# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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WORK GROUP ON SEC ISSUES

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2010

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The Work Group convened via teleconference at 1:00 p.m., James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

## PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman JOSIE BEACH, Member PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member

#### ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official
SAM GLOVER, DCAS
EMILY HOWELL, HHS
JENNY LIN, HHS
JOHN MAURO, SC&A
DAN McKEEL, Co-Petitioner
JAMES NETON, DCAS
MATT PICKETT, Office of Congressman John
Shimkus
LaVON RUTHERFORD, DCAS
WILLIAM THURBER, SC&A

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(1:01 p.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: So let's begin with a
4	roll call, beginning with the Chair.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Jim Melius,
6	no conflicts.
7	MR. KATZ: And to be clear, we're
8	discussing Dow today, Dow Madison, so that's,
9	when people say no conflict, that's what
10	they're referring to.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Paul Ziemer, Board
12	Member, no conflict.
13	MEMBER BEACH: Josie Beach, Board
14	Member, no conflicts.
15	MR. KATZ: Okay. That does it for
16	are there any other Board Members on?
17	Okay. The NIOSH ORAU team.
18	DR. NETON: This is Jim Neton,
19	NIOSH, no conflict.
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: LaVon Rutherford,
21	NIOSH, no conflict.

DR. GLOVER: Sam Glover, NIOSH, no

- 1 conflict.
- 2 MR. KATZ: SC&A team.
- DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A, no
- 4 conflict.
- 5 MR. THURBER: Bill Thurber, SC&A,
- 6 no conflicts.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Is that all you're
- 8 expecting, John, just Bill?
- 9 DR. MAURO: Yes, that's it.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Okay, great. Federal
- officials or contractors to the feds, HHS, or
- 12 other departments?
- MS. HOWELL: Emily Howell, HHS.
- MS. LIN: Jenny Lin, HHS.
- MR. PICKETT: Matt Pickett, Office
- of Congressman John Shimkus.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay. Say that again?
- 18 Sorry?
- 19 MR. PICKETT: Matt Pickett with the
- 20 Office of Congressman John Shimkus.
- MR. KATZ: Thank you. Welcome.
- Now members of the public? Do we have Dr.

- 1 McKeel on the line? Can anybody hear me right
- 2 now?
- 3 DR. MAURO: Yes, I can.
- 4 MR. KATZ: Okay. I was just
- 5 starting to be worried that I was
- 6 disconnected. So Dr. McKeel is not on the
- 7 line? Okay, Jim. Maybe -- maybe I'll get
- 8 someone to try to -- is Nancy Adams on the
- 9 line by any chance?
- 10 Okay. Could one of the NIOSH, the
- 11 DCAS folks, while we get started, perhaps get
- 12 someone to give a call to Dan McKeel just
- because I'm sure he planned to attend.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, Ted, this is
- 15 LaVon. I'll shoot a couple emails out for
- 16 people to make contact with Dr. McKeel.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Thank you very much,
- 18 LaVon. Okay. Well, let me just say, for
- 19 everyone on the line, please mute your phones.
- 20 If you don't have a mute button, use \*6 and
- then \*6 to come off of mute if you want to
- 22 speak to the group.

1	DR. MCKEEL: Ted? Ted?
2	MR. KATZ: Yes?
3	DR. MCKEEL: This is Dan McKeel. I
4	just wanted I just signed on, and I'm the
5	co-petitioner for Dow.
6	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay, great.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We had sent out a
8	search party for you, Dan, but
9	DR. MCKEEL: Okay. Sorry I was
10	late.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's okay.
12	We're just
13	MR. KATZ: Glad you're here.
14	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, thank you.
15	MR. KATZ: Okay, so it's your
16	agenda, Dr. Melius.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. This is Jim
18	Melius. I had a conference call earlier this
19	week where they had sent out two different
20	numbers, and so half of us were on one call
21	and half on another, so I'm sensitive to

making sure we have communicated that to you,

1 Dan.

2 Yes, today we're going to 3 talking in this Work Group about the Dow Madison site, and just to review 4 briefly, because this has had a long history, and the 5 6 Advisory Board actually approved а 7 recommendation of NIOSH, a Special Exposure Cohort for Dow Madison back in May of 2007 is 8 9 when we sent the letter to the Secretary, and 10 that basically covered the operational period, and we left the so-called residual period up 11 12 for, you know, further evaluation during that 13 time, and then since that time there's been 14 some additional sort of operations, covered 15 operations that were found at the site and 16 lots of, I think, concern making sure that we had as, you know, complete information as 17 possible about the site. 18 19 that's taken up some of 20 time, and then we were also making sure that we had all information available the 21 reviewed, and most recently that's been to 22

1	make sure that the use of surrogate data at
2	the site, meaning data from other operations,
3	other different DOE sites that was being used
4	in dose reconstruction for the residual period
5	at Dow, making sure that we had a review of
6	that information by our contractor, SC&A,
7	using the surrogate data review criteria that
8	the Board had recently finalized.
9	So our focus today is to talk
10	about the Dow site, the residual period site,
11	and to talk about the sort of our review and
12	go over where we stand with the dose
13	reconstruction approach proposed by NIOSH for
14	that for that site.
15	So what I think, to move forward
16	best, I will I'm going to ask SC&A to
17	John Mauro or however you want to handle it,
18	John, to sort of review really most of which
19	is contained in the October 2010 report from
20	SC&A, which is sort of an updated review of
21	the use of various dose reconstruction methods
22	being used for Dow Madison residual period, as

Τ	well as the use of surrogate data at that
2	site. So, John, I'll turn it over to you.
3	DR. MAURO: Okay. Thank you. Yes,
4	as you said, we had prepared our report on the
5	subject, and I'll give you the bottom line,
6	and then the specifics will be described to
7	you by Bill Thurber, who did all the heavy
8	lifting. Our review found that favorably with
9	respect to the use of surrogate data in this
LO	particular application.
L1	However, we did find one what I
L2	consider to be problem that I would consider
L3	more of a Site Profile issue, but, of course,
L4	that's something that the Work Group can judge
L5	after Bill describes the results of his
L6	comparison of the approach used for the
L7	residual period against the various surrogate
L8	data criteria. Bill, you got the you got

MR. THURBER: Okay, fine. Let me

1 -- let me just go back a step. Back in

2 February, the SEC Issues Group asked us

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

the mic.

1	basically to do two things. One was to
2	summarize the status of our findings on
3	Appendix C of TBD-6001, which is TBD-6000,
4	I'm sorry which is the Dow Appendix, and
5	that's important because one of NIOSH's
6	conclusions or their primary conclusion
7	regarding the ability to reconstruct doses
8	during the residual period relies on that
9	document.
10	So we prepared a paper back in
11	March where we discussed the extent to which
12	our findings from our review of Appendix C
13	were resolved, and basically we concluded that
14	our findings were resolved at that time, and
15	to the extent that they weren't, they
16	certainly did not constitute issues that would
17	affect the SEC.
18	So we issued a second paper in
19	March where we discussed the use of surrogate
20	data in developing the doses for the residual
21	period, and so we issued a second White Paper
22	in March which discussed that topic.

1	Subsequent to that, we were asked by the Work
2	Group Chairman to look at the extent to the
3	extent to which the use of surrogate data met
4	the recently approved surrogate data criteria,
5	which were developed by the Board.
6	So in October, we issued what we
7	called Revision 1 to our surrogate data paper,
8	and in that we provided a separate,
9	freestanding Appendix, which described how we
10	took each of the five surrogate data criteria
11	and examined them against the manner in which
12	or the extent to which surrogate data was
13	actually used to reconstruct the doses during
14	the residual period.
15	This involved both internal and
16	external uranium doses and internal and
17	external thorium doses and thoron. So, as I
18	say, we stacked each of those possible
19	exposure pathways up against the surrogate
20	data criteria, and I should digress for a
21	second.

Internal thorium exposure during

1	the residual period was primarily based not on
2	surrogate data but on actual measurements that
3	were then extrapolated through the residual
4	period, and the same is true for thoron. So
5	in looking at the other components of the
6	possible exposure sources during the residual
7	period, as John indicated, we concluded that
8	the surrogate data criteria were met.
9	Now, obviously, there is a certain
10	element of subjectivity in this interpretation
11	and more so for some criteria than others, but
12	on balance we felt that the criteria were
13	satisfied, and so we felt that NIOSH could
14	bound the exposures during the residual period
15	for both uranium and thorium. I think that
16	kind of summarizes it.
17	DR. MAURO: Jim, do you want to go
18	through each one of the criteria?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'd like to at
20	least go through them briefly and then also to
21	the Site Profile issue that you are raising so
22	that we

1	DR. MAURO: Sure. Bill?
2	MR. THURBER: I don't know what the
3	Site Profile issue is, John.
4	DR. MAURO: Oh, this is this
5	business with the flux, I believe. Wait a
6	minute. I might
7	MR. THURBER: No, no, no, no.
8	DR. MAURO: I got the wrong one.
9	MR. THURBER: Wrong site.
10	DR. MAURO: Wrong site.
11	MR. THURBER: Yes.
12	DR. MAURO: Sorry.
13	MR. THURBER: No issue.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15	DR. MAURO: I retract that
16	statement. I'm working on too many sites. I
17	just crossed wires. My apologies.
18	MR. THURBER: Okay. We will go
19	we will go through these, then. In terms of
20	external uranium exposure, well, first of all
21	yes. No, that's all right. In terms of

external uranium exposure, NIOSH took --

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can I just
2	interrupt a second, Bill?
3	MR. THURBER: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: For other people
5	on the phone that have the report, I think if
6	you go to page eight of their report there's a
7	Table 2 that sort of it titles sort of the
8	evolution of dose reconstruction approach, and
9	these are listed there, and there's some
LO	information to at least help you get oriented
L1	with that.
L2	MR. THURBER: Yes.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I thought
L4	that was a very useful table. Go ahead, Bill.
L5	MR. THURBER: Yes. So let's start
L6	with the internal uranium exposure. NIOSE
L7	estimated how much uranium was deposited or
L8	the surface during the final year of the
L9	operating period, namely 1960, and they did
20	that using data from TBD-6000.
21	In particular, they used data for
22	rod straightening of uranium. Roc

1	straightening of uranium was the unit
2	operation that was performed at Dow Madison in
3	1960, so that's an appropriate choice.
4	They assumed that based on the
5	dust levels in TBD-6000 for rod straightening
6	that that amount of uranium that was generated
7	during a seven-day period was deposited on the
8	on the floor, and the seven-day period was
9	based on a generous estimate of the amount of
10	time it actually that was actually required
11	to do the rod straightening operation, so it's
12	conservative.
13	Then they assumed that the that
14	the uranium was resuspended using a factor of
15	10 to the minus 6 and that that level of dust
16	remained throughout the residual period, again
17	a very conservative assumption.
18	So that's what was done, and, as I
19	say, we felt that it was based on comparable
20	operations, that the assumptions were
21	sufficiently conservative to be treated as
22	bounding, and that kind of summarizes it.

1	CHATDMAN MELTIC. D- 7
1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. Ziemer, do
2	you have any comments since this is an issue
3	that you're
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, I'm
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: TBD-6000.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, the issues on
7	TBD-6000 have all been basically closed with
8	the exception of the resuspension factor
9	issue, which has moved from being a TBD-6000
10	issue to a site or a system-wide issue, so,
11	you know, there have been some debates over
12	time periods as to whether the 10 to the minus
13	6 is the right resuspension factor.
14	It's a typical one used in the
15	profession, and one can argue that there could
16	be cases where that's not the right number,
17	but in the absence of definitive information
18	to the contrary, that typically would be
19	accepted.
20	Then the other part of it is they
21	have made some additional assumptions about
22	the fact that that suspended material

1	continues throughout that period, so that adds
2	many degrees of conservatism, I think, or
3	makes it very conservative. So those would be
4	my only comments on that.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
6	MR. THURBER: I might this is
7	Bill Thurber again. I might also comment on
8	the resuspension factor. Indeed, this is
9	this is a number that SC&A has questioned on
10	numerous occasions, but as we mentioned I
11	guess it was at the TBD-6001 Work Group
12	meeting last week we are comfortable with
13	the 10 to the minus 6 number in certain
14	circumstances, for example, circumstances
15	where there has been cleanup after the
16	operation.
17	And in reviewing the records,
1.0	

specifically the purchase 18 order for the uranium rod straightening work, which was done 19 on a purchase order from Mallinckrodt, 20 the specifically spelled 21 purchase order out certain funds to be used for cleanup after 22

1 t	this brief straightening operation, so on that
2 b	pasis we are comfortable with the use of 10 to
3 t	the minus 6 for this particular situation.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
5 M	Members have question on that, that particular
6 i	ssue? I guess I should have said, Josie, do
7 y	ou have
8	MEMBER BEACH: No, I don't.
9 T	Thanks.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Bill, why
11 d	lon't you go on to the
12	MR. THURBER: Okay, the next one
13 i	s external uranium, and you'll note in Table
14 2	that there was an error in the calculation,
15 a	and that error was sorted out with NIOSH, and
16 o	our discussion that appears after Table 2 in
17 t	the document that some of you are looking at
18 p	provides a discussion of that point. The
19 e	error, as I recall let me check here.
20	I'm pretty sure that the error was
21 0	one where the numbers in Appendix C were

overstated, and when they're corrected they

1	will be lower than they are now, but the
2	method for arriving at the external exposure
3	is we felt was appropriate.
4	And, again, what it involves is
5	taking the hair concentration, allowing that
6	dust that was generated during the rod
7	straightening operation to fall on the
8	surface, and then using micro shield
9	calculations to convert the number of dpm per
10	square meter to millirem per day.
11	We find that this and, in
12	addition, the further conservative assumption
13	is made that that surface contamination
14	remains constant for the whole residual
15	period, and so we felt that this approach was
16	suitably bounding for external uranium, as
17	well.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any of the Board
19	Members have questions on that? Again, Dr.
20	Ziemer, I'll assume that's consistent with how
21	this has been handled by your Committee, your

Work Group.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. Good.
3	Then go on, Bill.
4	MR. THURBER: Okay. We'll talk
5	about external, external thorium I'm sorry
6	internal thorium next, and, as noted in
7	Table 2, this uses actual data rather than
8	surrogate data, but the technique here for the
9	internal thorium dose is also extended to
LO	external thorium.
L1	So let me explain what was done
L2	first. Basically, NIOSH looked at the
L3	available thorium dust concentrations that
L4	were measured during the melting of some of
L5	these magnesium-thorium alloys.
L6	They determined the maximum
L7	observed value, which was actually a less-than
L8	value, but they said, "We will, rather than
L9	treat it as a less-than value, we'll assume it
20	is the highest it can be," if you will, and
21	they said, "That will be the airborne
22	concentration at the beginning of the regidual

1	period.	"
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9

- Then they had some information
  that was measured -- I believe it was in 2000
  -- where one of the cleanup surveys measured
  airborne thorium concentrations, and so they
  took these two points, and they fitted an
  exponential decay function to them, which is
  one of the procedures recommended in -- what
- 10 DR. MAURO: Yes.

is it, TIB-0070, John?

THURBER: Okay. So they fitted 11 12 an exponential function to it, and they said, 13 "Okay, this is the way that the thorium concentration in the air is going to decay 14 time, and remember 15 over here that we're 16 talking about thorium that was generated 17 during the operating period.

So that's the way it was done,
and, as I say, it really doesn't use surrogate
data. It uses measured data, but I wanted to
explain that because when we go on and talk
about external thorium, the same exponential

1	function is used. So if you'd like, I'll go
2	on now and talk about the external thorium,
3	which does use surrogate data.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
5	MR. THURBER: Okay. To establish
6	the external exposure at the beginning of the
7	residual period, NIOSH selected film badge
8	data that was collected at the Bay City plant.
9	Now, Dow manufactured these magnesium-thorium
10	alloys both at Bay City and at Madison, and
11	then they did an appropriate statistical
12	analysis of the film badge measurements.
13	They determined the 95th
14	percentile, and they said that is the initial
15	exposure that workers would receive in the
16	residual period, and then that exposure will
17	decline based on the same exponential function
18	that they had developed for the internal
19	thorium exposure. So that was basically the
20	methodology.
21	Now they also had some direct

exposure measurements made at Madison, which

1	conceptually they could have used for
2	establishing the external exposure at the
3	beginning of the residual period, and those
4	measurements, as we describe in the Appendix,
5	are actually a little lower than the
6	measurements from the film badges. So the
7	approach taken was reasonably conservative and
8	bounding, and we felt it was a reasonable
9	approach to establishing the external thorium
10	exposure.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Does anybody have
12	questions on that procedure? I'll just I
13	mean, I was I would say before I read your
14	report, I was skeptical on somewhat
15	skeptical on that process, but I thought you
16	did a good job of reviewing it.
17	MR. THURBER: Thank you. Okay, the
18	final thing is thoron, but we don't have to
19	talk about that because it uses measured data
20	in the same way that the internal thorium
21	exposure was modeled. They had thoron
22	measurements.

1	They determined the 95th
2	percentile value and said, "That is the thoron
3	exposure at the beginning of the residual
4	period, and we will assume that that thoron
5	exposure decays based on the same function
6	that was developed for the internal thorium
7	exposure to dust," and, again, we felt that
8	that was appropriately bounding, an
9	appropriately bounding approach.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any questions for
11	Bill on that issue? Okay. Thanks. Thanks,
12	Bill and John. Now I'd like to see if there
13	are any comments from petitioner, Dr. McKeel.
14	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, Dr. Melius, I do
15	have some
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
17	DR. MCKEEL: comments to make.
18	The first comment can you all hear me all
19	right?
20	DR. MAURO: Yes, I do.
21	DR. MCKEEL: Can you hear me all
22	right?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Very well, yes.
3	This is Ziemer. I can hear you fine.
4	DR. MCKEEL: Okay. The first
5	comment I want to make is about the
6	measurements of internal uranium. Bill
7	Thurber and SC&A seem to think this was an
8	appropriate analysis, and I don't, and the
9	reason why is that while it may be appropriate
LO	for the rod straightening portion of what Dow
11	Madison did for the AEC uranium purchase order
L2	contract, there was another part of the
13	contract that actually involved more work and
L4	more hours that was not covered at all in his
L5	analysis, and that is the extrusion work in
L6	Building 6, which was actually the subject of
L7	the cleanup by FUSRAP and the Army Corps of
L8	Engineers in 1998 and reported in the year
L9	2000 and the surveys of Building 6 only by Oak
20	Ridge National Laboratory.
21	So this goes to one of the other
22	surrogate data criteria, and that is that when

1	you're substituting data for surrogate data
2	for real data, you need to have it from
3	strictly comparable sites. Well, the gamma
4	phase extrusion was labeled as experimental,
5	and it was an experimental attempt to
6	determine the best way to do extrusion on
7	uranium by Mallinckrodt.
8	And I forwarded to you all the
9	relevant MCW Technical Report 1460, which lays
LO	out pretty carefully what those gamma phase
L1	extrusion results were, and I would like to
L2	offer that since it was experimental work,
L3	there was no counterpart at any site that was
L4	equivalent to that.
L5	So I think by concentrating on
L6	purely the rod straightening, which didn't
L7	take place in the surveyed area at all it
L8	didn't take place in Building 6. It took
L9	place at the rolling mill, as I understand it,

so I think this is an error in applying the

surrogate data Board criteria for

uranium.

20

21

1	Next I want to turn to general
2	comments about this paper, and the first thing
3	I have is a question, I guess, for Dr. Melius.
4	The White Paper by SC&A mentions that they
5	were tasked on October 10 to review the SC&A
6	White Paper and apply the Board's surrogate
7	data criteria, and my question is to please
8	tell me what were the circumstances of that
9	tasking.
LO	Usually that's done at a Work
L1	Group meeting or at a Board meeting, and there
L2	was a Board meeting on October 7 but none on
L3	the 8th that I'm aware of. So could Dr.
L 4	Melius tell me how that tasking of SC&A was
L5	actually carried out?
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It was done by
L7	the Work Group Chair, and it was done which
L8	is myself, and it was done because the in
L9	order to make sure that we had applied the new
20	criteria, the newly adopted surrogate data
21	criteria, and really we're updating a previous
22	report which is why it's called Revision 1

1	I	can't	remember	the	exact	timing	for	the
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- other, the earlier report.
- 3 MR. THURBER: It was the result of
- 4 the --
- 5 DR. MCKEEL: February.
- 6 MR. THURBER: -- February Work
- 7 Group meeting, I believe, Dr. Melius.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, yes, and
- 9 they had done the initial review based on the
- 10 February Work Group meeting. We charged them
- 11 there, and then between February and October
- 12 the Board had adopted, formally adopted the
- 13 surrogate data review criteria, so I thought
- it made appropriate for them to update their
- 15 report.
- DR. MCKEEL: Okay. Thank you very
- 17 much. The second comment is that I understand
- 18 that SC&A believes that all criteria were
- 19 fulfilled appropriately for surrogate data use
- 20 for internal and external uranium, internal
- 21 and external thorium, and for thoron, and I
- 22 would like to add to my comment about the

1	internal uranium that I have concerns about
2	those conclusions, actually, for all of the
3	other types of exposure to uranium and
4	thorium, and particularly today I want to
5	highlight two of those because I believe they
6	are really the glaring ones that stand out for
7	me.
8	This is the fourth time that I
9	have addressed the Work Group or the Board,
10	actually, on May the I mean, on November 17
11	it will have been my fourth time, and each
12	time I brought up the fact that I am not
13	certain at all that the data that's said to be
14	direct measurement data at Dow Madison was, in
15	fact, made at Dow Madison.
16	Instead, I believe there is
17	evidence that some of that data was collected
18	at other centers, and I want to give you one
19	example that includes that. Just to mention
20	that there were multiple Dow Chemical Company
21	plants that were covered by their thorium
22	license, for example, and they were at Bay

1	City and Midland, Michigan, and at Freeport,
2	Texas.
3	So the first thing I want to point
4	out comes from the SEC Addendum 1 that was
5	published by NIOSH on August 6, `07, and this
6	is an example where I believe NIOSH has mixed
7	up another site with Dow Madison. So I'm
8	quoting now from page four of six, Section
9	4.4, which is entitled "Site Locations
LO	Associated with Radiological Operations."
11	It goes on to say, and I quote,
L2	"Additional areas where thorium materials were
L3	handled were identified in the newly provided
L4	documents. Besides Building 6" and my
L5	comment is, as an interruption, Building 6 is
L6	a legitimate building that was surveyed by the
L7	Army Corps of Engineers ORNL in 1998. That is
L8	at Dow Madison.
L9	"Besides Building 6, other
20	buildings with thorium activities included
21	thorium fluoride storage in Building 376 and
22	hardener casting in Building 152 " My comment

1	is there were no such buildings as 376 and 152
2	at Dow Madison in Illinois.
3	I showed a detailed building plan
4	of Dow Madison when I presented to the Board
5	on May 4, 2007, and it showed buildings and
6	building numbers and the floor plan, et
7	cetera, and those buildings were just not
8	present at the Madison site.
9	Also, about that comment, to my
LO	knowledge there was no thorium chloride stored
11	at Dow Madison, Illinois, site, and I think
L2	I'm familiar with those documents as probably
L3	anyone, and I've just never seen any mention
L 4	of thorium chloride at Dow Madison. The ORNL
L5	survey of 1989 or the Pangea Group, 2003
L6	through 2007, multiple cleanup reports, did
L7	not mention this form of thorium being used at
L8	the Dow Madison, Illinois, site.
L9	My conclusion is that other Dow
20	sites, either Bay City, Midland, Michigan,

Freeport, Texas, or another site were being

mixed up with Dow Madison site by both NIOSH

21

1	and ORAU in that report and by SC&A and Bill
2	Thurber, who mentioned buildings building
3	numbers that were not present at Dow Madison.
4	When Chick Phillips conducted a
5	worker outreach meeting at East Alton with the
6	Dow workers, and those odd numbers came up
7	during a recitation by Chick Phillips from Mr.
8	Thurber's questions, and all the workers at
9	that time said there were no such building
10	numbers at Dow Madison, so that point was well
11	and seven, and I'm surprised that that's
12	not cleared up, actually, by now.
13	Example two is, to me, looking at
14	all the use of surrogate data, the most
15	egregious violation of the spirit and intent
16	of surrogate data criteria by the Board,
17	actually, and by NIOSH.
18	I need to comment that NIOSH's own
19	surrogate data criteria in OCAS-IG-004 have
20	not been applied to Dow Madison to my
21	knowledge in a strict form, and I think they
22	should be. Anyhow, the document I'm referring

1 to no	ow is from Dow Chemical Company, and it's
2 their	TDCC-362, and it's summarized in the
3 Adder	ndum 1 to the Dow ER that I was just
4 ment	ioning.
5	This is a report dated 6/26/57 by
6 L. S	ilverstein, who was located at Dow Midland
7 heado	quarters but was supposed to be the
8 Radia	ation Safety Officer for Dow Madison. The
9 men	who worked at Dow Madison actually never
10 heard	d of L. Silverstein at all, so his
11 inter	cactions must have been very long-distance
12 and	very remote from what they did on a day-
13 to-da	ay basis.
14	Anyway, it's a letter to H. Price
15 of tl	he AEC, and Mr. Silverstein is requesting
16 an e	xemption for labeling areas that contain
17 magne	esium alloys that contained up to four
18 perce	ent thorium where they were stored and
19 fabri	icated. Importantly, this is the
20 docur	ment, the source document that included
21 the	film badge data from HK-31 casting jobs

that referred to the Bay City work.

1	SC&A notes as their comment to
2	this document that this included personnel
3	film badge data for a 13-day period for 27
4	people, 20 specific jobs, and I'm quoting.
5	"Note. This list is from Bay City. It is the
6	same as the list in TDCC-00055."
7	So my comment is that if you agree
8	with those facts that it was for 13 days, and
9	there were 27 badge readings from 20 job
10	descriptions, then those 13 days would
11	represent only .01 percent of the days in the
12	37-year thorium residual period of 1961 to
13	2007, or those 13 days could represent about
14	.9 percent of the days in the operational
15	period of 1957 to 1960.
16	Assuming that Bay City, like Dow
17	Madison, had 3,000 workers at their peak, the
18	film badge readings from 20 of them, then only
19	.7 percent of the peak annual workforce was
20	monitored and even less when job turnover is
21	considered, so Bay City is not otherwise
22	justified by NIOSH, and, in fact, the

1	stringent criteria, stringent comparison
2	criteria, is not met on that basis, either.
3	Here is what NIOSH concluded about
4	the Bay City film badge data, and that appears
5	in the Addendum 1 from August `07 to the ER
6	report on Dow SEC-79. On page five and six,
7	NIOSH lists many of the job descriptions that
8	were described at Bay City, and they said Bay
9	City, which was another facility operated by
10	Dow.
11	The list of jobs, and I'm quoting
12	from NIOSH now, "The list of jobs is fairly
13	descriptive and specific and probably similar
14	to those which would have been performed
15	during thorium operations at the Madison site,
16	but it is not known how complete or how
17	representative of the Madison site this list
18	is, and therefore it is still not possible to
19	use job descriptions to define the proposed
20	class.
21	"Yet in spite of any justification
22	at Bay City other than that no evidence had

1	surfaced that Bay City was not similar to Dow
2	Madison, Bill Thurber and SC&A concluded that
3	the stringent justification criteria for
4	surrogate data for sites such as Dow that
5	lacked any personnel monitoring was
6	appropriate and therefore was satisfied."
7	My contention is that no
8	professional statistician would accept such
9	limited time period data, that is, less than
10	.01 percent for the operational period, .9
11	percent for the residual period, and number of
12	workers, 0.7 percent of them, such limited
13	sampling of film badge data from Dow Bay City
14	as being in any way representative of the
15	time periods or the workforce, and, therefore,
16	it couldn't satisfy the Board's stringent
17	justification criteria.
18	Anyway, I feel very strongly about
19	that. I hope that the scientists and careful
20	evaluators of data in the Board will also
21	agree with me, and I hope this just egregious
22	misuse of surrogate data is not allowed.

1	Final comment is that the
2	overriding issue that is evident from the
3	wealth of Dow and successor owner worker
4	affidavits is that there was very poor
5	enforcement of safety regulations at Dow
6	Madison. This was a very unsafe workplace.
7	There were no film badge data
8	collected for all the years that Dow was in
9	operation, even though it said that
10	Spectrulite, you know, that era from 1986 to
11	the end of the residual period, 2007, that
12	badges were issued. However, no badge data
13	has ever emerged.
14	Also, I went to the Illinois EPA
15	with a representative from Congressman
16	Shimkus's office as observer and observed
17	there that Dow Madison never reported for 20
18	years that it emitted both thorium and
19	beryllium from its stacks, and we do know, for
20	instance, that in 1963 Dow Madison began
21	producing an aluminum-beryllium alloy called
22	Lockalloy that was licensed from Lockheed

1	Martin.

- Then, on October 5 of this year,
- 3 2010, the current owner, Magnesium Elektron,
- 4 experienced a tremendous explosion and fire
- 5 that blew out windows of the former Dow
- 6 castings building. The adjacent elementary
- 7 school was closed, and now Illinois EPA is
- 8 instituting a lawsuit against Magnesium
- 9 Elektron as a result of the mishap.
- 10 There are at least five pages of
- 11 Google News reports of this dramatic event,
- and I think I cite it just to show that that
- 13 site, the Dow Madison site in Madison and
- 14 Venice, Illinois, has had very unsafe
- 15 conditions that characterize the Madison site
- 16 for the past 60 years.
- So I hope you will bear my lone
- 18 voice, dissenting remarks about the use of
- 19 surrogate data and, in fact, will decide that
- 20 they were not appropriate and lead to the
- 21 conclusion that now NIOSH's recommendation to
- deny the SEC for the residual period should be

overturned, and the SEC for that period
-----------------------------------------

- 2 be approved. So I thank you for the chance to
- address, and I hope that this information will
- 4 be helpful.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
- 6 Dan. Does either Bill Thurber, John Mauro, or
- 7 NIOSH staff have any comments or responses?
- 8 MR. THURBER: I'd make a couple
- 9 comments. Dr. McKeel mentioned the fact that
- 10 the residual period was based upon rod
- 11 straightening rather than the extrusion data.
- DR. MCKEEL: No, I didn't say that,
- 13 Bill. I said that -- I said that the
- 14 operational period involved both rod
- 15 straightening and extrusion.
- MR. THURBER: That's true, and the
- 17 basis for establishing the uranium
- 18 concentrations at the beginning of the
- 19 residual period was based upon extrusion work
- 20 -- I'm sorry, was based upon rod straightening
- 21 work.
- 22 DR. MCKEEL: And that's what I

1	think	is	not	appropriate.

- 2 MR. THURBER: Well, and I would
- 3 point out two things. One, the work closest
- 4 in time chronologically to the residual period
- was the rod straightening work, and, secondly,
- 6 and I believe it's discussed in our last
- 7 report, the dust levels were higher for rod
- 8 straightening than they were for extrusion, so
- 9 it is bounding.
- DR. MCKEEL: Bill, I have --
- 11 MR. THURBER: That is one comment I
- 12 would make.
- DR. MCKEEL: I have to say this.
- 14 The area where rod straightening took place at
- 15 Dow Madison was not assayed for either uranium
- or thorium when ORNL and the Army Corps of
- 17 Engineers visited there and did its cleanup in
- 18 1998. They only looked at Building 6, and
- 19 that was not where the rod straightening was
- 20 done.
- 21 Building 6 was devoted to
- 22 extrusion work. They had nine extrusion

1	presses, including one of the largest ones in
2	the world that they brought over from Germany,
3	and that's not where the rod straightening
4	took place.
5	So there is no there is no
6	and I will assert this strongly, and somebody
7	has to cite specifics to contradict this.
8	There was no assay of dust that accumulated
9	from rod straightening at Dow Madison.
10	Now, maybe Harrison-Kingsley cited
11	it for other AWE sites, but as was noted in
12	your report but not mentioned today, much of
13	the data, in fact, almost all of the data in
14	TBD-6000, is, in fact, surrogate data, so,
15	actually, the basis for calculating doses at
16	many AWE sites is largely based on surrogate
17	data.
18	MR. THURBER: And as we
19	DR. MCKEEL: I didn't mean to
20	interrupt.
21	MR. THURBER: As we mentioned in

has

been

TBD-6000

our

report,

22

thoroughly

1	reviewed	, and,	therefore,	it	is	а	good	source.
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- DR. MCKEEL: Well, I would say that
- 3 TBD-6000 is still under review. It was
- 4 written in 2005. It's not been revised, and,
- 5 in my opinion, saying that things are resolved
- 6 when the resuspension issue has simply been
- 7 punted to another Work Group is really
- 8 ridiculous. That does not resolve --
- 9 MR. THURBER: I think that
- 10 misstates the position that I made earlier in
- 11 the conversation today where I pointed out
- 12 that, given the circumstances we're talking
- 13 about, we felt that in this particular
- 14 environment under these conditions, the  $10^{-6}$
- was a reasonable resuspension factor.
- 16 That doesn't say that it's taken -
- 17 that it's still not a matter for
- 18 consideration by one of the Work Groups, but
- 19 it does say that for this particular
- 20 application, in our technical judgment it is a
- 21 reasonable factor to use.
- 22 DR. MCKEEL: I understand what

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1	V011 ' YA	saying.
	you ic	Baying.

- 2 MR. THURBER: Okay.
- 3 DR. MCKEEL: And you certainly have
- 4 a right to make that judgment. I'm saying
- 5 that as the co-petitioner I disagree with that
- 6 assessment, and I think we'll have to leave it
- 7 there until the full Board meeting.
- 8 MR. THURBER: A couple other things
- 9 I would also mention. We noted wherever we
- 10 could find information in all of our
- 11 documents, information that we believed did
- 12 not come from Dow Madison. That fact appears
- in several of our documents, so, you know, to
- 14 suggest that that was swept under the table is
- 15 totally incorrect.
- DR. MCKEEL: No, what I -- what I
- 17 gave you was a --
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. McKeel,
- 19 please let Bill finish his --
- DR. MCKEEL: I'm sorry.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're not -- this
- 22 isn't --

1	MR. THURBER: The other point I
2	would make is that, to the best of my
3	knowledge, you know, regardless of the fact
4	that some data might have been generated at
5	Bay City, there is no evidence that any of
6	this kind of work was done at other facilities
7	than Madison or Bay City.
8	But, to the best of my knowledge,
9	with the exception of the film badge data,
10	which we've discussed and said it comes from
11	Bay City, with the exception of that, the
12	other information that was used, to the best
13	of my knowledge, comes from Dow Madison.
14	DR. MCKEEL: Well, then I have the
15	final question to ask you, which is really the
16	big point I was trying not make. Do you and
17	SC&A consider that this minuscule sample
18	represented by the film badge data from Bay
19	City, 27 readings, 13 days out of a workforce
20	of 3,000, do you think that is in any way
21	statistically representative enough to
22	characterize and bound the entire 37-year

1	residual period at Dow Madison?
2	MR. THURBER: A couple points I
3	would make. First of all, the film badge data
4	is supported by a number of direct radiation
5	readings at Dow Madison, which show that the
6	film badge data is conservative and therefore
7	appropriate for bounding as compared to the
8	direct readings.
9	The source of the exposure will
10	have been gone by the time the residual period
11	begins. The source of the exposures is
12	essentially the large mass of magnesium-
13	thorium alloys that were being produced, and
14	so the source will have been gone.

MCKEEL: I would like to make 15 DR. This is Dan McKeel again, for 16 this comment. the court reporter. I do not see any mention 17 in this document and certainly not in any of 18 the NIOSH documents who seem to be -- that took into consideration that the Army Corps of Engineers did not clean up the thorium that 21 was in Building 6, the only place they looked 22

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19

1 for it.

2 Then, in the year 2003, a private 3 environmental remediation company named the Pangea Group, which operates out of St. Louis, 4 Missouri, came in and conducted a long cleanup 5 6 period of all the thorium at Dow Madison, and they produced a number of reports, lengthy, 7 detailed, comprehensive reports, of every 8 building at Dow Madison beginning in 2003 and 9 10 concluding with a final report in 2007. When I addressed the Board on May 11 4, 2007, I showed two tables from the 2005 12 13 Pangea report, and it showed masses of thorium metal all over that plant, and I will assert 14 15 for the record that there is no way that 16 anybody alive can distinguish the AEC thorium 17 metals from the commercial military thorium

And it was clear from reading
those reports and listening to the men that,
in fact, some of that residual thorium metal
that was lying around in storage, on the

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metals.

1	docks, in the buildings, all over the place,
2	was, in fact, left over from the operational
3	period.
4	There is a huge discrepancy at Dow
5	Madison where the workers testified, 11 of
6	them, in affidavits, that Dow Madison shipped
7	large quantities of thorium alloy magnesium
8	plates to Rocky Flats. That's never been
9	resolved.
10	Those records have never been
11	found, but on the other hand, remember that
12	the records showing that Dow Madison was an
13	AWE site for thorium were not found in 2005,
14	in 2006, in 2007, and were only revealed and
15	made DOE certify Dow Madison as a thorium AWE
16	site on January 8, 2008, in a letter from DOE
17	to the Department of Labor.

So, I would like to assert that
there is no way that anybody can say with any
degree of confidence that all the thorium
metal produced during the AEC operational
period was gone from that plant, and, in fact,

1	I think a complete reading of the affidavits
2	and the Pangea reports, which show that, in
3	fact, that probably isn't the case, that some
4	of that was there.
5	Then the Act itself specifies
6	that, during the residual period, if you can't
7	physically separate the waste streams due to
8	AEC operations and those due to
9	commercial/military operations, then they all
10	have to be considered together, and I'm saying
11	there is no way that anyone alive, from any
12	record I have ever seen, could separate those
13	thorium waste streams.
14	So I'm saying that, regardless of
15	what one's opinion is and regardless of what
16	one's personal intuition tells them, that
17	based on the strict interpretation of the Act
18	and on any report that I've ever seen and any
19	testimony I've ever seen from any worker, you
20	have to assume that there was a mixed waste
21	stream for thorium and that some of that
22	material that was present until 2007 might

1	still have been due to AEC operations. So I'm
2	going to stress that to the full Board, and I
3	think those facts need to be considered.
4	MR. THURBER: I might make one more
5	comment if I could. This is Bill Thurber
6	again.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, go ahead,
8	Bill.
9	MR. THURBER: In point of fact,
LO	when you take the thorium concentration at the
L1	end of the operating period, that thorium
L2	concentration reflects both magnesium-thorium
L3	alloys that were produced for commercial
L4	applications, and it reflects magnesium-
L5	thorium alloys that were produced and sold to
L6	Mallinckrodt, as was identified by DOE and
L7	DOL.
L8	By the same token, the thorium
L9	concentration that was measured during the
20	cleanup surveys around 2000 also contains

thorium that was produced conceptually under

the commercial program during the operating

21

1 period.

2 Ιt contains thorium that was 3 produced for AWE applications during the operating period, and it includes thorium that 4 was produced after that fact, so I think that 5 6 they are not being separated out and that the measurements -- that no attempt is being made 7 to say, "Well, this is AWE stuff, and this is 8 not." 9 10 The second point I would make is this, that I know Dr. McKeel has stated on 11 12 occasions that magnesium-thorium numerous 13 alloys were shipped to Rocky Flats, and, 14 indeed, there is worker testimony to that 15 effect. 16 What never seems to get stated, 17 though, is the fact that there were a number of interviews conducted with senior people at 18

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Rocky Flats who should have known if they were

getting magnesium-thorium alloys, and the only

thing that they could come up with was that it

was used for some pendants in a conveyor belt.

19

20

21

So, you know, there are two sides to that
question, and I think both sides need to be
kept in mind.
DR. MCKEEL: I agree with that.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thanks.
NIOSH staff, do you have anything to add?
MR. RUTHERFORD: This is LaVor
Rutherford. I don't have anything to add. I
think Bill has addressed the questions very
well.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.  DR. MCKEEL: May I please ask LaVor
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DR. MCKEEL: May I please ask LaVor if he would answer the same question? Does he consider that film badge data from
DR. MCKEEL: May I please ask LaVor if he would answer the same question? Does he consider that film badge data from  MR. RUTHERFORD: The 13?
DR. MCKEEL: May I please ask LaVor if he would answer the same question? Does he consider that film badge data from  MR. RUTHERFORD: The 13?  DR. MCKEEL: Yes, for 13 days, from
DR. MCKEEL: May I please ask LaVor if he would answer the same question? Does he consider that film badge data from  MR. RUTHERFORD: The 13?  DR. MCKEEL: Yes, for 13 days, from 20 workers and 27 readings, is representative

looking at a source term model in comparison

and the numbers being relatively close in that

21

Т	manner, so I think that It is a good approach.
2	DR. MCKEEL: And you think that a
3	statistician would agree with that?
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: I don't think that
5	a statistician would necessarily agree that
6	the actual number of samples compared, but
7	you're looking at from an external exposure
8	perspective, the source material, as Bill had
9	mentioned, mostly would have been gone for the
LO	residual period.
11	DR. MCKEEL: Well, I respectfully
L2	disagree, so I'll let it rest at that.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Board
L4	Members, Paul and Josie, do you have any other
L5	comments?
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer.
L7	Yes, I did have this is more of a question.
L8	I'm trying to clarify and understand fully
L9	the concerns that Dr. McKeel raised, and, Dr.
20	McKeel, was your concern about the actual
21	contamination values that were used, that they
22	were apparently based on the rod straightening

1	work as opposed to the extrusion work or vice
2	versa?
3	DR. MCKEEL: Yes. Yes, I was
4	concerned about that. It seems to me that
5	saying that the extrusion work took place
6	before the rod straightening work and,
7	therefore, the rod straightening work was most
8	proximate to the beginning of the residual
9	period would be a very valid way to look at
10	things if, if we were dealing with
11	radioisotopes that had a half-life on the
12	order of a few years.
13	However, in the case of thorium,
14	you know, we have a 14.5 billion year half-
15	life, and in the case of uranium-238 we have a
16	4.5 billion year half-life, so just like the
17	age of the universe, three years is nothing
18	when you consider that.
19	There is not enough decay going on
20	in three years out of 4.5 billion or 14.5
21	billion to diminish the amount of
22	radioactivity from either the thorium or the

1	uranium, assuming that they were the only
2	radionuclides found, which they weren't, as a
3	matter of fact.
4	There was an elevation found
5	during the cleanup period in 1998 of radium-
6	226, which was explained away as indigenous to
7	that part of the country, which I think is an
8	explanation that the Department of Energy has
9	used many times, and I'm not sure that that's
10	really a true characterization, but, anyway
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, let me follow
12	up
13	DR. MCKEEL: I don't think it makes
14	any difference.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, let me follow
16	up, then. It was my understanding that, in
17	general, that rod straightening work led to
18	higher contamination levels than extrusion and
19	were used
20	DR. MCKEEL: Can you cite any
21	examples that would show that?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: We don't know that,

1	in	fact,	or	

- DR. MCKEEL: Well, as a matter of
- 3 fact, what the men, if you read their
- 4 testimony or look at the videos that we
- 5 supplied to everybody of their testimony and
- the men talking, the people who worked on the
- 7 extrusion presses stressed several things.
- 8 One, it was a very dusty
- 9 operation. As I've pointed out many times,
- 10 there were no vacuum hoods associated with
- 11 those extrusion presses, and at many DOE sites
- 12 the extrusion presses for metals such as
- 13 uranium and thorium did have vacuum hoods.
- 14 They should have had vacuum hoods to protect
- 15 the workers.
- So I understand that the bounding
- 17 doses are said to be consistent with an
- 18 extrusion press that is not covered, but,
- 19 again, this was a very dusty environment, and
- the workers, not me, have pointed this out in
- 21 the extrusion.
- 22 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, could I ask

1	SC&A or, Bill Thurber, could you clarify your
2	understanding of the relative contamination
3	levels from those operations and the values
4	that were used?
5	MR. THURBER: Yes. We quoted some
6	numbers in our write-up, Dr. Ziemer, that
7	showed that the extrusion exposures were lower
8	than the rod straightening exposures and that
9	those extrusion exposures that were selected
10	from TBD-6000 were the highest of several
11	different job descriptions that were involved
12	in the extrusion.
13	Now, to say that the environment
14	in the extrusion room was dusty, that's as
15	much a comment on the fact that you're
16	extruding magnesium alloys, and it really has
17	nothing to do it does not necessarily have
18	anything to do with the fact that for a few
19	weekends or 28 weekends I forget the number
20	you were extruding uranium.
21	I think so to say that the
22	environment you know, the environment in

1	most metal working shops and particularly at
2	that point in time, whether it's a steel mill
3	or whatever, would be characterized as very
4	dusty, and that's an accurate
5	characterization, but that characterization
6	has nothing to do with whether you're
7	extruding uranium or some other product, but
8	the point that you asked let me go back to
9	is indeed the extrusion exposures were
10	lower than the rod straightening exposures.
11	DR. MCKEEL: This is Dan McKeel.
12	I'd like to comment that that's data, again,
13	from other sites, and there is no
14	justification by NIOSH or by you that except
15	in a very general way that extrusion processes
16	should be similar, but that's not what the
17	surrogate data criteria that the Board finally
18	adopted say.
19	They say that in the case of a
20	place that has no personal monitoring data,
21	you know, that you should apply very stringent
22	criteria to show that those surrogate sites

1	have similar operations, and I can tell you
2	that, again, listening to the men at Dow
3	Madison on many occasions who operated those
4	extrusion presses, they said that they could
5	easily identify thorium and uranium when they
6	were run, not just by the fact that they had
7	to use special blocks and so forth to make
8	sure that the run went all right, but those
9	metals were very hard and very brittle, and
10	they often broke up and disintegrated.
11	So that was a factor that was not
12	present, for example, in extruding very soft
13	aluminum, which they also did a huge amount
14	of, and so I just think that everybody has to
15	remember there weren't any data from the
16	extrusion operations at Dow Madison, and, at
17	least from what I understand, some of their
18	extrusion presses were huge machines that were
19	not equaled in other places. They were well
20	known for that.
21	I also will comment, maybe that's

one reason why they got this experimental

1	gamma phase extrusion work, you know, beyond
2	the fact that they were in close proximity to
3	Weldon Spring and to the Mallinckrodt
4	Destrehan plants, so, anyway.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
6	DR. MCKEEL: Anyway, to answer Dr.
7	Ziemer's question, yes, I'm concerned that
8	there is no there is nothing except
9	surrogate data to make that point.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. To follow up,
11	though, of course, we're talking about the
12	period here not when the extrusions were being
13	done but the later period where you have a
14	starting source term and some resuspension and
15	that sort of thing, but that was the starting
16	point.
17	Then the other part, and maybe,
18	Bill, you could clarify on the exponential
19	decay, what were we talking about here? I
20	mean, obviously decaying the thorium per se,
21	doesn't make any difference. What were we
22	talking about there?

1	MR. THURBER: I'm sorry, Paul. I
2	don't quite understand your question.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think the
4	approach talked about a starting source term
5	at the beginning of the residual period, and
6	then you had an ending thing.
7	MR. THURBER: Oh.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: I guess you just
9	made an exponential function between the two.
10	MR. THURBER: Yes.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: It sounded like, I
12	think, Dan McKeel perhaps is understanding
13	that you were taking the decay based on half-
14	lives.
15	MR. THURBER: No, no, no.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't know if
17	that was the case at all.
18	MR. THURBER: It was an exponential
19	function.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
21	MR. THURBER: This was recall

that

uranium

that

22

for

residual

the

1	contamination was assumed to remain constant
2	throughout
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
4	MR. THURBER: the entire
5	residual period.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
7	MR. THURBER: A very conservative
8	bounding assumption.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
10	MR. THURBER: In the case
11	DR. MCKEEL: Do you consider that
12	plausible, as well, that it would remain the
13	same?
14	MR. THURBER: Obviously, as we have
15	discussed before, plausibility is subjective.
16	I felt that this was reasonably plausible,
17	since there was evidence that there was still
18	uranium around when the cleanup was done
19	toward the end of the residual period, so I
20	felt that under the circumstances that that
21	was plausible, but to finish
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: You're saying in

1 the worst case the source term was sti
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- 2 there.
- MR. THURBER: Yes, right, and so
- 4 that was the basis for the judgment. Now, to
- 5 finish up, to try and finish answering your
- 6 question, Paul, they started out with a -- for
- 7 the thorium they had an estimate of so many
- 8 picocuries per cubic meter.
- 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
- 10 MR. THURBER: And then they had an
- 11 estimate during the cleanup of why picocuries
- 12 per cubic meter, and they drew an exponential
- 13 function between X and Y.
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. You can fit
- 15 a function to that.
- MR. THURBER: Yes.
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: I got the idea from
- 18 what Dr. McKeel was saying that he was
- 19 understanding you to mean that you were
- 20 calculating the decay of thorium and uranium,
- and I didn't think that was the case.
- MR. THURBER: No, absolutely not.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: I wanted to make
2	sure that
3	MR. THURBER: Absolutely not.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: That is not what is
5	being done.
6	MR. THURBER: No. No.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
9	questions from Board Members? Do the Board
LO	Members want to make a recommendation to the -
L1	- or do the Work Group Members want to make a
L2	recommendation to the Board regarding this
L3	site at our meeting next week or for our
L4	meeting next week?
L5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Dr. Melius, are you
L6	asking whether we want to recommend a motion
L7	either to agree or to disagree with the NIOSH
L8	recommendation, or do you believe the Board is
L9	ready for the action at this point?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. I think,
21	yes, essentially it's the NIOSH recommendation
22	that's contained in the it's really

Τ	Appendix C of IBD-6000, I think, really.
2	have some sort of procedural questions for
3	NIOSH to come up how we present it, but, Jim,
4	is it fair to say that that's your
5	recommendation?
6	I question that only if or
7	would it be one of the appendices to the
8	original Evaluation Report? Your approach has
9	sort of evolved over time, because there have
10	been some changes in what's covered for the
11	residual period. Maybe LaVon? I don't know
12	who is the right person to
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, this is
14	LaVon Rutherford. I will say that if we
15	remember that the original Dow petition was
16	actually an 8314, and we only considered the
17	residual period at the request of the Board
18	and Dr. McKeel. We only added that on as a
19	secondary part of our evaluation, so it is
20	kind of unique.
21	DR. MCKEEL: May I

MEMBER BEACH: LaVon, let me ask a

1	question. This is Josie. So that is part of
2	the original 0079-8314, correct?
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, it is,
4	actually, the addendums that were added on to
5	that, yes, and they do address the residual
6	period.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Then there is
9	further information in Appendix C
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's correct.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: that makes
12	this out of the ordinary, I guess, is the way
13	to put it.
14	DR. MCKEEL: Dr. Melius?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
16	DR. MCKEEL: May I please mention
17	just a correction of what was just said? Your
18	motion number two, which was unanimously
19	passed by the Board on May 4, 2007, to
20	investigate the residual period was not just

If one goes back and reads that

my suggestion.

21

1	transcript, they will see that there was heavy
2	input from Robert Stephan, who is the Southern
3	Illinois Representative of then-Senator Barack
4	Obama, and there was also read into a record
5	that day a letter from Senator Dick Durbin of
6	Illinois.
7	So the two Senators from Illinois
8	strongly urged that Dow be given an SEC to
9	cover the residual period on that day, on May
10	4, 2007, and I am firmly convinced that I
11	was there and presented to the Board, and I
12	heard the Board and saw the Board react, and I
13	am firmly convinced that the one thing that
14	was missing was that we could not prove we
15	made the assertion that Dow should be an AWE
16	site for thorium based on the Rocky Flats
17	worker testimony.
18	We did not know about the
19	Livermore documents that were later used by
20	DOE to declare it an AWE site for thorium, and
21	I would comment that those Livermore
22	documents, which were partly classified, have

1 never been released.

So, you know, that was the

3 background to it. It certainly was not just

4 me, and it was the current President of the

5 United States and the number two Senator from

6 Illinois, who has also been the second

7 highest-ranking Democrat in the Congress of

8 the United States.

9 So that was the weight of who was

10 behind all that. We've had letters from

11 Congressman John Shimkus and his terrific

12 staff that worked on this SEC for six years

and noted to the Board on the -- in May of

14 2007, that they had workers who came to the

15 Board and addressed the Board and talked to

16 the Board who had dose reconstructions pending

17 from 2001.

18 So this is a very long period, and

19 if this Work Group should vote to support

20 NIOSH's recommendation, I will be extremely

21 disappointed, and it will encourage me to

22 argue even harder before the full Board that

1	this has been a misuse of surrogate data, and
2	it's been a misuse of the scientific method
3	and the provisions for the Board, for NIOSH,
4	for SC&A, for everybody to combine forces to
5	make a speedy judgment on this matter, which
6	should have been decided back in May of 2007.
7	So, with that I'll stop commenting.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, though
9	I would hardly call it speedy, but that's
LO	okay. It depends on your definition. So,
11	back to my original question, does the Work
L2	Group want to make a recommendation
L3	essentially in support of or against the NIOSH
L4	recommendation?
L5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Are there three of
L6	us on the Work Group?
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There are three
L8	of us on the line now, yes. There's two
L9	people missing.
20	MEMBER BEACH: There's five on the

MEMBER

ZIEMER:

21

22

Work Group.

who

is

Well,

1	missing?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gen and Mark
3	Griffon.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I think to
5	some extent that causes a little bit of
6	concern in terms of making a recommendation at
7	this point. I think I mean, I'll express
8	my personal position on it. I come down
9	alongside of what our contractor has
10	presented.
11	I think I understand I do
12	understand Dr. McKeel's concerns, and I fully
13	agree that they should be raised to the full
14	Board. I think one of the issues that we sort
15	of are developing as we go is how we use the
16	surrogate data criteria, and there are
17	different views amongst the Board Members on
18	that particular issue.
19	I think it needs a full hearing by
20	the Board, and I'm not sure that just the
21	three of us are in a position to make a

recommendation, since two of our members are

1	not with us today. But I guess in a sense all
2	three of us would have to agree to go in a
3	particular direction, anyway, for that to
4	occur, but I'm quite comfortable if we're not
5	ready to do that but to fully air the issues
6	and let the Board hear the concerns both ways.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Which I think
8	would take place regardless.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: In any event, yes.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I agree with you,
11	Dr. Ziemer, that with two Members absent it
12	does make some difference, and it's as much, I
13	guess, the third alternative, agree to
14	disagree, or is there further analysis that
15	either of you believe is necessary before next
16	week, or should we delay and not present next
17	week, you know, something to that effect? I
18	guess I'm
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, even if we're
20	not ready to take final action, I think I
21	think we need to air the issues. It would
22	seem to me it would be worth doing at this

1	point. I mean, I don't see anything further
2	that we need the contractor to do.
3	A lot of this, I think, does
4	revolve around our understanding of sort of
5	what I would call the appropriate use of
6	surrogate data and whether or not one believes
7	that the information that has been used fairly
8	or appropriately represents the situation at
9	Dow Madison, and, as I say, I think there will
10	be differing opinions on that.
11	But part of the reason for
12	proceeding, even though we haven't agreed on -
13	- we have agreed on criteria, but when the
14	rubber hits the road, it's actually the issue
15	of applying that and our understandings of
16	what is the fair use. I understand we
17	wouldn't necessarily all agree on that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I mean, I would
19	chime in there that I think it's also some
20	of it is the difference between evaluating the
21	use of surrogate data or any other dose
22	reconstruction method for the residual period,

1	as opposed to an operational period, and I
2	think that we've already made a finding I
3	believe it was unanimous, I don't remember
4	for the operational period that this was a
5	Special Exposure Cohort. We agreed with NIOSE
6	on the 8314.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're talking
9	about a residual period, which I think has
10	some different
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Different
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's a different
13	situation in terms of dose reconstruction in
14	terms of developing, you know, bounding doses
15	and so forth, because in some ways it's less
16	complicated. There are fewer factors involved,
17	I guess, and I think that, you know, many of
18	the points that were raised in the original

during an operational period than during a

report, as well as Dr. McKeel has raised

today, are much more critical or relevant for

dealing or would be

19

20

21

22

evaluated differently

-		
⊥	residual	perioa.

- 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Josie, do
- 4 you have any comments?
- 5 MEMBER BEACH: No. I do agree that
- 6 we probably should go ahead and move forward
- 7 with a full Board discussion.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. Why
- 9 don't -- I guess my next question would be for
- 10 that discussion. My first question is to
- 11 NIOSH. For that presentation next week,
- 12 would, LaVon, would you or Jim Neton be making
- 13 a presentation?
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, we hadn't
- 15 planned a presentation. I'm sure that we
- 16 could probably put something together. Would
- 17 we be expecting -- I mean, would your -- will
- Bill with SC&A be putting a presentation based
- on their review of the surrogate data?
- 20 MR. THURBER: Yes. I just think
- it's more appropriate that they follow you.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay.

1	MR. THURBER: And I, you know,
2	confess that I hadn't thought about this until
3	I was going through all the reports in detail
4	and going back to the beginning and realizing,
5	you know, sort of the history of this, and
6	it's a little, as I said, a little out of the
7	ordinary in terms of how we approached it, and
8	so
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, this is
LO	Ziemer again. I also want to point out, and
L1	this will be particularly true for the newer
L2	Board Members who don't have the benefit of
L3	the history of all of this, that it may be
L 4	somewhat presumptuous to ask them to come to a
L5	position on this in this brief period of time
L6	if we hit them with this even with the full
L7	presentations, so I'm wondering if we wouldn't
L8	be wise to get the material out there but
L9	allow them some time to digest this.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What I was I
21	was going to follow up with that, Dr. Ziemer,
22	and suggest that they we'll make them aware

of the reports, but I think there are sort	of
--------------------------------------------	----

- 2 key reports to this, and certainly I think by
- far the most useful report is the, you know,
- 4 Revision 1 that we discussed today from SC&A.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: And also, again, I
- 6 think very important that all of our Board
- 7 Members understand the petitioner's issues, as
- 8 well.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, I agree,
- 10 and that's why I think getting it out there --
- 11 we'll take action or we won't. It's really
- up to the Board to decide.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But I was
- 15 planning on this afternoon sort of, depending
- on what happens in our call here, to send out
- information to the Board Members just saying:
- 18 This will be on the agenda. These are the
- 19 documents, and I'll work with Ted on this,
- 20 and, you know, this is the -- these are the
- 21 key documents to read, I think, in terms of
- 22 understanding where we are with this now.

1	DR. MCKEEL: Dr. Melius?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	DR. MCKEEL: This is Dan McKeel. I
4	would certainly ask for the new Board Members
5	in particular, and maybe to refresh all the
6	others who really haven't heard about Dow
7	Madison over the past couple of years, I
8	certainly wish the transcript could be
9	mentioned to them of May 4, 2007, and,
10	actually, there were two more presentations
11	that I made to the Board about the residual
12	period. You know, they're on Docket 113 for
13	Dow.
14	They're also just posted on the
15	Dow page, on the web page, but I'm not sure
16	many or any of those people have had a chance
17	to read those. I mean, they're available for
18	everybody, but they are redacted on the web
19	site, and, you know, the original comments
20	submitted to the Board would be more or to
21	NIOSH would be more useful.
22	So I just ask that you at least

	1	call	their	attention	to	the	rather	volumino
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- 2 input that I've had, which takes different
- 3 positions sometimes on some of the things that
- 4 the Board and SC&A and NIOSH have concluded.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
- 6 Any other comments from Board Members? So,
- 7 just some of the logistics here, so, LaVon,
- 8 you'll see that somebody from NIOSH makes a
- 9 presentation?
- 10 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I imagine
- it'll be me.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: I think on -- this
- is Ziemer. I think on NIOSH's part you will
- 14 basically be repeating what you presented
- before, in a sense, but that'll help kick it
- off for the new Board Members.
- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I actually think
- it'll be a bit more than that, because it's
- 19 not what was presented the first time, but --
- 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. It's been
- 21 revised, right.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's really the

1	evolution of this, and the residual period has
2	actually changed over time.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So it's a little
5	bit more complicated, so it's not like you can
6	go back to just one document at the beginning,
7	which we can usually do, and have everything.
8	It's spread over a few documents.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And then if SC&A
L1	could then, you know, briefly present, and I
L2	think it's the, you know, this Revision 1
L3	document that we talked about today.
L 4	DR. MAURO: Are you looking for a
L5	slide presentation with slides being made
L6	available to Zaida beforehand?
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm looking for
L8	at least a slide presentation.
L9	DR. MAURO: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm not going to
2.1	I'm not sure what Zaida's deadline is.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Dr. Melius, this is

1	Ziemer again. I'm wondering if we could treat
2	this like we do other SEC petitions where we
3	would allow the petitioner to speak at that
4	time when we're rather than during the
5	public comment?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I'm sorry,
7	that's actually already scheduled, I believe.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay. Very
9	good.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it's in the
11	at least, it's in the annotated agenda.
L2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's the
L 4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, you're right.
L5	You're right.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: the petitioner
L7	cheat sheet, which I get before each meeting.
L8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
L9	MR. RUTHERFORD: I wanted to point
20	out that the agenda has Dow on from 1:00 to
21	2:00, and if I'm presenting kind of how we got
22	here to this point and our approach for dose

Τ	reconstruction,	and	tnen	BITT	Thurber	lS

- 2 presenting and then Dr. McKeel, that's going
- 3 to be tough to get it into --
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll figure it
- 5 out.
- 6 MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay, and I know
- 7 Simons is on the agenda at 2:00.
- 8 COURT REPORTER: This is the court
- 9 reporter. Who just spoke, please?
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That was LaVon.
- 11 COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: I apologize.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Ziemer again, one
- 14 final comment. I don't know that we
- 15 necessarily have to have a conclusive
- 16 discussion after we hear the presentations,
- 17 because if we agree that this would come up
- 18 again at the next meeting, say, for a vote,
- 19 then we would have additional time for
- thorough discussions, as well.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, but even
- 22 within the same Board Meeting, in the past

1	we've concluded, you know, presentations and
2	then come back and done discussion at a later
3	point in time in the meeting because of
4	mainly because of the issue of trying to
5	schedule petitioners
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: to be on the -
8	- be on the calls.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we'll work
11	around it.
12	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. Could I
13	ask a couple things while we're on this topic?
14	We do have we have a good bit of working
15	time also for discussions, but I would just
16	ask for both DCAS and SC&A, Bill Bomber and
17	Bill, with respect to your presentations,
18	given that Zaida
19	You know, the train has left the
20	station, probably, as far as Zaida is
21	concerned. Would you please email your

presentations to Zaida and myself and also

1 k	bring on, you know, bring on a memory device
2 0	copies of it, too, just to be safe, to be sure
3 t	that we have your presentations there for the
4 r	meeting?
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay, yes.
6	MR. KATZ: And you're welcome to,
7 1	for that matter I mean, you can email your
8 I	presentations to the rest of the Board
9 I	Members, or if you send them to me, I'll
10 1	forward them to the rest of the Board Members,
11 t	too. I just want to make certain that, you
12	know, everybody has the materials there, and,
13	you know, it's late Friday. It's not late
14 5	yet, but we're getting there. Thanks.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
16	else? Okay, if not, thank everybody who
17 g	participated in the call, and I guess a number
18	of you we will see in Santa Fe next week.
19	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
20 7	was adjourned at 2:39 p.m.)
21	