U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

+ + + + +

ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

+ + + + +

SAVANNAH RIVER SITE WORK GROUP

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY MAY 5, 2010

+ + + + +

The Work Group convened in the Frankfurt Room of the Cincinnati Airport Marriott, 2395 Progress Drive, Hebron, Kentucky, at 9:30 a.m., Mark Griffon, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

MARK GRIFFON, Chairman BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member* JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member* PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member

NEAL R. GROSS

ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official NANCY ADAMS, NIOSH contractor*
MEL CHEW, ORAU Team
HARRY CHMELYNSKI, SC&A*
EMILY HOWELL, HHS
JENNY LIN, HHS
MIKE MAHATHY, ORAU Team
ARJUN MAKHIJANI, SC&A
STEVE MARSCHKE, SC&A
JOHN MAURO, SC&A*
ROBERT MORRIS, ORAU Team*
JIM NETON, DCAS
BILLY SMITH, ORAU Team*
TIM TAULBEE, DCAS
ROBERT WARREN, Petitioner*

*Participating via telephone

NEAL R. GROSS

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

3 4 Welcome...... Introduction of Board Members and Participants..... 5 8 Agenda....... NIOSH Presentation..... 11 Findings 1 and 2..... 71 Finding 3...... 84 86 Finding 4...... Finding 5...... 90 Findings 6 and 7..... 93 Finding 8..... 104 Finding 9...... 107 Finding 10...... 134 Finding 11...... 148 Finding 12..... 175 Finding 14..... 273 274 Findings 15 and 16...... Findings 17 and 18...... 276 Finding 19...... 278 278 Finding 20...... Finding 21..... 283 Finding 22...... 292 Finding 23...... 300 315 Finding 25......

Adjourn

NEAL R. GROSS

Petitioner Comments.....

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

4

9:34 a.m.

MR. KATZ: So good morning, and welcome everyone in the room and on the line. This is the Advisory Board on Radiation Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group. My name is Ted Katz. I'm the Designated Federal Officer for the Advisory Board, and we're just getting started here.

usual with roll We'll begin as call for roll call with the everyone on agencies and contractors. Please specify whether you have a conflict of interest issue here with the Savannah River Site, and we'll begin with Board Members in the room with the Chair.

Introduction of Board Members and

<u>Participants</u>

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Mark Griffon, no conflict on Savannah River.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Phil Schofield,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Work Group Member. No conflict on Savannah
2	River.
3	MEMBER CLAWSON: Brad Clawson,
4	Work Group Member, no conflict.
5	MR. KATZ: And then Board Members
6	on the line?
7	MS. LIN: Jim Lockey, Board
8	Member, no conflict.
9	MR. KATZ: Welcome Jim.
10	MEMBER GIBSON: Mike Gibson, Board
11	Member, no conflict.
12	MR. KATZ: Welcome Mike. Any
13	other Board Members on the line?
14	(No response.)
15	MR. KATZ: Okay. NIOSH ORAU Team
16	in the room.
17	DR. NETON: Jim Neton, NIOSH, no
18	conflict.
19	DR. TAULBEE: Tim Taulbee, NIOSH,
20	no conflict.
21	DR. CHEW: Mel Chew, ORAU Team, no

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work

NEAL R. GROSS

1	conflict.
2	MR. MAHATHY: Mike Mahathy, ORAU
3	Team, no conflict.
4	MR. KATZ: And on the line, NIOSH
5	ORAU Team?
6	MR. SMITH: Billy Smith, ORAU
7	Team, no conflict.
8	MR. MORRIS: Robert Morris, ORAU
9	Team, no conflict.
10	MR. KATZ: Thank you and welcome.
11	SC&A team in the room?
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Arjun Makhijani,
13	no conflict.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: Steve Marschke,
15	SC&A, no conflict.
16	MR. KATZ: SC&A team on the line?
17	DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A. I
18	am conflicted.
19	MR. KATZ: Okay, and now HHS and
20	other government officials or contractors in
21	the room.

MS. HOWELL: Emily Howell, HHS. 1 2 MS. LIN: Jenny Lin, HHS. 3 MR. KATZ: And then the same on 4 the line, HHS, other government officials or 5 contractors to the government? 6 MS. ADAMS: Nancy Adams, NIOSH 7 contractor. 8 MR. KATZ: Welcome, Nancy. And 9 then now there are no members of the public in 10 But on the line, any members of the the room. 11 public or petitioners who selfwant to 12 identify? 13 This Bob MR. WARREN: Warren, 14 representing Johnny Williams, one of the 15 petitioners. All 16 MR. KATZ: Welcome, Bob. 17 right then. Let remind everyone on the line, 18 please mute your phones. Use the *6 button if 19 you don't have a mute button, and when you 20 want to speak to the group, *6 again will take 21 you off of the mute.

Please do not put the phone on hold at any time. Just start back in, because the hold will disrupt the call. We have an agenda we put out. It should be on the NIOSH website and was also, I hope, distributed to participants. Mark?

Agenda

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. I'm not sure if everyone got the agenda, but I'll briefly go over it now. We are going to start the meeting with a presentation by NIOSH. There's an addendum to the SEC Evaluation Report, and Tim will start us off with that.

Then we're going to go back to the matrix that we've been working from. The emphasis will be on -- there were a number of actions that we came out of our last meeting. I think the last meeting was in January, and there were a number of action items.

We're going to focus certainly on where progress has been made on those actions,

NEAL R. GROSS

and those include primarily -- we'll go through them, all of the matrix items. But the focus, apparently where the most progress has been made, is on issue number 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 23. So we may touch on the other ones, but more focus will be on those.

certainly the addendum, Ι And think, covers issue 1 as well. I should say that. So with that in mind, and know the petitioner certainly I is on the line, you know. We certainly will have time for comments from you all, and look forward to your participating in the meeting.

I guess with that, I'm going to let Tim start it off with the presentation of this addendum to the Evaluation Report. Tim, just to clarify, this was recently posted but it's not available publicly, right?

DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.

This was just posted to the Advisory Board

Members and SC&A last night once it was

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	change.
1	approved. This has been submitted to DOE for
2	the final ABC review before public release.
3	We expect to get that back within
4	the next week or two, at which time we'll post
5	it on our website and send a copy to
6	petitioners, all of them, of this final
7	report.
8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So
9	members of the public and the petitioners
10	should be able to see this soon on the
11	website, or get a copy sent to them, right?
12	DR. TAULBEE: Right. Well the
13	petitioners will get a copy sent to them.
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
15	DR. TAULBEE: Other members of the
16	public can get
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Can get it
18	online, right. Okay.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: I guess I'm not on
20	the email list. Where are is it posted on
21	the O: drive?

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: On the $ ho_{ m I}$
2	drive.
3	DR. TAULBEE: Yes, it's under
4	Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health,
5	under Document Review, and then there's SEC
6	DR. NETON: On the AB Document
7	Review.
8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And those on
9	the line on the other Board Members, we're
10	all just finding this right now, so it's not
11	something that I didn't circulate in time. It
12	was just posted, I believe, last night or
13	yesterday some time. So if you have your
14	access to your O: drive, you might want to
15	pull it out now.
16	I might ask that Tim, if you could
17	also email the presentation that you're going
18	to do today to the Members. It might be a
19	helpful summary of it.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

NEAL R. GROSS

Sure.

Okay.

DR. TAULBEE:

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

20

21

I'll let

Tim start. Tim Taulbee.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

12

NIOSH Presentation

DR. TAULBEE: Thank you, and as Mark mentioned, this is the addendum to the SEC 103. If you recall back in December 2008, we had reserved the thorium section of the Special Exposure Cohort Evaluation Report for thorium for those early time periods, because concerned about our level of we were information and our level of knowledge as to what was happening at that time.

So we reserved it at that time, continued to do more research. So this is the summary of our additional work and research.

Just take it back to slide 20.

So instead of going through the entire ER again, what I'm going to focus on a little bit is give a brief overview of the process descriptions, particularly tailoring it to thorium, talk a little bit about the Savannah River Site data with respect to

NEAL R. GROSS

thorium, the pedigree of it, and then the feasibility of dose reconstruction. Then we'll wrap up with some conclusions here.

Next slide. Okay. So to remind you all of the Savannah River operations, the primary mission was to produce plutonium and tritium at the site. That was their main function during the Cold War, and these were materials used for nuclear weapons. Another function manufacture tritium was to reservoirs.

function Α third isotope was production, and this is where the comes into play. They produced isotopes for sources, polonium and plutonium 238, radiation sources, cobalt 60, for example, and then transplutonium isotopes such as curium 244 and californium 252.

Under these additional isotope production, one of their functions was to produce uranium 233. So to produce uranium

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

233, you irradiate thorium 232. So that part of the process of making it. So that's what I'm going to be focusing on in this particular presentation, is that thorium work.

Next slide. So the five main areas of the site are the 100 area, those are the reactors, the 200 areas, those were the separations canyons, F and H canyons. The 300 area was a fuel and target fabrication, and then 400 was heavy water production, 703 was research and development.

The reason the 300's highlighted the targets is what here is we're really talking about here. What they were manufacturing and fabricating with regards to thorium were thorium targets to be irradiated in the reactors, and then the uranium 233 will be separated from the thorium 232.

The separations for this early time period that I'm talking about did not take place at Savannah River. In later years

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

it did, in the mid-1960's and later. But in the 1950's, all of the irradiated thorium was sent to Oak Ridge National Laboratory. So there wasn't any separation in that other time period.

Once the targets were fabricated, they were in sealed cans. So there wasn't any exposure then at the reactors. So in this early time period, what we're looking at is the exposure in the 300 area.

So the time period Next slide. what we've identified during this, I think in the original petition, we indicated pre-1960. During our further research, we found that 1965, they from 1953 through were basically the same work with the metal.

1960, the reason we had cut it off initially, was the whole body counter came online, and we were expecting that there was going to be whole body count information. So

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

that was why we reserved it at that time. 16

However, what we found though is from '53 to '65, it was all thorium metal work. All of the work was very similar. So

it and expand that

evaluation time period, if you will, for this

we decided to combine

thorium work.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

In the 300 area, it was thorium metal canning. Most of this was done at Sylvania, and I'll get more into details about in a minute. In the 700 area, there was some metallography work that was going on, where they would take small samples of them slice them and do inspection between the cladding and the metal work.

As I indicated before, all of the irradiated thorium was sent off site during this particular time period. The later time period, '65 to '71, where there was more uranium 233 production, this was with thorium powder. This was a totally different

NEAL R. GROSS

operation that was being done, and we're handling it separately from an exposure standpoint, and an evaluation standpoint.

This was also a glove box operation that was done, and we've written -- we have a draft of Report 46, which will address this dose reconstruction method. We expected both these reports to come out at the same time.

It looks like the Report 46 is going to lag by about a week. So within the next few weeks, you should be seeing Report 46 as well, which will handle the second area of operation.

For the separations, which is this later time period, during the separation, the purpose wasn't to recover the thorium, it was to recover the uranium 233. Uranium 233 went through B lines, which are glove box lines.

The thorium nitrate, the first batch was actually pumped directly into the

NEAL R. GROSS

tank farms, and all of the other batches were then loaded directly into railroad cars, railroad car tankers and sent to Fernald.

So this process, I guess it will be under the Report 46, what I'm going to focus on today is the factory.

Next slide. So let's look at these pre-1965 operations. Well, in canning, what you have is you're taking a bare slug of metal, and you're sticking it in an aluminum can and then welding the end caps, and then pressure-testing it and doing other tests to make sure it's held its containerization.

So the thorium canning and uranium canning in the 300 area were very similar operations. Basically, they were identical. They also had similar work controls as well, although from documentation that we have, it looks like that they were a little more concerned about the thorium than they were the uranium.

NEAL R. GROSS

So in 1955, they dropped the maximum permissible concentration in the air down from 1 x times ten to the minus 11 to two times ten to the minus 12 microcuries per centimeter cubed. So they were taking a little more precautions with the thorium.

In addition, the Health Physics log books, if you go through and read them, they were concerned about the external dose rates coming from these thorium slugs. If they get too many of them on a cart for their inspection, they were concerned about the dose rates.

So they limited the number that an individual inspector would be working with. Then the test authorization for some of these, the canning processes, indicated that surfaces should be covered with paper and the paper discarded and the can shipped. So it does appear that the thorium was controlled a little better than what the uranium was during

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	this time period. Next slide. So let me talk
2	
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Can I ask a
4	question about the concentration limit. Go
5	back. If you can go back. Is that 1 times
6	ten to the minus eleven about the same as what
7	was being used at other sites for uranium?
8	DR. TAULBEE: I don't know about
9	other sites, but this was the limit for
10	uranium.
11	DR. NETON: I'm pretty sure that's
12	what it was.
13	DR. TAULBEE: So let me talk a
14	little about the 300 area, the time line of
15	operations starting in that area. June of
16	1951 is when construction began in the 300
17	area, and August of 1952 is when the 313
18	building, this was the main canning building

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

So this was the introduction of

NEAL R. GROSS

at Savannah River, was declared an exclusion

area.

19

20

radioactive material into the area in August 1952. They began operations a month later, effectively official operations, although there was quite a bit of shakedown going on and additional working of the equipment.

The first thorium introduction or campaign, if you will, was in January of 1953, January to March of 1953. This is really experimental type of levels, and I wouldn't -- I'm not even sure I would call it R&D at this point, because there was 320 slugs that they manufactured, and they sent that to Hanford.

The Savannah River reactors were not operational at this time yet. So dispersed grouping of 320 slugs went the end of this time period, Αt March '53 is when NBS Handbook 52, which was the first national internal exposure guidance came out, the same month as when the first radiological control procedures came out for Savannah River there in the 300 area.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

In November 1953 was the start of uranium, routine uranium bioassay program in the 300 area. So now in June 1954 is really when the first research and development work for thorium canning began at Savannah River, and at that time, what they were doing was they were experimenting between two different processes.

One of them was called the dipping method, the aluminum silicate dipping method, and the other was the hot press bonding method. Aluminum silicate dipping method was done at Savannah River, and the hot press bonding was done at Sylvania.

So during this time period, Savannah River did 1,700 thorium slugs and Sylvania did another portion, although I don't have it here on the slide, what number they did, and they were comparing the two, which one was better from a ceiling next to the edge of the can.

this really the And was phase if you will, and the reason I say that is 1,700 slugs. January 1955 to August 1955 they decided on the Sylvania process, hot press bonding. At that time, they started making 26,000 slugs. So you see a huge ramp-They tested two methods; they found the one that they liked and worked the best, it. and they went with So here's production really began in June of 1955 January 1955, sorry.

another campaign There was out here in 1957. Next slide. So let me talk a little bit about this dipping method. This is actually a photograph of the interior of the 1956. This was demonstrating canning room, the dipping method, and like I said, what you do is you take a slug, put it in an aluminum can.

You would dip it in an aluminum silicate bath and what you wanted is for the

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

aluminum silicate to go down in between the sleeve of where the thorium was and the outside of the can, just make a better heat seal, so that when you put it in a reactor, with the metal expansion you get better heat transfer across the boundary.

And so the other components of this was if you go to put the thorium slug inside the can and it doesn't fit initially, you might have to do some additional lathing. So we have some air sample data, 1954, when they were doing that, during that testing phase, some of the lathing, and we have air sample data from that.

And you would do the dipping and then you'd weld the end caps on, and then acceptance testing, pressure testing and various other tests would be conducted. So as I mentioned, in 1955, the hot press bonding method developed by Sylvania was found to be far superior. They were getting much better

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work			
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally			
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been			
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this			
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to			
change.			

acceptance testing.

The dipping method was resulting in I believe over 50 percent failures or 50 percent unacceptable slugs. So they went with the Sylvania process. At that time, SRS switched more to a finishing mode, welding the end caps on and inspecting of the slugs that Sylvania actually encapsulated or canned.

Next slide please. So if you look at the whole production process, the number of thorium slugs, and I mentioned the 320 way back here in 1953 that were done, the 1,700 that were done.

This was using the dipping method, and then here's where you started full-scale production of 26,000 done, being canned at Savannah River or not canned at Savannah River, but canned at Sylvania Electric Products and then finished at Savannah River.

What's important to look at here, if you look at the number of uranium slugs

NEAL R. GROSS

versus the thorium slugs, as to how much thorium work were they doing compared to uranium, and clearly they were doing a whole lot more uranium work, to the point of even here in 1955, only two percent of the work was actually thorium. Two percent of all of the slugs canned were thorium.

If look at later years, the highest in 1963, where about four percent. So in all of the years in doing this thorium metal work, 95 percent or greater of the work was uranium canning in that time period, using similar controls, although the thorium seems to be controlled a little better.

And so this is what got into our mode of how we were going to estimate the actual doses.

Next slide. So let me talk briefly here about the data pedigree. All of this data is --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Just one

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	question on the previous table. You show the
2	ramp-up, which I understand. But then all of
3	the sudden you have several zeroes. I mean
4	this is obviously a batch type I mean
5	DR. TAULBEE: Oh absolutely.
6	Batch type operation.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it wasn't
8	like a scale-up and then drop off. It was
9	DR. TAULBEE: No. These were
10	campaigns. These were short campaigns of we
11	need 5,200 slugs over these three months.
12	We're going to can some thorium.
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And you're
14	confident in the data? It's not that there's
15	missing reports or data? It's that actually
16	nothing happened in those years.
17	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
18	Nothing happened. In fact, we've even checked
19	the reactor production logs, and you can see
20	them being canned, being shipped to various

reactors, the number of slugs irradiated in L

versus K, and then shipped off site.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Thanks.

DR. TAULBEE: So all of the data that we've got here all came from original source, original sources. We have the thorium bioassay log book, which I mentioned during the original presentation at SRS, at the December of 2008 Board meeting.

We have uranium bioassay logs. We have more of them from '53 beyond '65, but the ones we used for this analysis were '53 through '65, uranium and thorium air sample log sheets. We also have radiation survey sheets, Health Physics log books, and then all of our process information came from those monthly reports.

You can track where the material is going and how much of it, based upon these actually weekly, monthly and quarterly reports.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Is this data

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

1	compiled somewhere that we can see? 29
2	DR. TAULBEE: All of it is in the
3	SRDB, and all of the data as well, if you look
4	at the references on the ER addendum,
5	everything is referenced. So yes, all of this
6	documentation is available.
7	DR. NETON: One, just another
8	comment. Yesterday, I don't know if you're
9	aware, there's a new version of the SRDB out
10	there.
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: Since yesterday?
12	DR. NETON: No.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: It's pretty each
14	to search now. It's much better than
15	DR. NETON: Okay. The one that
16	gives the title of the documents and
17	everything.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: The complaints are
19	gone.
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, it's much

NEAL R. GROSS

1	better. Before it was unuseable. Now it's $\overline{30}$
2	DR. TAULBEE: You can see the
3	titles of the documents.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, right. It's
5	much better than before.
6	DR. TAULBEE: Yes. So as I
7	mentioned, all of these are original source
8	term documents, handwritten. They've been in
9	the Federal Records Center probably for 50 to
10	60 years now, I guess 50 years.
11	So these from these sheets,
12	data was coded for analysis, and we'll
13	certainly provide you any of those
14	spreadsheets that you want to look at. It's
15	not a problem. Next slide. So
16	DR. MAKHIJANI: And you have those
17	in hard copy. They're not liked scanned or
18	anything?
19	DR. TAULBEE: Oh, no, no, no.
20	They are all everything is scanned.
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, okay.

DR. TAULBEE: Everything has been scanned. In fact, everything coming from Savannah River has to be scanned.

DR. MAKHIJANI: I was just wondering if you could provide a copy, if you have hard copies?

DR. TAULBEE: Oh no. Savannah River has an interesting, or different from other sites, to where they will scan everything and provide it to us. Part of the reasoning is is they have the EDWS system, which I think you're familiar with.

So they are purposely trying to make all of their documents electronic. So this gives them an excuse to scan an entire box of records.

So since the uranium and thorium canning inspections were similar, the uranium bioassay is what we're going to use to estimate and reconstruct thorium intakes. So the basing methodology is we have uranium

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

bioassay. It was recorded in units of mass per unit volume in urine, and based upon this concentration, using the ICRP models and IMBA, we can back out what the uranium mass intake was.

Here's where we assume a 1 to 1 ratio of uranium mass intake to thorium mass intake. So they're doing the same work with uranium as they are with the thorium. We have the uranium bioassay. We're backing out how much uranium they breathed in.

So assuming a 1 to 1 ratio, trying to estimate the thorium based upon that mass, not activity, and go through and calculate the thorium dose. If I were doing an epidemiologic study, this particular point right here, I'd go back to that table, be multiplying by those fractions.

Four percent for that one year, .1 percent for another year, to get what I would consider a best unbiased estimate. Now in our

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Group, has been redidentifiable informat reviewed and certificatime. The reader shounge.	viewed for ion has be ed by the	r concerns unde een redacted as Chair of the Sav	er the Privacy of the	Act (5 U.S.C The transcri Site Work C	C. § 552a) and pt, however, h Group for accu	d persona has not be hracy at th	lly en is
program,	we	can't	rule	out	that	if	<u>ar</u>

program, we can't rule out that if an individual worker, his only work was during one of those thorium campaigns, so therefore we're assigning this massing 1 to 1 ratio.

This is a very claimant-favorable assumption in doing so, considering the volume

Okay. Let me see if I DR. NETON: understand this. It wasn't clear to me when I read this the first time, and it's now becoming clear, is it's not only a 1 to 1 -we're saying the dust loading for uranium and the dust loading for thorium are going to be effectively equivalent because they're similar processes.

We're going beyond that and saying that the air concentration of thorium would have been that way the entire year --

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct.

DR. NETON: Even though 95 percent of the time or greater during that year, it

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 would have been a uranium --34 2 DR. TAULBEE: That's correct. MAKHIJANI: And you're going 3 to assign a uranium dose based on the same 4 data as well? 5 6 DR. TAULBEE: Yes. 7 MR. MARSCHKE: For the years where there was no thorium production, are you going 8 to assume zero for the thorium for those 9 10 years, I assume, or are you going to give them a dose for those years as well? 11 12 DR. TAULBEE: We're lumping it all together into bands, and you'll see that from 13 the uranium data here in just a minute. So we 14 will be assigning during that. I mean that's 15 something that we could, you know, discuss and 16 17 potentially not assign it. If this group feels that that's, 18 you know, important, we can certainly do that. 19 20 DR. NETON: If you can back up. 21 talking about double-assigning We're the

uranium and thorium? I'm not sure -- I think we would take the highest of the two intake scenarios, wouldn't we?

DR. TAULBEE: Well for one thing, we have uranium bioassay for these people. So if somebody has uranium bioassay in that time period, we're going to assign their dose to uranium based their bioassay.

DR. NETON: Right.

DR. TAULBEE: And this is estimating what's their thorium dose. So there, we're taking the coworker effectively for the uranium, to estimate what the thorium is, we'd be assigning the thorium dose.

DR. NETON: If you're using a coworker model, and this is -- I like to call this a substitute model, not a surrogate model so there's no confusion here, but if you're using the model, it seems that you would pick the -- you don't know what the person was exposed to because you have no bioassay on

Change.	
1 him.	36
2 MR. MARSCHKE: For thorium.	
DR. NETON: For thorium.	
DR. TAULBEE: We do for uranium.	
DR. NETON: Oh, I see. Yes, we	'd
6 have to work through the	
7 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. What if	we
8 have the we have a guy who has no bioassa	ıys
9 for either?	
DR. TAULBEE: Well, for eithe	er.
Then we would, in my opinion and Jim plea	se
step in, we would assign both, in my opinion	•
DR. NETON: I'm not sure.	
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: both 1	.00
percent of the time, I see here.	
DR. TAULBEE: Yes. I mean	it
seems there's sort of a logical system, but	
DR. MAURO: Whoever's speaking	ıg,
get a little closer to the microphone. T	'he
main speaker, I'm not even sure who that is,	I

can barely hear you. You know, it's very hard

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

to hear.

DR. NETON: I think this is a situation where we can sort of become a victim of our attempts to be claimant-favorable. Realistically, what Tim was talking about earlier, what you do every study, probably makes the most sense.

I mean you fractionate it based on the percentage of time. I mean you couldn't assume that the processing --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But then I see that going there too, you don't know who might have worked more in the thorium processes or whatever.

DR. NETON: Well, but realistically, though, it's related the number of slugs canned per year, and so unless there was a very large discrepancy in the processing time for a thorium slug versus a uranium slug, if you have five percent that are thorium slugs being processed, then really you can

NEAL R. GROSS

1 only get five percent of the dose. 38 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: That's а 3 population dose. So if you take the population of workers, I would agree, that you 4 5 can't -- you can't say well, you know, as Tim 6 individual said, whether an worker 7 longer with thorium than with uranium, or was more devoted to thorium production, or most of 8 9 the workers were doing uranium all the time, 10 which would have been the case anyway. 11 But Ι think this raises different question of consistency in my mind. 12 13 I mean why didn't we do this in Y-12 or Mallinckrodt? 14 15 DR. NETON: What? This model. 16 DR. MAKHIJANI: 17 Mallinckrodt, DR. NETON: didn't know the -- Mallinckrodt was because of 18 thorium 230. 19 20 DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, 230. But I 21 thought we had thorium 232, and plenty of --

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

DR. NETON: The processes were not similar. We don't really know what the process was for thorium.

DR. TAULBEE: Exactly.

DR. NETON: That was sort of an experimental process of Y-12, remember, where 300 pounds dropped on the floor. We had no monitoring. This is so very unique in the sense that these were both canning operations to can slugs for reactors. So I mean this is, I think, somewhat unique.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's definitely different.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, and Jim's got it nailed dead-on. The process is what matters, is the most important thing here. We know uranium canning and the thorium canning were the same, whereas at Y-12, what were they doing with the canning versus what were they doing with uranium.

We know now with the thorium, that they were doing the same processes for the same purpose in the same buildings. Okay.

MEMBER CLAWSON: So Tim, can I just add one. When these thorium campaigns came up, they were still doing the uranium too though?

DR. TAULBEE: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And I'm assuming that the methodology we're laying out here would only be used in the years that you have known processing, like if you weren't doing -- right.

DR. TAULBEE: Absolutely. Well that's why we made the break in 1965, was the thoria process, the powder, the whole process completely changed.

Instead of working with uranium metal now, they're working with the thorium powder, and they actually built a glove box line in order to work with that. So we're

NEAL R. GROSS

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	only applying this when they were doing the
2	exact same process.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Initially, you
4	were, if I'm recalling correctly, you were
5	going to use air concentration and bioassay
6	data for thorium. That was a suggestion
7	anyway. Am I remembering that right?
8	DR. TAULBEE: You're correct, and
9	I'll get to that here in a minute.
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, okay.
11	DR. TAULBEE: I'll get to that.
12	DR. NETON: We reviewed the data.
13	DR. TAULBEE: Oh, sorry. I was
14	trying to move this closer, because John Mauro
15	was saying he was having trouble hearing me.
16	Is it better now?
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: John, can you
18	hear Tim Taulbee?
19	DR. MAURO: It's well yes.
20	Tim, if you can get a little I can hear Jim
21	Grace and everyone else and you, Mark. But

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

1	I'm having trouble hearing Tim. 42
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. We don't
3	have a lapel, like, you know, microphone.
4	When he's standing up with his presentation.
5	That's probably why.
6	DR. MAURO: Oh, I see.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: We'll work on
8	it a little bit.
9	DR. NETON: Maybe you can just sit
LO	down and speak from the slides.
L1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
L2	DR. TAULBEE: Oh, I can do that.
L3	Sure.
L4	DR. NETON: It's good for effect,
L5	but
L6	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. I can do
L7	that. John, is this better?
L8	DR. MAURO: Oh, that's better.
L9	Thank you.
20	DR. TAULBEE: Okay, thanks. All
21	right. So the first step of that was modeling

uranium intakes. So we went through and modeled all of the years from 1953 to 1965, and you'll see that in ER addendum, and what I'm showing up here on the slide now is the uranium mass for 1955 and 1960, just to give two of the examples here.

And our modeling was we took the maximum sample per person per year. So if somebody had four bioassay samples, four uranium bioassay samples in a year, we took the largest and threw them into the coworker model.

So if they had two non-detects and then two positive detects, of the two positives we took the highest. So from 1955, what you'll see is the following distribution.

There are 486 people monitored in the 300 area for that particular year. It fits a log normal distribution quite nicely, with the geometric mean of 1.97 and a geometric standard deviation of 1.7.

NEAL R. GROSS

Now as we got into later years the radiological controls got better, because people -- all of the doses or all of the intakes started decreasing. It's very clear to see, and I'll show that in the next slide. So what we had in the second slide in 1960, we only had 58 of the 456 people that had positive bioassay in that latter time period.

So in order to fit this, we used a two distribution assumption, where there's an underlying population that will be the same as the missed dose or non-detectable population, overlaid with a detectable population. So we fit this particular alignment along this line. Which TIB is this?

DR. NETON: I was going to say.

There's a TIB. I can't remember the name of it. This is one that Tom LaBone is working on for us. I don't remember. Is that what you used? I was going to ask pathologically?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, yes. It was

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change

pathologic.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

45

DR. NETON: This is the assumption. You have underlying two, an distribution of zero exposures that would have its own normal distribution, with a log normal distribution superimposed that on distribution you'd expect from people that had no exposure.

DR. NETON: It's a TIB.

DR. TAULBEE: OTIB-0076. Okay. So when you fit all of the years of the data that we have --

DR. NETON: Let me go back. I think one thing to point out, that this is a very low intake potential situation. These are very low doses. They weren't really working directly much with the thorium metal at this point or the uranium, right? These were just cans that were used were sealed up.

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct, and most of the canning was being done at

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change

Sylvania.

DR. NETON: That's important, I keep forgetting. This is not like a lathe operation or --

DR. TAULBEE: Now in the earlier years it was, and in fact you'll see that on this particular draft right here. If you look in the 1953 down to 1956 time period, you'll see a steady decrease. There was a lot of lathing going on in those earlier years, particularly '54, '55, and you'll see that the uranium intakes were rather significant during that time period.

And but then by the time we get to about 1957, it kind of levels off. More of the actual canning is being done at Sylvania, and they were doing more of an inspection role.

Then we get to 1963, and it increases again, and I believe that this is due to the re-introduction effectively of

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Savannah River beginning to do a share, 47
2	larger fraction of the canning.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Now this is
4	thorium data or uranium data?
5	DR. TAULBEE: This is all uranium.
6	Yes, this is all uranium.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: Why would uranium
8	data follow the thorium canning production in
9	here?
10	DR. TAULBEE: Because they were
11	doing the Sylvania also canned a lot of
12	uranium for them as well, not just the
13	thorium.
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: They were doing no
15	uranium canning production at the Savannah
16	River Site?
17	DR. TAULBEE: No, they were doing
18	some, but it was a decreased role. They were
19	contracting out more of that particular work.
20	So you see that with the bioassay, in that
21	the exposures dropped during this time period.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

And this is why we feel that this is the best method for estimating the thorium, is because it would be tracking along what the uranium production is doing as far as contracting, inspection and number of slugs and that type of thing. Okay.

So, based upon those uranium mass intakes, assuming the one-to-one ratio, we calculated out the intakes of thorium. So if you look at the Type S, this is what we're proposing to assign, 1953 would be 347 picocuries per day, because the exposures were quite high due to uranium there.

So we are assuming that the thorium exposures would be quite high, doing the same process. 1954 drops to 175. '55, '56, it's an average of about 80, and then '57 to '62, it's dropped way down to about 4.7, 4.8. And then '63 to '65, it comes back up.

So this is what we're proposing to assign for the thorium intakes during this

NEAL R. GROSS

time period. Again, due to the similar operations between thorium and uranium, we feel this is a reasonable method of estimating the doses.

Similar radiological work controls. We have indications that the thorium is actually controlled a little tighter than what the uranium was.

So in order to verify this, we did look at some air sample data. How do these compare during this time period? We interviewed, actually, the person who took the air samples. He's still around, and one of the things that he indicated was that routine air samples representative of the were breathing zone of the worker.

located They were where the were standing, and they were So we felt that we could mounted on walls. look at the air sample data then and compare between the thorium air samples and the

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

uranium air samples.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

50

And so we took, it was 30 thorium air samples, 33 uranium air samples. There are literally thousands of uranium air samples that we have captured, and you'll see in the SRDB.

Mike through and extracted went the ones where there's uranium and thorium in the same buildings at the same general time periods, so that can compare the two we results.

Basic hypothesis testing, that whether the thorium mass was less than the uranium mass, and there's no statistical distributions difference between these two that we can find here, doing a standard T test and the T value is .238.

So we don't have any evidence to refute that these two operations were similar.

The air samples are showing similar mass loadings. So from that, we are using the

NEAL R. GROSS

assumption that we can use the uranium bioassay, the mass bioassay, to estimate the thorium intakes.

So now here comes to Arjun's question there of what happened to the thorium bioassay and the thorium air sample results.

Well, if you look at the thorium bioassay, none of the thorium bioassay results from 1956 to 1957 were positive, none of them.

And so, using a minimum detectable activity of .5 DPM per day, we can extrapolate to an air concentration of 34 picocuries per meter cubed, which is much greater than the maximum per square concentration by their test procedures, by the test authorization procedure and by their radiological controls in the area.

This would result in a 650 picocurie per day intake, if we were to try and use the thorium bioassay. Basically, it's showing that the air concentration would have

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	had to have been, what is that, almost $\frac{20}{52}$
2	times the maximum permissible concentration
3	before you would see anything.
4	So it really wasn't a feasible
5	method for monitoring the thorium at that time
6	period. They tried, but it just wasn't
7	sensitive enough.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: So you're saying
9	the process was that they couldn't just, they
10	couldn't see the thorium samples?
11	DR. NETON: It's a typical thorium
12	bioassay. It's a very insensitive indicator
13	of intake, worse than plutonium. Not much
14	comes out in the urine when you inhale
15	thorium. Not much comes out plutonium is
16	even worse than thorium.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: So basically you
18	have all the thorium bioassay is all less
19	than minimum detectable, detectable at .5 DPM.
20	DR. TAULBEE: Right.
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: A detection limit

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 of .5 DPM? 53 2 DR. TAULBEE: Right. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: What was 3 detection limit? I'm sorry. 4 DR. TAULBEE: .5 DPM for thorium. 5 There it is, 6 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 7 okay. Which is not DR. NETON: 8 bad detection rate. 9 10 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, right. But 650 picocuries 11 DR. TAULBEE: 12 per day, and that was what their missed dose effectively due to 13 That was was. 14 process. So if you look at the air sample data that we just did, and you look at the 15 concentration, you 16 mean mass get 17 micrograms per meter cubed. There was .7 picocuries per meter 18 cubed, which is still -- the mean is less than 19 20 the maximum permissible air concentration

value that they were using to control the

workplace at the time, why they were taking those samples, and that was at two picocuries per meter cubed.

And if you go through all of the air sample data, I think there was only -- air samples. There's only one, maybe two samples out of that 30 that were slightly above MPC, and one of them was like 2.2. I think that's the highest.

So, you know, from the air control standpoint, they were controlling it down to here below the MPC. Using the MPC then as your intake value, as to what your daily intake would be, and you get 19.2 picocuries per day. However, if you look back at the uranium mass methodology that we're proposing, '55 to '56, we're proposing 80 picocuries per day, which is much above this, significantly above this maximum permissible concentration.

You've got to remember that we're basing this on the uranium, for one, and the

NEAL R. GROSS

uranium was controlled at a much higher levels
In fact, it would be about a factor of five higher, yes, from the activity standpoint.

So, you know, we feel that this 80.4 was probably high, but reasonable from that standpoint, certainly a lot more reasonable than 650 picocuries a day for an intake.

In the central time period of '57 to '62, we know the uranium exposures were rather low. So that we're assuming the thorium exposures were rather low during that time period, and so it's significantly below what you would assign based upon the MPC.

Then in that latter time period, '63 to '65, it jumps back up a little, to where we're on about the same order of magnitude, the same scale.

And so we feel the uranium mass methodology is the best method for doing this, because it's going to track more of what we

NEAL R. GROSS

see with uranium data, since the processes were the same. We did look at thoron concentrations as well, and this is where I learned a lot during this process, I'll tell you.

Normally, when you think air sample data, you kind of assume that what's on your -- what's being collected on your filter is a much longer activity than with -- you know, you can ignore the decay while it's on -- well, during sampling.

Jim pointed out you can't, correctly so. So we took the air sample data where we had two counts at known times. We decay corrected during sample. This is the lead 212, and then decay-corrected from the stop of sampling to the start, or the first count.

This results in a multi-equation solution. This is Appendix C that we have there in the ER addendum. It goes through all

NEAL R. GROSS

of the mass, all the three equations, the

We come up with the geometric mean of 13.1 picocuries per meter cubed, and GST of 1.78 and resulting intake of 126 picocuries per eight-hour shift for thoron.

So overall, our conclusion is is that we've determined we have sufficient personal monitoring data, source term information and workplace monitoring data for thorium to allow adequate bounding of the total potential internal exposures at the site during this time period.

Consequently, NIOSH finds that it's feasible to estimate with sufficient accuracy the radiation doses resulting from internal thorium exposures received by members of the Class.

And I should have acknowledged earlier, but Mike Mahathy did the lion's share of all of this here. So thank you very much

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Mike, and Mel's team and Mel himself helped
2	out a lot. So we'll be happy to answer any
3	questions that you all have. Oh, and Billy
4	Smith, yes.
5	DR. NETON: A quick note of
6	clarification. Liz Brackett just emailed me
7	and indicated that this Report 44 that
8	actually describes the method for analyzing
9	bioassay data, which is simply a fraction less
10	than that.
11	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. You did 44?
12	DR. NETON: Oh yes, Report 44.
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Report 44.
14	DR. TAULBEE: Sorry about that.
15	DR. NETON: Yes. The OTIB-0075 is
16	the use of NOCTS data
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I don't even
18	know if we looked at the report.
19	DR. NETON: It's a good report.
20	DR. TAULBEE: Any questions?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Where is

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

1	Sylvania? 59
2	DR. TAULBEE: Where is Sylvania?
3	Where are they? Sylvania Electric Products.
4	It's one of the SEC, not SEC
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	DR. MAKHIJANI: Isn't Sylvania in
7	Long Island?
8	DR. NETON: No. They were near
9	New York City.
10	DR. CHEW: Bob would know the
11	answer. Bob? Remember, I think you looked at
12	the Sylvania. Do you remember where that was?
13	Are you on the line?
14	MR. MORRIS: Yes. This is Robert
15	Morris. Sylvania's in New York.
16	DR. CHEW: Okay.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. I had some
18	
19	DR. CHEW: Thanks Bob.
20	DR. TAULBEE: They're one of the
21	As.

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Or AWEs. 1 60 2 DR. TAULBEE: AWEs, thank you. 3 MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. I just was wondering, because I hadn't heard about that. 4 5 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: An initial question from me is why, and I think you might 6 7 way you've grouped them might the 8 answer this, but why were there no zero intake 9 because that's the question I asked 10 earlier, was, were you're going to apply this 11 methodology consistent with the production 12 numbers that you have, where you show that 13 it's very much batch-wise, and even though the 14 uranium urinalysis levels dropped off, they 15 didn't go to zero. But the production of thorium did 16 17 go to zero. So is this to account for like residual or -- ? 18 19 Effectively, TAULBEE: DR. yes, 20 reading although you know, from the test

NEAL R. GROSS

authorizations at the end of each shift, they

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
would just gather up the paper and so forth
But I think the exposure potential is very low
during that time period. If there is any
residual thorium around, sure, maybe. But the
doses they were assigning in that time period
are pretty small, .4.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Are low, yes,
right.
DR. TAULBEE: So out of
convenience in a sense, it might be easier to
just go ahead and assign it. We could go
through here with this table in the years that
there wasn't any campaign and not assign a
dose. We could certainly do that.
CITATION AND THE COLUMN TO A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. But then you'd have the opposite question, which is, wasn't there any residual material? Yes.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, exactly.

MR. MAHATHY: You've got on the thorium production, the campaign beginning in '64. When we added '65 to the count for,

NEAL R. GROSS

including renewables, then you can see your thorium added.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.

DR. TAULBEE: When you go through the log books, even after a campaign, you might find several months later where they do some surveys on the outsides of them, where they had some that were just sitting off to the side or something, and then they would move them off. So there is --

The campaigns actually the are production, the heart of the production. Ιt doesn't that sitting mean they weren't somewhere off to the side and they go through for housekeeping and, you know, let's send these all off or strip the sides something.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean, that's the other question I have, was, I did find while you were presenting, I looked for the uranium urinalysis logs, and you do have the

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work		
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally		
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been		
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this		
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to		
change.		

reference IDs in the reference list, which $\frac{1}{63}$ very helpful.

So they're easy to find on the SRDB. But I noticed they're all uranium logs, but you did mention that you at least looked at the thorium data. Are those logs on the SRDB as well and do we have references? Are they easy to search? I mean, if I looked for thorium urine logs or thorium bioassay?

MR. MAHATHY: You have the -- is given in the original.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: In the original ER document, okay. All right, all right, because those might be worth -- I'm thinking a SC&A review. I think obviously this one is going to have to go for a normal review. We just received this, so -- but if you have any preliminary questions, Arjun or Steve or John.

DR. NETON: I don't see Report 44.

I don't see a Report 44 in the report to this.

NEAL R. GROSS

So Mark, when you DR. MAKHIJANI: review this, we knew we would be going along with reviewing the 1076 and the Report 44 along with it? CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, I don't if TIB-0076 applies anymore. I think it's this Report 44. DR. TAULBEE: It's just Report 44. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, that we have to find. But yes, I would say yes. Not in a procedures review format, but you're going to have to be familiar with it to do the review, I imagine. Yes, yes. DR. MAKHIJANI: No. There won't be a separate document. Right, CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: right, right. MR. MARSCHKE: We were just given, Procedures Subcommittee, we under the

trying to look up now and see which report.

to

review.

report

just given a

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

I'm

just

Ι

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	think it might have been 44. We're just
2	trying to look and see.
3	DR. NETON: It probably was,
4	because
5	DR. TAULBEE: Here it is.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: I'm trying to
7	I don't remember
8	DR. NETON: If you're talking
9	it's in our it's on our K: drive. I don't
LO	know that
11	(Simultaneous speaking.)
L2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: One person at a
L3	time, please. I'm going to help out the
L4	DR. NETON: You got that right off
L5	the O: drive.
L6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Actually, I got
L7	it off my hard drive.
L8	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, I mean
L9	there's no hurry. If you could put it in that
20	I don't see it in the
21	MR. MARSCHKE: It's available

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

NEAL R. GROSS

1	someplace, Arjun. 66
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: Actually, I've gone
4	back to the Subcommittee, the Procedures
5	Subcommittee meeting minutes that were held
6	back in March. We were assigned the review of
7	Report 44, and I believe John Mauro has
8	assigned that to Joyce, to take a look at.
9	DR. NETON: It's definitely in our
LO	list of documents on our drive.
L1	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay, yes. No
L2	problem. I just wanted
L3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. It's
L4	there somewhere.
L5	DR. NETON: So that's nice timing
L6	actually. That works out well.
L7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So do you have
L8	any John, this is open to you too, any
L9	preliminary thoughts, comments or
20	DR. MAURO: No, nothing to offer.

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

21

Okay.

DR. MAKHIJANI: I think my biggest dilemma here is I think there's a -- I still think that it's worthwhile to look at the consistency question, because we've gone through a lot of situations where we had uranium and thorium.

And I understand the logic that Jim and Tim were talking about, that we know the process here. But I think it is worthwhile thinking about the consistency, not having usable thorium data and, also, I guess we've talked a lot in other contexts about the reasonableness of a bounding dose, and that kind of --

If you have orders of magnitudes lower production, a population dose at least might be orders of magnitude lower. And then, how is it reasonable to assign a dose that's basically a population dose that's two orders of magnitude greater than what your best estimate is?

DR. NETON: You see, that's why $_{68}$ don't quite understand why you couldn't apportion it based on production.

DR. MAKHIJANI: I don't think you can apportion it based on production.

DR. NETON: Because it's а of -- if it takes percentage X amount seconds to process one slug, and you have that many slugs to produce, then it seems logical that you could only spend four percent of your time processing thorium slugs, right? that's --

Right, CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: and you're assuming the work force stays consistent for that whole that's the I mean, what if some, what if 20 assumption. specifically people were brought in thorium processing for a couple of years or whatever?

DR. NETON: Right. But my point is though, if it's x amount of time per unit

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

slug production, then it's proportionate. If you have a million widgets made and 50,000 of those widgets are of one flavor and 950,000 the other, your dose can't -- your dose should be proportionate to the number of widgets made in that category.

DR. MAKHIJANI: The dose -- the population dose to the workers will be proportionate. So I agree with Tim on that, that if you're trying to do an approximate approach to an epidemiological study for that group of workers, you'd assign it proportional to the production.

But the individual dose certainly, and we have argued this in other contexts, that you could have a very small production. You can take here, right here in Ohio, if you look at the records of that no records field, where you look at the production conditions in the uranium subcontract that was given by Fernald to a small shop near Oxford, I doubt,

NEAL R. GROSS

I doubt that you could say that -- you know they only produced about 200 tons in that shop, if I'm remembering correctly. But I doubt that you could say that you could make it proportional.

DR. NETON: But this is one process facility using the same equipment, the same process, see, that's what I'm saying. So that if, you know, if you process -- let's say you process 100 of something in a year and that took you all year to do that, and I only did ten of these in that particular year, it would seem to me that they'd only occupy ten percent of your time collectively.

MR. MARSCHKE: I agree basically with -- I go kind of in the middle ground, I think, because you've either got to spend all your time processing -- there could be one guy processing all 50,000 thorium slugs.

DR. NETON: Right, but it wouldn't have taken him --

NEAL R. GROSS

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It wouldn't
2	have taken him a full year.
3	DR. NETON: That's my point.
4	MR. MARSCHKE: But he would have
5	however long it took him to do it, I mean
6	he would have he could have spent the whole
7	year processing thorium slugs. But then he's
8	not going to have any uranium exposure. So
9	he's
LO	DR. NETON: No, no, no. But see
L1	my point is, why would it take him an entire
L2	year to process 1,726 thorium slugs, when they
L3	could do 500,000 uranium slugs in one year?
L4	MR. MARSCHKE: Well, there's a lot
L5	more guys doing the 5,000.
L6	DR. NETON: workforce assigned
L7	to it.
L8	MEMBER CLAWSON: That's how they
L9	get
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
21	DR MAKHTJANT: So it seems to me

that that's a pretty important question. 72 DR. NETON: I agree.

DR. MAKHIJANI: And that's the biggest question. Those are the two big questions that are in my mind.

DR. NETON: I think what -- is the thorium exposure can be controlled and very low. Somehow, I think, within this analysis, there is a bounding mechanism. I do agree with you, Arjun.

It's sort of -- I'm not comfortable with double assignment of dose because it's just illogical. It's hard to say if you give people a 100 percent of each.

DR. TAULBEE: But, as Mark pointed out, then if you don't, then what about the residual source?

DR. NETON: Well, I think we need to talk about this. But I think what Tim's done here is a very nice analysis that clearly demonstrates what happened and what the

NEAL R. GROSS

exposure conditions were.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean, I think the other thing that I'm curious about is the -- and I'm sure you have, from health and safety reports and interviews, I think, is your basis for this claim, that the air sampling data, where it's actually BZA, even though it says --

DR. TAULBEE: Pseudo-BZA.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Pseudo-BZA, right, right, right. I think that might be worth looking at. It might even be important in the thoron aspect of it, all right. I assume they're also assumed to be BZA? It's the same sample.

DR. TAULBEE: Right, yes. It's the same sample almost. If you look at the air sample logsheets you'll see they'll have the time on, the sample on, sample off and then the time of the first counts and the time of the second count. All of that's there on a

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
single air sample logsheet. 74
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. But
anyway, I think yes. So this will go
through SC&A review and possibly more
discussion.
DR. TAULBEE: Or a discussion
paper on this or something like that.
Findings 1 and 2
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, yes.
Right, right, right. And I'll add this. I
think this really belongs on that issue 1.
DR. TAULBEE: Oh, it is issue 1.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: This is totally issue 1, and there's no other changes in the addendum that we -- it's all on the thorium, right?

DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. All right. So with that, why don't we move on to the matrix, and at least go back to our initial matrix.

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. TAULBEE: Yes. 75
MEMBER CLAWSON: What?
DR. TAULBEE: Thorium nitrate.
MEMBER CLAWSON: Thorium nitrate.
DR. TAULBEE: Yes, and in fact,
this kind of gets to the issue 2 that we have
unearthed.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. Well, let
me just read and this, I think, is going to
change, now, a finding. We had finding 1 and
2 kind of together, or issue 1 or 2, whatever
we're calling them.
DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, Mark, I
think issue 1 will now change from 3/19/60 to
up to 1965.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Five, right.
DR. MAKHIJANI: Right, Tim?
DR. TAULBEE: That's correct.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And then issue
2 will cover '65 and beyond, is that correct?
DR. TAULBEE: Through '71.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. But this also says that NIOSH is completing its White Paper on thorium. It will use air concentration data only. I think that's all -

DR. TAULBEE: That's issue 2.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So this might be relevant for issue 2, okay, all right.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So why don't we just give an update -- maybe just give an update on issue 2.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. We can certainly do so. This is looking at the -- it's currently labeled as post-1960 thorium, but it's really post-1965 thorium. This is where the thoria work was being conducted, and it really started in 1964 with their initial developments.

And here's where we have a report

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

coming out. It's going to be Report 46. currently being reviewed and we do expect it to be at least sent to DOE within the next so, and then obviously afterwards, send it out here to the Board, you'll probably want SC&A to look at that as well. choice, from that But that's your standpoint.

What we've done in report what I mentioned earlier was that starting in 1965, with the thoria powder, the process can't this changed. So we use uranium Instead of bioassay report. working with uranium metal, you're working with thorium powder.

So, powders are much more difficult to control in the workplace. So Savannah River built a glove box line to handle the thoria powder, and we have pictures of that in the report.

I believe it was attached to a

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

HEPA filtration system before it went out the building exhaust ventilation. There are pictures of it coming directly off the glove box line into the HEPA filter.

And so, all of this work of canning the thorium, they would take the thoria powder, they would compact it within the glove box. It would then look like a slug. There's some pictures of that.

They would then put it inside the can and then they would weld the can there all within inside the glove box line, take it out, and then they would do their other acceptance testing after it was already canned and welded.

And so, during this time period, we have thorium air sample data in that room with the glove box line. This individual who took those samples is the one that indicated that the position, the air sampler there, next to the glove box line where the people were,

where the workers were working during this process.

And so, due to that, the secondary process, that's where we're proposing to use the air sample data in order to estimate doses during this time period. We do have indication that they used whole body counts as a confirmatory check.

If you would go through the monthly reports, they'll indicate that they sent, you know, ten people this month to the whole body counter for counting, to check for thorium assimilation.

In interviews -- and, Mel, please jump in, you're the one who talked to the individual -- this process was a very small operation. So in total, there was only 15 to 20 people total that were working along this thoria powder line, where they were making these slugs.

So sending ten people or so per

NEAL R. GROSS

month into the whole body counter seems pretty reasonable. They never thorium saw any assimilations. That's mentioned monthly reports. But, based the upon detection levels and the MPCs that they were using, what we see in the air samples, you wouldn't assimilations, expect to see any because the air samples are actually below the MPC.

I think the geometric mean is .8 or .08. So, it's only eight percent of the MPC is what we see from all the air sample data. So in other words the glove box line was doing what it was supposed to be doing, and controlling it fairly well.

Which takes us up to the end of the production time period, the 1969 time frame, and then the facility was D&D'd. And we have smear data during that D&D process. So by 1971, all of the thorium operations were pretty much gone from the facility.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So this covers '65 to '71, right?

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, and this is going to be -- you're still going to provide a White Paper on this?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Not an addendum. It will be just a White Paper.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, a report actually, and the reason why it's not part of the addendum was back during the time when we proposed or gave the original SEC Evaluation Report, we thought we'd be able to use whole body count data during that time period.

So we felt we could reconstruct the doses. We knew they had conducted whole body counts. We didn't have the data at the time, but we felt that we could use that to do it. As it turns out, finding that whole body count data has proved very, very difficult.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

At Savannah River, all of the whole body count data are in the individual files. So the only way to find those ten or so people would be to go through all 50-60 thousand records, individual records at Savannah River, searching all of the whole body counts, to try and find those.

So we didn't consider that to be feasible and we had this, all of this air sample data. So that's what we propose to So that's where we're at with this. Ι do expect to send out that report next week to DOE for the final ABC review, and then once that comes back, we'll post it there to the --CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Did you find any accidents, incidents on the glove box line, reports of things like abnormal --

DR. TAULBEE: There were a few -
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Because you're
saying the glove box line was doing what it

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

supposed to do. But I would expect over that time period --

DR. TAULBEE: There few were find occasions where they would some contamination, and they would go back in. You can see that in the survey log sheets. But sporadic really, they're very and looked at most of the --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And nothing enough to be picked up on the whole body counter, obviously?

DR. TAULBEE: No.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, right.

TAULBEE: I can only think of maybe that noteworthy. one, two were Noteworthy in that, you know, it was Health Physics technician saying you know, we need to wipe down this area. So that's -- and that that entire six-year over I believe one of them was during D&D, but I'm not sure it was.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I don't Okay. think we have to go into this. I just put on "remains an NIOSH action item," and did you have an update on the possible time frame of when we get this report? It's in review now with DOE -- or no? It's in review DR. TAULBEE: No. with us. I expect it to be approved later this week, early next week, and then, at that point, we'll send it to DOE and they have two weeks to review it. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it should be available by June time frame or something --DR. TAULBEE: Yes. Easily before June. Probably at the end of your next Board meeting or shortly afterwards. Mark, did you want DR. MAKHIJANI: us to combine these two thorium reviews into one White Paper? Ι it CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: quess doesn't -- I would say keep them separate, but

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 yes. 85 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: Keep them separate? 3 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 4 5 DR. TAULBEE: And because the processes are totally different. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: They're very different, yes, yes. 8 9 MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Where was 10 this glove box line at? DR. TAULBEE: 313 M. 11 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: So it kind of replaced the other process? 13 I'm not that familiar with the building there. 14 What I'm getting at is with the small personnel like 15 that, they could be pulling people off other 16 lines to submit this line. So when you start 17 getting into vacation and whatever else like 18 19 that, we see it quite often when they have

NEAL R. GROSS

small, when they say we've got a small group.

They're usually pulled from another uranium

20

line or whatever else like that. I'm just -86

DR. TAULBEE: It was all confined to one room. So yes, could they have pulled from others? I suppose probably they did, although I think it's also important to, and let me pull this back up here, the previous presentation again.

No, that was thorium metal. Never mind. I'm sorry. Yes. I'm not sure what --

No, that was thorium metal. Never mind, I'm sorry. Yes. I'm not sure what -- in the report, we have the production, don't we? So there's the production of a table, or not table but a graph.

MR. MAHATHY: You mean 46?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, in 46. There's a graph that shows it.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, just keep in mind a lot of times like that --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Can everybody just make sure we're speaking up? I know those on the phone are probably having trouble hearing.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. I just want to make sure that we look at, you know, I'm sure we've only got supposedly ten people there. We don't have all the data in there, but usually, on a process like this, I'll end up pulling people in from other places and they go back and forth.

We need to kind of be thinking about how we would handle that, especially if they said, oh yes, I was a part of this or something like that.

MR. MAHATHY: We actually do build that in the ER addendum. The ER addendum was the outcome proposals of all the people who worked --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So this is a remaining action item. I don't know that we have to do it now.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'd rather save the in-depth discussion for when we have the

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

White Papers.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay.

Finding 3

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Moving on to Finding 3, I also think you don't have much of an update here, but just give us kind of a status and --

DR. TAULBEE: Sure.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: This is the recycled uranium?

DR. TAULBEE: Recycled uranium, yes. We are revising the TBD, and let me just say that some of these issues, you know, as Jim said, we have a draft report here that we have not released to you all, that I'm working off of. We need to review it a little bit more before we release it to you.

But this provides some of the data as to what we're proposing to -- how we're proposing to revise the TBD in order to address this issue. And so we've got some

NEAL R. GROSS

revised numbers here that we'll be putting in there, and I plan on putting out this report also, some time in the near future once we can get that reviewed, to you all, which would document our responses here.

I know you're updating your matrix as we speak here, but this would provide some written responses to some of the things that I'm saying here today.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.

DR. MAKHIJANI: So what's the form of those responses, Tim? Would that be a paper that you're still not getting the TBD, did you say?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes. But we will be providing that data that we'll be updating the TBD with, in what I would call a kind of response and status report to you all, so that you'll have something to review basically, instead of just saying we're going to do this in the TBD.

You'll see what it is we're going to put into the TBD. Does that make sense? We've been focusing on thorium a lot for the past several months.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Let's --

MR. KATZ: What was the time frame of that? Sorry. Roughly.

DR. TAULBEE: Roughly a month. I mean some of it depends upon, you know, Jim's availability and we've got a Board meeting coming up, so he's swamped.

MR. KATZ: Sure. Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.

Let's move on to finding 4.

Finding 4

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. This covering the spontaneous fission, and this was a question that you had asked, Arjun, at the last meeting, does the ICRP models was in fact, consider neutrons, and, it We've gone through and found that ICRP

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Publication 68 does consider neutrons and
2	fission fragments and prompt gammas, et
3	cetera, from the spontaneous fission of
4	californium-252.
5	So again, we'll put that into this
6	interim issues report to you all documenting
7	it. But we have, we've gone through and
8	researched and found that it does in fact
9	include that.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Arjun, do you
11	have a question?
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, as I had
13	mentioned before, I discussed this with Joyce,
14	I was unable to find an answer to this
15	question, so I'm glad to you asked and tried
16	to look at it.
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right. I
18	mean you might want to look at it, I think,
19	and examine it too.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: Because when I

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

corresponded with Joyce about it, there was

	change.
1	some question about how could it be done
2	whatever's being done. So I'd like to
3	correspond with Joyce about this
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is there
5	anything in writing beyond yes, it's in ICRP
6	68?
7	DR. TAULBEE: Oh, yes. We have a
8	paragraph discussing it.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So these are
10	the things that okay. You can provide those
11	afterwards, and I'll integrate
12	DR. TAULBEE: Well, that's going
13	to be I was planning to put all this as
14	part of our issues response within the next
15	month.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So that
17	one's not complete?
18	DR. TAULBEE: No, it's complete.
19	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's ready to
20	go; you've just got to pull it all together.
21	Okay, all right.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

Internally, before 1 DR. TAULBEE: 2 we turn it over. So there will be -DR. MAKHIJANI: 3 - there is one issues response document? 4 5 DR. TAULBEE: Yes. 6 DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. 7 DR. TAULBEE: One issues response I think that's more efficient than 8 document. 9 having 25 issues response document. And then 10 the next, maybe the next Board meeting or the next Work Group meeting we can go through it 11 and cross some of the issues off, and this 12 one's been addressed. 13 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean, I would 14 -- I think it might be worthwhile just letting 15 Joyce know the nature of the response, and 16 17 maybe she can at least begin to look into this. 18 Basically, on this 19 DR. MAKHIJANI: 20 point, the response is that it's in the ICRP

NEAL R. GROSS

68?

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. 94
2	DR. TAULBEE: That's correct.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. So I will
4	talk to Joyce about that.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, okay. All
6	right. I'm going to ask if we're going to
7	take just a quick like ten minute, come back
8	at 11:00 a.m., break, and continue on the
9	matrix?
LO	MR. KATZ: For everyone on the
11	phone, we'll start back up at 11.
L2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Thanks.
L3	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
L4	matter went off the record at 10:49 a.m., and
L5	resumed at 11:05 a.m.)
L6	MR. KATZ: So we're reconvening
L7	after a short break. This is Savannah River
L8	Site Work Group, Advisory Board On Radiation
L9	Worker Health, and off we go.
20	Finding 5

NEAL R. GROSS

GRIFFON:

CHAIRMAN

21

right.

All

We're continuing to go through the matrix. §6 we're on finding number 5, and I'm going to go through these, like I said, sequentially, even though they may not be very significant updates.

But we'll go through them sequentially, just for the sake of completion. Finding 5, Tim, the status?

DR. TAULBEE: Sure. This is the neptunium coworker model, and this is all the Well, not all of them, but coworker models. give a just brief update on to all the coworker models, we're still working on them, and the actual due date, I think I had told you back in January, was going to be some time in June.

That has now been pushed out to August, as to when we would be receiving them, and I'll explain a little bit as to why that has happened.

One of the major things has to do

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

with meeting the June 1st goal of processing dose reconstructions. So less people have been available to work on that in the past several months. The other issue actually comes up with neptunium-237 and with the mixed fission products.

The initial drafts of those coworker models, they found that there was not sufficient data in order to actually develop a coworker model. So what we've done or had to do is go back to the NOCTS data set and, instead of just looking at urinalysis data, we're now looking at the whole body count data as well.

So that is what is currently being included from neptunium-237, and from mixed fission products, and I'll get into that more on the next issue. So currently, there's more data being coded to supplement those uranium, or not uranium, the urinalysis, the neptunium urinalysis data, using the whole body count

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

data.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

And so the actual expected date for the coding to be finished is not until the end of June time frame, probably the middle of July is when that will actually be completed. That's when the analysis will begin on that particular issue.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Full analysis?

DR. The TAULBEE: Yes. data coding is estimated to take about three and this was started the first of months, So all of April, May, June. April. anticipating a couple of weeks of delay, just because it happens. So the analysis will probably mid-June mid-July, or I'm sorry. Mid-July.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'm sorry.

This response applies to neptunium, but you said also --

DR. TAULBEE: Mixed fission products fall into the same --

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Which is issue

DR. TAULBEE: Issue 6 and 7.

Findings 6 and 7

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And seven is the activation? Yes, 6 and 7?

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct, and but there is a little bit more of an update. We have a longer discussion on 6 and 7 last time, and you asked some additional questions. Those we are prepared to answer.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. I want to ask, not to bring the temperature up in this meeting, but when you did the initial ER report, refresh my memory. What did NIOSH, what is NIOSH's -- I haven't found it right now -- what was NIOSH's position on the neptunium coworker model?

DR. TAULBEE: We had -- we had indicated that we had sufficient urinalysis data. But what we were doing is looking at

NEAL R. GROSS

the total number of data points. We were not looking at breaking it down by --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But this is part and parcel to the entire regulatory process. I mean, we've always gone back to the reg and said well, NIOSH has to -- the timeliness issue. NIOSH has to, in the time frame set out in the regulations, determine that they have sufficient data available to do dose reconstruction.

We've pushed back with the Advisory Board process and said that we want to, you know, basically show me the money, you know, see the data, see how you're going to do it. And the delay has always been sort of put on the Advisory Board, because NIOSH met their time frame.

In this case, I would argue that NIOSH didn't meet their time frame. They said they could do a urinalysis coworker model because you had the data. Now you're coming

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	back and saying oh, we looked a little harder 100
2	and we realized we don't really have the data.
3	So is there a timeliness issue
4	here? I mean I
5	DR. TAULBEE: I would challenge
6	your, that we don't have the data, because we
7	do. It's all in-house and it's all been in-
8	house.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But you just
10	said the data was we found part of the
11	delay was based on the fact that there was not
12	sufficient urinalysis data. You said it was -
13	- the thorium model was going to be based on
14	urinalysis data.
15	DR. TAULBEE: Yes, that had
16	already been coded, okay. Now all we are
17	doing is going through the individual claim
18	files that we have, and we're coding the whole
19	body count data. So we've had this data
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But that's not

urinalysis data.

DR. TAULBEE: No, it's not 1 that's all. I'm not trying to make this overly contentious, but I know from our side, where we sit, the public is constantly on us about the timeliness question, and rightly so.

I mean, you know, and a lot of the delays are our process. I understand that. But I, you know, I'm just pointing that out to -- I mean, I think you might have to answer at a full Board meeting, if this kind of thing comes up. I think we, you know, we should, you know, okay.

DR. I'm little MAKHIJANI: а confused about this, because you know, this may come up when we discuss our review of TIB-0075 and construction worker or nonconstruction worker. But, if memory serves me right, in the Evaluation Report you said you had coded all claimant data, and then -- I think it does that in the Evaluation say Report.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

And then so we proceeded on that basis to do our review, and then actually we didn't check whether it was all claimant data or not. We just assumed it was.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Ι didn't thought the coded part, but Ι remembered that it urinalysis-based was а coworker model assignment. All right. don't want to harp on that. I just thought that it was worth pointing out, and it is an issue often brought before us at the full Board meetings.

DR. TAULBEE: And I understand that point. So it's just -- you know, let me just clarify. The only thing that I was concerned with what you had said was that it made it sound like we had gone and gotten more data, and we hadn't. We were just mining our files a little better and --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Anyway, so we have the estimated time frames anyway on

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

the completion of this, June and then August for the -- probably back to us, August is a likely time frame?

DR. TAULBEE: Most likely, yes.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right, and so, Arjun, unless you, and I don't think there's much to comment on at this point. Let's move on to 6 and 7. Similar responses, but there's a little more story to tell. Is that what you're saying?

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct. It's the same issue. Well, with mixed fission products, it's really the inverse of what we see traditionally, and that is all urinalysis data prior to 1965 can be used for a coworker model. The data after 1965 can't be.

What happened was they changed their reporting detection limit, because they started relying on the whole body counter more for confirmation that assimilations were not happening, because it was more sensitive than

the urinalysis. So -- actually, it was $\frac{1}{10}$ more sensitive than the urinalysis; I shouldn't say that. It was more convenient, easier to do.

starting in 1965, they raised their threshold what was for actually reporting the mixed fission products. went through and started developing coworker model. We can go all the way up to 1965, at which point now the doses jump up tremendously high, due to this artificial reporting limit that they had for urinalysis.

So this is where we actually started to go back to the whole body count data, because we could drop the sensitivity back down to around the order of where the previous, pre-1965 data was. While we were there, we said, let's get the neptunium data at the same time.

So they're actually interrelated, 5 and 6, from a coding standpoint, even though

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

the coworker model is totally different. 1850 this is a case where we started to develop the coworker models. We set off the urinalysis. We ran into this higher detection limit, and so now we're looking at the whole body count data to bring it down to something that's more reasonable.

So that's the status of where we're at with that one, although during the discussion that we had, I believe it was Arjun or maybe it was you, Mark, indicated how will we know the mixed fission product, the mix, that we use in the TBD is claimant-favorable.

And we didn't know that. So part of what we've done over the past four months is we went back and compared the ratios of mixed fission products that are in the Savannah River Site TBD, to what is in OTIB-0054, which is a very rigorous analysis of fuel decay times and different steps of the process.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

And we found that the ratios that are in the Technical Basis Document, Site Profile currently, are more claimant-favorable than what's in OTIB-0054.

However, we kind of ran into a dilemma here of OTIB-0054 we considered to be more rigorous, more scientifically based and bounded. Savannah River Site TBD was the first TBD ever written that we tried, so we built in a lot of conservative assumptions.

So we feel OTIB-0054 is a better representation of what that mix should be. So we plan on updating Savannah River Site TBD to be consistent with OTIB-0054. Does that make sense to everybody?

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. I'm just trying to keep my notes up to date.

DR. TAULBEE: Sure, sure, sure.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Arjun, do you have any follow-up on that?

DR. MAKHIJANI: I don't think I

NEAL R. GROSS

followed your, 1965 transition thing, but $_{1}$ we can just wait until we see the piece of paper first. We're not going to do anything.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So you're going to -- out of this we're expecting really two things, the coworker models, but also in your report with all your responses, you'll have a section on this, discussing the choice of -- or that it's a claimant-favorable approach, right?

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct. That discussion of the mix will be in this issues report that we have. And then in the coworker model, we'll go through the discussion that I think Arjun was asking for, of why the transition from urinalysis data to the whole body count data, due to the higher detection limit.

DR. MAKHIJANI: No, I understood why they made the transition, but I don't think I got how you're making the adjustments,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	because the MDA is so high. But we'll just
2	look at the paperwork and then try to figure
3	it out, rather than hash it out verbally.
4	Sometimes we just need to look at the paper.
5	DR. TAULBEE: Okay.
6	DR. MAKHIJANI: I'm okay with it,
7	yes.
8	DR. TAULBEE: So that's really
9	where we're at then with the issue 6 and 7. I
10	just wanted to give you that update, that
11	there is more data coding going on and we did
12	look at your question as far as the fission
13	product mix.
14	And there is a White Paper coming
15	out about that comparison of the fission
16	product mix.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, okay.
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So that's in
19	addition to the issues report?
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: Is that separately
21	from this?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

DR. TAULBEE: If you want $_{1\dot{0}\dot{5}}$ separate, we can do that or we could run it with other issues. It's up to you all.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: However you want to provide it, you know. If it makes sense to roll it in, that's fine. If you think it's something that's going to overlap on other sites or whatever, it may be good to separate it --

DR. TAULBEE: No. Savannah River-specific.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Savannah Riverspecific?

DR. TAULBEE: We'll include this as an appendix to this issues report then.

That would be done --

Finding 8

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. If there's no further comments, issue 8. We can move on to finding or issue 8, whatever works for you.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

DR. TAULBEE: This is one where we're still working, as far as the --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Which one is this? It's the coworker model --

DR. TAULBEE: Of polonium 210.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Polonium 210.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, and this is a very small operation. It was done in the 700 area, and so the bioassay is going to be very limited. However, also, so is the exposure time period and the number of people.

Most of the polonium 210 that was made at the site was shipped directly to Mound.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Mound.

DR. TAULBEE: And so this was one or two small projects that we do some, have documentation that they did some -- they have a single glove box set up in one room in the 700 building, where worked they the polonium.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: How are ¥ρμ going to determine who worked on this process? That's always been a question on these kind of things, you know. Well, from it being TAULBEE: a coworker standpoint, that's the whole reason we're developing this. I quess I'm not convinced that everybody who worked on it was actually -- actually has bioassays. So we're not sure. then if CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But everybody doesn't have bioassay and

you started playing the polonium doses across the site, I think you get into some rough places.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes. We certainly should not be applying these across the whole site.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. So how do you know --

DR. TAULBEE: The way I -- unless the largest bound I would see would be the 700

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	area, because we can identify them, those
2	people based upon TLD badge, of being in the
3	area. This operation was early 1967. So it's
4	one year.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Sixty fifty
6	
7	DR. TAULBEE: '67.
8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: '67.
9	DR. TAULBEE: Yes. So it's
10	really, really small.
11	Finding 9
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, and then
13	Finding 9, just to go through these
14	sequentially.
15	DR. TAULBEE: Finding 9 is where
16	we'd like to discuss a little more of the
17	OTIB-0075 type of issues, because that's where
18	this has kind of come up for us.
19	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
20	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. And so what
21	we've done is the tritium coworker model we

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

went through and developed, and once it was developed, we went through and separated out construction trades workers versus non-construction trades workers and compared them, especially against the OTIB-0070 or SC&A's review of OTIB-0075.

And so what we did was, we took the tritium urinalysis, the bioassay data from '54 to 1990 and converted it to annual doses for each of the claimants. We stratified it, based upon construction trades and non-construction trades. We did not include zeroes in our data set.

And from that point, and again we were using the one sample or the highest -- well, actually these weren't the highest sample. They were total dose for the year for each person.

What we found is that of the 37 years we compared, 20 of them we don't see any difference between construction trades workers

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
and non-construction trades workers, 20 of the
37.
For the 17 where there is a
statistical difference between the two, the
construction trades workers were always lower.
So this is kind of the opposite of what SC&A
has found in their OTIB-0075, yes, for
tritium. And that's why I wanted to bring
this up here and try and open some dialogue
here.
We've had a couple of
statisticians look at this already, and we've
got a third one, Daniel, who's currently
working on this for us.
But it's causing us some concern
in that SC&A has an analysis that's showing
construction trades workers are more heavily

exposed for tritium, and we're showing the opposite.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Did you parse it by area or job type?

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. TAULBEE: 1 No. 115 That's what -- I 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: 3 whole analysis in the OTIB-0075 mean our 4 review was that you have to parse it by job 5 type and area, otherwise you won't catch the 6 differences. So I think --7 DR. if TAULBEE: But you're 8 looking --9 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- to compare --10 at this stage, just going on what you have 11 said, to respond to what you're doing 12 apples and oranges because our whole approach 13 to review of OTIB-0075 was to see why it would 14 apply in here, which is what you've done, and 15 then to see whether there were certain job 16 in certain construction types and areas 17 workers were more exposed. Where's our tritium? I think it's the last section. 18 19 Well, I guess here's DR. TAULBEE: 20

one of the concerns our statisticians have all voiced of that stratification of, you know,

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

what is the basis of the stratification in kind of the first place?

You know, and I noticed in your stratification you've got all the reactors individually separated. All the reactors were heavy water reactors; they were all operated similarly. Why should those be broken out separately versus all combined?

So there's concern about too much stratification is where they're -- at least our statistician's concern is, that could be causing some of this difference. You know, in my mind, from thinking of the Savannah River Site, stratifying, really the only stratification that makes sense to me, based upon location, is the canyon area, the 200 areas, versus the reactors.

Those processes are different, and so that would be really the only location stratification I would even look at, at least in my mind, and then if you look at

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

construction trades workers altogether versus non-construction trades workers.

So I guess I wanted to know, why did you stratify across all the actors?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, I think it would be better to see something in writing, because -- I don't know. Harry, are you on the phone, on the line?

MR. CHMELYNSKI: Yes, I am.

DR. MAKHIJANI: You know, I think that all argue you can put together but Ι reactors or not, think stratification, we found, was necessary, and Steve and Harry -- Steve compiled the data and did the initial compilation, and Harry did the statistical analysis. So I'll let them give you a preliminary response.

But, overall, I really prefer to see your statistical analysis in writing, because these are pretty complex topics. My gut response is, if you haven't batched it

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

even, you could lump all the reactors together and the reprocessing areas together. But if there's no parsing by area, you can't really compare the two analyses. I mean that's my initial response. Harry?

MR. CHMELYNSKI: Yes. I think our conclusion agreed with their conclusion, in terms of the all-worker, all-area analysis that yes, we agree that it's been demonstrated they are comparable, and the question then becomes, is that the appropriate level of detail to work at.

In terms of the specific breakdown we used, I have to refer that to Steve, as to why he picked the areas he did in our tables.

MR. MARSCHKE: That's pretty simple. I mean we just picked those areas, because those areas were ones where we had data for in the data files that we used, and that's another question I guess we wanted to talk somewhat with NIOSH about.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

When we started this analysis probably over a year ago, the first thing we did was we went to the O: drive and when the O: drive was still on the -- was still the ORAU O: drive, and we found a couple of data files that were available that looked to be the appropriate data files.

And we downloaded those data files and that forms the basis of all the subsequent analysis. Recently, discussions that we've had, including the Work Group meeting back in January, has led me to believe that NIOSH has a much more extensive NOCTS database than what it is we used in our analysis.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So I guess that's a preliminary thing. We want to make sure we're working with the same data, yes.

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. That definitely could cause a difference in the results. Now when we were getting ready to release this, one of the things I did was I

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

went back to the O: drive, to the folder where I got the files, and checked to make sure, to see whether or not they had been updated, and they had not been updated, so we did not make any changes.

But again, discussions that have been going on recently, leads me to believe that there is more NOCTS data out there than what we have included in our analysis.

DR. TAULBEE: I'm not sure that there is, but we will certainly check that. I have one question I wanted to ask you all is I know, Arjun, you posted a couple of -- or several spreadsheets just last week. Are those the analysis files that you're talking about Steve?

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. The statisticians will work from those.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And I was just going to ask. Maybe we can ask NIOSH to do

NEAL R. GROSS

1 the same, if you can provide your analysis files on the O: drive. 2 3 DR. TAULBEE: Certainly. 4 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And then --Hopefully 5 DR. TAULBEE: we're working from the same sets. 6 7 **GRIFFON:** Right. CHAIRMAN Hopefully we're working from the same set --8 I don't know if we 9 DR. MAKHIJANI: We, and that, I think, is a problem, 10 are. 11 because we assumed, based on the Evaluation 12 that all NOCTS data had been coded, 13 that's what the Evaluation because Report 14 said. I just checked. 15 And so proceeded from the we 16 spreadsheets that there that were on 17 assumption. But it turns out not all NOCTS data has been coded, or maybe there are new 18 19 claimants since it was coded. I mean, I don't

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

it seems clear that we're not working from the

know what has happened.

20

21

But now we're not --

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 same data.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

122

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. Well I think the start point then will be, we'll work from the same data, at least from that standpoint, and see if we can then compare apples and apples.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, I guess what I would propose is put up the data set that you're working from, along with your analysis files, to post the data set that you're working from along with your analysis files on the O: drive.

And then also in your issues response report, I guess we'll get description what did of you in your conclusions, right, on this --

DR. TAULBEE: Actually, not in the issues -- well, we can put it in there, sure.

We were actually planning a separate response to SC&A's OTIB-0075 review.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's fine.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

This can be a stand-alone, because TIB-0075₁₂₃ a big -- covers several things. So yes, all right. So in your TIB-0075 response, you can outline it.

Then once SC&A has their response and the data from the O: drive, it may be, at some point we may want to break off and have a technical call, where we can get the statisticians to work, you know, talk through this a little more.

Because maybe it is a matter of just the data, but maybe it's a matter also of the selection of how you slice the data. So, and there may be some dialogue that has to happen there.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I think my gut feeling is that it would really be good to have an apples-to-apples comparison, and we won't have it unless you make some parsing of the data that you consider reasonable. If you're going to --

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

I mean, I definitely see 124 argument for putting all reactor data together and all canning data together, and that's a sort of an argument within, you know, you can have some technical differences about that.

But I think we won't have comparable analyses unless we're operating from the same data, and unless you have some analysis by area of construction workers and non-construction workers.

DR. TAULBEE: Can I propose, you know, that this time, that first we start from the same data set. So we'll try and get that hashed out in the next few weeks here. Then if you all would do an analysis of basically the reactors together and the canyons together, we'll do the same.

Then just the first of all cut trades construction workers versus nonconstruction trades workers, and then we can additional, talk about the you know,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work	
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

stratification of additional trades if you want.

But at least so we can try and walk through this together on the same page is what I'm trying to get to. Would that be acceptable as a starting point to resolve this issue?

DR. MAKHIJANI: I think so. Tentatively, let me just say yes. I mean, the only reason I'm hesitating is as we go along, we'll be kind of doing reviews in parallel, and we'll be redoing our TIB-0070 type review as you are doing a response to our OTIB-0075.

I think it seems a little kind of labor-intensive to be doing reviews of reviews in parallel with Ted, Mark. I mean, I'm happy to follow your direction.

DR. TAULBEE: I agree, that it does seem like it would be, but I'm not sure we're going to come to an agreement, unless we start trying to walk through it together.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

And I hate 1 to CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: rush the judgment on the stratification, because that seems to be one of in important, you know, criteria this analysis. I mean, I think if you look at the overall data set the same way, you're going to get the same result probably, hopefully.

stratification But the becomes important, and maybe they're -- I don't know enough about the Savannah River, especially the construction worker sector, whether there's subsectors, pipefitters or others that fall into that category, that are different enough than the overall, that there reasons for separating them --

DR. MAKHIJANI: I think there are.

Steve, did we do a tritium analysis by job
type?

MR. MARSCHKE: We did a -- yes. There is a limit as to how much you can parse the data, because you can either go by area or

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

you can go by job type. But we wouldn'z' recommend you go by area and job type, because you just -- then you end up with very little data.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Lose your numbers.

MR. MARSCHKE: But we did do, we did do, found we did have enough tritium data so that we could look at the -- all the job types, construction job types, and I think that is reflected in our report.

There are some graphs and figures in there which do demonstrate kind of consistently what we found, I think, in the OTIB-0052 report. We found some construction occupations received higher doses than other occupations.

DR. MAKHIJANI: And that three -- actually, we compared non-construction workers and non-construction workers, construction workers to construction, you know, and then

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

construction workers to non-construction workers. There are a number of different types of comparisons in that report.

DR. TAULBEE: That's where I'd like to try and jump back to kind of some of the basics, and see if we can get on the same page, before we start breaking it out into all of the different construction trades and so forth, to see if, you know, the analysis will agree.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, I would ask that SC&A consider, you know, the stratification that you just talked about. But I don't want to do, you know, I don't think that SC&A is ready to say yes, we think that's the right strata, you know.

But at least consider those strata that Tim just mentioned, and then you know, like you said, make sure the data is the same that we're working from. So in the next couple of weeks, hopefully that's the stuff

NEAL R. GROSS

1 that's going to be resolved. 129 2 KATZ: So maybe they should 3 just have a technical call, because it's hard for them to do it on the fly here. But maybe 4 5 they should have a technical call, so that at least Tim and his folks can hear their input 6 7 on --8 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And their 9 reasoning for --10 -- observations and MR. KATZ: 11 reasoning --12 Yes, I agree. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 13 and then they can MR. KATZ: 14 take that into account. They can do their 15 work. SC&A doesn't have to do more work on this at this point. 16 17 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But I'm not sure any of that can happen until at least we 18 19 get the same, make sure the data's the same. 20 KATZ: mean that's MR. Yes. Ι 21 getting the data -- being on the

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work	
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

same page with respect to data is another. $_{130}$ CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right.

MR. KATZ: But I think the technical call would at least then Tim Taulbee and his crew aren't going forward with an approach that is sort of a non-starter.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, yes. I agree, and we'll schedule that once we -- once the data is posted and stuff like that. Just let me know, and it will be an SC&A and NIOSH technical call, but all members of the Work Group will be notified if they want to listen in.

So hopefully within the next, maybe, month that can happen, after the data's posted and maybe a week or two after that, you know, something like that.

MR. MARSCHKE: I was just going to say if you look at the email that Arjun sent, directing you to where the data files are, again those data files have been extensively

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	changed. They include my analysis in there 131
2	If you want to track back and look
3	at the data files, the original data files
4	that I started with, those are in the coworker
5	directory, under the working files, under the
6	SRS, under the coworker study, and then
7	there's finally a folder called "Original Data
8	Files."
9	DR. TAULBEE: Can you send me an
10	email with that directory?
11	(Simultaneous speaking.)
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Didn't y'all
13	get that?
14	DR. TAULBEE: Can you just post
15	that
16	MR. MARSCHKE: I'll send an email
17	or something to
18	DR. TAULBEE: Can you just put the
19	whole data can you just pull it over into
20	the AB directory?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

NEAL R. GROSS

MARSCHKE:

MR.

21

I can pull a copy

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	of the original data file folder over and put
2	it into the directory where Arjun has put the
3	
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think that
5	would be easier, yes.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, okay. We can
7	do that.
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: And you simply
9	called them original NIOSH files.
10	MR. MARSCHKE: I'll just put the
11	whole folder, yes.
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, put the whole
13	folder in.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: Just take the whole
15	folder, it's got the name on it, "Original
16	Data Files" and you just plop it in there.
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That will be
18	fine. Okay.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: All right. The
20	other thing I'd just like to say is that, you
21	know, in figure 5-3 in the table above that,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

we've got the comparison of tritium samples for construction workers by craft, with samples for all non-construction workers.

That's sort of a relevant parsing.

I don't know, you know, whether we want to combine these crafts.

But we thought these were the things that I think we had analyzed when we looked at TIB-0052, and I believe the NIOSH data from TIB-0052 external dose had those various categories. Am I remembering right Steve? You did that.

MR. MARSCHKE: We looked at TIB-0052. We looked at some of these crafts. Again, you know, we didn't start with a list of crafts and then go into the database. What we did is we looked at the database and saw what crafts were available to us.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. But these are broadly, I think, the same. There's a big overlap with what we did in TIB-0052 for

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	external dose, and the results were not that
2	different, or somewhat different actually.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: And if I recall
4	what we did in 52, the final conclusion or the
5	way we resolved a lot of this was to put a
6	little note in OTIB-0020, saying that if your
7	claimant is in one of these crafts, you may
8	have to take special considerations.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Pipefitters come to
LO	mind.
11	MR. MARSCHKE: Pipefitters comes
L2	to mind, exactly. So maybe, you know, and I
L3	think that's the way we addressed this.
L4	DR. MAKHIJANI: And that was for
L5	external dose.
L6	MR. MARSCHKE: And that was for
L7	external, right.
L8	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
L9	MR. MARSCHKE: The other thing
20	about 52 again this is very related to 52,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

construction workers -- but the other thing

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	about 52 was the internal on 52 was based 135
2	uranium and plutonium data.
3	DR. CHEW: Just plutonium.
4	MR. MARSCHKE: Just plutonium.
5	DR. CHEW: Yes, sir.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: And since this is
7	tritium, a lot of the SRS concern is with
8	tritium, we may want to take some, you know
9	how applicable are the conclusions that were
10	reached in 52 for plutonium, for, you know,
11	the tritium isotope.
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Of course, we've
13	sent you a separate report, because last time
14	Jim had raised this question about the TIB-
15	0052 plutonium database, and we did look at
16	that. And we've sent you the I think, have
17	you seen it? I don't know if you're on that.
18	But Tim
19	DR. NETON: I have not read it.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Well, it came out a
l	

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

week ago.

Now I definitely 1 DR. NETON: Yes. haven't read it. 2 3 MR. MARSCHKE: I think the main 4 conclusion was -- the main sentence is 5 agree with the NIOSH regarding the ER concerning OTIB-0052 6 statement plutonium 7 But we're just unclear as to, you bioassays. 8 know, what it has to do with the validity of the coworker study, or the coworker model. 9 10 DR. MAKHIJANI: And also the 11 plutonium bioassay doesn't allow us to 12 into this area question. There just wasn't 13 enough data there to do anything. I think a technical 14 DR. TAULBEE: 15 call is really in order here. 16 DR. MAKHIJANI: 17 DR. TAULBEE: Because we have other questions. So let's 18 try and get 19 resolved, data set issue and then 20 schedule a technical call and then we'll go 21 our different ways for the analysis.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Wor	ſk
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

1 DR. MAKHIJANI: But it would 1 be helpful to see something in writing from you 2 on the statistical analysis, so Harry can look 3 at it and we can all look at it and then we 4 can talk about --5 6 DR. TAULBEE: Do you want to do 7 that before the technical call? Well, I think CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 8 9 the data and the preliminary analysis. SC&A 10 has their analysis up there, post what you 11 have. 12 DR. NETON: But it sounds to me like we have issues of the database and that 13 14 we didn't stratify. So really, I think SC&A's comment's going to be well, you're comparing 15 apples and oranges. 16 17 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. You probably don't need to see their analysis. 18 DR. NETON: I don't know that it 19 20 really accomplishes much.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, if we put up

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work	
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

the data, you know, I'm not -- you know, i_{138} a different data set. It's a much bigger data set.

I don't know how -- some of these ratios are based on, you know, fairly small numbers. Some are more robust and have bigger numbers. I mean, we omitted when we had less than ten data points for construction workers, right, Steve?

MR. MARSCHKE: That's right.

DR. MAKHIJANI: But so they're not -- we didn't calculate where we felt the foundation was, and we didn't do the calculation for that. But that said, some of these numbers are more robust than others. You add a lot of data points, some of these conclusions may change.

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. For the construction workers, we use like ten data points as the cutoff point. For the non-construction workers, I think we used 100 data

points as the cutoff point. I mean, that would be the first thing.

If you look at the data files that we used, and we find out that, you know, we used a couple of thousand data points and now you have a folder that has 20,000 data points, then obviously then there was a disconnect.

DR. TAULBEE: I don't think with tritium that's the case. I think with uranium it is, but I don't think that's the case with the tritium. I think that we've all got very similar --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, why don't we start with just posting the data. I mean, I don't think we need the analysis up there. If it's going to hold things up, I certainly wouldn't want that to be a hold-up, because more of the discussion, like Jim said, is on approach and methodology.

DR. TAULBEE: That's right. I hope we try and get somewhere an agreement on

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	it. 140
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So why don't we
3	just get the data posted and then NIOSH and
4	SC&A will work together to get a conference
5	call scheduled. Just notify the Board,
6	because some of us might want to dial into
7	that as well.
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: So you want to
9	post tritium data to start with?
10	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
11	Finding 10
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right, and
13	on finding 10, do you have similar or
14	different update? This is the tritides. This
15	is
16	DR. TAULBEE: The tritides issue.
17	I have additional.
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. That's
19	what I thought. Okay. I think we're ready to

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

NEAL R. GROSS

TAULBEE:

move into finding 10, yes.

DR.

20

21

Okay. I actually

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

have a slide up here that I wanted to pop up. Give me just a second here. While this is coming up, let me talk to you a little bit about what we've been doing from the tritide standpoint.

I think from our last meeting, you had asked that we go through and look at the different tritides that have been used at Savannah River, and I think I had indicated that we felt all of them were Type M and Type F tritides, but we didn't have any Type S issues at Savannah River.

That was incorrect on my part. We do have some Type S. It is -- or at least we suspect that there are some Type S. And this comes down to some of the tritium beds that were worked with in the processing areas, and we're actually not sure whether they are Type S or not at this time.

And let me talk a little bit about what Mel's group has done here, and Mel, is

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

they went through and identified all of the different tritides that were out there, and then they looked for the solubility information on all of them.

And I believe it was 19 different ones that you've investigated, and of the 19, I believe it's eight, is that correct, that we have determined the solubility to be F for those.

DR. MAKHIJANI: How many?

DR. TAULBEE: Eight of them, ten of which we don't know yet what the solubility type is, and one of them we have confirmed to be Type S. Let me bring this up here. Okay. Here we go. And so eight of them are Type F and M. One is Type S.

The ten that are unknown. Of these, two of them, the LANA, which is lanthanum nickel tritide or hydride, whichever way you want to call it, has been assumed by the Savannah River Site -- whoops, let me

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

bring this up because you guys aren't seeing it -- sorry. One more.

There we go. Okay. Lanthanum nickel beds were used rather extensively there at the site. When you look at some of the Savannah River Site's dose calculations or estimates before work would start, like doing an estimate for this particular job would involve this particular, this type of a dose, they assumed the lanthanum nickel was Type S in their calculations.

We don't know whether it is or not, but that was what the site assumed. So right now, we're going by the assumption that it's Type S at this particular time. So we know one of these two here. The palladium rhodium is another one that was worked with there at Savannah River, that might also be Type S, and I also point out here that this month's issue of Health Physics Journal has a new paper out on zirconium tritide, where they

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

are indicating that it's Type S. 144

However, other documentation

Type M. So there's some difference between

indicates that zirconium tritide is actually

those two that we're also still working on.

So what we need to do to address this hydride issue a little better, especially since we know lanthanum nickel was used extensively at the site, and it may be Type S, is, we're going through and looking at when were the lanthanum nickel beds introduced, the same with the palladium rhodium. In order to do so, we've gone back to the site and asked them for some documentation.

One of the things that we found in the past several months was in September of 2008 -- let me back out of here real quick and see if I can't show this to you.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is that LANA, L-A-N-A, is that --?

DR. TAULBEE: That's its acronym,

NEAL R. GROSS

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 nickname. 145 2 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Acronym? It's not L-A-N-I --3 DR. TAULBEE: No, no. 4 It's lanthanum nickel 5 DR. CHEW: aluminum. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh, lanthanum nickel aluminum, okay. 8 9 DR. TAULBEE: Yes, and back in 10 September of 2008, the Savannah River Site gave a presentation to the Savannah River Site 11 12 Citizens Advisory Board, and this was kind of giving some updates of some of their work. 13 14 One of the things that they had done was -- is they had done some funding for 15 New South Associates, to do these thematic 16 studies of different areas. 17 And so you'll see here the M-area 18 19 Thematic Study, the T-area Thematic Study, and 20 we have all of these, and all of these are in

NEAL R. GROSS

the SRDB. So we have captured these documents

and you can all look at them.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

146

They're really good summaries of what took place, the history of that particular area over time. Well, if you look on the next slide here, you'll see there's a 777 M study, and then there's the Tritium Thematic Study, not for public dissemination at this time. So we've gone back to the site and asked for this particular study.

What we're hoping is is that it contains the same type of process information that we found necessary to investigate the thorium issues, where it helped us identify some of this process information, of when things were changed. When they might have introduced these palladium rhodium alloys, as well as the lanthanum nickel.

So that's where we're currently at with this particular component. Ιf find within the study when those introduced, then we can go and look

NEAL R. GROSS

specifically at air sample data and smear data during that time period, to determine what kind of levels were they seeing during these change-outs of the beds.

They never really broke into the beds from the standpoint of getting down to the actual hydride material. The change-out would consist of cutting a bed, you know, cutting it at its ends, sealing it, shipping that to the burial ground and putting a new one in.

So the potential for exposure is rather low at that time, but I'm certainly not going to say that it's zero at that time period.

We also believe that this work would have been done in bubble suits, but we don't have any confirmation of that. It just makes sense, due to the very high levels of tritium you're going to be dealing with in these process lines when you cut them open.

NEAL R. GROSS

So right now what we're proposing to do, is, well, we're going to be getting a copy of this particular report, or if it's a report. If not, it might be a compilation of tritium documents from the area, and Karen Brown is currently working on that for us there at the Savannah River Site.

And following that information, once we digest it, and certainly you guys will want to read it as soon as we get it as well, I'm sure, we might want to be conducting some interviews to confirm, you know, what happened in those areas during these particular bed change-outs, and try and narrow down some of these time windows.

How often was this done? Was it done once every ten years? Do we know when it was done? Was it done once a year? These are questions we currently don't have with regards to this Type S material.

And so we might also be, like I

NEAL R. GROSS

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	said, conducting some interviews down there
2	and one of the things I wanted to ask you,
3	Mark, was, would you all want to be involved
4	when we conduct these interviews, or do you
5	want to wait until after we investigate this
6	on our own or
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I would think
8	it would make sense for SC&A to be involved in
9	these.
10	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. These would
11	likely be in classified space.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Classified,
13	yes.
14	DR. TAULBEE: Just due to
15	quantities and that kind of thing. So, okay.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And I would
17	think that would make sense. They've been
18	involved in those meetings before on tritide
19	issues, so I would request that, yes.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. Just give us
21	enough notice, because, you know, we have to

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

allocate the time of our people.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

150

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, and Tim's been pretty good with that, and just from a scheduling standpoint, I think it doesn't make sense for SC&A to wait for your report, because then they might want to interview the same people and they'd have to go through another meeting and you know, yes.

DR. TAULBEE: Right, okay.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So I think that -- yes, that makes sense.

DR. TAULBEE: So I see this one actually taking quite a while to put to bed, and this comes down to, you know, our, I guess misunderstanding initially of the Type S materials that might have been used on the site.

And again, we're not solely convinced that lanthanum nickel is a Type S.

It's just we've got -- we have calculations out there where they're assuming that it is at

NEAL R. GROSS

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	this time. So we want to interview the Health
2	Physics folks that did those calculations, of
3	why did you assume this?
4	If the reason was, is, we felt the
5	doses were going to be low, and so we just
6	assumed the worse case, that doesn't
7	necessarily make it Type S. It's, you know,
8	just what they assumed. So those are some
9	interviews that we feel we need to conduct.
LO	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Although we've
11	certainly used worst cases in many other
L2	coworker models. So I'm not sure that's a
L3	good stance to have. But, Arjun?
L4	DR. MAKHIJANI: If you think it
L5	useful, I'd like to ask Joyce's opinion on
L6	this, you know, as we go along. Would that be
L7	all right if I did that?
L8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Of course.
L9	MR. KATZ: Tim, will you just copy
20	me when you make arrangements?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. TAULBEE:

Absolutely.

MR. KATZ: Thank you. 1 152 2 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: One other thing. 3 It seems like, I mean I quess 4 solubility class is one question. But the 5 real focus on this is the exposure potential. 6 Is that -- that's really what you want to get 7 at, right? That's right. 8 DR. TAULBEE: 9 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You know the source terms there. But what's the likelihood 10 11 of an exposure potential? So I'm thinking that 12 DR. TAULBEE: well, even with the interviews or following 13 14 the interviews, we might want to have more of a -- I know we had a tour down there of the 15 tritium facilities, but we might want to do 16 17 that in a little more depth than what we got in the half hour that we were there, to better 18 19 understand what that --20 GRIFFON: They CHAIRMAN Yes.

NEAL R. GROSS

didn't really want to talk about much of that

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	when we were there either, even though we had
2	the clearances, yes.
3	DR. TAULBEE: And one of the
4	things we've learned recently is that we
5	should probably be considering that tritium
6	facility a separate site, that's under
7	separate DOE management compared to the rest
8	of the site.
9	So we actually have to coordinate
10	through still through Karen Brown, but the
11	actual official requests go to a different
12	person than the site general manager. So it's
13	a little more complicated, because it's in an
14	NNSA site.
15	DR. MAKHIJANI: So you're did I
16	get the import of what you said? Right now
17	you're proposing to split up SRS and
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: No, no, no.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: So I misunderstood
20	you.
21	DR. TAULBEE: No, no, no. It

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

	change.
1	makes it a little more complicated for us 159
2	work with the site, only from the standpoint
3	of there's different DOE management.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: From our point of
5	view
6	(Simultaneous speaking.)
7	DR. TAULBEE: Just the logistics
8	of how we go about doing this.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay, thank you.
10	DR. TAULBEE: So from that, we'll
11	see how that goes. But I do see well, not
12	necessarily, but depending on how it goes, I
13	can see some possible data capture of their
14	sample data and smear data some time in the
15	future, dealing with this issue.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Here's
17	what. I'd like to get through, I think,
18	finding 11 before we break for lunch, and 12
19	is going to be a bigger discussion, I believe.
20	But 11, I'm not sure. There might just be a
21	hrief undate on 11 Am T accurate on that?

1	Finding 11 155
2	DR. TAULBEE: I don't have
3	anything for 11.
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. Very
5	brief.
6	(Laughter.)
7	DR. TAULBEE: I'm just waiting to
8	pull that one up.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Exotics.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Eleven
11	disappeared.
12	DR. TAULBEE: Eleven disappeared
13	from my list.
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Actually, I
15	think SC&A is supposed to yes. There's an
16	SC&A action on the action list, yes. So Arjun
17	or Steve, I think it's fair to say you guys
18	are still working on it?
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, you know, we
20	decided to wait on these things, you know, on
21	the overall report, until the data issues were

resolved, because you asked us to time, you asked us to do an overall report, certain point when this and confusion arose and the coworker models were somewhat delayed, we didn't know whether we should proceed, since we felt weren't we working from the right data sets.

So part οf the reason just focused the things that really on were discrete, that independent of that were confusion, which is the TIB-0052 plutonium database and I've got something on Item 23 that's not 100 percent finished.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Can you refresh my memory? What is the essence of finding 11 here? It's the exotics.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well basically it's to see what documentation there is about exposure potential, and about exposure conditions and measurements. So it's not --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it's not 159
2	much does it overlap with
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: But the ER doesn't
4	
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Does it overlap
7	with all the coworker models that we've been
8	toggling through, or are there additional
9	exotics that we
LO	DR. MAKHIJANI: I don't remember.
L1	Let me go to my task list.
L2	DR. TAULBEE: I wonder, since
L3	polonium is kind of one of the exotics.
L4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, yes,
L5	right, and neptunium.
L6	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, I guess not.
L7	It's sort of like I guess I suspended work at
L8	this time period. These are suspended too.
L9	So we'll just pick this up
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
21	MR. KATZ: What is the topic,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change

1 though? 158 Well, that's 2 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: what I was trying to find out. It's exotics, 3 beyond the ones that we've discussed already, 4 beyond neptunium and polonium? 5 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Others. DR. MAKHIJANI: There's a whole 8 list of radionuclides. 9 10 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. You talk about 150 radionuclides. 11 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: And that number came from somewhere. It must have come from 13 some Savannah River --14 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It looks like 15 it's the TBD, yes. 16 17 DR. MAKHIJANI: And that it says in our, in the task list that I circulated to 18 our team, was that we will look at the work 19 20 spec technical reports. I do remember starting to look at these work technical 21

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	reports, but after discussion with John about
2	you know, keeping the budget in order, I have
3	just focused on those discrete things.
4	But this is a discrete thing, and
5	we should be we should go ahead with the
6	item.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Didn't we have
8	Bob Barton identifying
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: We did do some
10	work on this, and at a certain point, when I
11	suspended work and decided to focus on just a
12	couple of discrete items, I should have
13	revisited the list and find out how many
14	discrete items there are that we can go on
15	independently.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So these are
17	the radionuclides, the ones discussed already,
18	and the fission product? It's not in any of
19	those categories.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: No. There were
21	separate campaigns dealing with individual

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

radionuclides that are mentioned in these work technical reports.

The TBD writes 150. I don't know that we've identified. We certainly haven't identified 150 or time lines for that. Have you all identified time lines for these exotics? Are they there?

DR. TAULBEE: For some of them. mean there was campaigns to produce cobalt 60, you know, and strontium 90 and some of the others, sure. They're there. But have we gone through systematically and done this? No, from that standpoint. Because you know, in general, the mixed fission products bioassay or whole body counting methodology picks, you know, virtually -- well, whole body counting picks up all of the data, and the methodology for the mixed fission product is prior to 1965. We pick up all of the data on this.

So we felt the bioassay monitoring

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	methodology that we had pretty much covers all
2	of this.
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So it's
4	back in. SC&A needs to follow up on that.
5	DR. TAULBEE: Yes. If there's
6	some that would not be covered under the whole
7	body counting or the beta counting of the
8	urinalysis, then
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: We have done some
10	work on this, I see, and this must be what Bob
11	Barton was working on.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Bob Barton.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: So this must be
14	what Bob Barton was working on for us, and
15	then he stopped.
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it's for
18	SC&A. It is out of your hands, okay.
19	DR. MAURO: Mark, this is John
20	Mauro. This is something I did want to
21	explore a little further for my own benefit,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change

because talking to Arjun, quite frankly we've invested quite amount of level of effort in site visits, gathering data.

But it's my understanding that there was still quite a bit of effort going on by NIOSH in data capture and refining its coworker models. I was concerned that we really should not be moving aggressively in terms of reviewing material and capturing data until NIOSH has an opportunity to complete its work.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, I don't think on this topic though, John --

DR. MAURO: Yes. That's where I'm a little bit disoriented, and I'm having a little trouble with the boundaries. In other words, what is the work and bear with me. Others may benefit from this too.

What is the work that clearly we could move forward on, productively and come to closure, and other areas where we should

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

probably just sit tight for a while? It's not really clear to me where those boundaries are.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, and it's not clear to me what these 150 nuclides are either. So I guess it starts there, and maybe if you can identify these other exotics. If to the extent they're identified in NIOSH's TBD, I don't think they are, though.

MR. MAHATHY: They're not in there.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Not in there, right, right.

DR. MAURO: Now that being the case, okay. Let's say right now we have a with exotics, based concern on previous findings, and let's say that NIOSH is pursing data capture gathering information and regarding the nature and extent of those exotics and how to come to grips with them.

I guess it would be my perspective that until that is, I guess, let's say a White

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Paper is issued on that subject by NIOSH, it's
2	something does it really make sense for
3	SC&A to pursue too aggressively? Or would you
4	like to hear more from us of why we're
5	concerned about that?
6	I guess you're trying to parse
7	this out. I'm trying to avoid not having too
8	much effort being put into an area that's
9	still very much under development at NIOSH.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Tim, do you
11	have what you just stated, is that written
12	anywhere, the approach, that you believe these
13	other campaigns did exist. However, the
14	current bioassay, you believe, would be
15	sufficient to estimate those doses?
16	DR. TAULBEE: I believe that's in
17	the original ER.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: I don't Tim, I
19	don't think it is. Let's see what it says.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

ER position:

TAULBEE:

DR.

don't remember.

20

21

explicit

be.

Ι

might

No

Ιt

discussion of these radionuclides. It's not in the ER.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I know, John, I agree. I know what you're saying. You want to define this work, and really it's not SC&A's role to do the research to find out, you know. If somewhere it says there were all these campaigns of the nuclides, I think it is — it's sort of NIOSH's work to find out, what were these nuclides, and assure us that the current approach is bounding of those nuclides or whatever.

So yes. I think that does fall back into -- yes.

DR. TAULBEE: Well actually we do address it under the fission and activation products, and most of these are activation products, these special radionuclides, these campaigns. Those are activation. That's where you're absorbing the neutron and generating cobalt 60. So we're covering it

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

all under that as part of the ER. 166

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's what I thought.

DR. MAKHIJANI: What I meant by no explicit discussion is there were production

explicit discussion is there were production campaigns for these things, and so the workers who were participating in these production, my assumption is that if you have production campaigns for radionuclides, you need to know who was exposed to it, you know, or whether they were -- that class of workers was monitored at all.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It is sort of a dose assignment question, I guess, is what you're getting at. Who gets these --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Because these are not canyon type of exposures where you have mixed fission products or reactor exposures, where you might have activation products or dealing with, you know, absorbents.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's a discrete

NEAL R. GROSS

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

window of time when they did these things. Right, DR. MAKHIJANI: and we opened -- I'll give you an example. Fission products won't cover all of it, or even activation products won't cover all of because we got a number of these radionuclides and we've got europium-152, you've got iodine-131, you've got iridium 192, you've technetium-99.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. TAULBEE: When you're looking at the fission product or activation product bioassay that is in the 700 area, that's those campaigns that were done. So that's where I'm a little confused, as to where your concern is. So --

DR. MAKHIJANI: The concern is that if you have production campaigns iodine-131 or technetium-99, which are in very limited windows of time, that exposure different potential is going to be than

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	exposure potential when those campaigns
2	weren't happening to that particular
3	radionuclide, and you want to know whether
4	those workers were monitored or not.
5	DR. TAULBEE: I mean that latter
6	phrase I absolutely agree with. I'm just
7	I'm having trouble understanding why in the
8	700 area, where these campaigns would have
9	been taking place, and we have this data
10	during those time periods, that I mean are you
11	asking me to go through and identify all of
12	the workers that worked with each of these
13	production campaigns?
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, I don't know
15	
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	DR. TAULBEE: If that's the case,
18	then
19	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: No, no, no. I
20	think we're asking what the approach is going

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

to be in general, you know.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, that's it. 169
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: If you're
saying you're going to apply a coworker model
using this approach, you know, something like
TIB-0054 or whatever to all workers that were
in the 700 area for these years, then I think
that's what you're looking for, or SC&A is
looking for.
Well, and partially it's a limit.
Are there others that don't fall into the
activation or fission.
DR. TAULBEE: I mean first and
foremost, we use the individuals, their
dosimetry data
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, right.
DR. TAULBEE: So from the 700
area, you could take all of those people
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So if they had
that data, then yes.
DR. TAULBEE: Right, and those
people that, you know, were not monitored in

Group, has b identifiable in reviewed and	een reviewed formation has be certified by the	r concerns ur een redacted Chair of the S	nder the Priva as necessar Savannah Riv	ncy Act (5 y. The tr ver Site V	Health, Savannah Ri 5 U.S.C. § 552a) and anscript, however, h Vork Group for accu nformation only and	d personally nas not been uracy at this
that a	~~~ ~~	b Luow	annly	+ho	goworker	model

that area, we would apply the coworker $mode_{170}^1$ CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Which is under development still?

DR. TAULBEE: Which is under development for the mixed fission products in particular, and activation, because they're lumped together. It's a beta analysis --

DR. MAKHIJANI: And when you do your coworker model, are you going to parse it by area, like 700 area, 300 area? Or do you have a Savannah River Site-wide coworker model?

DR. TAULBEE: The general approach has been Savannah River Site-wide. However, that doesn't mean that we can't parse it by the 700 area.

Currently, that data is still being proofed. So we don't know. This is the whole body count data that's being proofed. We have the data through 1965 now, urinalysiswise, that we could go through and look at

NEAL R. GROSS

that. That includes the 200 area --171 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So now Ι am maybe rethinking this, because I think John might be right, that you know, we should wait One thing I would ask is if SC&A has some information on these exotic radionuclides that they feel don't fall into the activation product or fission product arena, you know, then at least look into those or identify those so that NIOSH, you know, is aware of those. But beyond that, I think we need

But beyond that, I think we need to wait and see what the approach is on the coworker model for these things, and then SC&A can look at it and say well, we don't think this approach is adequate or whatever, you know.

DR. MAURO: Mark.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Go ahead, John.

DR. MAURO: Yes. I think we, SC&A, have an obligation to clearly articulate

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

our concerns and with the substantiation $_{1}$ $_{2}$ why we have those concerns. At that point, give NIOSH an opportunity to, you know, respond to those concerns.

It sounds like that -- I just want to make sure that Arjun, do you feel comfortable that our concerns regarding this matter have been clearly communicated, so that it's at least -- I don't want to leave NIOSH in the uncomfortable position of they're not quite sure what we're concerned about.

That's the only -- so the extent to which we can communicate that perhaps better if we haven't, to NIOSH, and if NIOSH is then in the process of either gathering data, parsing it, building a coworker model, perhaps by area or campaign, then we really are lined up the way we should be.

I was a little concerned that -- I don't know. Is there anything more than we could do? I guess this is a question to Arjun

NEAL R. GROSS

or Mark. Do you feel that we have, there's more we could do to better explain our concerns, so that this could move forward productively?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. Well you I should do know, what is to reduce central concern we've been talking about to writing, so that it's not left to a transcript Then share with the Working Group and a gut. and NIOSH the table that we have prepared.

It's not a complete table of initial work. Now some of these radionuclides are covered in what we've talked about, the curium and californium and so on. But others are not, and so we'll just share that table with you.

We can either work further on it and try to make it as complete as we can, and then share it, or we can share it now, along with -- you know, in short order, along with a memorandum saying here's our concern: Do we

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

have some way to relate the exposure of the people who worked with these things during production campaigns to the data set that we have, and the coworker model that you're going to be preparing?

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Ι mean my initial feeling would be to share what have, because if there are other nuclides that sort of NIOSH looks through the list and says yeah, we're working on this coworker model, we're working on this, this falls under fission and it covers all of them, then you know, I don't know that we have to go much further, unless --

I'm also thinking back to the -but also I'd like to where this statement came
from regarding the 150 other nuclides or
whatever. It is in the TBD version, right?
Yes, I see you're looking at --

DR. MAKHIJANI: The evaluation, SEC Evaluations.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. 175
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think the 150
3	came from the TBD.
4	MR. MAHATHY: But it that
5	version hasn't been published.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. It's an
7	earlier version.
8	(Simultaneous speaking.)
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: We have that
10	version because version 4E was the point of
11	reference for this, yes, and it's explicitly
12	mentioned in there.
13	DR. TAULBEE: What page were you
14	looking at in the ER? I'm sorry.
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: In the ER
16	report, what page is that?
17	MR. MARSCHKE: Page 49.
18	DR. TAULBEE: Thank you.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: The top of page 49.
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And your point
21	on page 49 is you've got it, Steve. Tell

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change

1 them. 176 2 Well, they're MR. MARSCHKE: talking about americium, the whole discussion 3 really is on americium. But it's almost -- in 4 the Evaluation Report, it's almost an aside. 5 talking symbols 6 You're about containing 7 americium, curium 244 and 150 nuclides of 66 elements. 8 9 So it looks like, you know, and so 10 that just a red flag out there, you know. What are these 150 radionuclides for these 66 11 12 elements? 13 DR. MAKHIJANI: And that's the 14 reason for that point basically. MR. MARSCHKE: And there is a SR, 15 Savannah River company memorandum or paper or 16 17 something or a report or something that is 18 given as the source, Ι guess, of that 19 information, which I don't know if we looked 20 at it.

NEAL R. GROSS

MAKHIJANI:

DR.

21

Bob might have

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	looked at it. I don't know. I'll have to 1979
2	back and ask.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: We have to look at
4	it, yes.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So I would say
6	SC&A should share what they have now, and then
7	let NIOSH crosswalk that with their current
8	work that's going on, their coworker models,
9	whatever they have, and look back to this
LO	reference as well and give us some feedback on
11	that.
L2	DR. TAULBEE: So NIOSH will do
L3	that?
L4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, I think
L5	so.
L6	DR. TAULBEE: So we'll share what
L7	we have now and NIOSH
L8	(Simultaneous speaking.)
L9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's a NIOSH
20	research function, not a
21	MR. KATZ: Yes. I'm just unclear.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	What was the January task to SC&A that we'ye
2	been talking about though? What was SC&A
3	asked to do in January that
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: We were asked to
5	look at these technical work reports.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Which I think
7	really is
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: SC&A will look at
9	work technical reports to see if incidents
10	were catalogued there. So the initial concern
11	around these 150 radionuclides wasn't just, is
12	there routine bioassay data.
13	It was probably motivated by our
14	experience in Y-12, where there were also, you
15	know, a good bit of the periodic table, and
16	where
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: What we're
18	calling the Y-12, now I see the Y-12 reference
19	in the matrix.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. It is there
21	in the matrix.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

1 CHAIRMAN **GRIFFON:** The who-le 2 argument on Y-12, in part, I think was that they were totally sealed and there was no 3 4 potential. Then we found exposure some 5 incidents and that sort of became an issue. 6 Is that right Jim? I'm sort of trying to 7 recollect --8 DR. CHEW: I remember cyclotron 9 and the --10 -- yes, right. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 11 DR. CHEW: -- Jim, we worked on 12 that. 13 I think CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, 14 Mel worked on that. I 15 DR. NETON: remember the 16 cyclotron. 17 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But I think the 18 initial -- anyway, I don't know. I think part 19 of the initial argument was they're sealed. 20 There's no potential, you know, very limited 21 potential for exposure. Then we found some

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	incident reports. NIOSH found some incident
2	reports.
3	DR. TAULBEE: I mean we'll look at
4	that report a little more closely. It does
5	look like that these were likely sealed, but
6	we want to look closer into this.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So yes.
8	There's a laundry list of nuclides, but also I
9	think we need to consider the exposure
10	potential.
11	DR. NETON: In Y-12, I think we
12	also had some laboratory sources, right? But
13	they were the small quantities.
14	DR. CHEW: Well, there were a
15	couple of incidences where the targets were
16	burnt through, ruptured.
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, right.
18	That's right.
19	DR. CHEW: But the breakouts were
20	done under conditions.
21	MR. KATZ: So Arjun, SC&A will

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	have a little memo or something to the Work
2	Group about this?
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, just
4	explaining
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I didn't think
6	that one would take as long as it did, but we
7	needed an update as to where we were. So that
8	was good, yes. All right. I think we're
9	ready for a lunch break. On the phone, we'll
10	be back at 1:15.
11	DR. MAURO: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right,
13	thank you.
14	MR. KATZ: Thank you everybody.
15	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
16	matter went off the record at 12:17 p.m. and
17	resumed at 1:22 p.m.)
18	
19	
20	
21	

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

1

2

182

3

NEAL R. GROSS

A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N ₁₈₃

MR. KATZ: Good afternoon and welcome back. This is the Advisory Board on Radiation Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, and we're just reconvening after lunch. Let me check on the phone and see whether we have with us our Board Members.

MEMBER GIBSON: Ted, this is Mike.

I'm here.

MR. KATZ: Hi Mike. And Jim? Dr.

Lockey? Okay. He might be here late, but -
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. This is

Mark Griffon. We're going to pick up where we

left off on the Savannah River Work Group, the

matrix, and we're going to start on item

number 12.

Issue 2, for me it seems to encompass several different things. I'm not sure they're all related either, but maybe I can ask for either SC&A or NIOSH to summarize

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	the issue, and then sort of give an $update_{181}$
2	where we're at.
3	According to my action task list,
4	I have a couple of actions for both SC&A and
5	NIOSH. One is related to TIB-0052, which is a
6	plutonium coworker model, I believe.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: Is that under 12?
8	Finding 12
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. This is
10	under issue 12. The other is related to I
11	think well, it says log books.
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Mark, I think the
13	TIB-0052 is different.
14	DR. NETON: I think it's in 13.
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. It's
16	listed under 12 on this action list. All
17	right. Well let's just go ahead. Start with
18	12, and if someone can summarize what the
19	issue is
20	DR. TAULBEE: I can tell you what
21	we have what we thought the issue was

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

CHAIRMAN Okay, 1 GRIFFON: all right. 2 And this was dealing 3 DR. TAULBEE: with incidents investigations, 4 and 5 believe you asked for us to find a criteria 6 for constituted special what 7 investigation report. We have gone through DPSOP-40, historical versions of 8 that, 9 have identified those. 10 Basically, it's the acts or conditions which caused or could have caused 11 12 radiation contamination hazards, incidents of 13 contamination which required costly cleanup or 14 that concerned Health Physics. I'm reading kind of directly here from the DPSOP-40. 15 Can you 16 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: say 17 that acronym again? 18 TAULBEE: D-P-S-O-P dash 40. DR. 19 This radiological their control was 20 procedures.

NEAL R. GROSS

DuPont's.

DR. CHEW:

DR. TAULBEE: DuPont's, yes. What was it, DuPont's?

DR. CHEW: DuPont's Standard Operating Procedures.

DR. TAULBEE: Yes. DuPont's Standard Operating Procedure. Then one of the other was incidents that caused internal body contamination or concern to Health Physics and So from this, what we recognize is medical. all that incidents, especially not what workers might consider incidents, would be included in these special hazards investigations reports. But these are the major incidents that would have occurred.

We have found in our studies of Savannah River Site records that there are incidents noted in individual personnel files, where skin contamination, that type of thing, does not necessarily prompt a special hazards investigation.

In addition, when there is an

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

unusual occurrence, I guess I would say, something along those lines, we'll find an annotation in the Health Physics log books, and they will mention, you know, we took nasal smears on these people. Those aren't in the special hazards investigations.

So really the SHIs are kind of the top level major accidents and incidents that happened at the Savannah River Site over the years. There's 499 of these, so these are the ones that, you know, were significant that occurred. I'm sure --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And that's a database, right, the SHI isn't it?

DR. TAULBEE: It's actually not a database. These are individual reports that we've obtained from the site, detailing each of the individual incidents.

DR. MAKHIJANI: And there is an index, though.

DR. TAULBEE: There is an index,

NEAL R. GROSS

this that. But is yes, to one the. components that I think went into that incident database that you all have talked So this was kind of the first cut about some. at that, and then they started going through the Health Physics log books.

There's also incidents mentioned throughout the monthly technical reports, the works technical reports. You will see on every month a different incident or so that had occurred, that didn't rise to the level of the special hazards investigations. But they are documented there in those reports.

So my understanding, and Arjun please correct me if I'm wrong here, but the incident database that had been talked about a lot during the TBD review, really is comprised of first, the special hazards investigations, going through all the monthly technical reports. Then the Health Physics log books.

That's kind of the tier of how

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

that database was developed, having all 185 these incidents into one place.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Which database, the tank farm database?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, you know, I personally don't know how the tank farm database was developed. I looked at in a previous incarnation before, long before this project in the 1980's from Bob Alvarez, who got it through a Freedom of Information Act request.

There were 14,000 incidents in the tank farm that were listed in there. He dropped it in my lap and said do something with this. So that's how I actually -- and then there was a safety analysis report that went along with it more or less, and some models for failure rates and so on that were derived from it.

So unfortunately that data, that

NEAL R. GROSS

printout was later lost at the Environmental Policy Institute, and but I had actually catalogued them for the report I did for the Institute. That's what this is from. I personally do not know, other than what was in the data bank itself, what went into it.

But it was very clear that the frequency of incidents increased greatly over time. So the data recording, it wasn't the actual number of incidents that increased. I didn't, I don't think that that was the case.

Tt. the recording practices was that changed, and actually I noted in there that before 1965, we didn't. So there were actually -- and even in this data bank, there were incidents that were not in the special hazards investigation that appeared to be, you know, of some magnitude, which is raised it in the TBD review, that how do you take those incidents into account? Are they you know, now we have looked at individual

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

worker dose records, and we don't have the identity of the workers who are involved in the incidents that are listed in the data bank.

So you have -- you have a spill of high level waste or some incident that is serious, and you got radiation rates that are, you know, in the several rem or 10 to the roentgen per hour, and but we don't know who those workers are.

So we can't go to their files and whether there's incident logged. any find incidents did not of some magnitude in the SHI index, even -- yes. So we kind of raised a question as to whether the incident record's complete. when the SEC, that was during the TBD.

When the SEC petition was filed, the petitioners raised the same concern, that they were in incidents that didn't seem to be recorded anywhere.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

DR. TAULBEE: And in general, they are recorded in their individual files, is where really the baseline level is. So just to kind of re-summarize here, the special hazards investigations are the top level.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Right.

DR. TAULBEE: Then you've got mention in the monthly reports and weekly the reports, and then you've got Health Physics log books, and then you also have kind of parallel going on here is the Health Within their individual Physics monitoring. files, you'll the skin contamination see incidents or potential for inhalation, and they sent the individual for a special whole body count or for a follow-up bioassay.

You'll see those annotations in the individual files. I'm not sure how you want, how you would go about correlating this?

(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. MAHATHY: We do have a

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	document that we reviews the tank farm. Haye
2	you seen that one? It's SRDB No. 76064.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Probably not. 76
4	
5	MR. MAHATHY: 76064.
6	DR. MAKHIJANI: 76064.
7	MR. MAHATHY: And I think I ought
8	to mention there's three of them.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Three what?
LO	MR. MAHATHY: It was a technical
L1	report they put on that database, I used 30
L2	incidents as an example.
L3	DR. MAKHIJANI: What is the date
L4	of that report?
L5	MR. MAHATHY: Eighty-five.
L6	DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, '85.
L7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's a review
L8	of the tank farm database?
L9	MR. MAHATHY: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Do you guys
21	have the tank farm database?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

NEAL R. GROSS

1	DR. MAKHIJANI: No. We were not $_{194}$
2	_
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You never
4	received it.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: There was a fair
6	amount of effort devoted both by NIOSH and us,
7	and at some point jointly, I think. This may
8	have been while you were leave.
9	DR. TAULBEE: Long term training
10	was not leave.
11	(Laughter.)
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Not participating
13	in the project, where Kathy, I think, maybe
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, I was
15	there. I was there.
16	DR. MAKHIJANI: Tried to recover
17	this particular database.
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Actually,
19	that's when Sam that's why somebody may
20	have thought Sam was there.
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: It seems to have

been merged with other stuff.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

195

(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. MAHATHY: I was there. It's no longer retrievable. It became an overwhelming one. They had had -- it became more of an operational database than anything else. Like when we wanted to add 165,000 or something like that.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But Mike, can you just describe what this document is? It's a technical review of that database, what it contains or --

MR. MAHATHY: We also have Arjun's document from '88 with --

DR. MAKHIJANI: I had provided a scanned copy of my notes. Now some of them were verbatim quotes from the data banks, and some of them were my summary, where they were — this was the longhand phase, where there were no personal computers. I didn't have one.

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	DR. TAULBEE: The title of it is
2	Incidents at the Savannah River Site Waste
3	Tank Farms.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: That's right.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: What's the
6	number on that document, just so we
7	MR. MAHATHY: Oh, you mean that
8	one. Okay. SRDB 76064.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: And I'm reasonably
10	confident that
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'm sorry seven
12	
13	MR. MAHATHY: 76064.
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, thank
15	you.
16	DR. MAKHIJANI: I'm reasonably
17	just so, I sent this in a cover memo, but just
18	since it has come up, I'm reasonably confident
19	that overall it is accurate. But because the
20	data bank was lost, it was never proofread.
21	So I'm not 100 percent sure that

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	every single number in it is right, that 1997
2	handwriting was transcribed properly when it
3	was typed. So it's just kind of unfortunate
4	what happened.
5	MR. MAHATHY: It gives a summary -
6	- go ahead.
7	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. I was just
8	going to say that, you know, so from the
9	incident standpoint, we recognize that the
10	special hazards investigations don't cover all
11	incidents that workers might define as an
12	incident, and clearly it doesn't. It's just
13	the highlight that's there.
14	But we do feel that the others are
15	covered in their individual files when they
16	were significant and they did follow-up
17	bioassay or sent through the whole body counts
18	and so forth. So I'm not sure what determines
19	
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, yes. I

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

don't know how you want to proceed on that.

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	You know, and I don't know that that's right,
2	because we only looked at the SHI index. The
3	point of this, in this context, because the
4	petitioners have also raised it. So I don't
5	know how you want to resolve.
6	DR. NETON: Well, we've had
7	discussions about incidents before. It seems
8	like this comes up almost every time.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Right, right.
10	Right, it does.
11	DR. NETON: For internal exposures
12	anyway, the episodic models that we developed
13	of coworkers usually encompass those episodic
14	type incidents that have been occurring. We
15	got that very early on in the program.
16	DR. TAULBEE: Savannah River has
17	got coworker models using the highest sample
18	per person per year. Some of these upper tail
19	exposures are clearly from incidents. Those

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

MAKHIJANI:

are not routine.

DR.

20

21

some

We

need

1 guidance from you as to --199 2 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, I'm not 3 the only thing sure, and is, you mentioning some with possibly high external --4 5 DR. NETON: External is different scenario, and --6 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: That's a separate 8 geometry type of question, because I think the 9 tank farm had some very particular geometries, 10 and would especially affect that structure. 11 DR. TAULBEE: But that's issue 20, 12 isn't it? 13 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, and then 14 there was the question of not, you know, 15 badges not being worn on weekends and so on, and we've done -- that's Item 23, and we kind 16 17 of -- Steve, you know, we compiled all of the affidavits and made a spreadsheet of that. 18 course, we've interviewed a number of these 19 20 people.

NEAL R. GROSS

There are some things appear to be

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	not well, we'll come to that when $_2$ we
2	discuss 22.
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean the
4	other I know what Jim's saying. The other
5	question that might get to some of the
6	petitioners' concerns is some mention that the
7	files contain a lot of these individual, you
8	know, when people were when it tripped a
9	special, you know, sort of maybe a special
10	bioassay is needed or whatever.
11	That would be in the individual's
12	file, and I don't know that there's any way to
13	crosswalk like the tank farm database, you
14	know, to see
15	DR. MAKHIJANI: No. It doesn't
16	seem possible because their names are not
17	we don't have names. We don't have any IDs in
18	the tank farm database.
19	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, right,
20	right.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. MAKHIJANI:

21

And you know, all

we have is my notes on it. But I looked 201 that thing for quite a while and made longhand notes from it. I do not recall any personal identifiers.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean the only thing that kind of piqued my interest on this was that you mentioned that the tank farm, at least on your preliminary review of the tank farm database, seemed to have some accidents that, you know, sort of in your professional judgment, there's a level of being in SHI, you know.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Because you have external radiation dose rates from incidents that are in the tens of roentgen, 10 R per hour, 20 R per hour, 50 R per hour. So I would you expect that those things would be in the SHI index, and we had some other examples of that in the TBD review also.

I mean we kept a lot, I think several. So that -- but where we go with that

NEAL R. GROSS

Group identif review	o, has been revitable information and certified The reader should be considered to the construction of the reader should be considered to the construction of the cons	riewed for on has bed by the	or conce been rec Chair c	rns und lacted a of the Sa	liation and Worker Hea er the Privacy Act (5 U. s necessary. The trans wannah River Site Wor his transcript is for infor	S.C. § 552a) a script, however k Group for ac	and pe ; has i curac	rsonally not been y at this
in	terms	of	is	it	someplace	else,	I	don.'.t

in terms of is it someplace else, I dop_0^* know.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right.

DR. TAULBEE: Well I guess, you know, when you mentioned some of these incidents, you know, that you feel should have -- in your opinion should have probably been in an SHI database.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Based on the definition that you've read.

DR. TAULBEE: Without going to the individual's files, there very well could be a discussion, you know, about that potential exposure or that exposure scenario in their file, their individual files, especially if it's skin contamination involved. I've seen so many hundreds of skin contamination incidents in personal files that my impression is is that they would be in there.

To me, possibly they should have been in SHI at the time; who knows. But there

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
was follow-up that was done in the individual
files and so when we do dose reconstruction we
see that, and we incorporate that, especially
if they have skin cancer.
DR. MAKHIJANI: This is a pretty
big point for the petitioners, and one of the
things, I mean, and it seemed to be a hard
one, to kind of because sometimes you're
trying to prove a negative. It's been
discussed before, you know.
But it may be that we could pull
from the and I think the concern would be
bigger over the years probably. We could pull
some tank farm worker, especially a
construction worker claim file, and take a
look at that, and try to match them
(Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. MAKHIJANI: No, from the claim file, and try to match them with --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. People that worked in the tank farm area you mean,

NEAL R. GROSS

Group, has been rev identifiable information reviewed and certifie	ewed for co on has beer d by the Ch	oard on Radiation and Wo oncerns under the Privacy n redacted as necessary. Iair of the Savannah River tioned that this transcript i	Act (5 U.S.C. § The transcript, Site Work Gro	§ 552a) and pe however, has up for accurac	ersonally not been y at this
okay.					204
	DR.	MAKHIJANI:	in	those	dates

DR. MAKHIJANI: --in those dates and match them with the dates. You know, it's a long shot, but I don't know --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, I know.

DR. TAULBEE: I don't know if we could readily do that.

MR. MARSCHKE: We do have, I mean the claimants, the petitioners in their affidavits have identified -- you know, where identified, where they've they think incident missing. was I mean we could probably -- you could look at that person's file and see whether or not it was addressed or not addressed.

DR. MAKHIJANI: But half of the petitioner affidavit writers are not claimants, about. Would you say that?

MR. MARSCHKE: No, they're not construction workers.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, they're not

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

construction workers?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

205

Half of MR. MARSCHKE: the petitioners are not -- because that's what I said. Half οf them not construction are I don't know how many of them are But even if they're not claimants or not. claimant, you could, you know, ask for their records to be retrieved, and look and see what in the dose records for these 13 or so petitioners.

DR. MAKHIJANI: We could do that.

MARSCHKE: And actually I do MR. remember one of the petitioners talked about incident which I believe is in the SHI. There is SHI. There are certain an differences. The year is different, or not the CAMs were alarmed or not is some differences.

But general description of the event is very similar. Same number of people, same area, same task that they were working

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

on. So you know, so the fact is some of these may be --

Some of the events which the petitioners have raised may be in the SHIs, but other ones, I mean we do have -- I mean at least we have a name, an individual's name, and we could probably, you know, go and find their file, and see whether or not the file reflects what they're just talking about. Does that make, you know, sense?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. We could do that.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's, of course, if they've made their specific allegations.

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, and there's only 13, and I don't know that all 13 of those petitioners raised this concern. I think probably only a handful of them. So you would just have like a handful of them to maybe track down.

NEAL R. GROSS

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Does NIOSH have
2	access to the records if they're not a
3	claimant?
4	DR. TAULBEE: If they're not a
5	claimant, we have to request them.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
7	DR. TAULBEE: The site's been very
8	cooperative along those lines, so it's
9	certainly possible to obtain them.
LO	DR. NETON: I thought we had a
L1	master inventory of SRS exposure records.
L2	DR. TAULBEE: Oh we do, we do.
L3	But in order to get to the incident
L4	information
L5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
L6	DR. NETON: Yes. The other stuff
L7	is just database.
L8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. Right,
L9	right.
20	DR. TAULBEE: I mean we've got all
21	the bioassay logs and the external logs.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 (Simultaneous speaking.) 208 A discussion of an 2 DR. TAULBEE: incident. 3 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. I think 4 5 that may be one useful aspect. I'm not -- and I think Tim, you said that the tank farm, the 6 7 possibility doable from NIOSH's was standpoint, that you could identify --8 I mean this is another track. 9 The 10 one that Arjun was mentioning, look at tank farm workers and pull people that worked in 11 12 the tank farm area. You said that was possible. 13 We can pull them, 14 DR. TAULBEE: 15 yes. I think this CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 16 17 might be a better first step, just to follow up on these 13, you know. 18 TAULBEE: So if 19 DR. I'm 20 understanding what you're asking us, is to go through those affidavits, the 13, and those 21

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	that are specifically talking about incidents
2	pull those out and look at those individual
3	files.
4	DR. NETON: Doesn't NIOSH do that?
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
6	DR. TAULBEE: Or do you want SC&A
7	to do that?
8	DR. NETON: Don't they have to
9	request the records?
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. They've
11	got to get the records, but I'm not sure it's
12	not on SC&A, because it's their concern about
13	the, you know. So I would say NIOSH obtain
14	the data, but then verify that the 13 names
15	either are all claimants, or if they're not,
16	get those records and then SC&A should review
17	those, to see what's going on, regarding the
18	incidents that the people reported, yes.
19	DR. TAULBEE: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So really, I
21	guess what you're trying to investigate is

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

whether these people that raised concerns about certain incidents, whether they're included in their individual -- the incidents they raised concerns about, were they always involved in them personally or do you know that?

DR. TAULBEE: I think so. I've got a spreadsheet somewhere.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, because it's not going to work if they're talking about some other incident.

DR. TAULBEE: They'll see that when they go look at the affidavit.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, yes.

MR. MARSCHKE: That's one of the problems with the SHI, is the SHIs back in the early 50's or back in the 50's when they first started them, they identified the individuals. Then somewhere later on, I'm not sure exactly when, but they started editing out that information. So the SHIs don't really tell

NEAL R. GROSS

you, you know, [identifying information redacted] was exposed.

DR. TAULBEE: What you will find, to follow up to that Steve, you're absolutely right, is that when you're going through an individual's file, you'll sometimes see that SHI report in their individual file. So then you know this is one of the people who was involved with it.

MR. MARSCHKE: Right, right.

DR. MAKHIJANI: What we can do to try to make the communication easier is we already have spreadsheet with all а petitioners, with а worksheet for each petitioner. I will just put it in the same file, where Ι put those other file We'll put it there, so you can spreadsheets. look at who we're talking about.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That will be helpful, yes. All right. I mean the only

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	other concern I have on this one is going back
2	to that tank farm database and these ones that
3	you believe likely were SHI type of incidents.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And I'm
6	wondering if there's anything we can do with
7	maybe not all of those, but if you have a
8	specific one, you know, four or five of those.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: We listed several
LO	in the TBD review. What I might suggest for
11	your consideration is if I can just maybe send
L2	that list again to Tim, and you can try to
L3	make a judgment as to, you know, some of these
L4	things are pretty serious.
L5	So and that's what I'm thinking
L6	about. I can refer them to you and send them
L7	to the Work Group of course, or make a little
L8	spreadsheet and put it in the same place and
L9	send you a note.
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

MAKHIJANI:

DR.

21

us

And give

judgment as to whether these things should have been in the SHI or whether this -- because my feeling is that SHI initially was not being maintained in the early years.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And Ι quess also the bottom line, is what I'm interested in, is even if these weren't in the SHI and they possibly should have been, given the conditions described, we believe that our methodology, you know, is still adequate for the following reasons, you know.

Particularly I'm worried about the

-- because there's also allegations about the
badging practices and stuff. So it may not be
only an internal or a coworker internal model;
it might be other issues. So all right.

So there's two actions on this then? We're going to get the 13 people, follow up on those 13 people and then follow up on these I don't know how many --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, and I have

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	two minor sort of data information type 214
2	items to put, and I'll send you all an email
3	when it's done.
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: It should be done
6	fairly soon.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
8	Okay. Now 13 may actually get into what I was
9	starting to talk about before perhaps. This
10	task list is a little bit overlapping, I
11	think. So I apologize, but
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. That's the
13	TIB-0052. Now we sent you a report about
14	that, about a week or ten days ago.
15	DR. TAULBEE: I'm relying on you,
16	because I have not as Jim, I have not read
17	Arjun's report yet on that particular issue.
18	So this is dealing with the TIB-0052.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I mean I can
20	summarize it for you if you want.
21	DR. TAULBEE: Please do.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I mean 215 didn't go out that long ago. It's not long. It's only about 12 pages.

Basically, we compiled the data, and the data are only for plutonium, and we looked to verify NIOSH's statement that the number of below MDAs were greater for construction workers than for non-construction workers, and that the average for the positive results for non-construction was greater workers than for construction workers. quote but that's the spirit it, the statement that's in the ER.

And we also tried to see whether the database allowed us to confirm or verify or revise the conclusions that we made from the plutonium analysis in the TIB-0075 review. This database was a lot smaller than the early databases, and I don't know if everybody has it open, but there's --

In figure 1 on page six, it shows

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

a little bar chart. So basically our idea was can we derive some conclusion from this about construction workers versus non-construction workers. And Harry did a statistical analysis of this data bank, and in the 1950's, there no construction worker data at all.

In the, as you can see in figure 1, in that data bank. They can't say anything about the 1950's, about the relative exposure. 1960's, there's just a few data points. 1970's also not many. The only decade for which there was a significant amount of data we could actually do a comparison was the 1980's.

So Harry ran an analysis and found that probably the conclusions for the 1980's the were correct. Now it possible for us compare this particular to with for the 1980's database our earlier analysis, because we don't have any job type or area data.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

So we weren't able to do any area and job types, because an earlier analysis was all keyed to are specific types of construction workers, is there some indication that some types of construction workers or construction workers in some areas had higher exposure potential some of the time than non-construction workers, on average?

And we weren't able to analyze, given we had no information on job type, and area of work in this particular data. Then we looked at the number of positive results, and again, it's not possible to say anything except for the 1980's, and even then for the number of positive samples for construction workers are very, very few.

There were 131 bioassays above the reporting level for non-construction workers, but out of that, 104 positive bioassays were for only three workers. So you know, what you can say from this database, in comparison to

NEAL R. GROSS

the other --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

218

So we verified that factually, so far as the statement goes in the ER is correct. We don't have an issue with that. But what you can say from this database, in terms of ability to do a coworker model using non-construction worker data -- we at least could not go beyond what we did before in our analysis from the larger database that we looked at before.

The second thing is that the earlier analysis showed that on radionuclides, there are particular exposure patterns, and you cannot extrapolate from plutonium generally, which the ER did. It said, you know, these the characteristics are plutonium.

So we're comfortable that we can use non-construction worker data for making -- for construction workers, for other radionuclides as well. I mean that's sort of

the underlying premise. We didn't find that underlying premise was justified.

DR. TAULBEE: Could you repeat that last point there?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Let me just -- it might be helpful if I just read what's in the ER. OTIB-0052 indicated Okav. that construction trade workers had more plutonium bioassay measurements below the reporting limit compared to non-construction workers, and OTIB-0052 also found that for positive bioassay, the non-construction worker results were generally higher than construction trade workers.

Now this, that statement, together with the analysis in TIB-0075, are justifications for using non-construction worker data to make the coworker model for construction workers, being claimantas favorable.

So as I read the Evaluation

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Report, our team, read oras we, 5 the Evaluation Report, that's the basis for using non-construction worker data. Now the TIBthing, we already analyzed and we'll discuss it further. But in that, we found -we looked at various radionuclides in TIB-0075 and TIB-0075 does that.

But we didn't agree with that general proposition, that in non-construction worker data, potential exposure appears uniformly generally bigger for all orradionuclides, because it varies bу radionuclides.

DR. NETON: Well, I got a little concerned here, Arjun. through We went embedded TIB-0052 through the entire Procedures Working Group. As far Ι remember, almost all issues are closed. have come to agreement on that document. Ιt sounds to me like you're saying that that's no longer the case.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Well, we DR. MAKHIJANI: review it in the context of an SEC and we're not disagreeing with the statement that it's in TIB-0052. SEC or not, it was for DR. NETON: reconstruction dose purposes. Ι don't understand why that makes a difference. SC&A is going to change their opinion on TIB-0052, I hope you go back and rescind it and re-review the document, because we've got a closed document that says can do we reconstructions for these nuclides using these approaches and it's closed. So Ι have a great inconsistency concern going here right now, and if you're changing your opinion --We closed that CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: out? Are you sure? Well, it's virtually DR. NETON: closed.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1	MR. MARSCHKE: There's a few that
2	I think are still open.
3	DR. NETON: But nothing like what
4	we're talking about here.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: I do not believe
6	we addressed I'm not disagreeing with the
7	statement factually about what's in the
8	plutonium database.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: I also think that
10	OTIB-0052, basically the analysis that was
11	done, avoided using the SRS internal
12	information in your analysis, because of the -
13	_
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: We'll have to
15	bring it up.
16	MR. MARSCHKE: Huh?
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: We'll have to
18	bring it up. You know it as well.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: Because there
20	wasn't a lot of it wasn't available, I

guess, electronically I guess.

21

For

some

reason, the internal analysis of OTIB-0052 was based upon, I think it was Rocky and Hanford.

But I don't think it was -- and maybe Idaho.

But I don't think it was Savannah River Site just had this one figure, which basically the recurring two in the Evaluation Report, which showed these data that was selected on hold, just to support the OTIB-0052 analysis.

Well, but again, the DR. NETON: contention is thoroughly indicated in that report that felt be these were to representative of the sites that were evaluated, and we've received no comments from SC&A saying that this was not an appropriate approach.

I'm not saying right or wrong.

I'm just saying right now, we've got a big

internal inconsistency issue with the SC&A

review process. That's my opinion.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

DR. NETON: And if you're going 224 rescind your review and go back and bring TIB-0052 back on the table, then that's where we should take it up, because we've been behaving as if that approach has been vetted and is appropriate for use in dose reconstruction. If it's not, then --

DR. MAKHIJANI: I agree we should go back and look at it. But I think in this particular context, there's a specific issue relating to the SRS/SEC evaluation, that statements in the Evaluation Report that I think shouldn't be held up.

mean it's entirely up to Working Group. I think that we can proceed, based on the data that are before us for SRS, and without prejudicing whether we go back and take a look, because as you say, I remember what all we said in the OTIB-0052 review.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Neither do I.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

That's why I'm not --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

225

(Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. NETON: Well, I guarantee lots of these issues that we're discussing now were brought up.

I think Jim's got a TAULBEE: valid point. If you're critiquing what SEC, you wrote in the know, where relying on the two as being a valid method in transfer using the coworker to to the construction trades worker. Because under our understanding, that one is effectively closed There isn't an issue with this. So this out. is an appropriate method.

DR. NETON: And I'm not suggesting the comments you raise here aren't legitimate. I'm just saying that we've been through this before, and now these are new surface issues and we've got to go back for consistency purposes.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I know. Yes, I

NEAL R. GROSS

identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
agree. 226
(Simultaneous speaking.)
DR. MAKHIJANI: If it is closed,
we definitely and we're raising it again,
there will be a consistency issue.
DR. NETON: I mean the only issues
left to deal with there are things like
multipliers for pipefitters and I think
DR. MAKHIJANI: That was external.
DR. NETON: Yes. But I'm just
saying, I don't recall that there were any big
internal dose issues remaining on TIB-0052.
In fact, we vetted that thing twice. We
thought we had it closed, then reopened it,
and then it became closed again. This will be
the third time we're opening it.
DR. TAULBEE: And also just to

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

mention, there is Savannah River Site in OTIB-0052, and specifically polonium.

MR. MARSCHKE: But it was physically -- it was handled as a -- I don't

NEAL R. GROSS

think it factored into the final conclusion that the multiplier for internal dose was one. It was just this one figure that showed --well, it showed exactly what it says in the ER, that the plutonium bioassay measurements were reported, were below the reporting limit, compared to non-construction workers.

DR. CHEW: Steve. I'm leafing through this and I respect what you're saying.

OTIB-0052 clearly demonstrated that construction workers throughout the years had lower bioassay results from non-construction workers.

So therefore, remember what TIB-0052 is trying to say, can you go ahead and do -- is there a correction factor? Do we need it for a construction worker? The conclusion based on the data was shown that the answer is no, zero. So no, and that was discussed. So I agree with Jim. I think that's not an issue on the table anymore, right Jim?

NEAL R. GROSS

Well, I'm just saying DR. NETON: for consistency purposes, if we're going to treat Savannah River differently now than what -- as it raised in TIB-0052, then we ought to go back and revisit TIB-0052. Well, I think we DR. MAKHIJANI: clearly need to look at what we said about -in our TIB-0052 review. I don't have any

question about that. I have our review in front of me. But --

DR. CHEW: Can I comment? TIB-0075 is still on the table. We have seen your assessment of the issues on OTIB-0075, but we have not responded back to that. Yes, and that that what SO we cannot say assertions in OTIB-0075 is still correct until we get a chance to review it.

Oh no absolutely, DR. MAKHIJANI: and we decided we're going to discuss that.

> Right. DR. CHEW:

DR. MAKHIJANI: And it's not a

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

right or wrong, you know. It's a question 22 resolving the issues and coming to some mutual understanding about it.

The point I want to make is whatever -- I know that we did not look, we did not parse the plutonium data by job type, in looking at OTIB-0052, and we did that when we looked at the claimant database, the NOCTS database that NIOSH created for the purpose of making coworker models when that data was available to us.

Now for the first time, we had data that had job types and that had areas of work and periods, and when we had that data, we actually analyzed it, and right or wrong, whatever the resolution is, we made an analysis of that issue.

From the earlier database, that analysis wasn't possible. It's still not possible because that earlier database doesn't contain that information.

NEAL R. GROSS

MR. MARSCHKE: Can I read from the 230 Procedures database? We got finding number 5 for OTIB-0052. Plutonium and/or uranium were used to compare internal construction trade workers and all monitored worker doses. What about other radionuclides? Then that's the SC&A finding.

Then NIOSH's initial response, the underlying assumptions for internal dose comparisons is that the internal dose hazards for study is closely tied to the radionuclides being handled in greatest quantity at the site. The vast majority of bioassay data at the DOE complex for plutonium and uranium. Data other on radionuclides is limited in the time frame and number of results.

Consequently, meaningful comparisons between groups for less prominent radionuclides were not judged to be feasible.

The status of this finding at this particular

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

point in time is in progress.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

231

DR. NETON: At what point in time?

MR. MARSCHKE: Today.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Today.

DR. NETON: That's for other nuclides. What about plutonium at Savannah River?

MR. MARSCHKE: Again, if you look at the Savannah --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. NETON: The gold standard is based on job category, which is what we didn't do. If that's the gold standard, then we've got to go back and revisit 52 against all those parsings by job categories. I'm serious.

Right now, we find your approach to be inconsistent with the analysis that was done on TIB-0052. If SC&A's opinion now is that the only valid comparison of coworker data is by job category, then we've got to

NEAL R. GROSS

1 judge TIB-0052 against that. 232 We do that in OTIB-2 MR. MARSCHKE: 3 We looked at job categories. It's for 4 both internal and -- for both -and 5 finding was we had to change OTIB-0020 to give 6 basically a warning that, you know, there are 7 some construction workers who, you know, 8 OTIB-0020 standard methodology may 9 favorable. 10 And the finding for DR. NETON: 11 internal was? MR. MARSCHKE: And the finding for 12 13 internalized, you've got me on that. I can't 14 remember that one. 15 DR. CHEW: That's what we're talking about. 16 17 DR. NETON: That's what I'm talking about. again, 18 And so we have 19 you're changing, obviously mode of you're 20 want operation here, Ι just to be SO 21 consistent and go back and --

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

(Simultaneous speaking.) 233

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean that's a little heavy. Think of the overall process from the Board's standpoint too. We've always said that the procedures review is at one level, and an SEC review is at -- there's this need to drill down.

We've always been stopped on procedures reviews when we -- because you're not talking about getting into the individual site data and pulling the records. A lot of times they're not, you know. We've always stopped it there.

The procedures review is at a different level, to see if these things are going to work and they're science, yes. I know. I know SC&A's outlined procedure for how they conduct their procedures review.

DR. NETON: Again, but I still say that this does have ramifications for --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: No, I agree.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work	
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

We would have to go back, and I don't want $\overline{234}$ (Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. NETON: There are inconsistencies here now.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, there two issues, just to kind of summarize understanding, I'm going to have to take it back to our team, is so far as other radionuclides are concerned, extrapolation of plutonium and other radionuclides remains an open issue in TIB-0052. It remains an open issue here.

I think that's simply a conclusion from our review of this plutonium database and our earlier analysis. I agree with Jim that we need to go, however you want to characterize it, we need to go back and review what we said about plutonium and SRS, and its implications for SRS on other sites.

At that time we did not have data by area, or even plutonium data. Internal

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

data we did not even have by craft. We only had external data by craft. So we're able to do that now.

We might have revisit the to earlier conclusions, since we have more information. Ι mean that's how Ι characterize it.

DR. NETON: There's more subtleties involved in this, though, because I recall in those data sets we were unable to tease out certain classes of workers. one data set had the crafts construction built and then we went through these lengthy explanations of why that was claimant favorable.

I'd like to go back and revisit this approach, because we worked hard. I felt that we had a fairly good, solid understanding that at least for the sites that we looked at, that we were in agreement that construction workers for internal were not different,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

except for Hanford, and I don't know. 236

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Let me just get, capture the action, Arjun, that you're --

4 what are the actions on this?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, the other radionuclide issue in TIB-0075 is so on is reports, whether you can extrapolate, you know, use the plutonium data as representing the general pattern for other radionuclides is an open -- I mean we said that you can't do that a priori.

You have to demonstrate that, and that our analysis of the data indicates that you can't do it. So that issue, I would say, is before NIOSH, since we've said in our analysis we can't make that extrapolation to other radionuclides.

For this other thing, for the plutonium data, I think, you know, Steve and I just need to revisit what we said before, and send the Working Group a memorandum on that to

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
wrap this up, as to because you know, 237
was so long ago.
DR. NETON: And I'm not saying
that you shouldn't go back and drill down and
look at these new sets of data. What I'm
saying is that was what was done in 52.
DR. MAKHIJANI: Right, and
probably you are right.
DR. NETON: It needs to be visited
at 52 level again, and maybe that's a separate
issue. It needs to go back to the Procedures
Group. But you know, I'm uncomfortable
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: This is the
11661 1

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: This is the difficulty we had on TIB-0052, especially in the Procedure Review Committee, that it does cover several sites. Because if you recall in the procedures, a lot of times what we're doing with the site-specific procedures is we're referring them back to Work Groups that are covering that site.

So in this instance, it's like

NEAL R. GROSS

where do you, you know, where you do put 138 I guess you have to leave it in Procedures, and then I don't think we have, at least my experience with it is that we haven't dealt with the drilling down to the data aspects this far.

Now but we have to be consistent at the end of the day, yes.

DR. TAULBEE: Can I ask a question, and this I guess, is more for my education. But I'd like to know a little more from SC&A or you, Mark, of why you don't feel that we can extrapolate from the plutonium to some of these other radionuclides, such as curium and californium and americium?

They're all controlled, especially as op emitters, inside glove boxes or hot cells. And so I'm a little confused as to why this extrapolation is -- I guess I'd like to know what your basis for why we can't extrapolate?

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well in our review of TIB-0075 -- I don't know Mark.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Go ahead, go ahead.

DR. MAKHIJANI: In our review of TIB-0075, we had not covered americium, californium and curium, and we were actually doing that when we realized that you've got a bigger database than what we're working with and we stopped that. So we have not finished those --

But to the extent that we did radionuclides, uranium, plutonium, tritium, mixed fission products, I think that was the list, right, that we analyzed, we found that the patterns of ratios of construction worker doses in specific areas or specific job types to non-construction worker averages or GSDs, were different for different radionuclides.

That the patterns of exposure were not the same, and that's the basis for the

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

statement.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

240

DR. TAULBEE: Oh, okay. I can perfectly understand that when you're comparing tritium and uranium and plutonium, and the mixed fission products. But when you're -- I mean the exotics that you're effectively talking about here, where we have very limited bioassay on, are things like the curium, the americium and so forth. Those are

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, we're talking generally about all extrapolating from a plutonium statement to other radionuclides, including americium.

have DR. TAULBEE: But we sufficient data SO that we're not extrapolating tritium. the We're not extrapolating the uranium. We're not extrapolating with --

DR. MAKHIJANI: You are. What you're extrapolating is not numbers, but

NEAL R. GROSS

you're extrapolating a hypothesis. You're saying here -- you're making a hypothesis.

You're saying here is a characteristic of plutonium data, and we can accept that, you know, whatever the words are.

We can accept that that statement is correct for the plutonium data.

You're assuming that the same statement is also correct for other radionuclides. you'll find that And the number of below MDAs generally would greater for construction workers than non-construction workers, that the average of positive results would be greater for non-construction workers than for construction workers.

And what we're saying is that general construct cannot be extrapolated from plutonium to other radionuclides, because it doesn't appear to hold up.

DR. TAULBEE: I guess at this time
I'll just agree to disagree with you on that,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1	until we get this TIB-0075 thing worked out $_{242}$
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, right.
3	DR. TAULBEE: Because from what
4	we've seen from the tritium is it does hold.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. So you
7	disagree there, but that's a good
8	clarification on the hypothesis, though. It's
9	not extrapolating.
LO	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. I do
11	understand now
L2	(Simultaneous speaking.)
L3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: modeling.
L4	It's extrapolating the concept or the
L5	conclusion, yes.
L6	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think this
L7	confusion would be sorted out when we look at
L8	the review. You know, we should be able to
L9	agree on the so long as we're not saying
20	the data are all bad or somebody screwed up

with the measurements or something.

21

That's

not on the table.

We have

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

243

We have a discrete set of numbers. We all know numbers. We should be able to arrive at some conclusion looking at the set of numbers.

DR. NETON: Let ask more broad-based question. leading Are you eventually to the suggestion that construction workers can't be reconstructed, that there's a different possible multiplier that would be applied and will be proposed for TIB-0052?

DR. MAKHIJANI: We haven't --

DR. NETON: Well, I'm trying to get down to it. Is it a dose reconstruction issue or --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Don't know.

DR. NETON: See, I mean if you're just -- if you're saying that you have enough data to do the comparison to show that they're different, it sort of implies to me that one

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	can reconstruct doses for construction
2	workers.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, is it
4	yes.
5	DR. NETON: Is that true? If you
6	have enough data to make that comparison then
7	
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, that's where
9	we might wind up. I think
10	DR. NETON: Well, that's what I
11	put on the table though, because how far we
12	take this, to put the SEC issues to bed, is
13	dependent upon where that ratio is.
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, it will
15	depend on how reliable these issues are, and
16	some of these ratios
17	DR. NETON: Be careful.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, no. I am
19	being careful. I don't have an opinion about
20	this honestly. That's why I believe we wrote
21	that TIB-0075 review without even implying,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

and Steve and I worked on this together, and $\frac{1}{245}$ think we did not imply an opinion on this question, as to whether ultimately you'll be able to attach a ratio.

It's obviously a question that's occurred to me in the course of preparing this review. And I've tried to avoid giving any implication one way or another, because I honestly don't know.

The reason I don't know is, A, for a lot of cases, we just couldn't even do the calculation. There just aren't enough data there. You see no calculation, no calculation, no calculation, no calculation.

In some of the cases where we did the calculation, the data were minimal, 10, 12 construction workers. The non-construction worker data are much more plentiful. So I think the reliability -- so what we've --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think Jim posed a good question.

NEAL R. GROSS

It is a very gappe 1 DR. MAKHIJANI: 2 question. 3 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Do you have 4 enough data to do the comparison? Do you have 5 enough data to make a separate construction worker model? 6 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: That's right, and 8 the reason -- I'm just saying the reason that 9 I don't have an opinion about this is if we're 10 going to look at more data, Jim may very well 11 be right, that if there's sufficient data that 12 we can actually do these ratios, come up with 13 the ratios for areas and periods and so on, 14 then it won't be an SEC issue. But if we 15 can't, or if there isn't enough data, then 16 it's an SEC issue. 17 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And I quess --DR. TAULBEE: There isn't enough 18 19 data.

NEAL R. GROSS

Not

CHEW:

become an SEC issue? What are saying?

DR.

20

21

data

enough

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 1 Yes. 247 DR. I'd 2 NETON: have to think 3 about this. If there's not enough data to 4 prove --5 (Simultaneous speaking.) DR. NETON: 6 You know, are 7 different. If you don't have enough data to prove that they're not different, I mean that 8 doesn't imply automatically that they are, and 9 10 you can't do it. I mean there's a certain 11 logical connection there --12 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. From 13 NIOSH's standpoint, I think you created this 14 model, not necessarily because you didn't 15 think there was enough construction worker 16 data, but rather because you thought that 17 using it altogether would be more bounding, 18 you know, right. Is that fair? NETON: 19 That would be fine. DR. 20 That's a fair comparison.

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. MAKHIJANI:

21

And so the point

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
of putting that analysis on the table is not
to say there's an SEC here or not an SEC here.
It is simply to say that the construct that
NIOSH that we don't agree with the
construct that NIOSH said, that you can use
all the data to make coworker models. We
don't think so.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But I think
that question is important to Jim, right? I
think SC&A should answer that question, you
know. Is there enough data to create a
separate construction worker model? And would
it be appropriate, in your opinion.

DR. MAKHIJANI: We can answer that question, and we haven't yet.

DR. NETON: But in the SEC context, that's what needs to be --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, because otherwise, then that's a -- and we can kind of get it off the SEC schedule.

DR. NETON: Right, because we've

NEAL R. GROSS

1	got a lot of things on the table. 249
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, I agree
3	with that. I agree with that.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Maybe the main
5	task to be done is once this database is
6	completed and NIOSH says this is the database
7	that we're going to use and the radionuclides
8	are there, then we can.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's true.
10	We don't have a fully populated database.
11	DR. NETON: We don't.
12	(Simultaneous speaking.)
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: we were going
14	to be here further along, but about a month
15	ago, we just suspended work, because we
16	realized we're not working from a complete
17	database.
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. Tim, do
19	you have a comment? It seems like you wanted
20	to say something. No?

MEMBER CLAWSON:

21

I wanted to say

something though, because I mentioned this before, and especially during a construction. I have not been able to see the OTIB and see how it placed in. But one thing I do want you to realize is Savannah River is completely different than any of the other sites when it comes to construction workers.

Because in the interviews and everything else like that, what they were telling me the processes they were involved in and stuff like that is totally different than the normal site that we usually see.

I cannot answer to this, because I haven't read how the OTIB comes in or anything else, but this is always been something that's bothered me, is how different this site and how we can't -- to me, we can't generalize it as some of the other sites.

I've said this for quite a while, and we were waiting for this OTIB to come out and we'll go from there.

NEAL R. GROSS

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Let me ask for
2	a 15 minute break.
3	MR. KATZ: Can we just clarify?
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Go ahead.
5	MR. KATZ: It's still slightly
6	unclear to me
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's very
8	unclear.
9	(Simultaneous speaking.)
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: because I
11	want to caucus with Arjun and Jim a little
12	bit. So let's take 15 minutes, because I want
13	to sort this out a little bit and come back
14	and clarify the actions and stuff, yes, right.
15	So 15 minutes, about what's that, 2:35
16	about?
17	MR. KATZ: Yes.
18	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
19	matter went off the record at 2:20 p.m. and
20	resumed at 2:34 p.m.)

NEAL R. GROSS

KATZ:

MR.

This

21

is the Savannah

River Site Work Group. We're reconvening_2

Let me just add too, after the lunch break, I

didn't hear from Dr. Lockey. Are you with us?

(No response.)

MR. KATZ: Okay, Mike, do we still have you?

MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, I'm still here Ted.

MR. KATZ: Great, Mike.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. We're continuing on issue number 13, and I think there's one other item and then we'll through sort of the actions. But one other item that I was looking at over break, from the last meeting we said that the log books, the comparison of the log books and database, and I think this might come up in a later issue too.

There's some overlap in these issues. But it was definitely listed in this, and NIOSH posted, I think, a spreadsheet and

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

log books. Then SC&A was tasked to review those, comparing to the database, or at least to review NIOSH's analysis. I think Arjun indicated he's started that process and they have some questions. So maybe we can just discuss that for a little bit.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. You know Bob Barton is unfortunately at Simonds, and he's our guy on this. And so I'll just kind of mention the difficulty we ran into, and if I might request that we have a technical call about this, because I want Bob Barton to be here.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I don't know think it's a technical, I think --

DR. MAKHIJANI: I think we just need some clarifications for what NIOSH did, because the verifications were from the log books and it said yeses and nos, and we couldn't figure out what the yeses and nos meant. What was being verified?

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. This is the comparison between the NOCTS and the SRD, or the NOCTS and what's in the log books. From what my understanding, and Mike, please jump in here if I'm speaking incorrectly, is that we went through and just picked 200 log book entries, okay, from the log books. That's where we started.

From those, we identified that, of these entries, 62 of them were claimants in the -- for which we should have bioassay data for them from the site. So from these we went through and compared those particular results.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Which results?

DR. TAULBEE: The log book results to what we have on the bioassay card that we received from the site for that individual.

DR. MAKHIJANI: So the actual result for the bioassay in the individual's file with --

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, that's correct.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

So from that table that we sent you in that spreadsheet, wherever yes is there was a direct match between what was the entry in the log book and what was entered onto the bioassay card, okay.

So from that grouping of 62 claims, three claims contained no data corresponding to the log book entries. So that's less than five percent, 57 claims --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Three claims contained. That didn't register under percentage. Three claims contained --

DR. TAULBEE: Three claims contained no data corresponding to the log book.

MR. MAHATHY: In other words --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, I got that. No correspondence. Sorry.

DR. TAULBEE: And I -- now we've got a numbers problem here Mike, because then we say 57 claims had corresponding data. So

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

57 of the 62 claims had corresponding dates.

Now some people had multiple entries in this whole thing.

So it wasn't -- when you look at the actual spreadsheet that we gave you, what you'll see is the NOCTS claim ID and just going down through here, you'll see midway through on that table, Claim 1756 has two entries.

MR. MAHATHY: The 57 should be 59.

DR. TAULBEE: I'm sorry? 57 should be 59 in my write-up. This is why this is a draft write-up and we haven't released it yet. Okay. That's it. So 59, I'm sorry, of the 62 claims, we have corresponding data.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.

DR. TAULBEE: The third column is construction trades workers, okay. This is from -- we further subdivided the group, and this gets into a little bit of what Brad was talking about, where we're using the self-

Group, has been review identifiable information reviewed and certified by	dvisory Board on Radiation a ved for concerns under the P has been redacted as neces by the Chair of the Savannah d be cautioned that this trans	rivacy Act (5 U.s sary. The trans River Site Worl	S.C. § 552a) and pe cript, however, has k Group for accurac	rsonally not been y at this
identified	construction	trades	workers,	base9

identified construction trades workers, based upon -- from NOCTS basically, where somebody says they were a pipefitter or a carpenter.

Whether they were Roll 4 or not, Roll 4 is the traditional construction trades workers at Savannah River Site, and these are additional people that Brad was indicating construction, you know, some people that other sites would consider construction trades, Savannah River considered them as operations, maintenance type of people.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And they were with DuPont?

DR. TAULBEE: That's correct. So the CTW column there is including those people as well. And so from this, what you'll see is that over 92 percent, we were getting direct match from what we see in the files, and what we see in the log books.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Now I think one of the questions we had was the 62 claimants.

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	Did you look at all their bioassay data 258
2	just the entries that corresponded to
3	MR. MAHATHY: Just the entries
4	from the log book.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. So there
6	were 62 entries so far 62 claimants, there
7	were 62 entries in the log books, and there
8	were 59 matches and three non-matches.
9	MR. MAHATHY: Well, we used 200
10	log books. Some of people in the logs were
11	used multiple times. In other words, the
12	person selected 200 entries from these three
13	log books or two log books.
14	DR. TAULBEE: There's not 200
15	entries here. It's just some people had
16	multiple entries. So I think in total you
17	come up with 70-something or something like
18	that entries.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay, so you
20	compare.
21	DR. TAULBEE: We did not go

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	through it, to answer your question Arjun, 259
2	did not go through at least 62 people and look
3	at all of the bioassay and pull all the other
4	log books.
5	No. We just took these three
6	different log books, I think it's three, three
7	different log books, and we looked at those
8	entries and from the point of data, are we
9	seeing a match?
10	(Simultaneous speaking.)
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: Four log books,
12	right?
13	MR. MAHATHY: Four log books. We
14	listed, you know, to explain this, we looked
15	at 200 entries, and only 62 of the
16	corresponding people were in NOCTS. Of those
17	62, three of the entries did not match what
18	was in the log book.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: I'm getting
20	confused between entries and people. That's
21	what I'm getting confused with. So there were

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

	Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	200 bioassay data points for 200 separate
2	people or less than 200 people. Less than 200
3	people.
4	DR. TAULBEE: Less than 200
5	people, because some of them were the same
6	person.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: The same person.
8	The 62 or 62 people or 62 bioassay data
9	points?
10	DR. TAULBEE: People.
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: People.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Those are
13	people.
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: And you had more
15	than 62 bioassay data points?
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think that
17	where he got the 70-something, and there were
18	some with more than one entry.
19	DR. TAULBEE: Some of them had
20	more one entry, yes.
21	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it was in

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work

NEAL R. GROSS

the 70s or something, right? 1 261 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: And when you say 3 three claims contained no data, so none of the 4 data points corresponded, and 57 claims had 5 all of their data points verified. DR. TAULBEE: Fifty-nine. 6 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: Fifty-nine, sorry. 8 MR. MAHATHY: Okay, and this is -like 9 Ι said, this is -- while we haven't 10 totally released this, although you have it, 11 it's actually not totaled either, because the 12 interpretation is three log book bioassays 13 results were not contained in NOCTS. But the 14 same people did have other bioassay results that were in the log books. Three of the log 15 book reviews will not be in NOCTS. 16 17 DR. MAKHIJANI: So we're talking 62 bioassay entries, and 59 bioassay entries 18 19 were matches and three were not matches? 20 MR. 62 people, MAHATHY: with

about 70 some-odd -- some people had more than

1	one. 262
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So it was three
3	out of 70 some-odd, is that right?
4	MR. MAHATHY: It's probably the
5	correct translation, yes.
б	DR. MAKHIJANI: Now you can see
7	why we were confused.
8	(Simultaneous speaking.)
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. At least I
11	know what we're doing. I might have Bob
12	Barton call you when he's writing up this
13	memo. Sorry Steve.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: One of the concerns
15	was that again, we don't think we have the
16	complete NOCTS database, and
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: What do you
18	mean the NOCTS database?
19	(Simultaneous speaking.)
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: The claims
21	filed is what you're going to be looking at.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

MR. MARSCHKE: what 2we Because were looking at, what Bob was looking at, and I could be wrong, but what Bob was looking at is he has this -- he was comparing it to the same files that I was using to do the OTIB-0075 review, and like we spoke this morning, we don't --CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You're looking at the claimant's files. MR. MAHATHY: Yes. We're looking directly in the files. You're looking at MR. MARSCHKE: So when we go and we the claimant's files. try to check, when we try to check your work, to make sure that these entries were made, I guess the question is how do we check that? DR. MAKHIJANI: Does your report have claim numbers?

have the NOCTS claim number, so you can go and open up that particular claim and look at the

TAULBEE:

DR.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

In this table, you

1	hard copy. 264
2	MR. MARSCHKE: I don't think we
3	were doing that.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think that's we
5	should do.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: That's what we need
7	to do, what we need to do.
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I think we
9	just got stuck in some misunderstanding.
10	MR. MAHATHY: Well, the wording
11	wasn't exactly
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: About what was
13	being done. I think Bob's confusion was the
14	same as mine, although I don't
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But now I think
16	we've got it straight pretty much now.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, I think we
18	can do it now. So we can finish this on short
19	order.
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right. Can
21	I ask a question on the how did you select

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

the entries that you looked up? Just random selection or -- because I mean 383 isn't a very significant. You don't see any trends obviously, but I'm always --

When I look at these log books, I always kind of pick out the highest values and go from there, because if they're missing, that's more important than anything else missing, because a lot of this is for coworker modeling.

DR. TAULBEE: This is done under the original or the first part of the SEC, so we were really crunched for time, to try and get this analysis in. So we can certainly look at more, you know.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh no. I'm just curious, how you --

DR. TAULBEE: I don't think it was random. I think it was just -- well, selecting a few log books was probably random.

We just opened up these and let's take 25

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

from each one or 50 from each one and then let's see do we see any claimants in here and go check their data.

So you know at that time, we were only going to make sure hey, are we seeing something reasonable here or, you know, are we only picking up ten percent of the data, you now, in the files. Since we're in the 90s, we're like okay.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Because you see where I'm going. Yes, the importance here is if it's -- if you're only missing five percent or less, but they're all the high values, then we have a problem potentially you know. But if you're missing five and they're all, you know, it's all over the place, then it's --

DR. TAULBEE: I mean there's other analyses that can be done. Now that we've coded all the uranium data through 1965 on the thorium side, you know, that can be directly compared as to those values and they're both

NEAL R. GROSS

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	electronic data sets now, so it's but that
2	would be possibly a reasonable comparison to
3	do from that standpoint.
4	Of course, it's only checking one
5	isotope, but the bioassay results are
6	available.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: So did you want
8	NIOSH to work further, or did you want us to
9	pick
10	(Simultaneous speaking.)
11	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
12	DR. MAKHIJANI:to be clear on
13	who you're assigning.
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think at this
15	point it has to stay with you until you, you
16	know
17	DR. TAULBEE: So we might come
18	back.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: So we finish these
20	four log books, and you want us to stop there,
21	or do what you just

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

I mean the one 1 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: question I would ask, just as an action, is 2 just a description of the methodology that you 3 did use for your -- if that's already out 4 there, that's fine. 5 But if it's not, maybe 6 just so that will help us in looking at this. 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: So should we credit 8 these out high values and some 9 crosswalk them? 10 CHAIRMAN think GRIFFON: Ι you 11 should review the four log books and what 12 NIOSH did. So if you --DR. MAKHIJANI: So go further than 13 14 those four log books? 15 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, that would 16 be worthwhile, yes. Because you may be of the 17 opinion that yes, it's not worth going any further after that. 18 19 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. 20 TAULBEE: So we will get you DR. 21 the better description of that --

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is that okay
2	with other Work Group Members though?
3	MEMBER CLAWSON: I'm still trying
4	to figure out what they would have.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'm just making
6	sure everybody's
7	MEMBER GIBSON: That's fine with
8	me, Mike.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh, okay. Then
LO	I'm going to also ask Arjun I'll give you a
11	second to catch up.
L2	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, to catch up.
L3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Now for
L4	the other items, the TIB-0052/TIB-0075
L5	discussion, I had on here that SC&A will
L6	provide an updated response to this, but do
L7	you think that response already is out there
L8	or
L9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Let's see. Which
20	number are we on?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

21

Well, this is

	This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	still under 13, that before the break we were
2	talking about.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. We did.
4	That's what we did. I mean that was the TIB-
5	0052 review.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So I
7	thought you were going to at some point in
8	the conversation, I thought you said you were
9	going to look further at this thing.
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: That was in
11	response to what Jim was saying.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Regarding the
13	consistency of the procedure, okay.
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I don't
15	think there was
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is there any
17	other action? No. I mean it's just hanging
18	there kind of. We didn't come to any
19	conclusion on it.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, basically, we
21	punted until NIOSH is done with the database.

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Well, there are basically two things, three
2	things. There's the other radionuclides
3	question, the classification component, then
4	going back to TIB-0052 and you know, see what
5	we said there.
6	And then the third thing is that
7	we agreed that NIOSH is going to put the more
8	complete database that you're now constructing
9	for tritium.
10	DR. TAULBEE: For tritium, yes.
11	But that's under TIB-0075.
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: And then we're
13	going to look at our analysis for tritium and
14	TIB-0075 and your analysis, and try to come to
15	some resolution, or at least carry the
16	dialogue further.
17	DR. TAULBEE: Yes. I think once
18	we post that data set, I think we're going to
19	try and do a technical call? Guys?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

NEAL R. GROSS

TAULBEE:

DR.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, right.

Okay,

and

20

21

that's

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	going to happen before we post our analysis
2	right?
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, yes.
4	DR. TAULBEE: Okay.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: I mean we have
6	some idea of what you've done.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right, and
8	let me this may just be me, but you said
9	TIB-0052 regarding use of other radionuclides?
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, I think this
11	is extrapolation to other radionuclides.
12	(Simultaneous speaking.)
13	DR. NETON: I thought we were
14	going to SC&A was going to start
15	investigating, you know, the SEC implications
16	of that, I guess. You know, are these SEC
17	(Simultaneous speaking.)
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, I do.
19	That was the other thing I figured out
20	DR. NETON: I think that's very
21	important in my opinion. That's sort of the

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

ultimate litmus test of what we're doing. 273

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Now we cannot do this for all radionuclides unless we have the data for all radionuclides. So far we've only talked about tritium, and when I looked at our — the database that we were working from, there are almost no data for like neptunium. Almost nothing there.

As you know, I mean that's what you found too, because I believe that's why you're coding more data. So we really couldn't say anything.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Start there at least.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. We can start with tritium, but ultimately it would have to go radionuclide by radionuclide, until -- unless there's a general pattern, and then we can say okay, there's a pattern and you can settle it with ratios and then you're done.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

DR. TAULBEE: Right. Well, what 74 think we should be doing is I think we should start with this tritium to start with, and come to some agreement on the analysis methodology for comparison before we move on to others.

Then once we've moved onto others, plutonium, uranium or whatever was next, then we can start looking for the whole pattern. Instead of trying solve this other to radionuclides all at once here, let's look and what. these do see ones where we have sufficient data, where we have a tremendous amount of plutonium data and tritium data and uranium data, to make these comparisons.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, and that's one issue. But I don't think it's going -- I think it will be helpful if the data sets that you're going to use for other radionuclides are all posted, and we can talk about tritium in terms of construction workers versus non-

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

construction workers. But there's clearly going to be --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Are the other data sets not ready or --

DR. TAULBEE: The uranium parsed in two phases, which is why I didn't bring it this point, up at because we've got all of the data prior to But then we don't after 1965. 1965 coded. We only went up to '65 for the thorium, okay, at that point.

So you know, that hasn't been coded. So all the tritium data has been coded and there's lots of it. So that's why I want to try and start with the tritium. Then for the plutonium, if we're seeing a difference then in the uranium, then we can look at the data that Mel had collected previously for OTIB-0052, possibly ways of cutting that.

And there's also the possibility of adding to that database. Again, we have

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
all of the hard copy records of bioassay from
the site. It's just not all coded, and so if
you're wanting to look at more construction
trades workers from that hard copy, it can be
coded.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I guess what I
I'm trying to get to Jim's question, which
is, and I think if the data that was used to
make TIB-0075, I mean if it's not going to
be anything other than additional data, right?
Oh, I got to be careful with that maybe.

I was thinking the data set's just going to grow from there, right? But it would definitely --

DR. TAULBEE: I can certainly give you more of these exotic radionuclides. But there's going to be so few samples, I don't know what kind of meaningful comparisons can be made.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right.

DR. TAULBEE: That's why I think,

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

you know, sticking to the big three 29f tritium, uranium and plutonium, and if they're all showing the same --

DR. NETON: Well, I understand an argument can be made though, that these are different processes.

DR. MAKHIJANI: In the past what has happened with SECs, as you know Jim, is you have data for the main radionuclide, and then you don't have data for the radionuclides that were ancillary or not part of the main processing.

The SECs have been driven not because the sites weren't paying attention to the main thing; that would be process. They were. They were driven by other things. So in this particular -- since you're asking, since the Work Group is asking us to kind of give our opinion about whether you can cover this by ratios and Site Profile issue, I can --

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

Just from experience past looking at the data that we have looked at, I can tell you that there is not much data for californium construction workers for oramericium, and these are production items. So say a priori that you can't just plutonium data and it's --

DR. NETON: No, I understand. I mean there may be good reason why there aren't a lot of data points, and that would be incumbent upon us to go and discuss it.

DR. MAKHIJANI: That's right, exactly. But I can't give you an opinion -- I can't go to my team and go to Joyce and say give us an opinion about this until we actually look at the data.

DR. TAULBEE: And I'd also like to emphasize, what you're looking at when you say there's limited data on the californium, curium and so forth, you're absolutely right.

In NOCTS right now, and I'm not even sure

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

we've gotten to that coworker model yet, but if we need to, we will go back and we will supplement from those log books like we did the uranium.

DR. MAKHIJANI: This is the issue, is that you know, at a certain point you find insufficient data, and then you say you've got more and you code more, then it's --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

DR. NETON: We need to go back and look at the uses of those nuclides, and how often they were used, what the exposure potentials really were. This is not unlike what we're trying to do right now, come to some agreement at Los Alamos.

I mean Los Alamos had a number of minor radionuclides that we called exotics, and our position is that there just wasn't much potential for exposure. That's why you don't have many nuclides and they were controlled basically at the same levels. We

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change

need to -- I'm really concerned about drilling down and having to demonstrate that we have unique distributions for every single isotope, because you know, earlier we talked about 150 radionuclides. That's not going to happen.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I quess I just wonder if it's useful to, you know, the big three as Tim talked about, would it be useful into the big SC&A to look three whether there's sufficient determine data there for those three to make construction worker models separate from the overall model, you know, if there's --

DR. NETON: I agree. I mean if it doesn't work for them, there's no reason to go after the data.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, right.

And you know, we're not extrapolating from there that therefore you can do all the others. We're just saying look at these three as a starting point. Do they have the data,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	though? That's what I want to understand,
2	because
3	DR. TAULBEE: In the tritium
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: The tritium you
6	will post, right. What about plutonium,
7	uranium
8	DR. TAULBEE: The uranium we can
9	post. You've got to keep in mind it's only up
10	to 1965.
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All we really
12	need is what's posted, what was used for the
13	TIB-0075, right?
14	DR. TAULBEE: Right.
15	DR. MAKHIJANI: And TIB-0075
16	Savannah River was only for tritium from 1991
17	to 2001. That's extremely limited. So when
18	we looked at TIB-0075 for Savannah River Site,
19	you could hardly say anything.
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: Something about

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

NEAL R. GROSS

that tritium, and we did. We thought it was okay, if I'm remembering right.

DR. TAULBEE: But you know, in the review of the coworker models, obviously we don't just look at whatever TIB-0075 is. That was a methodology demonstrating that a random sample can be pulled from NOCTS. That was the purpose.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So uranium, you have up to '65 you're saying?

DR. TAULBEE: To '65, yes.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And then plutonium?

DR. TAULBEE: Plutonium, we have the basic NOCTS file, and then for OTIB-0052, we went down and captured construction trade workers specifically, doing a sort based upon external dose, that people who have higher external doses will have higher potential for internal plutonium. So based upon that, they were selected for additional --

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

(Simultaneous speaking.) 1 283 2 DR. TAULBEE: How many people did 3 you get additional for --4 MEMBER CLAWSON: For construction 5 workers? About 400-something. About 400 6 DR. TAULBEE: 7 additional. So we have NOCTS, and then we have about 400 additional workers. 8 So it's 9 not a complete data set. It's been modified. 10 I'm not sure that it's really random now, but it's what we have electronically. 11 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: The issue, I think you know, I mean I am very hesitant to say 13 14 that we can say anything. If the database is 15 not a constant, then it becomes very hard. can just tell you, if the database is not a 16 17 constant, then it's going to be very hard to 18 say. 19 Because then every time you have 20 more data, then you've got to go back, and

NEAL R. GROSS

that's what's been happening, is we're going

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	back a second round because the database 284
2	expanding.
3	DR. TAULBEE: Can I propose this
4	then?
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
6	DR. TAULBEE: Let's start with the
7	tritium, and then let's do the analysis of the
8	uranium through 1965, and then reassess, see
9	where we're at if we get that done before
10	the next worker meeting
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is the tritium
12	complete now or
13	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So
15	that's not going to change?
16	DR. TAULBEE: No, and neither is
17	the uranium prior to '65.
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right. I
19	agree with that, because we don't want to hit,
20	we don't want to go at these moving target
21	possibilities.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	So all right. So we're going 255
2	task SC&A with looking at that, with an eye on
3	the question of is it an SEC issue or a Site
4	Profile issue. In other words
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: And then we'll
6	conclude just for that much.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. Just
8	for those pieces, yes. You can qualify your
9	responses appropriately, yes.
10	DR. TAULBEE: So we'll post both
11	the tritium data and the uranium data through
12	1965.
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: So it's basically an
15	adequacy of the data in terms of
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's really a
17	question is the data sufficient to reconstruct
18	doses, and that can be through a coworker
19	model or whatever.
20	MR. KATZ: Right.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

21

Because if it's

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	a question of like Jim said what is correct 286
2	NOCTS then we can move that to Site Profile,
3	yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Fair enough.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. I think that
7	once we get the same data set, we'll see. But
8	right now, the analysis that we did in this
9	report here for uranium, we only had a little
10	we had 240 samples. So obviously
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, it could
12	change.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: It could change if
14	we get a significant more number of samples.
15	We do have a lot of tritium. We did do a lot
16	of tritium samples, over 17,000. So this is
17	for the construction workers. So I would
18	think that they wouldn't change too much.
19	But whatever you give us now, we
20	will basically go back and redo the analysis
21	with the new database, and see what the

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

1	results are. Then we'll, I guess 287
2	Finding 14
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
4	Let's move on to finding 14. We've got to get
5	through this matrix, yes.
6	DR. TAULBEE: Finding 14.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I have SC&A
8	will clarify this matrix item and supply
9	examples of off normal and unauthorized work
LO	practices.
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: This is John
L2	Mauro's baby. John, are you on the line?
L3	(No response.)
L4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Apparently John
L5	had had a discussion about this at some point,
L6	and
L7	(Laughter.)
L8	MR. KATZ: You lost the word. Are
L9	you going to call him?
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. We'll
21	pass on that one. If John comes back, we'll

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	get it later. But right now, it's still on 288
2	SC&A action. That's fine. Number 15.
3	Findings 15 and 16
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I've got to go
5	back and find what this is.
6	MR. KATZ: Did you get John?
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: He's not in. I
8	left a message.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Oh, that was
LO	something with Ed Brown and John Mauro having
11	a discussion.
L2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That was 14,
L3	yes. So if he comes back, we'll get that.
L4	MR. KATZ: I'll send him an email.
L5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And number 15,
L6	does anybody have
L7	DR. TAULBEE: My notes indicate
L8	this is a TIB-0052.
L9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. This is
20	going back, I think we've got multiple ways of
21	saying the same thing here.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Fifteen 289
2	covered in number 13 or number 12 it says.
3	DR. NETON: We were going to do
4	13, 15 and 16 altogether.
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Altogether,
6	yes, yes.
7	(Simultaneous speaking.)
8	DR. TAULBEE: Can you combine all
9	that into one?
LO	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. I'll try
L1	to do that. When I put out a new matrix, I'll
L2	try to do that.
L3	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I understand
L4	we need a new matrix.
L5	DR. TAULBEE: Just combine those
L6	into one.
L7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, okay.
L8	DR. MAKHIJANI: This is a little
L9	bit ancient, you know, from last August, and
20	it was done with a paper review and the TBD

was

just, you

review,

and

that

21

know,

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

starting point.

DR. TAULBEE: Right.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, and I think we covered 16 also, right?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.

Findings 17 and 18

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So we're on to 17 and 18.

DR. TAULBEE: I can give you a real quick update on this. Unfortunately, we're not as far along as what I had hoped by this time. Actually, I hoped issue 17 would be done, and I'd have a White Paper out to you all. The delay is me and my time, in order to do this analysis.

But I do hope to have that out by -- I expect to have the analysis done by the end of June, and then getting it out for review probably by mid-July, out to you all I hope, for at least issue number 17. This is neutrons -- or I'm sorry. I'm talking about

NEAL R. GROSS

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	issue 18. Issue 17 is going to be done after
2	issue 18.
3	Issue 18 is the 1962 to 1971
4	neutrons, and that's the one that I'm
5	currently working on. I do expect mid-July.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And then go on
7	to the
8	DR. TAULBEE: The other one will
9	be following after that.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
11	DR. TAULBEE: For the second one?
12	The first one.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: Did you want us to
14	hold off until we have another Work Group
15	meeting to review the issue 18 White Paper, or
16	just go ahead and do it, or what's your
17	pleasure?
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is that a White
19	Paper on the TIB?
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: No. When the
21	White Paper comes out

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh right. 252
2	it comes out, no, I think it will be an
3	yes. SC&A will review it once it's delivered.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
5	Finding 19
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
7	Number 19.
8	DR. TAULBEE: I have that SC&A
9	will investigate and revise the comment.
LO	That's my notes.
L1	DR. MAKHIJANI: I did not do this.
L2	(Laughter.)
L3	DR. MAKHIJANI: True confessions.
L4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Stay after
L5	class.
L6	DR. MAKHIJANI: I apologize. I
L7	apologize for that.
L8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
L9	It's carried forward with SC&A action.
20	Finding 20
21	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Number 20?

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. TAULBEE: Okay, number 203
This was a work in process that we currently have, when you say you want to know about what we're doing. Actually, Bob Morris is the one who's going to be -- who is doing this, and he is developing an MCNP model, basically from a worker position standing in the tank farm area.

I think the issue is that a badge worn on the lapel, and he's working all of the exposures coming from below them, all of the scatter radiation from the tops of the tanks, and would it be under responding for organs that are a waist type of geometry.

So he's working up an MCNP model on that, and a second model from that standpoint will be the work of crouching down, to see what those differences are. He's in the process of it. We don't have the results out yet, but once we do, we will provide those to the Board.

NEAL R. GROSS

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
DR. MAKHIJANI: Could I make ₂₉ 4
request while he's doing that?
DR. TAULBEE: Sure.
DR. MAKHIJANI: As you'll see, as
you read those tank farm data bank entries
that you have, you'll see a lot of the high
radiation rates, if I'm remembering right,
were like when pipefitters were in diversion
boxes and junction boxes and all of you who
have experience in the site, we know what that
geometry is so we can cover that geometry
DR. TAULBEE: For the diversion
boxes?
DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. I mean take
a look at that data bank, and you'll see the -

We're isotropic at TAULBEE: DR. that point, because diversion boxes --(Simultaneous speaking.)

But they're down DR. MAKHIJANI: So it might not be. there.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: We might add
2	that on as one of your scenarios, yes. Just
3	the rest of the workers
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: So it's not
6	hanging there after you come out with your
7	analysis. Then we go back and decide
8	something else.
9	DR. TAULBEE: Okay.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: No, I agree
11	with that, because then otherwise people are
12	going to come back and say we never worked up
13	there. We were
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: So I just want to
15	give you some of the external dose entries
16	from that tank farm data bank. So if Bob
17	could look at that, and devise sort of the,
18	you know, claimant-favorable scenarios from

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

DR. TAULBEE: And so you're going

that.

to send those to us?

19

20

DR. MAKHIJANI: You have that You have the tank farm data bank entries. You know, the document we were referring earlier that I prepared in the 80s. DR. TAULBEE: Oh, okay. That document. DR. MAKHIJANI: That document entries for situations in which will, has workers experienced high dose rates. might be useful as a point of reference in devising the scenarios. That's all

saying, for telling which scenarios to devise,

because I think you all have more experience

14 in that.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

DR. TAULBEE: Okay. All right. So we will look then at your document and make sure that there's some scenarios which you've discussed in there that we include in our --

That should DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. be, you know, said to be that these are the claimant-favorable ones or these are the

NEAL R. GROSS

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	situations that would cover all of these other
2	geometries and the ratios will be less than x .
3	DR. TAULBEE: Okay. We can do
4	that.
5	Finding 21
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, and
7	number 21. This is TIB-0052 again? Is this
8	an overlapping issue here?
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Twenty-one is
10	settled.
11	DR. TAULBEE: Yes, this is
12	separate.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think 21 was the
14	pipefitter thing that is done, because this is
15	an old yes.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So this is TIB-
17	0052, coworker bounding for external.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: External.
19	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All workers,
20	not just the pipefitter. The pipefitter was
21	the one example, right?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. We looked 298 the various job types in the TIB-0052 review, and pipefitters were sort of the construction worker type. Steve, I mean this is your baby. So why don't you --

MR. MARSCHKE: Well, yes. The OTIB-0052 review, we looked at different types of construction workers and we found that pipefitters tended to get higher exposures than the other construction workers. I guess this issue has to do with external exposures, and I think --

As we talked earlier this morning, I think the solution that we came to was to put some words into OTIB-0020 and just give people a warning that, you know, if a claimant was, you know, identifies himself as a pipefitter, you may want to take the guidance from OTIB-0052 with a little grain of salt or something, and look a little harder at his dose calculation or put a little adjustment in

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 there. 299 I forget what the wording was in, 2 but we did have some suggested wording. 3 a minute. Maybe I have it actually. 4 The document has been 5 DR. NETON: modified. 6 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: So I think that this is an issue that has been resolved. 8 9 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And the nature 10 of the corrections is sort of the Site Profile 11 issue. 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: The correction was to leave it at the discretion of the dose 13 14 reconstructer to use a higher correction factor. 15 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, because 16 17 this is not the way I have it outlined in this task list. I sort of -- it says NIOSH will 18 review the coworker model and see what is 19 20 bounding for all workers, e.g. pipefitters. mean I think we based that on the fact that 21

	change.
1	you thought that was probably a worst case. 300
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: The pipefitters
3	were the worst case for external.
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: But we had a
6	NIOSH action here last time
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, okay. Sorry.
8	So maybe I'm speaking out of turn.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I mean if
10	you're in agreement, no. Maybe it's a done
11	deal, you know.
12	DR. CHEW: There was a conference
13	call by phone, and I think all of us
14	participated in it, where that suggestion was
15	put together, and that was exactly how it was
16	resolved.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think it was
18	resolved that way, and maybe it was resolved
19	around the time that this was written or just
20	
21	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Was there a

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	conference call for the Procedures? I don't
2	remember.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think it's a
4	Procedures.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: It was a
6	Procedures, and it was some time it was
7	quite some time ago when this conference call
8	was, yes.
9	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I might have
10	missed that one.
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: So the question in
12	this context is does NIOSH want to adopt a
13	specific adjustment factor for pipefitters,
14	given the analysis in our review or not for
15	SRS?
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, and
17	that's not even an SEC issue.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: It's not an SEC
19	issue. I think
20	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Let me ask the
21	other part of this task list. I'm not going

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	to disagree with the conclusion on the
2	Procedures call, which I don't think I was on.
3	But it says NIOSH, or in my notes for the
4	task, it says NIOSH this is referring back
5	to Table 6.1.
6	NIOSH will provide an explanation
7	of why the number of monitored workers is
8	greater than the number of records.
9	DR. TAULBEE: Yes. That's
10	actually a different issue.
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: And a separate
12	issue.
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: It's a separate
14	issue I know. But I just wanted to make sure
15	we didn't lose that. That's under 23.
16	DR. TAULBEE: We set it under 23.
17	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
18	I've got it lumped under finding 21 for some
19	reason. All right.
20	DR. TAULBEE: So is issue 21
21	closed effectively then, with regard to the

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	pipefitters, because the guidance to the dose
2	reconstructers is if you maybe were working
3	with the pipefitter
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: As long as SC&A
6	is satisfied with it, then yes.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: I think we're okay
8	with that.
9	DR. CHEW: I think it's probably
10	listed as in abeyance.
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Well, but
12	closed from an SEC standpoint I think. Yes.
13	Closed from an SEC standpoint I think.
14	DR. CHEW: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
16	Everybody on the phone all right with that?
17	(No response.)
18	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, all
19	right. I knew we'd close one of these.
20	(Laughter.)
21	DR. TAULBEE: At some point, could

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

NEAL R. GROSS

1	we take a comfort break?
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right now would
3	be a good spot actually, yes. Let's take ten
4	minutes.
5	DR. TAULBEE: Ten minutes.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Keep it a
7	little shorter this time, because we've got
8	planes to catch.
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: I'll try to call
10	John again.
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right. Ten
12	minute break on the phone. Be back at 3:25.
13	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
14	matter went off the record at 3:16 p.m. and
15	resumed at 3:25 p.m.)
16	MR. KATZ: Okay. So Savannah
17	River Working Group, and we are just
18	reconvening after a short break. And Jim, do
19	we have you back again and Mike?
20	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. Still here,

Ted.

MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey? 1 305 2 (No response.) 3 MR. KATZ: Okay. 4 Finding 14 Recalled 5 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Just to -- we're just about at the end of this matrix, 6 believe it or not. We will finish, I'm pretty 7 8 sure. Ι just wanted to give one update. 9 During the break, we did hear from John Mauro 10 on finding 14, and he has no further update at this point on finding 14. 11 12 So that's going to, on the matrix, 13 remain an SC&A action item to follow up on 14 that. Then --15 DR. TAULBEE: Mark? 16 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes. 17 DR. TAULBEE: May I propose that we combine 14 and 25 together, because that's 18 19 where my notes had indicated --20 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Fourteen and 25 21 go together?

DR. TAULBEE: Right. 1 306 2 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. So that will be 14 and 25. 3 That's fine. Because I think this 4 DR. TAULBEE: 5 is talking primarily about the burning 6 is the particular grounds, what issue 7 concern was, and I have an update for 25. 8 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh, okay. All 9 right. You're going to give me that when we 10 get to 25? DR. TAULBEE: 11 Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay, that's 13 fine. All right. Then right now we're on 14 item 22, finding 22, I believe. 15 Finding 22 16 DR. TAULBEE: This is on 17 badges, and you were to provide the interviews 18 that you had conducted? 19 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. We have 20 finalized the interviews, and we also did that 21 spreadsheet that I said I was going to post,

that Bob Barton did for all the petitioners. We have a completed report nearly that has to go for DOE review still. So that's what it's not in your inbox.

I'm putting items 22 and 23 together. But we -- well, I'll be done with it this week and then we'll go to DOE review next week.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Can you just restate the things you've done and --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, what we did was we -- we put together all the petitioner issues in a spreadsheet, by petitioner, by affidavit record, and then -- so that spreadsheet is done and I will post it.

The other thing we did was we said in issue 22 and 23 was, you know, there were basically the workers said they didn't have badges on the weekends and that there were external doses that were not captured, and that they were in situations without badges

that were supposed to be non-radiological that were radiological.

So what we've done is we've gone and looked at all the external dose issues in the affidavits, and done a report on that. Does that accurately characterize what we've done Steve?

MR. MARSCHKE: I believe so, yes.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay, and so that report essentially has gone through our internal review and is just awaiting final edits from me and we'll go to DOE for review next week. So you should have that soon.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.

MR. MARSCHKE: What we looked at was HPAREH. We've done a lot of studies on HPAREH before. We did it for OTIB-0052. We did it for the paper study and so on and so forth. So we have no surprises in giving you a preview of what you're going to see in this report.

NEAL R. GROSS

DR. MAKHIJANI: Do you want to $_369$ that? Mark?

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Sure.

MR. MARSCHKE: And so really there's no surprises in that area. As Arjun said, we did go back and look at the 13 affidavits, and we grouped them into like four different issues, one of them being pencil dosimeters going off scale.

Another one being unmonitored on the weekends and other off hours. Another working in supposedly clean one, areas, unmonitored in supposedly clean areas which were later discovered to be contaminated areas, and the fourth issue was incidents.

already think we've discussed incidents at this meeting enough. have to talk about that. In the report, describe you'll that the see we dosimeters going off scale, and we kind of concluded, I guess, that that's not really

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

going to be a big problem in reconstructing the doses, because the pencil dosimeters are not utilized in dose reconstruction anyways.

We did make use, actually we did make use of -- to tie this back to again the discussion we had earlier of the special hazards investigations, there were quite a few SHIs related to pencil dosimeters going off, and in almost every case the badges were pulled and so on and so forth.

So we found that there was -- that one was pretty much taken care of. Working in clean areas without -- unbadged in a clean area, which was later found to be contaminated.

We kind of point to one of the OTIBs, which I think addresses -- OTIB-0020, I think, basically addresses that, and we agree that that's probably a good way to address that if you look at the report. We don't have any major concerns from that.

NEAL R. GROSS

The that haven't one we about far is the ___ working on the unavailability working badges on the weekends, and this of the was one petitioners' affidavits described that. the interviews that we had with some of the SRS workers, there was some confirmation of that happening.

Perhaps because they changed the badges out on a monthly basis and if the end of the month happened to fall on a weekend, the badges might not be available. This was an independent interviewee that provided this information.

So we're still kind of investigating that issue at this point, to see whether or not, where we're going to go with that issue.

DR. MAKHIJANI: The one particular worker who said that badges were not on the weekends and so on in that affidavit, we

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	looked at that claim also, and it turned gut
2	he only had external dose records for two of
3	the four years that he worked there. And we
4	just point that out.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. He was a
6	worker there, yes.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So I guess
8	that's just really a little introduction or
9	overview, and I'll see the report soon.
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, and then
11	there's the incident issue, which I think
12	remains outstanding.
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, okay. I
14	don't think you have any response at this
15	point, right?
16	DR. TAULBEE: No.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: Now the
18	interviews, we have run it through DOE and the
19	classification review. All that process is
20	complete.
21	DR. TAULBEE: Have you posted it

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 on the SRDB? 313 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: No. So that's my question, is normally we attach interviews to 3 our final report. We could attach it to this; 4 we could post the interviews separately. 5 do you want it done? 6 7 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'd say just post them. 8 9 (Simultaneous speaking.) 10 DR. MAKHIJANI: So I'll post them in that SC&A Docs section of the O: drive. 11 12 DR. TAULBEE: Can I ask that you post them as SRDB documents? 13 14 DR. MAKHIJANI: Can we do that? DR. TAULBEE: Because that's what 15 we do. 16 17 DR. MAKHIJANI: Can we post things to the SRDB? I do not believe we can. 18 DR. TAULBEE: No. So send them to 19 20 Cheryl. They would get entered then as an SRDB number. 21

DR. NETON: 1 Yes --314 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: But we cannot. 3 DR. NETON: I don't have write 4 access to the SRDB. 5 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Why don't they post them on the O: drive, and then if you 6 7 guys want to move them over, you can do that. 8 MEMBER CLAWSON: And just 9 notification to you that they've been 10 there and then --11 (Simultaneous speaking.) 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: Now these are individual interviews with names. 13 14 DR. TAULBEE: Yes. In the SRDB, that's where all of our interviews are, and 15 they have individual names on them and that's 16 17 why it's restricted from public access. 18 DR. MAKHIJANI: So I'll put it in 19 the place where Steve's same we put 20 Just all the SRS documents that spreadsheets. 21 are SC&A documents that are final, I'll just

	change.
1	put in that place, and then 315
2	DR. TAULBEE: Okay, and you're
3	going to send me an email when they're put
4	there?
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, I can actually
6	probably do it right now.
7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. Is there
8	anything else on 22? I mean you're
9	overlapping with 23, but I think there's other
10	things on 23, right?
11	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
12	Finding 23
13	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
14	NIOSH has something on 23, I believe.
15	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: The one action
17	I had was with regard to the NIOSH, an
18	explanation of why the number of monitored
19	workers. So that's what you're reporting on?
20	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

21

Okay, great.

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 DR. TAULBEE: We broke 23 2 three different parts. One the was discrepancy and HPAREH discrepancy with the 3 HPAREH data, and this was your Table 6.1 4 And basically the --5 question. CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So this is 6 7 23(c) you're addressing now or 23(a)? No. I'm addressing 8 DR. TAULBEE: 9 23(a). 10 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. I see up there (c). 11 12 DR. TAULBEE: Sorry. all 13 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's 14 right. This is the question DR. TAULBEE: 15 that you had on Table 6-1 from the SEC, the 16 17 original Evaluation Report, and let me pull this out here. 18 19 What you were questioning was how 20 can we have in HPAREH, taking let's say 1952, for an example, where we had 270 monitored 21

workers, but we only have 177 shallow dose records or deep dose records.

The response to that, how can we have less of these records than we have people monitored, and it has to do with the assumption of how we define the number of workers monitored in HPAREH, in that there's a difference between a blank and then --

A blank field that can have a zero or just a space in it, and then when the data was transferred into the database, having no information whatsoever.

So in some cases, when HPAREH was built and they went back and collected other people's data files, they might not have any data, or it was non-detectable, and so they didn't enter into that particular field. But they were actually working during that time period.

So because that field was not, what had been populated with a space or with a

NEAL R. GROSS

zero or something like that, it was counted then as them being monitored, okay. However, when they -- when we figured out the shallow dose records and the deep dose records, if the record had a zero in it, then we were including it. If it was just a space, then we weren't.

So this is why there appears to be less records, okay. These were compared to the Savannah River Site document, WSRC-RP-95, S234, and what you'll see is they estimated more workers being monitored, because they looked at the original cycle by cycle -- I shouldn't say cycle by cycle data. They looked at a larger population.

Remember HPAREH, which started to be populated from 1979 backwards, when people were still working there. So HPAREH would have less than what the site had indicated had been monitored, based upon the monthly reports.

NEAL R. GROSS

So that's why the first colymp there shows more workers. HPAREH is showing less, but then the next column over for the number of shallow dose records is less than what you have for HPAREH, the number Does that make sense? monitored.

We will provide this discussion and write-up with our issues report that we come out with.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.

DR. TAULBEE: So that's the first part of 23 that we address. The second part we actually did a little while ago, and that was the internal comparison, the 200 log book entries that we discussed back up a ways. I had that as 23(b), but --

So then this gets us to the final one of 23(c) for us, and this is where you asked us had we ever looked at the external monitoring records, the hard copy versus what was in HPAREH, as to whether there was any

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

agreement between those data.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Hard copy versus HPAREH, okay.

DR. TAULBEE: So this is the new piece that we did, and I've got it up here as 23(c), and this is where we went through and we looked at 100 workers from -- in 1960. Or in 1960, we looked at 100 workers from Roll 1, which would be the salary people, 100 from Roll 2 and then 100 from Roll 4.

These were pulled at random, and if an entry was illegible, then we went into the hard copy records, because some of them are not scanned real well. Then we would substitute and take the next random number to go and find them.

So you'll see that illegible down here in this bottom row from the deep dose, we did deep and shallow dose, by the way, you can see we only did replacement on four people out of this whole set, and all of those were in

NEAL R. GROSS

1960, when the records were much harder $_{3}$ $_{2}$ read.

What you'll see is we found a match of not only the people but also the dose. For Roll 1, 98 out of the 100, Roll 2, 97, and then Roll 4, we found 93. Roll 4, by the way, is the construction trades workers at Savannah River.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right.

DR. TAULBEE: So what you'll see across that top row is that, in general, we're seeing in the 90 percent range of the doses from the hard copy records matching what is in HPAREH.

So from a standpoint of using HPAREH to develop a coworker model, we feel pretty comfortable that way, whether it's Roll 1, Roll 2, Roll 3 and Roll 4, that the data set is complete. It's matching the hard copy records that we have in a reasonable manner. Any questions?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to
change.

1 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You're 2 providing this in your write-up too? I mean we're kind of looking at the table --3 DR. TAULBEE: 4 Yes. 5 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay. I mean really the 6 DR. TAULBEE: 7 important one is that the match is very high, and in some cases the dose that was in HPAREH 8 is greater than what's in the hard copy. 9 10 in very few cases, it looks like out of the, let's see 1,200 entries, it was less than four 11 12 cases out of 1,200 entries. development 13 From coworker а 14 standpoint, we feel pretty comfortable with this. 15 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And you just --16 '60, '65, '70, '75, you kind of just spaced it 17 out? 18 19 We spaced it out by DR. TAULBEE: 20 five years.

NEAL R. GROSS

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON:

21

Right, okay.

1 Any questions Arjun or Steve? 323 2 MR. MARSCHKE: No. 3 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You're going to 4 put it in your report? 5 DR. TAULBEE: 6 CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Good. Okay. 7 getting down real to some actions at the end of this task list, Arjun, 8 9 but you may have to help me out here. 10 think these get into the data 11 validation, data completeness of sort questions, and then actually one of the last 12 13 items is the SC&A doing an SEC report, which 14 you have not completed, right? 15 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, which Ι which 16 started, I called you. With 17 permission, I suspended it, pending getting 18 the data. 19 Right, because CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: 20 things were a little in flux and you wanted to 21 wait. Right, yes, right. But Ι think

	change.
1	similarly what we talked about with Pantex
2	you know, we were in a similar situation of
3	reviewing the Site Profile, now transitioning.
4	Obviously it doesn't start
5	everything over, but whatever report you
6	provide will sort of fill the gaps, I guess,
7	of what you haven't reviewed already in the
8	Site Profile. You know, you're not starting
9	again, is what I'm saying?
LO	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, no.
L1	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, all
L2	right. I just want to make that clear on the
L3	record, you know, that that's it.
L4	DR. MAKHIJANI: I mean we have
L5	and we have finished the quite big pieces. A
L6	lot of the, other than neutrons, the big
L7	issues.
L8	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: That's fine.
L9	DR. MAKHIJANI: Petitioner
20	affidavits. The big issue is related to

internal dose, and all of those issues had to

be put on the table in an SEC context, 325 think.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.

DR. TAULBEE: I'm sorry.

DR. MAKHIJANI: I said other than neutrons, the main issue relates to internal dose, and all of those issues have now been put in an SEC context on the table. Both sides, you know, NIOSH has very substantial work in progress, and we put two reports on the table.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So this other item in here for the data validation, which Tim just touched on, a lot of this, some of it, well most of it I think is in perfect agreement. But it says SC&A will examine NIOSH's data validation, and I think now that provided will provide those you've us or pieces, they'll start that process.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Until now, we were only looking at the --

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right. There's one item I'm not sure, and it says NIOSH will give log book listing to SC&A.

DR. TAULBEE: We did that.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You did that log book listing? Okay.

DR. TAULBEE: We have it.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Is that log book listing posted on the O: drive?

DR. TAULBEE: That is when I sent you an email back in March.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I remember that. Yes, okay, and that includes. That includes external dose data, the log books or that's -- okay, all right. And then the HPAREH correlation, that's just what we just talked about. Okay. I have external dose complete.

I'm just going through the last little sort of unnumbered issues at the bottom of this document. External dose completeness.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

SC&A will look the affidavits at ąŋd interviews and compile а list of Ι think you compiled that, circumstances. right?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, we did that, and Steve just --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: And then it says that issues of completeness will be revisited after these initial items are done.

I think we still have that.

That's sort of hanging out there, the issues of completeness, because things are in flux as far as the coworker models and stuff. So I think you might want to consider that in your report, your SEC report.

DR. MAKHIJANI: So now do you want me to resume the SEC report, even though the major issues around internal dose are still under discussion, or hold off until we have this, at least this technical call? I'm a little bit unclear, because some very major

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work	
Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally	
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been	
reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this	
time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to	
change.	

items are coming down the pike through August8

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.

MR. KATZ: I think he needs, not only need the technical call, he needs the coworker models for --

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Right, right, right. But I think if there's, you know, if you can have placeholders. If there's pieces you can start on, I would say proceed. If you have to wait for the technical calls, that's fine, you know.

DR. MAKHIJANI: I'm going to start, but you know I felt the major pieces are going to be these, the ones that are still on the table.

DR. TAULBEE: I think one of the things that would help us though a little bit is for you to in one place succinctly define what your concerns are. Even if they're preliminary at this time, because you haven't seen our full coworker models or so forth.

NEAL R. GROSS

But just to list several items, 329 that when we're developing those models, we can make sure that we try to address them. I think that would help us, to have it all in one report for you all.

DR. MAKHIJANI: We covered that earlier in response to what Jim said, is that they've already given us an opinion about whether these internal dose issues are Site Profile or SC&A. I thought that we were going to deal with the tritium and uranium after 1965 for now, and then --

And I, just my personal opinion, that it would be better to do, to start a full report after those, at least those two items are looked at, because otherwise it's just going and redoing it.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, that's fine, that's fine.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Is that all right?

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: As long as we

NEAL R. GROSS

	reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	keep the ball moving, yes. 330
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: Because we've got
5	plenty of items.
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: And I can proceed,
8	you know, as I was before. I actually have
9	pieces of a draft report.
10	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I'm just
11	looking down the rest of this, and I think
12	most of it we've hit on already. Updated
13	matrix. It says SC&A was supposed to update
14	that, but I'm taking that task on, just
15	because it helps me to
16	You know, I want to consolidate
17	some issues, I want to be able to understand

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been

I think that's all I have. I will

And then the full SC&A review

NEAL R. GROSS

them better myself where things have gone.

report.

I'll do that.

18

19

20

	identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	take if anyone from the petitioners group
2	is still with us oh, I'm sorry. One more
3	item here, and then
4	DR. TAULBEE: Issue 25. Do you
5	not have that item?
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I don't have
7	issue 25, so you can add it on. What is that?
8	<u>Finding 25</u>
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: It is
10	environmental dose.
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
12	DR. TAULBEE: This is the burning
13	grounds, and I think this was the 14 and
14	(Simultaneous speaking.)
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right. It
16	wasn't listed on this. I'm sorry.
17	DR. TAULBEE: Okay, and this is
18	well, I don't have a big update here, but I've
19	got a little bit of an update.
20	We are working this particular
21	issue, and we have identified air sampling

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
that was conducted down wind of the burning
areas, the burning pits and we are currently
in the process of coding that particular data.
It's air sample data; it's not
individual personal data, in order to evaluate
the exposures from those burning pits, the
solvent burning, to document contamination.
DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro. I
think that this is very much related to the
other one that I didn't respond to.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, that's
what we said. Yes.
DR. MAURO: I couldn't hear you
very clearly, but we did not have a technical
conversation regarding it.
But I seem to recall now an

But I seem to recall now an earlier meeting, that I think the issue is very clearly bounded by -- I believe the problem had to do with the type of model that was used to estimate doses to workers that were near these burning activities that were

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally
identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

taking place, and it really wasn't the appropriate model to use.

Then we were talking about different scale models and you were using a mesoscale model. I think that the problem has to do with what type of model do you use to evaluate exposures to workers that might be close to such an activity? I believe you used some models that were not appropriate. It started to come back to me. I did not look at it since the last time we talked about it.

DR. TAULBEE: Instead of models, we have actual data.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, right.

DR. MAURO: You have actual data. Well, we don't.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: So yes. They have data now and they're going to -- they're in the process of assessing that. And we'll combine those two items, John.

NEAL R. GROSS

	time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	DR. MAURO: Okay, there you 994
2	That puts us in a very good position.
3	MR. KATZ: Does that mean that
4	John doesn't have to follow up on this?
5	DR. MAURO: Are we off the hook?
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, maybe.
7	You don't have to do the action, right?
8	(Laughter.)
9	DR. MAURO: Any way to get out of
10	doing the work.
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You're off the
12	hook. Yes, you're off the hook. Okay. Is
13	there any others I'm sorry, yes. That's
14	off the list somehow.
15	I think we're at the end of the
16	issues matrix, but I don't want to, especially
17	if the petitioners have been good enough to
18	hang on the phone call all day here, I want to
19	give them the opportunity to make any

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this

Petitioner Comments

Is anyone still with us?

NEAL R. GROSS

comments.

20

	Change.
1	MR. WARREN: I am. I'm Bob
2	Warren.
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Oh hi Bob.
4	Yes.
5	MR. WARREN: There are a couple of
6	things that we, and I'm not sure
7	MR. KATZ: Bob, Bob. Can you I
8	don't know if you're on a speaker phone, but
9	you're pretty faint.
LO	MR. WARREN: Okay. I'll move my -
11	- is that better?
L2	MR. KATZ: That's much better.
L3	Thank you.
L4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Much better,
L5	yes.
L6	MR. WARREN: Okay. I'm not sure
L7	that I waive any objections to the
L8	pipefitters, because I couldn't exactly
L9	understand that scenario. That was one of
20	those earlier ones.
21	What we had asked for in the

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
meeting that was January 19th, and we wanted
to have a posting of the definition of
construction workers, and I don't know.
I can't find anything on the site,
but in that hearing, you were going to send
the petitioners, make sure that we had the
definitions and what was going to be the codes
for the rest of the construction workers.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I vaguely
recall some discussion about that, on what job
classifications that they fall under.
MR. WARREN: That was on page 306
of that last Advisory Board Work Group.
CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Three-oh-six of
the last Work Group? Okay. We'll try to
follow up on that.
MR WARREN: In the incidents that

MR. WARREN: In the incidents that you all were discussing earlier, I've never have heard anybody talk about the May 2008 interviews that NIOSH conducted in North Augusta.

All of those 19 pages, I think, 397 information need to be followed up on as you see whether or not they have all of the data on lacking film badges and not having any kind of monitors.

Ι mean what seems the argument is that the HPAREH data is some kind of silver spoon or something. But it won't, in my opinion the HP data won't reflect when the workers were not wearing their dosimeters. So in all of these meetings and in all of the statements, you have over and over again workers talking about not having monitors or the monitors working incorrectly.

So, you know, it shows zero on their H report, and over the period of time, you find a lot of zeroes or, you know, 10 millirems or just no radiation for a worker because they weren't having the monitors.

So I wish at a minimum, somebody would say that they're looking at this NIOSH

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

	Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	outreach meeting, and analyze all of the
2	statements by the workers.
3	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think that's
4	an appropriate comment. I mean I think that
5	might be something we can task to SC&A.
6	DR. CHEW: Well, why don't we I
7	mean perhaps
8	(Simultaneous speaking.)
9	DR. TAULBEE: We did look at those
10	
11	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I believe, yes.
12	You would have looked at them and considered
13	them in the Evaluation Reports, but I also
14	think
15	MR. WARREN: It's not enclosed in
16	the Evaluation Report, because they say one
17	wasn't posted and then the other one, it says
18	it's not available yet. That's in the
19	Evaluation Report.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: What's the date of
21	the Evaluation Report?

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work

MR. WARREN: The date is 3in November, I believe. This occurred in May, but they still had in the evaluation that they weren't using the outreach interviews.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Are these interviews on the SRDB?

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, and they're also on the main NIOSH website. This is the worker outreach meetings we conducted back in May of 2008.

CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: I think if -I'm not going to dispute that NIOSH considered
these, but I would ask SC&A -- I think it's
worthwhile for SC&A to follow up on these, in
a similar manner that you did with the
affidavits, where you --

If you can try to consolidate, if there's similar comments made by many different people, consolidate what you identify on those as issues. I think that

NEAL R. GROSS

	change.
1	would be useful. They may be consistent with
2	another issues already reported. But I think
3	it's worth looking at.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: You know Mark, and
5	what I'd like to do is we already have that
6	report on issue 23 that's very similar, that
7	Steve reported on earlier.
8	What I'd like to do is just to
9	defer that and go back to the drawing board
10	and add what Mr. Warren is saying to that, so
11	you don't have two reports on one issue.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, yes. I
13	think that's a good idea.
14	MR. KATZ: So Bob, do you follow
15	that?
16	MR. WARREN: Yes I do, and the
17	only other thing I wanted to put in the record
18	was that if you need some tank farm names of
19	people that were there and had, you know, I'll
20	be glad to furnish that. I've been

representing hundreds of people since 2002.

1	So, if you need some records, then
2	somebody can call me and I'll be glad to talk
3	to the claimant and get their information, to
4	give you their records.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: Should I
6	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, go ahead.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: Mr. Warren, could
8	you give me your phone number?
9	MR. KATZ: Well, don't do it on
10	the line here, but
11	DR. MAKHIJANI: After.
12	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: I need to be able
14	to get in touch with him.
15	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Yes, all right.
16	MR. WARREN: I mean I don't mind
17	giving you my phone number online.
18	MR. KATZ: It will be in the
19	transcripts.
20	MR. WARREN: [identifying
21	information redacted]

1	DR. MAKHIJANI: Sorry, say that
2	again?
3	MR. WARREN: [identifying
4	information redacted].
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: [identifying
6	information redacted].
7	MR. WARREN: [identifying
8	information redacted].
9	DR. MAKHIJANI: [identifying
LO	information redacted]. Okay. I'll give you a
L1	call.
L2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: We'll take you
L3	up on that offer, yes. All right.
L4	MR. WARREN: Okay. Well thanks
L5	for your long meeting.
L6	(Laughter.)
L7	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: All right.
L8	Thanks for sticking with us. All right. Is
L9	there anything else anybody else on the phone
20	has a comment?
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: Mark, you did a

1	good job.
2	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: Okay.
3	MR. KATZ: Thank you, Jim.
4	CHAIRMAN GRIFFON: You hung in
5	there Jim. All right. Okay. If there's no
6	other comments, I think we're all ready to
7	adjourn, so meeting adjourned.
8	MR. KATZ: We're adjourned. Thank
9	you everybody for hanging in with us.
10	(Whereupon, at 3:59 p.m., the

above-entitled matter went off the record.)

This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Savannah River Site Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Savannah River Site Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to

11