 22 my life, at that time, when I was working for

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labs, I became pregnant. Approximately, two
 years ago at the age, very young age of 49,
 and 28 years later, I was diagnosed with a
 very rare cancer, an angiosarcoma, which is
 cancer of the spleen.

For someone like me that takes very good care of herself, exercises and eats well, it was a shock. I was one of those 150 to 200 cases of this rare kind of cancer in the entire United States.

11 I had major surgery to remove my 12 spleen then went through and mγ chemo Removal of the spleen jeopardizes 13 sessions. your immune system and I am still physically 14 15 and mentally working hard to recover.

16 Ι have pictures of my group at 17 CNB-6 and interestingly enough, most of them have on white lab coats. 18 I have newspaper 19 clippings of the plutonium incident and I have pictures of the contaminated spleen. 20 I will be more than glad to share those with you if 21 22 anyone wants to see them.

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If any of you would like, they are available. I am glad to say that I have been cancer-free for two and a half, about two plus years. And that's my story and I'm sticking with it. Thank you for your time and attention.

7 (Applause.)

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very 9 much for sharing that with us. I know it's 10 difficult.

11 Okay. And we would like that 12 information, so Ted is coming back to talk to 13 you here in a second. Thank you.

14 Okay. The next person signed up
15 is Danny Beavers. Is Danny here? Oh, okay.
16 Thank you. Either place, Danny.

MR. BEAVERS: My name is Danny Beavers. I'm here today representing the United Associated of Plumbers and Pipefitters Local Union 412 along with New Mexico Building and Construction Trades Council.

22 I'm here today to speak in favor

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of expanding the current SEC submitted for Los Alamos National Labs. The United Associated and the Building Trades are represented workers at Los Alamos Labs for over 50 years.

5 During that time, our craftsmen 6 have never refused to serve their country by 7 building and maintaining all the facilities at 8 the labs.

9 Many of their jobs had hazards 10 associated with them, some of these hazards 11 were explained to them, to the workers, some 12 were not. Thousands of these workers have 13 become ill, as shown by numbers presented this 14 morning.

15 It is also my understanding from 16 presentations this morning that dose 17 reconstruction can take a year or more, unless, of course, a case is submitted for 18 19 expedited dose reconstruction, which Ι understand only happens when an individual is 20 terminal. 21

22 Also during the presentation this

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morning, out of the first 10,000 cases filed in 2010, only 10 percent fell under an SEC, so that means 90 percent of those workers will have to wait up to a year for a decision.

5 During that time frame, the worker 6 and his family live daily with not only the 7 illness, but also the stress associated with 8 it, to include the building medical costs and 9 they impact of those medical costs on their 10 daily lives.

I am not sure whether any of the Board Members know or have personally any of the former workers and their families have witnessed first hand just how devastating these illnesses really are.

I do have personal knowledge of just how devastating these illnesses truly are from being a former Los Alamos worker myself for over 20 years to my current position as a business representative for the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union.

22 Many of these affected employees

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were and are our personal friends. I truly believe that anything that can be done to remove as many obstacles as possible and help expedite the process for all former workers should be done.

6 One of which, of course, would be 7 to approve the proposed SEC petition for Los 8 Alamos. For that reason, I would like to ask 9 the Board to give favorable decision. Thank 10 you.

11 (Applause.)

12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 13 you, Danny. And thank you for your efforts. 14 I know you have worked on this for quite a 15 while.

16 So the next person I have listed, 17 I'm not quite sure I have the last name right, 18 it's Melinda Mondragon? Melinda? Okay.

19MS. MONDRAGON:Can you hear me?

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

21 MS. MONDRAGON: My name is Melinda

22 Mondragon. I'm currently working as a

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business agent with Baker Sofils out of the
 Espanola Office.

I have been working there now for, approximately, two years. But I really am here to talk about my personal experience working at the lab. I worked at the lab starting in 1979 and I worked to 1985.

I developed a lymphoma diagnosed 8 in 1991. And the work that I did throughout 9 10 my years working at Los Alamos was а combination of working as a laborer from 1979 11 to 1981 and then I worked as a custodial 12 worker all the way up to 1993, at which time I 13 then became a supervisor for the custodial 14 15 contractor out there, at that time.

16 And I believe it is important to cite the fact that the monitoring systems at 17 the laboratory are not always accurate. 18 There 19 is incomplete data, as far as exposure, 20 exposure records.

21 During the time that I -- from the 22 time that I filed the claim that I did with

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1 the Energy Compensation Program out of 2 Espanola and the time that I tried to reach to 3 contact people to get an accurate or at least an accurate as possible record of -- records, 4 whether they were the in vivo/in vitro, there 5 6 was not -- there was no indication that there 7 had been any of those types of records kept 8 for me.

9 They did and they have done a 10 background reconstruction dose study and 11 that's in the process right now.

But I can cite at least one time 12 13 and, you know, I was listening to Ms. Rael's 14 story, but I had at least incident, one 15 personal incident where my husband back in the 16 late '80s was working at TA-55 had been working there as a pipefitter. 17

And I recall one time he got a call after work. I was not working during that time. I was off on maternity leave. I had -- I was taking care of my child after I had given birth.

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1 And so he got a call from his 2 supervisor who told him that they had to come 3 and do some monitoring of his car, his vehicle, his shoes and, basically, the whole 4 house. And we had three children at that time 5 6 already, all young, including the baby.

7 And, you know, he worked day in/ 8 day out at the plutonium facility. So, you 9 know, naturally, he was possibly, you know, 10 going in throughout the corridors and into 11 rooms where he could have and probably did 12 pick up contamination that was not monitored 13 coming out of that PF-4, plutonium facility.

And from working there myself at 14 15 TA-55 specifically for probably 10 years, both 16 as a custodial worker and as a supervisor, I'm well-aware of all the monitoring devices or 17 techniques that they have. It was surprising 18 to know that somebody or 19 some, Ι quess, 20 monitoring device had not worked, obviously, and how they picked up on the fact that there 21 22 potential that was а there was _ _

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contamination at home, that he had taken it
 with him or taken it on his shoes.

3 I don't know. So even that, you know, those are the kind of things that are 4 things that don't get told, that people don't 5 6 know about, that, you know, people that do 7 these background checks and are doing the research on these cases don't know about, but 8 that we, you know, as workers understand and 9 10 see.

Well, as a result of that, you 11 12 check that they did, they took RCTs, know, 13 they took at least two or three guys and they They took all our shoes. 14 took his boots. 15 They monitored the carpet throughout our home. 16 They landed up pulling the carpet from his 17 little Ford Pinto and took it.

We never really got any results as far as what the counts were, but, obviously, there was, because, you know, he wasn't allowed to go into PF-4 for probably a period of three months after that.

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1 We -- I don't know, you know, what 2 exactly his, you know, internal doses may have 3 been. There was not really any kind of a -and at that time, I think that we weren't even 4 looking at, you know, that there was any harm 5 that really could potentially, you know, come 6 from maybe something that -- you know, the 7 information was not given back. 8

So whether it was a significant 9 10 exposure that he might have had, that I might 11 have had, I don't know. But, you know, through the rest of the time that I worked as 12 a custodial worker and I worked a large number 13 of time inside of PF-4 at TA-55 among many 14 15 other tech areas where they have contamination 16 sources from TA-21 all the way through TA-3, I mean, I could probably name almost 17 CMR. every tech area and I worked there either as a 18 19 custodian, а laborer know, or a, you 20 supervisor.

21 So, you know, it's important to 22 look at the reality of, you know, how things

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are there. It is a fast-paced atmosphere.
 People that work there, you know, they want to
 be safe and they follow procedures.

in the days when 4 Back Ι first they didn't have the 5 started, intense 6 procedures, you know, that they have, you know, all the IWDs and all that stuff that, 7 you know, gives you more time to look at that. 8

Before, it was like oh, go do the 9 10 work. And yes, do it safely, but, you know, some of the things that we used to have to do 11 12 as custodial workers, as laborers, you know, 13 you don't take the time to look at everything. 14 You have to get in there and do cleanups, 15 water spills. You know, you have to do 16 decontaminations and things like that.

17 And I know for a fact that, you know, there were times when, you know, people 18 19 would result, you know, just questioning some 20 of the records that they would get. And, you know, there is no really -- no real good way 21 22 of people understanding getting or

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information, accurate information. And then
 years later sometimes they land up ill.

3 I was very sick for a long time when I -- you know, after I was diagnosed. 4 I won't say, you know, there is no absolute way 5 6 of determining that my cancer came from 7 exposure, but because of the, you know, various areas that I worked at, the, you know, 8 9 atmosphere that I worked at around, you know, 10 different radiological sources, Ι trulv believe that I may have had exposures that 11 12 were not, you know, caught, that were not 13 monitored, that may have happened and nobody knew about it. 14

15 There is, you know, airborne 16 radiological situations where you don't always 17 know. There is alarms that don't read accurately, that don't -- you know, are not 18 19 maintained possibly accurately enough to catch 20 every exposure there may be.

21 So I thank you for listening to me 22 and, you know, I have been in remission now

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for, you know, 19 going on 20 years now almost and I'm one of the fortunate ones. I, you know, consider myself fortunate. And I know that a lot of coworkers I have had and folks that I have known have not -- can't say that or are not here to be able to say that.

But, you know, there are -- is --7 there is a lot of stuff that is not, you know, 8 monitored, not caught, not recorded accurately 9 10 and not possibly kept in archives. So, you know, that's a consideration I hope that NIOSH 11 12 and all those folks that do these background, you know, and claims, that they can look at 13 It's serious. 14 and consider. And I think it 15 is really significant, you know, that they 16 look at that kind of stuff.

You know, I was 31 when I got diagnosed and I think a lot of folks sometimes they don't get diagnosed until they are older and maybe it is just I was one of those that was fortunate enough to be diagnosed early on and not have to face, you know, a lot of the

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other things that the other folks have had to.
 But I did go through chemo and radiation, so
 I know what it is do deal with cancer.

4 I thank you.

5 (Applause.)

б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 7 you. Appreciate it. The next person I have is a [Identifying information 8 signed up I believe. 9 redacted], No [Identifying 10 information redacted]? I saw people getting up, I thought it was -- okay. Harriet Ruiz? 11 12 No, Harriet is here.

MS. RUIZ: I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, but I'm going to pass because you see how many people that would like to speak, so thank you for the opportunity to speak.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

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MS. RUIZ: Thank you for yourtime. Appreciate it.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, thank you 22 for your work on this. Marcella Martinez?

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1 You might want to lower the mike.

2 MS. MARTINEZ: Right. Good 3 afternoon. Can you hear me? CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. 4 MS. MARTINEZ: My name is Marcella 5 6 Martinez, retired from the laboratory with 31 And I'm the authorized 7 years of service. representative for my grandchildren. 8 I think my friend just handed some 9 10 handouts. Okay. I am also the mother of a security inspector who died at the age of 44 11 in 2008 after having worked in this capacity 12 from 1981 to 1989. And in another job at the 13 lab from 1995 to 1996. I get very emotional 14 15 when I think of my son. 16 The first severe complication from 17 his cancer ravaged body was in the colon. And, therefore, his cause of death was listed 18 19 on the death certificate as colon cancer, a qualified cancer for compensation under Part B 20 and E of the EEOICPA Act. 21

22 But he also had other qualified

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cancers, perhaps also primary, which were not listed in the death certificate and which were not considered in determining his eligibility for compensation. Information which I have sent in as proof and any of which could have contributed to his cause of death.

7 And perhaps with more than one 8 cancer listed, and I believe they used the 9 cancer listed on the death certificate as his 10 cause of death, had they listed another one, 11 he may have met the 50 percent of the --12 whatever NIOSH requires for compensation.

children 13 His have been denied compensation because he did not meet the 50 14 15 percent. But I will continue to question the 16 accuracy of the dosimetry records and the 17 NIOSH dose reconstruction methods, because his percentage was grossly underestimated. 18

19 I understand that NIOSH was given 20 full authority under the regulations that 21 govern the Act to conduct the dose 22 reconstruction used by the Department of Labor

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to determine the probability that a cancer is
 related to employment.

3 Ι also that the am aware Adjudication Branch of the U.S. Department of 4 Labor is not permitted to discuss a way in 5 6 which NIOSH goes about preparing the dose I have this on page 9 of my 7 reconstruction. copy of the official report of proceedings 8 before the Final Adjudication Branch of the 9 10 U.S. Department of Labor during my hearing on 11 June 25, 2009.

12 This is and should wrong be 13 changed, so that cases such as this one can be 14 reinvestigated and deserving people 15 compensated. Radiation releases and exposures 16 do not stop at time frames or doors or required percentages. 17

have personal experience 18 Т in 19 having worked in an area where I was required 20 to wear a film badge. Badges were not always 21 picked up when they should have been and may in time 22 not have been read to meet the

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deadline and may not have been entered into
 the monthly reports.

3 Т was never asked for a urine sample, which I believe is the only way to 4 determine if one has been exposed to certain 5 6 types of radiation. Because requirements 7 regarding this were so lax at the laboratory, is safe to 8 believe it I say that many never reported or 9 exposures were perhaps 10 disregarded.

11 Ι information stating that have 12 some radiation particles have a short range 13 and that they can not penetrate the dead layer 14 of the skin. Intakes to the body are 15 calculated from measured amounts excreted in 16 the urine. If intakes have occurred and are 17 recorded, the intake amounts, intake dates and types of intakes solubility, Class, particles, 18 19 size, et cetera, are then calculated.

If the intake is a result of a known incident, such as a wound or high nose count, which my son had, the incident date and

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the information known about the type of intake
 are used in the dose calculation.

3 This done for him, was never sent in all the information 4 although Ι required by the laws, that one of his fingers 5 in an accident that he had, and in another 6 7 incident, a cut, during the time of his employment. 8

9 The total committed effective dose 10 equivalent in rem plus a total external dose 11 that some -- which is also called the lifetime 12 dose is recommended to be limited to the 13 workers age and years. This is all I will say 14 about that.

15 Ι truly believe that anyone who 16 has worked at the laboratory has to have been 17 least likely as exposed at. as not to toxic chemicals 18 radiation, and hazardous 19 materials. In particular, employees such as 20 quards, who were assigned to all hazardous areas, and many of the other people have 21 22 spoken and I'm just mentioning guards, because

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1 my son was one.

2	And many of these people have paid
3	the ultimate price and my son. Based on the
4	poor unsophisticated monitoring methods used,
5	there were few and more than likely incorrect
6	external and no internal radiation records for
7	my son and perhaps other employees.
8	Safety at Los Alamos has, indeed,
9	been lax. This must stop. More effort should
10	be put into the safety and security of Los
11	Alamos, so that progress and science, which I
12	am in favor of, can continue without the
13	illnesses and the loss of lives that we are
14	experiencing. Thank you very much.
15	(Applause.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you
17	very much. The next person I have listed is a
18	[Identifying information redacted].
19	[Identifying information redacted]? No?
20	Okay. Then I have a Richard Johnson. Mr.
21	Johnson? Yes, okay. Welcome, Mr. Johnson.
22	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you for

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1 letting me speak. My name is Richard Johnson. 2 And I held various jobs at the laboratory 3 that I had to use lines, all crafts there. I wasn't planning on talking to you on that 4 subject, but in view of what these people are 5 telling you, I utilized the custodians. 6 Ι 7 worked extensively with the guards and all the various crafts. 8

I can tell you for a fact that 9 10 what these people are telling you is correct. 11 I was an area coordinator for a number of 12 years and that entailed that I had to -- for 13 construction maintenance operations. And in view of that, I had specialty programs. 14 I had 15 programs where I took care of pumping in all 16 the pumps of Los Alamos. And there was over 5,000 of them. 17

And as a result of that, any time 18 19 would have spillage release of we or materials 20 radioactive contaminated or whatever, the custodians were brought in to 21 cleanup afterwards, after we contained the 22

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1 situation.

The guards, God bless them. They walk into the situations that nobody knows what is going on. When they would call us, we would respond and get the situation under control. They were right there with us all the time.

8 The nature of this SEC is very, 9 very important, because I know of many 10 instances where records of the H1 people had 11 for over -- all of the monitoring of the 12 radiation and all were lost.

The dosimetry, how they issued the 13 badges for us that had full coverage of the 14 laboratory was a joke. In view of the fact 15 16 that we covered everything in the laboratory, 17 but we would be issued a yellow badge because the main office was in Area 3. We wouldn't be 18 19 issued badges to monitor the areas that we 20 went into. It was just generalized.

I was a victim of leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, which is very rare. I

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1 received high exposure from releases in TA-53 2 in the last quarter of '78. And I wasn't -- I 3 had a second release that took place in '80, 4 which I wasn't there for.

And I was in charge of pumping, 5 6 during my eight hour shift, all of the contaminated water and releases at LAMPF TA-7 53. I was also in charge to monitor the ponds 8 9 that you brought up the issue about. The ponds, when you had the serious releases, 10 11 would overflow. The water from LAMPF would go 12 down Los Alamos into the ponds.

When we did have the incident in 14 1978, we were pumping 5,000 gallons an hour, 15 plus what was being picked up from the 16 leakage.

17 I was at one contamination and at the point of release, because the pumps for 18 19 the contaminated water were directly under the 20 Also during that period, they would stacks. 21 refuse to shut the beam down. When we 22 requested it. That incident took a large

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1 number of my coworkers.

2 And Ι don't know what else. 3 That's about all I'm going to say. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 Okay. 5 Thank you very much, Mr. Johnson. 6 (Applause.) 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Appreciate it. little trouble with this name, 8 Α so I ahead of time, Priscilla 9 apologize Maez-10 Clovis? 11 MS. MAEZ-CLOVIS: Clovis. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Clovis. Okay. 13 I should have known that from the email 14 address. Sorry. 15 MS. MAEZ-CLOVIS: Good evening and 16 thank you all for being here. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good evening. MAEZ-CLOVIS: 18 MS. Т am the 19 daughter of a claimant, David A. Maez, daughter of a survivor, Priscilla Maez-Clovis. 20 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, no, we got

22 that.

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 1 MS. MAEZ-CLOVIS: My father was an 2 iron worker at LANL and Zia. And during his 3 employment there, he was also a group leader of the iron workers. He was one of the 4 highest qualified in welding, the thickness of 5 various metals and irons and he also was the 6 only one who specialized in aluminum welding 7 for the first eight years. 8

9 During that time, my dad was 10 exposed to hazardous materials, hazardous There is other things that weren't 11 waste. mentioned here today like benzene and lead and 12 aluminum and all this radiation and metal 13 alloys, beryllium, toxic waste, dust that was 14 airborne and vapor contaminants, chemicals and 15 16 compounds.

He was also exposed to numerous gases as an iron worker, oxygen, acetylene and the other gases that they use for the torches for the cutting of metals and irons.

21 So when you compound all of these 22 exposures, it is a grossly higher exposure

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1 rate that some of these employees endured. As 2 an iron worker, he was also exposed to carbon 3 monoxide working in the garages next to the mechanics and doing repairs with welding and 4 also the other heavy equipment that was diesel 5 6 exhaust, there's all these big machinery that 7 was backed into these garages, they were inhaling all these fumes. 8

9 Whatever percentage it was that 10 they were exposed to becomes multiple. Not only the exposures but the various sites that 11 I know that my dad had clearance 12 he worked. 13 to work in many numerous and TA-55 or 56, something like that. I remember him talking 14 15 about it the last year of his life especially.

16 Due to the fact that he was a 17 specialty welder with iron, he also lost the majority of his teeth by the age of 18 45, 19 because once that metal is heated up, there is 20 some type of reaction with your gums and your So he did lose a lot of his teeth by 21 teeth. the age of 45. 22

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 His eyesight was jeopardized a lot as an iron worker in grinding with metals and drilling metals, which he went to the doctor several times to remove metal pieces from his eyes.

б He also affected by his was with 7 hearing the loud machinery and the grinders and all the tools that they used in 8 these shops, which lasted five years of his 9 10 life. He endured hearing loss in the very last year of his life. He was unable to hear 11 at all. 12

My father both had restricted and 13 14 obstructed breathing and yet, DOE continued to tell him that he needed to take this breathing 15 16 test. And I remember him telling me many 17 times I can't even remove my oxygen mask, gasping for air. 18 because I'm And the 19 technician was telling him you have to take in a deep breath and let out a deep breath, so we 20 21 can measure.

22 And my father said what do you

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want me to do, literally faint or die here
 before you? I cannot do this test. He lived
 with his oxygen. He slept with his oxygen.
 His life became very limited.

5 And as his daughter, it was a very 6 hard thing to see and to experience. He lived the last few years of his life at home. 7 He lost the ability to drive. 8 He became extremely fearful to leave the house or go 9 10 anywhere, just being afraid of not having enough oxygen in the little carry-on tank. 11

12 had panic attacks. His He physical ability limited. He had a lot of 13 mental distress, a lot of emotional distress. 14 15 And the lack of oxygen causes other problems. 16 Your other organs now have to work 17 twice as hard, including your heart. And the blood circulation, many times he would stand 18 19 up and I would have to assist him. His legs 20 were very wobbly. He was very weak. His feet would go numb. 21

22 He made it known to me that during

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his employment at LANL that he had been found
 contaminated several times with extreme high
 doses through his dosimetry.

My father wore a dosimetry badge to work every day and as his children he told us always this badge, this dosimetry badge, his clearance badge and dosimetry was to remain on top of the refrigerator until he went to work every day. We were not to mess with it, because it was very serious.

Several times my father called DOE and asked them to, please, expedite his claim. He knew he had very little time left. And he wanted to get everything in order before he passed.

My father applied in 2002. He was accepted, his claim was accepted in 2007. He died February 6, 2008 at the age of 67. The claim was never paid out to my father.

20 What I saw and what I experienced 21 was a quality of life that was totally 22 diminished. No one wants to see their loved

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 one die so inhumanely, so painfully slow, such
 a long drug-out ongoing process.

At the very last, he was gasping desperate to breathe, suffocating. It's not to be taken lightly all the faulty equipment and endangerment that these people were exposed to.

I remember my father saying I do 8 admire OSHA and NIOSH, he said, for taking 9 10 responsibility, because it takes a big man to own up to the wrongs that are committed, that 11 are done. And close to the end when he still 12 13 hadn't been paid and he said you followthrough and you keep the faith and you believe 14 that they are going to do the right thing, he 15 16 said don't give up, because I don't think that 17 everything we endured was done for nothing.

And all of the great and wonderful things of the lab has done also, it's not just negative. He said there is a lot of positive stuff that has come out that has been the outcome.

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1 A lot of these employees did not 2 know that they were compromising their lives 3 and their families through all these 4 contaminants and exposures.

5 What significant changes will the all 6 Board make for these claimants and I do not know, but I do remain 7 survivors? hopeful, as my father said, to keep the faith. 8 I thank you, each and every one of you, for 9 10 being here and hearing this out tonight. Thank you very much, Advisory Board. 11

12 (Applause.)

13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you 14 for sharing that. The next person signed up 15 is a Ray Sanders. Okay. Welcome, Mr. 16 Sanders.

17 MR. SANDERS: Ray Sanders is my 18 name, Z number 77759. I went to work for them 19 in '69.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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21 MR. SANDERS: Now, I'm going to 22 give you an equation. I'm not going to give

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you my life history. Los Alamos in the '60s
 was tied together every building to every
 building with steam. They used steam heat for
 the city, steam heat for the labs.

I could tell you where the TA-53, 5 6 TA-55 -- all this means absolutely nothing to 7 you. But every one of the sites, those of us that worked in utilities went to every site. 8 Every time there was a problem, we went there. 9 10 Now, what I'm asking is how are you going to be able to iron this out? 11 Ι 12 believe you asked the question how could all 13 this work out? There is no way that you can 14 possibly sit down and work out how much 15 contamination a person gets in Los Alamos. 16 Some of the ground up there is contaminated, 17 the dirt, the buildings are contaminated.

And in my history, they found out that the plastic explosives circulated in the drainage pipes from the equipment. Well, that was taken care of. The sewer lines from TA-55 and in the plutonium site had been broke into

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and they were contaminated, of course, that's
 a given.

3 So the thing that I have tried to do is to present to you that Los Alamos is 4 just one major -- it's just like the human 5 6 body. It has got a blood system running through it and it was all tied together. 7 Anybody that worked there, if you worked there 8 any length of time, you were exposed somewhere 9 10 down the line.

We wore monitors. 11 If our system during the eight hour shift for the daytime 12 13 was at 98 percent, according to our statistics, the second shift would have been 14 in the 90s, the 15 somewhere low 90s and 16 graveyard shift would have been in the mid-17 So our system was not perfect. 80s. It was as good as we could get at the time. 18

And were the people monitoring us doing their job? They were doing the best they knew how.

22 Now, our best is not always as

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1 good as it could be. It's just the best that 2 as an individual we can do. Thank you. 3 (Applause.) CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 4 Thank you. The next person I have signed up is a Richard 5 6 Chapman, I believe. 7 Hello out there. MR. CHAPMAN: Can you hear me okay? 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can, 10 sir. 11 I first found out MR. CHAPMAN: 12 that there was going to be a meeting and at 3:30 this afternoon, I came back to the place 13 14 and picked up some of my papers. If I had had 15 more time, I could have give you a more 16 accurate report of what I did, what I saw and 17 what I experienced. Well, I went to Los Alamos. Well, 18 19 first off, let me, for the record, give you my 20 name is Richard B. Chapman at 04B Florence Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507 and my File 21

22 No. is 3135.

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Well, I first went to Los Alamos in 1947. And I was up there and I fought fires. I fought chemical waste disposal fires. I fought fires at almost every canyon in Los Alamos.

And never -- well, my first couple of months there, we responded over to TA-1, if anybody knows anything about Los Alamos, that was right across from Ashley pond. And we had five or six five gallon cans of radiation that was on fire. When it was exposed to the atmosphere and moisture, it ignited.

We used metal rods to mix it up and tried to cool it down as much as possible, so that it would -- the fire would go out and lower it below the ignition temperature.

Well, we finally succeeded after about two or three hours of this. There was about five or six of us working on it. Then they monitored us, that's the only time that I have ever been monitored that I know of and said you need to go and take a shower and we

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1 need all your clothes.

2 Call your home and have your wife 3 bring you some clothes. And that's what we But we lost everything we had on us and 4 did. we had to shower two or three times to satisfy 5 I don't know whether we were 6 the monitors. completely clear of the situation or they were 7 just tired of us, but they dismissed us and 8 told us to go back to the fire company. 9 10 Now, I have lost a lot of people, good friends from Los Alamos. And one of my 11 dearest friends, I lost him about a year ago. 12 He died of cancer. We worked together. 13 He was one of the members on that particular 14 15 incident I was talking about. I believe it 16 was the Sigma Building in Tech Area 1. And he died of cancer. 17 He was reimbursed for being sick through 18 the 19 Department of Labor. He got his first check or his only check two days before he died. 20 Now, a lot of people I know --21 well, I'll back up just a little bit. I don't 22

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1 want to get too far away from this mike, you
2 may not hear what I have to say. But I
3 remember people that worked together that died
4 of cancer.

5 I did sort of a private study up 6 in Los Alamos and about 25 percent of our work 7 force has prostate cancer. Now, if we had 8 that kind of percentage any place in the 9 United States, we would start taking a serious 10 look at it. But I don't think anything was 11 done up in Los Alamos.

suffered from prostate cancer, 12 Ι 13 thyroid cancer, gall bladder cancer. I have lesions on my head that I believe came from 14 Los Alamos canyon when we were fighting fires 15 16 down in those canyons and our helmets come 17 off. We just threw them to the side and we 18 got contamination.

All of this and then I don't even know if I'm still on your program, because if I was on your program, it seems like I would have been notified of this meeting, but I was

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1 not.

2 So here I am. I'm talking to you 3 about something that maybe is in the past and is already forgotten. But I do not feel like 4 your dose reconstruction program is adequate, 5 because they do not know all the places you 6 have been and all the things you have done and 7 come up with a figure. 8 9 I think my figure was in the high 40s and you had to be above 50 in order to 10 qualify for anything. As a matter of fact, if 11 you are not at 50, they don't want to even 12 13 talk to you, as far as I'm concerned. 14 So they sent us out on details, 15 not only fire fighters, but the security 16 force, into buildings day and night and without any monitors. We didn't know what was 17 in the building. We didn't know what was in 18 19 the fires. We knew that it was something 20 because everybody was leaving the serious, building and we were having to go in. 21

So that's what happened to us. We

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had -- they give us quite an extensive course on what they call the stay time and the inverse square law of radiation, but for us young kids, 18, 19, 20, it didn't amount to much, because we didn't grasp it. We didn't know why we were doing it. But we never used it.

If it was a fire, we went in the 8 If 9 building. it was radiation fire, Ι 10 remember one in a tech area where we put a straight stream of water on a 55 gallon drum 11 12 and it exploded and it went up in the air and 13 sparks came down and burned holes in the cover of our front trucks. So that's the kind of 14 15 situation we had for years up there.

I went from 47 to 49 and then I transferred down to Pantex Ordnance Plant. We set up a fire station there. And then we -my job, one of them was a training officer for the fire department and a second one, a job I had, was a safety inspector. And I monitored all the parts from their -- I'm trying to

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1 think of the words, we had to rebuild some of 2 the units and we had to take them apart and 3 then I had to monitor all of those.

monitored all of 4 Well, Ι the but I never did monitor 5 workers, myself, 6 because, you know, there was nothing there. You couldn't see anything. You couldn't feel 7 anything, so why monitor yourself? 8

9 shipped out to Then Ι was the 10 Mercury, Nevada and -- on Operation Q. And 11 they exploded an atomic device and you have 12 probably seen the building on TV. It is a 13 white building. It was completely blown away. Well, that's one of the buildings that we 14 15 went into or into the debris and checked and 16 we had to bring out all the mannequins that 17 was supposedly killed in the explosion.

in 18 But when Т was а trench 19 watching that atomic bomb go off, I could feel 20 it, the warm air on me and the breeze that come by me, the blast wave. 21 But nobody thought anything about it. We 22 just didn't

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have the information we needed to really sit
 down and decipher what was going on.

3 Ι remember at a burning pit I asked a monitor that came in from DP Site, why 4 am I here? We have been down here three times 5 this week already. And he said we don't want 6 the vapors to get over into the residential 7 But here I am sitting right on the 8 areas. bank with a hose in my hand squirting water on 9 10 it trying to get it down below its temperature of ignition. 11

12 So this is the way things were. Ι 13 don't blame anybody. They just did not know at the time we were up there that things could 14 15 be so hazardous. I did go back, because I 16 love fire fighting, in '72 and retired out as 17 an assistant chief. And I still talk stay time at a radiation site. 18 Thank you very 19 much.

20 (Applause.)

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21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, sir.
22 We have an Anthony Valdez.

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Thanks. Thanks for 1 MR. VALDEZ: 2 coming out to listen to us. I would like to 3 talk on behalf of myself and my coworkers Anthony Valdez. I have worked up there 4 here. 5 since '91. I started Local 412 as а 6 Pipefitter for 16 years.

7 Т worked with [Identifying information redacted], some 8 of my other here, [Identifying 9 coworkers information [Identifying 10 redacted] and information 11 redacted], I was a coworker with him. Ι worked with some pretty hot stuff there at TA-12 13 55. I'm currently in the weapons surveillance program now, but I'll touch base a little bit 14 15 at TA-55.

16 sent in to like We were ___ 17 [Identifying information redacted] knows а little bit about that, but we were sent in to 18 19 like an evaporator room where we were in over 20 a million counts in this room. They couldn't measure the amount of contamination in that 21 22 room.

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totally 1 So we would get 2 contaminated. They would pull our film badges 3 and want to touch base the dose on reconstruction, because they didn't know how 4 They would strip our clothes 5 hot we were. 6 when we would come back out. They didn't know how hot we were, so we would strip our clothes 7 8 off.

9 would leave our badges out, We 10 because we knew how hot we were going to come out of this evaporator room, because we were 11 12 dismantling this unit as a pipefitter and they wouldn't really tell us about, you know, the 13 doses and stuff like that. 14 I mean, the lab 15 guys knew a little bit about what was going 16 on, but -- because they are processing the plutonium and refining it and stuff. 17 But we didn't know much about it. 18

I mean, the craftsmen didn't really -- aren't really like told a lot about that, because, you know, like custodial people have told me, told you guys right here and so,

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I mean, they just told you hey, you've got to do this job and this and you need to get this done. We're putting in a new evaporator. So we were just told, you know, this would be done and get this work done.

6 And so we would come out totally 7 hot. They would throw our film badges away. And I came up just one point, five points 8 Ι think it dose 9 short, was, on my 10 reconstruction when I filed for my claim when I had cancer. And I couldn't understand. 11

12 You know, you guys didn't have --13 they didn't have my badges, how could they 14 have totally come up with -- and, you know, they said oh, well, if you refile, they might 15 16 just come up with a lower dose, that's what I 17 was told when I went to go ask them about it. Well, you can refile, you know. 18 They tell 19 you you can refile, but they tell you well, 20 you will mostly going to come back with a 21 lower dose. And I'm thinking like what, if I refile? 22

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1 So I never even refiled, because 2 they told me that they are going to probably 3 give you a lower dose the next time you So I kind of got discouraged about 4 refile. that. I never did refile. I closed -- I let 5 just 6 it drop, because I got frustrated, because it's kind of a hassle. I mean, I took 7 all this time and effort. I gathered all this 8 information to refile, you know. 9 10 I don't know how many film badges I lost going into these rooms. I worked in 11 12 tritium rooms there where I lost film badges. 13 You know, every day, you know, from 8:00 to 9:00, you take a break, work until noon and 14 15 sometimes it would just get hot in that room

16 also, you lose your film badge and, you know, 17 they give you a temporary one, but you never 18 get that back. You never know the results.

19 So, you know, it didn't happen 20 every day. I'm not saying it happened every 21 day. But for one month, it happened this last 22 -- this past I think it was May. I turned in

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1 a film badge. I had foot surgery, so I didn't 2 think I was going to be out that long. I 3 turned my film -- the lady that took care of 4 the -- our PNADs, so I sent in my dose.

She must have given me the wrong 5 6 number to send the PNAD in to. I sent it in and they keep sending me these delinguent 7 things saying that I have a zero dose and that 8 was one of our busiest months, because we got 9 10 these milestones that the lab has to reach 11 this year, because I'm in the weapons 12 surveillance program now.

13 So, you know, we were pretty busy So I sent it in and I have the 14 that month. 15 zero reading now for that month, when I should 16 have had a pretty good dose. And, you know, I 17 haven't heard nothing back yet. I didn't file the proper paperwork which is probably going 18 19 to be giving me a lower dose than what I 20 should be getting this with year RP-1 associate group leader. 21

22 So my dose record is going to be a

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little bit lower than what it should be. And
 things like that just kind of fall through the
 cracks.

Ι know [Identifying 4 what information redacted] has gone through with 5 her husband, because I worked with him and I 6 7 know -- you know, we have had issues like that where things don't always measure up to that, 8 you know. I mean, things aren't always like 9 10 they should be up there.

11 custodial people don't The know 12 like because of our Sigma-15s in my area, 13 these people aren't being told -- I can't tell them exactly what I deal with, but I try to 14 15 tell them, I try to educate them and tell 16 them, please, get in the beryllium system. 17 You know, when they tell you to get into the beryllium program, please, sign up for that. 18

I try to tell the custodial people and the craftsmen, my ex-pipefitting buddies get into the beryllium program, please, guys. You don't want to -- you know, it's the same

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blood test. It's the same blood test you are going to do every year, you know. And you're only going to do that blood test the same time. Don't go away from that, you know, because if you come up later on and they do find it and it's too late, you know, what are you going to say?

8 Because I know what we deal with 9 in my area and these guys work side-by-side 10 with us and they don't know what we deal with. 11 And I'm trying to educate them and a lot of 12 them aren't really told about what is going on 13 in certain areas. And I think that has been 14 lost.

I didn't know a lot of stuff when I was a pipefitter. I was a pipefitter for 16 years. I didn't really tell you guys that. But I was a pipefitter for 16 years and then I went to the plutonium foundry.

20 One incident I had we were in an 21 evaporator. There was one of the team leaders 22 was laying down some plastics and he said he

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had cleaned up the room. This room was over a million counts. And it was -- he said it was all cleaned up. I won't mention his name, but he said oh yeah I had cleaned up the room. I got it all cleaned up and all that.

6 He sent me and another pipefitter in there under supplied air. You couldn't 7 breath in it, because it is too hot. 8 It's over a million count, reading over a million 9 10 counts. So we went in there, two double coveralls, double cloth coveralls. We went in 11 there, kneeled down to remove a small sump 12 13 pump.

We were taking this pump apart and I told my buddy oh, man, I could feel an itching and a burning on my leg. And I said I'm hot, buddy. I said -- I started pulling the bolts off this pump. I said I'm hot, let's -- I've got to get out of here, man. I've got acid on here.

21 So I had acid on there. It was 22 358,000 counts by the time they -- we got --

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got me checked out and pulled out of there. I
had to strip down and get decontaminated. I
went home with a bag around my leg for five
months wrapped around my leg.

off that 5 Tt. came one that ___ 6 night. I had these guys -- like what happened 7 to [Identifying information redacted], they had to come to my house, check my bed, check 8 my clothes, check all that stuff and, you 9 10 know, the hairs on my leg, every time they would come off, they would have to take them 11 off and count them and do all this stuff every 12 13 day for five months when I was at work and at 14 my house.

Do little things like that and, you know, things, issues that we go through and stuff like that and I just kind of get frustrated with just the paperwork thing of filing. You know, it's just not easy. It's pretty hard.

21 And I appreciate you guys taking 22 your time and listening to us, you know. It's

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hard. And my dad has filed, too, and his went 1 2 into the bone. I told my mom if it goes into 3 the bone, you can -- you are -- you can refile, but she has just gone through a lot 4 with what my dad had filed. And she needs to 5 6 refile and go through her paperwork with her, you know, situation with her. 7 But it has already been six years for my dad and, you 8 know, it's going to be six years for him now 9 10 in December. 11 I just appreciate you guys taking the time out to listen to us. 12 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We 14 appreciate you taking the time to meet with 15 us. 16 (Applause.) 17 MR. VALDEZ: Thanks. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I 19 have a [Identifying information redacted]. How about a Clyde Medina? 20 Okay. Did Joe leave or change his mind? 21 22 [Identifying information

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1 redacted]: Changed my mind.

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That's fine. You are not --3 CLYDE MEDINA: 4 MR. My name is Clyde Medina. I work at Los Alamos for 25 5 6 years. I'm retired. In 1999 --CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you pull the 7 mike down a little bit? We're having -- the 8 9 Court Reporter --10 MR. CLYDE MEDINA: In 1999 --11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's fine. 12 MR. CLYDE MEDINA: -- I had a And I was off of work for six 13 brain tumor. And I actually don't work for the 14 months. 15 lab. I work for Los Alamos County. But the 16 lab got started in the residential district of Los Alamos County in the '40, '50s and '60s. 17 And we used to replace all the gas 18 19 lines and sometimes we would dig holes and the dirt would be white and sometimes brown and 20 sometimes black. 21

22 And then I retired in 2004. And

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1 In 2005, my tumor grew back again. And the 2 second time they couldn't take it out, so they 3 send me to Phoenix, Arizona and they cut me here and plugged the veins and then they 4 5 operated. 6 So I thank God that I -- I look at 7 my life like I got a second chance. And, you know, that's my story and I'm going to stick 8 to it. 9 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 11 you -12 MR. CLYDE MEDINA: Thank you. 13 (Applause.) Very much, sir. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I have, a little trouble with the last 15 16 name, but it is, Rose Ann Quintaz or --17 MS. QUINTANA: Quintana. Quintana, okay. 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 19 I couldn't quite read the tail end of it 20 there. 21 MS. QUINTANA: My name is Rose Ann here to 22 Quintana and I represent am my

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[Identifying information redacted] who 1 has 2 [Identifying information redacted]. He can't 3 speak because when his when the _ _ information redacted] 4 [Identifying was removed, they removed quite a bit 5 of his 6 [Identifying information redacted], so you wouldn't be able to understand him. 7

I also did work at the labs and so 8 I thought I had something to contribute. 9 Ι 10 was -- I worked at the labs as a student in my high school years back in 1980 through '82. 11 12 As a science participant, they wanted to get me interested in all the science departments, 13 so they send me to all the different areas to 14 15 look and see if I was interested in them.

I never wore a badge. So if I was contaminated in any area, I wouldn't have known it. I also worked in another area in the stocking room. I don't know what site that was, but I recall my coworkers telling me that after the fact, that they drove semis and they were contaminated and they had to go dump

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them and bury them underground and cover them
 up.

3 They were around us. They were in the same clothes that they were in the morning 4 in the afternoon. If we were contaminated 5 6 because they were, that was never told to us 7 or anybody else. I'm just saying that because that might help you guys in determining are 8 all these other people really being truly 9 10 diagnosed or not.

11 I'm not filing a claim, but I am for my [Identifying information redacted]. 12 He worked in different sites as well. 13 And when you guys are doing the dose reconstruction, I 14 don't know on his -- I haven't let him sign 15 16 the agreement, because I disagree strongly with what you guys are saying. 17

He can't speak. He can't talk on 18 19 the phone. He can't _ _ if he has an 20 emergency, he can't call 911. And I have been filing and filing a claim. You -- they made a 21 22 determination without getting his even

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doctor's notice that says that he is disabled
 and he couldn't speak.

3 So and they don't -- so they also made a determination after I sent them over 4 and over all the W-2s stating that we worked 5 6 many years prior to that time and they still made the determination, based on years that he 7 -- when he started at the labs, not when he 8 was working as -- for -- he was working with 9 10 contractors.

11 And so I had to prove that fact 12 I'm getting back letters and vet and 13 recommendations. And so I don't really think that your dosage -- you know, that they are 14 15 looking at all the places that he really did 16 work at is working.

17 And that's all. I just wanted to 18 say thank you.

19 (Applause.)

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you for 21 coming. We don't have anybody else signed up, 22 but if there is anybody in the audience who

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4 MR. CORIZ: Good evening, Mr. 5 Chairman, Members of the Board. My name is 6 Elias Coriz, Rio Arriba County Commissioner, 7 also a security officer for over 25 years up 8 at Los Alamos.

9 I would like to just be brief, 10 that the price of national security comes at a 11 high price. As you know, the discussion that 12 has taken place here this evening with many 13 people that have fallen in harm's way through 14 the exposure at the laboratory, definitely is 15 devastating.

I have had the opportunity to work at Los Alamos and has also reaped the economic benefit. I do want to find some balance in what happens in Los Alamos.

I had the opportunity to train in some of those canyons that they have talked about here earlier this evening and some of

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those canyons that actually have -- they found contamination. I have also been in the middle of where there were machining beryllium where we saw machinists using PPE and the security officer standing guard and escorting some of this machine parts and no PPE was ever offered any masks for protection.

So in regards to that, I think, a 8 lot has been said here this evening. 9 But 10 again, we also have to consider that as a commissioner, I represent a lot of the work 11 force up in Los Alamos from custodial and all 12 the 13 crafts. And they come before the Commission to grieve some of those concerns 14 15 that are happening at the National Laboratory. 16 But I also have to look at finding 17 that balance. The Rio Arriba County has National Laboratory through 18 supported the 19 resolution and in many areas that we feel that 20 are beneficial to our country.

21 But again, there has to be some 22 balance. And I hope that this evening we can

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1 come to the consensus that we need to find 2 balance, so that these people can get 3 compensated for what they have suffered up in 4 Los Alamos.

5 I think that overall we also need 6 to recognize that there are individuals that 7 are here that are no longer here with us, 8 parents, grandparents and brothers and sisters 9 that definitely, I feel that we also, need to 10 support.

11 So I would like to thank you for 12 giving me that opportunity here this evening 13 and for hearing all these residents that are 14 really, really looking for some support in 15 some way, if it's monetary or counseling or 16 whatever it might be.

I hope that in the future we have those resources available for every individual that works in Los Alamos. So again, thank you on behalf of the people of Rio Arriba County.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

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1 MR. CORDOVAN: Good afternoon. 2 Thank you for being here. My name is Rocindo 3 Cordovan. I got 31 years with security. The 4 first few years that we were working with mace 5 and handgun security, we didn't have a safety 6 program.

7 The safety program didn't get 8 started until 1986. We started to learn 9 safety then, but before that, we would be 10 doing work like the commissioner mentioned 11 without any PPE, milling, SM-102, that was one 12 of the biggest places.

13 We got to work down at the -- at 14 TA-41, a pretty bad place. TA-41 was one of 15 the worst places. We had to go into this room walk 16 where actually had to through we 17 canisters, barrels that were rotten and you could see the white powdery stuff. We walked 18 19 all over it. We would get monitored. We 20 would monitor ourselves. The readings were 21 pretty high.

22 We did some training on the

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1 canyons, like he mentioned. I was on the SWAT 2 Team for 14 years and out of those 14 years, 3 we got to do all kinds of crawling going 4 through fences, going through areas. As a 5 matter of fact, at TA-69 at the hot down, we 6 were doing some training there. We never knew 7 that it was a hot down.

What happened here is that they 8 didn't educate their supervisors, not telling 9 10 them, alerting where not to go. We have been 11 all over like custodians, fire fighters, you 12 know, security quards. Wow, we could write a 13 book on that. But I do thank you for listening to us and that's it. 14 Thank you.

15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank16 you.

17 (Applause.)

MS. MAEZ-CLOVIS: Priscilla Maez-Olovis. I just have a couple of things I want to add on my father's claim. He was also disabled in Los Alamos. He fell from, I believe, a 3 or 4 story scaffold and his back

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was broken. He had like four different
 surgeries, corrective surgeries.

3 So not only did he deal with a lot 4 of the exposure stuff, but the disability 5 stuff and being hospitalized and being poked 6 and prodded and tested.

And the last like months of his 7 life, he used to have me stop and get him some 8 9 sanitary napkins because he had rectal 10 bleeding and he refused to go to the doctor any longer, because he said he didn't want to 11 12 be poked or prodded not one more time. He 13 said just let me die in peace.

14 So I just want to make it known, 15 there was a possibility that he did have some 16 type of prostate cancer or rectal cancer and, whether it was chronic bronchitis 17 vou know, or COPD or all these other illnesses, I want 18 19 you all to know that these are all terminal, 20 just like cancer. There is no getting better. There is no recovery. It is terminal. 21 The conditions that they have to live with. 22 Thank

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1 you.

2 (Applause.)

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Thank 4 you. Anybody else that would like to -- yes, 5 sir?

б MR. ORTEGA: My name is Raymond Ortega and I worked as a security guard over 7 27 years for Los Alamos. And when I started, 8 we used to work at DP Road, which was one of 9 10 the worst sites we had. We had stations and 11 that building was so hot that the wall -- the paint would peel off the walls and they would 12 13 have to go and paint it every so often with lead paint. But it was so hot that the walls 14 would just peel off, you know, the paint. 15

And we had a station there. We used to have a Detex clock that we used to patrol in that area. And we used to go into a large building where they had large -- they were like glass tubes of tritium and we had to go right in front of that stuff and punch these keys for this clock.

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Also, there was 1 an area, too, 2 under the shops building that we used to go 3 in. And I don't know why we would go in this the we would qo down 4 area, but ladder underground. We would go in about 300 feet 5 6 under the building, the main machine shop and 7 we had to go check a door.

This was -- I was working swing 8 We had to do it twice a shift. 9 shift then. And one day I was talking to one of the main 10 bosses from the shops and I was telling him 11 12 about this procedure. And he says you are 13 joking, no? I said no. I said we used to go down the ladder with a flashlight, go under 14 15 the building and check this door. And it was 16 always locked. I mean, it was underground.

Why we had to check it, I don't Why we had to check it, I don't know, but we would do it. He told me I don't believe you went and did that. He says when we go under that tunnel he says we have to wear full respirators and everything. He says we just cannot let anybody go in there. I

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said well, we did it for many years and did
 this procedure, you know.

3 Another procedure that they used to do was at TA-18. And they used to run this 4 ray, okay, it was called a Godiva Ray and they 5 6 ran it. And they would say that, you know, we would stay in our station and they would say 7 well, nothing will come to you, you know. 8 Well, I think we were being used as guinea 9 pigs and I'll tell you why. 10

Because when they ran this ray, they stopped the traffic up at White Rock and they stopped it up at the top by 55. Nobody was allowed to go through when they were running this ray. But we were there. We were there.

And one time we had three security guards or two of them and they used to give us double dosimetries. Well, they went and put their dosimetry badges, the ones they issued them, on the fence and when they got the readings, they were way up there. They even

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send a congressional committee from Washington
 and they wanted to close down the lab, because
 the doses were in the thousands, you know.

And they wanted to know, you know, who had got contaminated. Of course, you know, it was just the guys putting it on the fence, but I mean, it was a big issue. They almost closed down the lab then.

9 So like I said, I think we have 10 gone through a lot. And a lot of it has been 11 that we didn't know anything. You know, we 12 have never been educated in these matters. 13 And I mean, I have been there 27 years and the 14 fire, that Cerro Grande fire when it was on, 15 we were working 16, 18 hours.

16 Some of our buildings, you know, 17 our areas were on fire and we were breathing 18 all that stuff. And we didn't have no masks 19 or anything. They -- at the end, I think they 20 gave us those little like paper respirators, 21 whatever, but we were there like I say for 16, 22 18 hours a day.

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And all these fumes and whatever 1 2 was burning, we were breathing all that. We 3 were at the sites protecting them, you know, and trying to put out fires also with the fire 4 department. And I don't know 5 what we 6 breathed, but, you know, we have gone through a lot. 7 And nobody has ever, you know, 8 9 really taken the time to, I guess, check us 10 out or whatever, you know. That's all I want 11 to say. 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 13 MR. ORTEGA: Thank you for your time and thank you for listening. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, thank you. 15 MR. ORTEGA: Thank you. 16 17 (Applause.) CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have a few 18 19 more people. 20 PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: I just would like to say, folks, the dose reconstruction 21

22 process is wrong. They are not looking at

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1 true figures. It is -- you know, in our area 2 there are so many sick people, sickly people 3 walking around.

The other day I was at a bingo in Espanola at a church bingo and a lady came up to me and she said my husband finally got his settlement. And I told her how happy I was. And she started walking away and I asked her how long did it take. And she said eight years.

11 Eight years he is sickly. and 12 There is something wrong. You know, it's It is not a true picture. 13 broken. It is 14 wrong. It's wrong. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank17 you. If you could introduce yourself?

18 MR. GARCIA: Hello, my name is 19 Paul Garcia. I'm a street police officer. 20 I've been up there 25 years. I just want to 21 say, you know, everything that Rose and Elias 22 were saying, it's all true. We worked in a

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lot of areas that the majority of time, I'm
 speaking for us, we never had protection.

We would be stationed say right here, right outside these doors and right behind them they would be doing experiments. And they would be covered from head to toe with white uniforms and we would just be on this side and just be standing there.

We don't even know what we could 9 10 have picked up. And it is still going on. 11 Just a couple of years ago, there was a small 12 minor explosion and I happened to be there. 13 And all these people are all suited up. I didn't even know about it. 14 I just turned 15 around and there must have been about 10 16 people all suited up and I'm right there 20 17 feet away.

18 My job was to keep people from 19 going in there. And I moved the perimeter 20 further away, because I didn't know. I asked 21 and they said oh, you have nothing to worry 22 about. But I doubt it. And things like that

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1 happened all the time.

2 And you know, like there at Sigma, 3 Building 141, beryllium and also at shops, the same thing. Like Ray was saying down at DP, 4 they have tritium. We had to go in those 5 6 buildings and check them with the Detex clock and these are -- you know, we had to go check 7 these places sometimes an hour, two hours. 8 9 didn't booties, We even wear 10 nothing. We just walked right in and did our

11 checks. And you could see these containers 12 all rotting and steaming and, you know, we 13 would turn it in, but, you know, nothing was 14 ever done.

15 You know, most of that place is 16 probably gone now. But, you know, and like 17 Ray was saying, that's true, those paint -those walls, they would have to paint those 18 19 every month, within two or three weeks that 20 whole paint was gone. And it is probably a room this size, all the paint 21 was qone. Constantly they are going and painting that 22

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1 place.

2 I just wanted to say that, thank 3 you. (Applause.) 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, thank you 6 for that. Anybody else? Yes? 7 MR. JOHNSON: So many of these --8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, if you would step up to the mike, that's all, so we 9 10 can hear you. 11 JOHNSON: My name is Richard MR. 12 Johnson. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. What I originally 14 MR. JOHNSON: 15 was going to speak to was, basically, the same 16 thing she was telling about eight years. 17 Well, I was denied and I appealed. I won the appeal and until last, what was it, 18 19 February two years ago, you in were 20 Albuquerque? I have never had acknowledged the 21 affidavits and evidence that 22 Ι sent in.

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Finally, just in the recent months, they are talking to me. This is getting close to a death date. I mean, this is getting -- for so many of these people, this is just a little bit ridiculous.

6 They boss you around for months 7 and years and then the same thing with the one 8 fellow, he thought if he applied again, they 9 would just lower the reading more. That's a 10 pattern.

11 Getting out to talk to people, 12 that is a pattern. So take it for whatever it 13 is worth.

14 (Applause.)

15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank16 you. One more here.

MR. ORTIZ: Howdy. Thank you for listening to all of us. And my name is Lloyd Ortiz and I have worked at the lab 34 years already. And I'm just here to kind of reiterate what a lot of these people have said and even with the experiences that I have

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1 experienced myself there.

2 Just what this gentleman finished 3 saying, that's one of the things I have written down here as comments to mention to 4 you people is the fact that, like I said, I 5 6 started working there in '76, 34 years that I have been there. 7

8 And when I started working there, 9 they had certain levels that you were allowed 10 to work in a certain area that was either 11 potential or was an area that they worked with 12 plutonium or any kind of isotopes or whatever.

So the fact is that as I have seen 13 the progression of the lab in the years that I 14 15 have been there, every year it's just like 16 that gentleman said, they keep lowering the 17 limits that they allow for people to work in And then it goes back to like other 18 there. 19 people have said, they -- whoever the team 20 leaders, the group leaders or whoever they are that have set these standards, half of them or 21 some of them don't even know half of what they 22

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1 should know to set these limits.

2	And that's why a lot of these
3	people are getting contaminated or sick with
4	cancer and things like that, you know.
5	Now, the example I was going to
б	use, just as one scenario, is that at one
7	time, well, I used to work at the CMR Building
8	and I worked at TA-55 also. And when I worked
9	at TA-55, there was a team leader and a
10	project leader that were in charge of getting
11	certain tasks done, okay?
12	I won't go into all the details of
13	it, okay? But the fact was that they wanted
14	to get this job done, because they had a
15	deadline. And their mentality is we're going
16	to stick you in there and get the job done no
17	matter what happens or what conditions those
18	are and you get the job done, so we can get
19	this job done and off their paperwork or
20	whatever, you know?
21	So I was the RCT in charge. They
22	put me as the RCT in charge of that project.

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1 When I went in there, since I was the lead 2 RCT, to look over, take over this project, it 3 was done inside a tent. It was -- they built 4 a tent and all this work was going to get done 5 in there.

6 So we had to wear full respirator 7 and all the PPE that needed to be used. So I 8 went in there and I was taking readings of 9 contamination or, in other words, making sure 10 that everything was appropriate for things to 11 get -- work to go on in there.

12 So one of the things that I found 13 was there was not a proper flow rate for what 14 we needed in there to work in there. So I 15 walked back out and I stopped the job.

What happened is after I stopped the job, the team leader and the project leader were trying to make it look like I was the one that failed to do my job and because of the fact that the job -- I stopped the job, they, like I said, tried to make it look like I was the one that failed to do the job.

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1 When, yet, what they wanted is 2 just to get the job done and you get in there 3 and do it, you know? And what I'm saying with 4 all that, there is a lot more to say to it, 5 but what I don't like about it either is that 6 is one of the things.

The other thing is then after they 7 get that job done after they stick people in 8 there to get that job done, then they come 9 10 back and they give each other rewards or certificates saying that they did a good job, 11 12 vou know? And yet, what happens to the 13 worker? They never recognize the worker for what he does. 14

15 You know, he or she, whatever, you 16 know? So that's why Ι am aqain like 17 reiterating where all these people said that the whole picture is wrong and something needs 18 19 to get done. And a lot of -- my dad has a 20 So there again, you know, all these claim. people are suffering, yet, they are taking 21 years and years to make a determination with 22

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1 numbers that they don't even have.

2 So anyway, thank you for listening 3 And I appreciate your time. to me. (Applause.) 4 CHAIRMAN 5 MELIUS: Thank you. 6 Okay. One last comment and then we sort of 7 need to wrap up. We've got a Court Reporter here who has been sitting here very patiently 8 for over four hours. 9 10 MR. CORDOVAN: I'm sorry. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, that's okay. 12 MR. CORDOVAN: Rocindo Cordovan. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. MR. CORDOVAN: I failed to mention 14 a couple of things. In security, we are doing 15 16 a lot of double shifts. We are working 12, 16 17 hours, three or four times a week. So we are getting double exposure. We are going -- you 18 19 know, that's one of the things that I failed 20 to mention. The other one was the fire back in 21 22 2000. All different kinds chemicals of

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throughout the mountains and buildings and 1 stuff like that. We got exposed to stuff like 2 3 that. So just to clarify that. Thank you. 4 5 (Applause.) б CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you very much. And thank everybody here very much 7 8 _ _ (Applause.) 9 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: For making the effort in coming out and making comments. 11 12 Now, we may have some people on 13 the phone that want to make comments. Is there anybody on the phone that wants to make 14 15 comments? We should have more time tomorrow 16 night for -- I don't hear any. Okay. 17 Okay. There is nothing. We are adjourned until tomorrow morning. 18 19 (Whereupon, the above-entitled 20 matter went off the record at 7:04 p.m.) 21

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