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 LINDE

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TUESDAY DECEMBER 7, 2010

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The Work Group convened via teleconference at 2:00 p.m., Genevieve S. Roessler, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT:

GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Chair JOSIE BEACH, Member R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member

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ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official ISAF AL-NABULSI, DOE DAVE ALLEN, DCAS BOB ANIGSTEIN, SC&A LYNN ANSPAUGH, SC&A ANTOINETTE BONSIGNORE, Linde Petitioner CHRIS CRAWFORD, DCAS JASON DAVIS, DCAS MONICA HARRISON-MAPLES, ORAU EMILY HOWELL, HHS JENNY LIN, HHS LINDA LUX, Linde Petitioner JOHN MAURO, SC&A JAMES NETON, SC&A STEVE OSTROW, SC&A MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU

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

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(2:03 p.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: This is the Advisory
4	Board on Radiation and Workers Health, the
5	Linde Working Group. My name is Ted Katz.
6	I'm the Designated Federal Official of the
7	Advisory Board.
8	We begin with roll call, and
9	please address conflict of interest for all of
10	the governmental folks that are on the line
11	when you go through roll call, so, beginning
12	with Board Members, with the Chair.
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Gen Roessler,
14	Chair of the Linde Work Group. No conflict
15	with Linde.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Josie Beach, Board
17	Member, no conflicts with Linde.
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey, no
19	conflict with Linde.
20	MEMBER FIELD: Bill Field, no
21	conflict with Linde.

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1	MEMBER GIBSON: Mike Gibson, no
2	conflict with Linde.
3	MR. KATZ: And NIOSH ORAU team?
4	DR. NETON: Yes, this is Jim Neton,
5	no conflict with Linde.
6	MR. CRAWFORD: Chris Crawford, no
7	conflict with Linde.
8	MR. ALLEN: Dave Allen, no conflict
9	with Linde.
10	MR. SHARFI: Mutty Sharfi, ORAU
11	team, no conflicts.
12	MR. KATZ: SC&A?
13	MS. HARRISON-MAPLES: Monica
14	Harrison-Maples, ORAU team, no conflict.
15	MR. DAVIS: Jason Davis, ORAU team,
16	no conflict.
17	MR. KATZ: Okay, thanks. I'm sorry
18	I almost cut you off, Monica. SC&A team?
19	DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A, no
20	conflict.
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Bob Anigstein,

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1	SC&A, no conflict.
2	DR. OSTROW: Steve Ostrow, SC&A, no
3	conflict.
4	MR. ANSPAUGH: Lynn Anspaugh, SC&A,
5	no conflict.
6	MR. KATZ: Very good. Welcome all
7	of you. Now HHS officials or contractors to
8	the feds, HHS or other governmental agencies.
9	MS. HOWELL: Emily Howell, HHS.
10	MS. LIN: Jenny Lin, HHS.
11	MS. AL-NABULSI: Isaf Al-Nabulsi,
12	DOE.
13	MR. KATZ: Welcome to all of you.
14	Members of the public, including petitioners.
15	MS. BONSIGNORE: Antoinette
16	Bonsignore, Linde petitioner.
17	MS. LUX: Linda Lux, Linde
18	petitioner.
19	MR. KATZ: Very good. Okay, so
20	welcome to everyone. Just a couple notes to
21	make before we get started. One, please

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1	everybody, everybody who is not speaking to
2	the group, mute your phones. If you don't
3	have a mute button, use *6, and then to take
4	it off mute you just hit * and then 6 again,
5	and that'll improve the audio quality for
6	everybody.
7	Let's see what else I have to just
8	say. Please don't hang up, but dial back in
9	if you need to leave the call at any point,
10	and I think that's it. The agenda is yours,
11	Gen.
12	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Thank you,
13	Ted. How much time do we have?
14	MR. KATZ: You have as much time as
15	you need.
16	CHAIR ROESSLER: And does anyone on
17	the phone on the Work Group or with SC&A or
18	NIOSH have a time restriction today?
19	DR. OSTROW: Gen, this is Steve
20	Ostrow. I'd like to leave by around 4:30 or
21	so, but John said he'll cover for me.

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1	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. That helps.
2	Since I sent the agenda, some other things
3	came up in email that we might have to add to
4	the agenda, so I just wanted to check on the
5	time available.
6	And I hope I don't lose my voice.
7	I got called to a Society for Risk Analysis
8	meeting in Salt Lake City this week that I
9	hadn't expected to be at, and I've been
10	extremely busy, so I will carry on, but I
11	thought the first thing under background on
12	the agenda that I should do, just to bring
13	everybody up to the same place is just very
14	briefly review where we were at the Board
15	Meeting in Santa Fe when I made my
16	presentation on November 17th.
17	As people recall, we're discussing
18	SEC-00107, the Linde petition that covers the
19	dates January 1, 1954, through July 31, 2006.
20	The Work Group has dealt with a number of

21 issues, and just to review we talked about --

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1	went over thoroughly exposures in the Linde
2	buildings with regard to radon exposures.
3	SC&A has concurred that NIOSH can reconstruct
4	doses for the entire period we're discussing.
5	We also discussed the air
6	particulate contamination and the exposures
7	there. SC&A agreed with the NIOSH approach to
8	bounding doses.
9	We then spent quite a bit of time
10	talking about exposures in the Linde utility
11	tunnels with regard to what I'll call the
12	NMMSS radon exposures. SC&A found that the
13	NIOSH bounding estimates were acceptable. We
14	then went to the radon exposures in the
15	utility tunnels, and as of our meeting in
16	Santa Fe there still were some questions about
17	that.
18	I reviewed all of this in my
19	presentation, and then because two of our Work
20	Group Members still had some concerns, I asked

21 Josie and Mike, who were the members with

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concerns, if they would like to make a
 presentation, which they did.

3 Their presentation included concerns not only with the issue we still had 4 on the table, the radon in the tunnels, but 5 6 the whole dose reconstruction approach for 7 this Linde period, which, by the way, I think some of their concerns are rather overarching, 8 9 and we'll get to that in a minute.

10 During presentation, after mγ Josie finished her presentation with hers and 11 Mike's concerns, I commented that the other 12 13 two Work Group Members, Jim Lockey and myself, 14 felt that dose reconstruction could be done. So at that point, we presented all of this 15 16 information to the Board for a decision.

The Board, I think legitimately, said they needed more time to study this. We have some new members. There wasn't time during that meeting to go over everything, so I sent documents to all the Board Members so

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they would have time to look at everything in
 more detail.

3 Then, also, we felt that at the meeting there was more information coming up 4 on how the doses due to radon in the tunnels 5 could be bounded, and we wanted to bring all 6 7 that together, and also we wanted to invite participation by Board Member Bill Field, who 8 9 is our radon expert. So, because of that, we 10 delayed any vote at the Board Meeting, and we're having this teleconference today. 11

12 So, what I'd like to do -- we have 13 had a number of things come through on email, 14 and myself, I just got one a few minutes ago, 15 because I'm away here at this meeting and 16 don't have my government computer, but I did 17 get it, and that was the last one that came 18 through from SC&A.

But what I'm proposing we do is address this meeting, really, in three sections. Number one, I would like to have

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1 the comments that were brought up by the two 2 Work Members Group Board Meeting at our 3 addressed by NIOSH. 4 Chris has sent out а paper 5 addressing that, and I would like him to go And that, like I said, is 6 over that first. 7 pretty overarching, maybe not only with regard to Linde, but there are some other things that 8 might apply to other sites. 9 10 Second, then, we need to discuss radon in the tunnels so that we have some 11 12 conclusion we can present to the Board at the 13 teleconference coming up, and we do have some 14 information there. Antoinette has new sent some things in, and so we probably will have 15 16 to spend a bit of time on that. 17 Also, SC&A has done what I had

asked them to do, and my thought was that, with regard to this issue, we use as much information as we have to make a decision on the radon in tunnels, so we're going to bring

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1	up everything that relates to that.
2	Then, third, and this probably
3	won't take very much time, but this Work Group
4	has been assigned the SEC Petition 00154 for
5	Linde, and before we end the call, Ted, please
6	remind me of this. We need to develop a plan
7	for how we're going to do that.
8	So, if that approach is acceptable
9	to Work Group Members and to everybody, then
10	I'd like to go directly into DCAS's review of
11	the two Work Group Member concerns, and they
12	actually were presented in my presentation,
13	slides 17 through 20. Everybody should have a
14	paper NIOSH has prepared in response.
15	So I'm out of breath now. Chris,
16	are you ready to go on next?
17	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, Gen. In
18	proceeding, I wanted to get a little guidance
19	from you. I responded with a three-page
20	document. I assume it would be kind of
21	redundant to read the thing. I could ask if

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1	there are any specific sections that perhaps
2	Josie and Mike have comments or questions
3	about, or I could try to summarize in some
4	way. What do you think makes sense?
5	MEMBER GIBSON: I'd be happy to
6	comment. This is Mike.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: That sounds good.
8	I think we should try and keep this fairly
9	short, because what we're going to do
10	ultimately is bring this to the Board.
11	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, and it won't
12	take me long. You know, I looked over this
13	three-page document, and to me it's just more
14	of the same. You know, may have been
15	contaminated. Source term characterization
16	might be available. Reasonable upper bound.
17	May have been this or that. It's an ongoing
18	process.
19	You know, I just I'm of the
20	position that this has taken long enough.
21	It's still a fishing expedition, and I believe

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1	the claimants deserve timeliness, and I think
2	it's been well beyond that. So, you know,
3	that's just my thoughts in a nutshell.
4	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, and I guess,
5	Mike, my this is Gen. I don't know if the
6	court recorder can tell every time I jump in
7	here, but my reaction to your comments and
8	Josie's were that they were not just specific
9	to Linde but had a lot of implications for the
10	process that has already we've set a
11	precedent on many of these things, and it
12	seemed like maybe you were kind of going back
13	on some decisions that have already been made.
14	MEMBER GIBSON: Well, that's
15	Gen, this is Mike, and that is true of some
16	decisions that have been made, but, you know,
17	again, with this process here at Linde, I just
18	feel that, you know, it's time that I just
19	step up and give my opinion, and I just I
20	don't believe that with Linde in particular or
21	some of the other decisions, I don't believe

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16

1 it's been correct.

2 CHAIR ROESSLER: Ι another guess 3 concern I had about your concerns is that some of the things you brought up -- for example, 4 5 film badge dosimetry -- and there was no related it to radon exposure, it seemed like 6 7 your comment was really not appropriate for the particular situation. 8

in 9 Ι think Chris his response 10 responded to part of that but maybe not 11 specifically on some of those issues. I'm not sure that we can -- oh, go ahead, Josie. 12

13 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Yes, I iust 14 wanted to jump in for just a second. You know, we have a very little amount of time to 15 16 get the message to the Board for voting 17 of these purposes, so, yes, some seem overarching, but they're still real concerns 18 that I have. 19

20 The other one is on the conveyor 21 tunnel. NIOSH's comment was they are still

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1	standing by the sample taken in the radon or
2	the conveyor tunnel when, in fact, we
3	discussed that at length during the Board
4	Meeting, and it was, I thought, covered fairly
5	well that that wasn't something that was a
6	viable option. So I guess I was surprised by
7	that comment, and I did agree with Mike's
8	comments.

9 CHAIR ROESSLER: far your As as 10 last comment about the tunnels, we are going to go into a discussion shortly specifically 11 At least, that's what I have 12 on tunnels. 13 planned on the agenda, so I think we can deal with that there. 14

What my plan was is to take all of the information that we have that relates to how we can estimate radon in the tunnels and see if we can pull together something that would be a method of bounding.

With regard to the other comments,
I'm not sure what we could do -- other than,

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1	I'll try to take your comments from your
2	slides, I'll try to take NIOSH's comments and
3	put it together so that the Board can look at
4	it, and ultimately we're going to come to the
5	Board for a decision on this, anyway.
6	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. Can you
7	hear me?
8	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. By the
10	way, I meant to remind everyone please
11	announce yourself before each time you speak,
12	because the court reporter surely won't
13	recognize our voices for most of us or all of
14	us, even.
15	Let me just explain. I think I
16	think I understand, you know, sort of what
17	you're trying to do, Gen, in terms of
18	discussing this with Josie and Mike, and let
19	me just say for Josie and Mike's benefit, you
20	know, when the Board makes a decision about
21	this petition, they're going to need to use

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1 substantive bases to support their position, 2 and the very general sort of terms you guys 3 have just spoken won't suffice on as а substantial 4 basis for а decision on the 5 petition. 6 So I'm just -- I'm just trying to indicate, I mean, I gather what Gen's trying 7 to do is to get sort of to the nitty-gritty a 8 9 bit with you both in terms of your opposition 10 so that that kind of basis can be on the 11 record where it can be used by the Board. That's all I wanted to add to what Gen just 12 13 said. 14 MEMBER GIBSON: Ted, this is Mike. substantive 15 You know, when it comes to 16 issues, I guess that is my concern. You know, 17 this whole three-page document is probably, should have, we believe -- there is nothing 18 substantive about that. To me it's just, it's 19 20 just a fishing expedition. I don't know how much specific I can get. 21

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1	CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, Mike, I
2	guess my thing I don't understand is, do you
3	see this particular evaluation as being
4	different from some other petitions that we've
5	talked about before? I think your being
б	concerned just about the general process
7	really applies to so many others. I don't
8	know how much more specific we can get on
9	this.
10	MEMBER GIBSON: Well, Gen, this is
11	Mike, and as I commented a few minutes ago, I
12	do have overarching concerns, but I think this
13	petition demonstrates more clearly that the
14	data is not there and that it's been, what,
15	close to two years now, and we're still just
16	trying to pull together things to put a
17	plausible upper bound on things, and I just
18	I think this petition just more clearly
19	demonstrates that fact. To me it's just not

20 right.

21 DR. MAURO: Gen, this is John

1 Mauro.

2	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes.
3	DR. MAURO: Just for my own
4	clarification and also Mike, Josie, is your
5	main concern that what we're referring to as
б	the OTIB-70 approach for the above-grade
7	facilities where you pick concentrations for
8	airborne particulates that were associated
9	with the D&D period, which sort of ended in
10	`54, and then, assuming that as your starting
11	point for the residual period, or, I guess,
12	the restoration period, is your concern that
13	that number that was assigned to the start and
14	then using that as a flat concentration right
15	up to, I guess, the end of the restoration
16	activities, that that's not sufficiently
17	bounding?
18	I think we agreed that there are
19	no air sampling data in that time period from

21 Board Meeting you had -- one of your ideas was

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`54 to `61, and I know, Josie, during the full

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1	you felt that because of that an SEC should be
2	granted up to, I believe it was around 1961.
3	MEMBER BEACH: 1976.
4	DR. MAURO: Okay, okay, so I
5	remember it was up to the restoration period.
6	I wasn't sure when that ended, in other
7	words, the actual physical restoration
8	activities that were taking place in the
9	facility, and the SC&A's position and I
10	believe NIOSH's is we agree. I mean, I guess
11	I'm trying to get down to the specifics, and I
12	think from a technical perspective the
13	concerns you have are that the OTIB-70
14	approach is not really adequate.
15	You're looking for real
16	measurements to be made during that 1954 to
17	1978 time period of airborne concentrations,
18	and if you don't have those measurements, the
19	OTIB-70 approach really doesn't do the trick
20	as applied to this case, and I believe your

21 concern was that there were some restoration

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1	activities going on during that time period,
2	`54 to whatever the date is, that could have
3	been kicking up some activity.
4	I think it's I think it was
5	both NIOSH and SC&A looked at that from the
6	point of view, well, is there a level of
7	confidence that the number that was picked to
8	start the process off in the 1950s, you know,
9	during the D&D period where there were a
10	substantial number of measurements which were
11	relatively high values, because they're
12	actually cleaning things up.
13	So we felt that using that number
14	as a start would certainly bound the
15	beginning of the restoration period, because
16	by and large most of the activity was removed
17	during the D&D period, and anything that might
18	have been remaining, and certainly there could
19	have been something remaining, in our opinion
20	would certainly not generate airborne levels
21	that approached the levels that were observed

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2 So we sort of took what I call the 3 common sense approach. That is, even though we didn't have any measurements in `54, `55, 4 5 `56 of the airborne dust loading, that strategy, and I referred to that as the OTIB-6 7 70 strategy, is the fundamental strategy that is being used here and is being used in a 8 number of locations. 9

during the D&D period.

in essence, it goes to 10 Ι think, the heart of our philosophy. 11 You know, is it possible that plausible upper bounds can be 12 built in a situation like this, assigned, and 13 14 I certainly respect the idea that, no, you don't like that approach. You would only feel 15 16 more confident if you actually had real 17 measurements.

I think that goes to the heart of what's at play here, whether the OTIB-70 approach as applied to this problem is a reasonable way to bound the problem, and I

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guess we really agree to disagree, at least
 SC&A's position.

3 My understanding of the issues as it applies to the above-grade facilities has 4 5 know, fairly characterized. Ι been. you in a fair way. 6 characterized it Ι think that's really what it comes down to, you know, 7 differences in judgment on whether the OTIB-70 8 9 is a reasonable way to bound a approach 10 situation when you don't have data, and if you don't have data, you really can't do it. 11

MEMBER GIBSON: Well, John, this is 12 13 Mike, and Ι quess, then, do agree to we 14 disagree. someone who has least 15 As at experience personally, 15 vears of D&D no, Ι 16 don't think you can just arbitrarily pick a 17 data point at the beginning and assume that that's the only thing that's going to happen 18 throughout a D&D period. 19

20 CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen. 21 John, I think you put it very well and by

1	mentioning OTIB-70 and the approach to using a
2	plausible upper bound. I think that's where
3	our division goes here.
4	I think really the only way that
5	we can handle this particular part of our
6	discussion is to just say we're going to
7	present this to the Board, because we will
8	keep going back over and over the things we've
9	already discussed and still have a
10	disagreement.
11	So my suggestion on this
12	particular part is, and we're not talking yet
13	about radon in tunnels but the exposures in
14	the buildings, is that, again, we present this
15	to the Board, that we try and get something
16	out ahead of time with the supporting
17	documentation, and we're just going to have to
18	leave it to the Board to make the decision.
19	Either everybody is off the line
20	or
21	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, this is Josie.

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1	I agree with that approach.
2	CHAIR ROESSLER: Jim Lockey, Bill
3	Field, anybody else who's involved here have
4	any thoughts on this?
5	MEMBER LOCKEY: Hi, Gen, Jim
6	Lockey. I mean, I agree with that approach.
7	Using the you know, what SC&A did was take
8	the exposure levels that were measured during
9	the initial time period and actually flatlined
10	them for the future, which is really a very
11	claimant-friendly approach, no doubt about
12	that, approach to take.
13	In reality it's really an
14	overestimation of exposure, and we certainly
15	could not use that type of dose reconstruction
16	in a scientific paper, because it just is an
17	overestimation, but it is a very claimant-
18	friendly approach.
19	There's no question about that,
20	and I'll be supportive of that, because it
21	assumes that the exposures were at those

1	levels over the ensuing number of years, even
2	though a lot of the process had been resolved.
3	So as far as a claimant-friendly approach, it
4	is a very claimant-friendly approach, and I
5	agree we're going to have to just agree to
6	disagree.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: So I think that's
8	this is Gen. I think that's the point
9	we're at. Unless somebody has something else
10	to add, I think we should move on to the next
11	item. That item, then, is to further discuss
12	the radon in the tunnels.
13	We had a number of different ways
14	of coming up with a bound here. What I had
15	done after our meeting and particularly
16	because John Mauro had an idea that perhaps
17	some data from some radon data from records
18	with regard to various areas of the country
19	and in particular this area be brought in to
20	see how that might add to the other
21	information that DCAS had already worked on.

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1	So I thought maybe SC&A could just
2	pull together all of the information that has
3	been discussed for bounding of radon in
4	tunnels, including this data from what we
5	thought was Niagara County, but we have
6	learned from Antoinette that Linde is not
7	located in Niagara County, and, Antoinette,
8	chime in here if I'm right now.
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: That's right, Gen.
10	It's located in Erie County.
11	CHAIR ROESSLER: In Erie County, so
12	I think we need to get into this discussion.
13	I will mention that I think we also have data
14	on Erie County, which Bill Field has, so I
15	don't think it's going to be a real stumbling
16	block.
17	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Excuse me. This is
18	Bob Anigstein, if I can break in, perhaps. I
19	sent emails out. North Tonawanda is, in fact,
20	in Niagara County. I confirmed that.
21	Tonawanda is in Erie County.

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1	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right. Well, Bob,
2	I'm reading from an Army Corps of Engineers
3	report on the Linde site, and it's titled
4	"Five-Year Review Report for the Linde FUSRAP
5	Site, Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New
6	York," and it's dated August of this year.
7	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, okay. I stand
8	corrected, because the NIOSH Site Profile said
9	it was in North Tonawanda.
10	MS. BONSIGNORE: It's in
11	DR. ANIGSTEIN: And then that memo
12	email said North Tonawanda.
13	MS. BONSIGNORE: It's well, I'm
14	reading from the Army Corps of Engineers
15	report here.
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay. Okay.
17	MS. BONSIGNORE: It says Town of
18	Tonawanda, and that's in Erie County.
19	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I agree. Tonawanda
20	is in Erie County. It's just across the line.
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.

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1	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, does NIOSH
2	have any response to I think we should
3	settle where the site was located before we
4	continue on.
5	DR. NETON: Well, we don't really
6	have a response to that, other than, as Bob
7	Anigstein pointed out in his earlier email,
8	the county location is not as important as the
9	concept of, you know, can this approach be
10	used to bound the radon concentrations at the
11	facility.
12	GEN ROESSLER: I think the only
13	thing that we were using
14	COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. This
15	is the court reporter. Who was just speaking,
16	please?
17	DR. NETON: I'm sorry. This is Jim
18	Neton.
19	CHAIR ROESSLER: And I'm sorry,
20	too. This is Gen Roessler. I think the
21	reason this came up is that Bill Field, who is

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1	on the line, and you might clarify this, said
2	that it might, following John Mauro's
3	suggestion, it might support some of our
4	information by looking at some typical values
5	of radon measurements in homes, I believe they
б	were, Bill, from specific counties in New
7	York.

MEMBER FIELD: Right. Bill Field. 8 These were what's provided by the State of 9 New York for basement concentrations, which in 10 11 many ways, you know, should mirror what you 12 find from tunnels as far as the decreased, in 13 many cases, decreased pressures that you find 14 within a basement tunnel in surface area to 15 volume ratios. What it provides is the whole distribution of what you find in either county 16 under consideration. 17

Lockey. 18 MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Т Linde 19 quess I'm not clear now. Is the 20 Ceramics in North Tonawanda?

21 MS. BONSIGNORE: No, it's in

1	Tonawanda, Tonawanda, New York.
2	MEMBER LOCKEY: So it's located in
3	
4	MS. BONSIGNORE: There are actually
5	there's there is the Linde Chandler
6	Site, which is actually in the City of
7	Buffalo, and then there is the Tonawanda site,
8	which is in the Town of Tonawanda, which is in
9	Erie County.
10	MEMBER LOCKEY: So the Linde plant
11	is in Tonawanda and not North Tonawanda?
12	MS. BONSIGNORE: That's correct.
13	MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay. Thank you.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, so I think
15	maybe
16	COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Who is
17	the one who was just speaking, please?
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: I'm sorry, Gen
19	Roessler. I think probably the approach on
20	this would be now that we have identified that
21	as one of the items to talk about is to, if

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1	everyone agrees, is to go to SC&A if Steve
2	Ostrow is willing to do this to go over your
3	evaluation, your report that came out. I
4	think it was yesterday.
5	I had asked SC&A to just pull
6	together all of the information and then to
7	come up with their evaluation as to whether
8	radon could be bounded, whether there was a
9	plausible upper bound for radon in the Linde
10	tunnels. Does that sound like a good
11	approach?
12	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.
13	Bob Anigstein was the main author of the
14	report, so I think Bob will take this. Okay,
15	Bob?
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay. Sure.
17	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. Just
18	before you do that, the court reporter I
19	think the court reporter was asking who was
20	who was just speaking, Gen, not you, so it
21	would have been Antoinette. It would have

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1	been Antoinette Bonsignore.
2	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I'm sorry.
3	Yes, I apologize.
4	COURT REPORTER: Yes, that makes
5	sense. Thank you.
б	MR. KATZ: You're welcome. Go
7	ahead, Bob. Sorry.
8	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, so this is
9	Gen. I think we'll look for a report from
10	Bob, and your report, which I just got a
11	little bit ago, but it's five pages long, has
12	a lot of detail in it, and I think what we're
13	really looking for is the bottom line and then
14	a brief summary of how you got there.
15	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay. Well, let's
16	see. If I start off with the bottom line,
17	subsequent to the email I got from Antoinette
18	Bonsignore, notwithstanding that until just
19	this moment I thought it was still in North
20	Tonawanda, but I did run it was very
21	simple, because the spreadsheet was set up, so

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1	I simply reran the analysis for Erie County,
2	and it comes out that the 95^{th} percentile
3	value is higher instead of I think I had
4	216 231, sorry, picocuries per liter, and
5	if we use the Erie County data, it's 358, but
б	since the town is sort of on I mean, the
7	site is really close to the border of the two.
8	Then there is also data for North
9	Tonawanda as a town, and there's data for
10	Tonawanda we didn't run. I didn't run the
11	Tonawanda data. It looked like it would be
12	lower, actually, just based on that.
13	Okay, that's the result. You want
14	me to get to the bottom line, and it's not
15	usually the way I like to tell the story. The
16	way the approach that we used was we first
17	looked at the, what I just said, the radon
18	levels in the basements.
19	There is a on the New York
20	State Health Department website actually,
21	Dr. Field called our attention to it there

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1	is a listing of the statistics, not the
2	individual readings, but the statistics,
3	statistical summary of each county and also
4	each town within each county.
5	So there is I forget how many
б	counties there are in New York State, and it
7	gives the data that was most useful here is
8	the median, because we assume it's a log
9	normal distribution, so this is the median and
10	the geometric standard deviation I'm sorry,
11	the geometric mean, the geometric mean and the
12	geometric standard deviation for the basement
13	level, for the basement radon by county and by
14	town.
15	At the same time, there was a map.
16	There was a program back in the sixties
17	trying to locate uranium deposits throughout
18	the United States for uranium for nuclear
19	weapons and for nuclear power.
20	They did aerial surveys all over
21	the entire country using the gamma radiation

1	that actually is emitted by a daughter, a
2	radon daughter, bismuth-214. They used that
3	to estimate the uranium concentrations, and
4	there is a map published. I could not locate
5	the actual numerical data, but there is a
6	colored map, and each county is shown in a
7	different color, and Erie County and Niagara
8	County being adjacent, they look to be the
9	same color.

10 So this gives the uranium us 11 concentration, and from the uranium concentration you can calculate the radium 12 13 concentration, especially since that's what 14 they did in the other direction. They 15 calculated the uranium for the radium. You 16 just reverse the process.

17 So have the radium now we 18 concentration, the average radium concentration in the soil, and we have the 19 20 distribution of the radon levels, so we can get a distribution of ratios, radon to radium. 21

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1	Then we took the data that NIOSH
2	has put together, and they had identified I
3	believe it was 31 or 32 readings in the
4	vicinity of the tunnels, so I didn't second-
5	guess that. I just said, "Okay, these are the
6	readings in the vicinity of the tunnels."
7	So this is the data on the radium
8	at the Linde site, so we just take the radon-
9	to-radium ratio in the county and multiply it
10	by the radium on Linde, and we get an estimate
11	on the radon in the Linde tunnels, but because
12	you have a distribution, this log normal
13	distribution of the radon levels, and also
14	what I chose to call a discrete distribution,
15	just a large number, these 32 readings, we did
16	a Monte Carlo sampling where we simply said,
17	okay, we just ran actually, for the PAS
18	computer you need to do it 64,000 instances.
19	We picked at random a radon
20	reading, not totally at random, but it's based

21 on, from that distribution. It was different

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1	probability, a different reading, so it was
2	weighted by the probability. We picked a
3	radium reading from the Linde site based on
4	the thickness of the core.
5	So, for instance, a lot of them
6	are just one-foot cores. Some of them were
7	two-foot cores. One of them was a four-foot
8	core, so that represents a weightier data,
9	because it's like we gave that a weight of
10	one, two, and four, as those cases may be, and
11	we took those results, and we got 64,000
12	results. From that, the program very nicely
13	takes the 95 th percentile, and that's how we
14	got this value that I just quoted of 231
15	picocuries per liter.
16	Since then, I reran it for the
17	Erie County, and I got 359 358 picocuries
18	per liter at the 95^{th} percentile. So I could
19	run it for the Town of Tonawanda, which
20	actually has much lower radon levels in the
21	houses. I forget how many measurements this

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1 is based on.

2 So that might be another approach, 3 but any case, the idea is this is in an example of how the radon that we can quibble 4 about which is the best data, which are the 5 best data, but the fact is that we can -- the 6 7 value can be bounded.

It's just a matter of, you know, 8 exactly which number, which approach we use, 9 but there is enough information out there that 10 we can do this, or NIOSH can do this. 11 We've done it once as a demonstration. 12 NIOSH is 13 certainly capable of doing something similar 14 or something -- perhaps they have a similar approach, but our point was 15 _ _ I'm being 16 repetitive -- it can be done.

17 CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes, Ι think that's where we're at on that is this would 18 then supplement all of the other approaches. 19 20 fact, NIOSH did some modeling in In the Dave Allen did that and I think came 21 tunnels.

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1	up with some with an approach to doing the
2	bounding. There have been some other
3	approaches on it.
4	I guess the question, then, goes
5	back I'm sorry, court reporter, this is
6	Gen. The question goes back to NIOSH. Since
7	SC&A feels that it can be bounded, what would
8	your approach be?
9	DR. NETON: Well, this is Jim Neton
10	again. As you mentioned, Gen, we've gone
11	through several iterations where we originally
12	modeled the radon concentration, which
13	interestingly enough corresponds to the 90^{th}
14	percentile of SC&A's measurements, but that's
15	neither here nor there. And then we recognize
16	the deficiencies in that model, so we went and
17	obtained the only measurement we could find or
18	series of measurements taken in one day, six
19	measurements, I think, that were measurements
20	in the conveyor tunnel.

21 We still believe there's relevant

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1	information in there that can be useful in
2	bounding the exposures, but we understand the
3	concern raised by the Working Group, and I
4	think in particular Dr. Fields, that, you
5	know, reliance on a single measurement on one
6	day, you know, in a conveyor tunnel that is
7	not exactly analogous. There are some
8	limitations there, so we would acknowledge
9	that.

We have reviewed the SC&A approach as outlined, and we would not be averse to using such an approach to bound any exposures in the tunnels. We certainly believe that it is bounding as calculated by SC&A.

15 be subtle refinements There may 16 that could be made, I'm not sure, but the approach of using the existing data of radon 17 in basements in the area and using some sort 18 of ratioing technique based 19 on the soil 20 contamination at Linde seems to us to be a reasonable approach that could 21 be used to

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1 bound the value.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Now, if you were 2 3 to do this, I think that before we could bring this item to the Board, I think we'd need to 4 5 have you look at the information that SC&A has put together, including, you know, the -- pick 6 7 a bounding value from these tables that Bill Field has provided. I guess what I'm getting 8 at is I think you have to say, "This is what 9 our bounding number is and that's why, " before 10 11 we can present this to the Board.

DR. NETON: Yes, there may be some -- we have to think about this, because there are some concerns about using a single number over the entire time period. For instance, if the tunnels -- portions of tunnels that are near --

18 There's really one number that's 19 driving this high value, that 200 picocurie or 20 so per gram radium number, and if those 21 portions of tunnels have been demolished or

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1	subsequently demolished or when they were
2	demolished, you know, that calculation would
3	not be valid for that portion of the tunnel.
4	So we'd have to be careful how we
5	would apply the numbers, but we do agree or
б	acknowledge that the approach outline is
7	appropriate. I'm not sure exactly. We could
8	do a calculation of very similar nature with
9	some caveats that it would be, you know, valid
10	under these situations.
11	I guess what you're saying, Gen,
12	is even though NIOSH agrees, you're going to -
13	- you want us to generate our own version, I
14	guess, our own version of this approach for
15	your review.
16	CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, I'm not
17	quite sure where we should go from here.
18	Maybe we should call on Bill Field. I hear
19	some background talk that's a little
20	confusing.
0.1	

MEMBER FIELD: Bill Field. Gen, I

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1	think the question is not really what the
2	number will be but whether or not it can be
3	bounded. You know, based on those
4	percentages, I think it's pretty reasonable
5	bounding. It's not, I think, unreasonable to
6	think that that would be an extreme upper
7	bound.

If you look at what the highest 8 concentration is in the whole state, I think 9 it's on the order of 400 or so for the whole 10 state, and that's, you know, well beyond the 11 12 95th percentile, as you can imagine. It's the 13 very top number, and it compares to ten times higher than the 40 that was measured in the 14 other tunnels. 15

16 Ι think it's a very upper end If we're talking around the 17 bound, you know. 300 number or the 200 number, I think, you 18 know, that's a very good number for bounding. 19 information 20 It's based on excellent and really a wealth of information. 21

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1	MEMBER LOCKEY: Bill, Jim Lockey.
2	This one outlier, the 213, when all the other
3	values are relatively low, what do you make of
4	that value?
5	MEMBER FIELD: Well, from my
6	understanding, from what I read, it looks like
7	that was a measurement that was sort of
8	selected or not a measurement that was
9	selected, but the sites were selected for
10	where measurements would be made, likely due
11	to some sort of gamma measurements on the
12	surface, and they were looking for areas that
13	were that were elevated.
14	I think this is the one high
15	number. I think it was near the if my
16	understanding is correct, it's near the
17	railroad spur for the site.
18	You have to excuse me. I have a
19	very bad cold, so I'm trying to get through
20	with my voice here, but I think it was near
21	the railroad spur, so when you're looking at

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1	that, it's a lot different than looking at a
2	continuous distribution in the soil column of
3	a certain radium concentration.
4	You're looking at a superficial
5	deposit that really functions more as a point
6	source, so it depends where that point how
7	far that point source is away from the tunnel,
8	and the effect over the whole column surface
9	is going to be pretty minimized compared to a
10	continuous column of soil over the tunnel.
11	So I think, you know, it is
12	driving a lot of it, and I think it's
13	extremely claimant-favorable, you know, to
14	include that in there, because it wasn't a
15	it wasn't some sort of random survey of
16	measurements above the tunnels.
17	This was a high point that was
18	selected. It's really a biased sample, but I
19	think, you know, looking at it from a client
20	or a claimant-favorable perspective, I think
21	it's very claimant-favorable.

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1	CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen. I
2	guess in hearing the discussions using those
3	kind of numbers, I'd say maybe it's not a
4	plausible upper bound, but it's an extreme
5	upper bound, and it's certainly claimant-
6	friendly. Is that kind of where we're at?
7	MEMBER FIELD: Yes. This is Bill
8	Field again. I think what you're saying, Gen,
9	is true. I think it's not it's not an
10	unreasonable upper bound, and I'm looking at
11	that from the perspective of, if you look what
12	the highest radon concentration is in a
13	basement in that state, you know, it's within
14	it's within that range.
15	So it's not like the analysis is
16	coming up with something on the order of 4,000
17	or 5,000 picocuries. It's really in line with
18	what you would find was an extreme measurement
19	that was performed within the state.
20	DR. MAURO: Gen, this is John
0.1	

21 Mauro. You used the term plausible, which

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1	always sort of sparks my attention, and I did
2	think about this also. I think this is not
3	only an upper bound, but this is also a
4	plausible upper bound, certainly fairly
5	extreme, but as Dr. Field pointed out, it's
6	within the range of what was actually
7	measured.
8	So, I mean, depending on how you
9	want to define plausible, I guess the typical
10	common sense definition means it could have
11	been this high. I guess that's the point
12	being made.
13	This is a very high number, but it
14	could have been that high, and therefore, in
15	my mind, it does make it plausible. It's not
16	outside the range of values that were actually
17	measured in basements in that area.
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. This is Gen
19	
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Bob Anigstein. If
21	I could make another observation about the

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radium measurement. You know, I'm not sure if 1 2 this was made clear. It sounded a little 3 confused. That high number, the 213, was it, 4 5 picocuries per gram number was not used as, 6 you know, that that's the value. That was 7 simply -- it was sample, so there's just the random chance, since there were 33 -- if you 8 stacked all the cores together, there were 33 9 10 feet of cores, and so this represented two feet of cores. 11

So there is a like, you know, one 12 13 in 16 chance of sampling that particular 14 number during the Monte Carlo simulations, so it's not like it was the value that was used, 15 16 and, also, to put that in perspective, the 17 earlier FUSRAP, 1976 FUSRAP survey, actually found in the vicinity of the tunnels a high 18 reading of 813 picocuries per gram, so there 19 20 high contamination, highly were some contaminated points out there. 21

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1	DR. NETON: Right. Bob, that 800
2	wasn't near the tunnel sufficiently close to
3	contribute to the radon. That's why we went
4	and re-mapped it or redid the calculation to
5	figure out
6	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I agree, but
7	it was in the general vicinity. All I'm
8	saying is it's not these numbers that's
9	not a that 213 is not a single number like
10	one little, you know, one little dot of radon
11	at the whole site. There were there were
12	others. It just
13	DR. NETON: Right.
14	COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Who
15	just made the comment to Dr. Anigstein?
16	DR. NETON: This is Jim Neton
17	again. Sorry.
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: And this is Gen.
19	I think we've come down to a conclusion that
20	SC&A agrees that NIOSH can provide a plausible
21	upper bound for the radon exposures in the

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1 tunnels, and I think that's really about all 2 we can say. 3 DR. That's MAURO: correct, Gen. 4 This is John Mauro. That statement is 5 correct. CHAIR ROESSLER: And I think what 6 7 we've done and what SC&A has done is taken into consideration the additional information 8 that Antoinette has provided on this, 9 so I 10 sort of feel we're at the point where we have 11 resolved this whole point and that we can put 12 together a report and go to the Board, or am I 13 missing something? 14 DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro In light of the conversation we had 15 aqain. 16 about above grade where we agreed to disagree, 17 I guess I'd like to pose the guestion now: 18 this strategy that was discussed is а 19 surrogate strategy. In effect, we're using 20 data from basements with appropriate 21 adjustments take into specific and

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1	consideration certain site-specific issues,
2	the radium contamination, which we believe is
3	very much in accord with Part 83, but we don't
4	actually have measurements in the utility
5	tunnels for radon.
6	I guess, you know, it's not unlike
7	the other problem of above grade. I guess I'm
8	just presuming that, you know, that Josie and
9	Mike, you probably may have a problem with
10	this.
11	I guess I'm pushing a little bit,
12	but it is an approach that's not unlike the
13	above grade, where we don't actually have
14	measurements, in the tunnels, of radon, and
15	we're using a way around that that, I guess,
16	we feel scientifically seems to be prudent and
17	claimant-favorable, but that doesn't
18	necessarily mean that it meets your standard
19	of what's acceptable.
20	MEMBER GIBSON: John, this is Mike.
21	You know, I don't the work that NIOSH

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1	does, the work that you all do on the
2	scientific end, I don't question the
3	scientific basis. The problem I have is the
4	lack of data, and then it just this process
5	seems to just go on and on until it seems to
6	me, at least, once a conclusion is drawn,
7	people go to no end to support that decision,
8	rather than to just say, "You know, we don't
9	have the data."

CHAIR ROESSLER: And again, this is 10 Mike, I think your concerns really apply 11 Gen. 12 just Linde, to than and somehow more or 13 another I think we have to bring this up to 14 the Board. You're saying you don't question scientific basis. 15 the Well, this whole 16 program was built on using the best available science. 17

bounding, developing 18 The а plausible 19 upper bound is an acceptable 20 approach saying dose to we can do reconstruction, 21 it you're so seems to me

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1 questioning the whole process.

MEMBER GIBSON: Well, this is Mike 2 3 If I could just add, along with the aqain. allowing that, Gen, it also mentions 4 law 5 timeliness. I just want to get that on the 6 record, but, you know, again, I said this 7 earlier. It is an overarching issue, but just this whole through the Linde 8 process SEC 9 petition has just somehow brought it to light 10 to me more.

11 CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, this is Gen. 12 I agree with you, Mike. The timeliness 13 factor here is really important. This has 14 been a real disservice to these claimants to 15 be continuing to, you know, kind of go over 16 the same things over and over.

I really think that we need to bring this to the Board. They've had time to review the documents. They'll have additional documents. I think we have to lay everything on the table.

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1	I think we have to be very up-
2	front, though, with the fact that I think your
3	concerns, anyway, Mike, do address a process
4	that has been accepted, so you're really
5	questioning a process that has been developed
6	and followed in many other petitions.
7	MEMBER GIBSON: Well, this is Mike
8	again. Yes, in a way, but, you know, again, I
9	just this one seems to have drawn out so
10	long that you're right, Gen. I mean, it's
11	just not fair to the claimants for this just
12	to go on and on and on.
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Does
14	anybody else on the Work Group have any
15	enlightenment on how we should approach this?
16	MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim Lockey.
17	And I understand what Mike is saying. It's
18	taken a long time, and it takes a long time,
19	because new questions are raised, and they
20	have to be answered and explored, and
21	sometimes things have to be revised.

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1	The process actually causes
2	revision on some of the things we've done in
3	the past, so I think the process is a good
4	process, but it does take a long time.
5	There's no question about it.
б	I think the legislation was
7	probably not when it was written, the due
8	diligence that has to take place in something
9	like this wasn't well recognized at the time,
10	but it doesn't excuse that the claimants are
11	waiting a long time to get an answer one way
12	or the other.
13	In regard to this issue, though,
14	in regard to the radon issue, what I look at
15	is are we being are we being fair to the
16	cohort that has the potential exposure in
17	relationship to biological plausibility of the
18	cancers that are related to radon? On the
19	flip side of that, are we taking this
20	scientific approach in relationship to these
21	biological plausibility issues that could be

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1 defended?

2 Ι would the Working ask Group, 3 when you talk about radon, the cancers we're lung cancer and perhaps 4 talking about are 5 chest-based hematopoietic cancers or blood-6 borne cancers, so in these circumstances with 7 this type of upper limit of exposure, I'm very confident that somebody who develops one of 8 9 most likely is going to those cancers be 10 compensated for that.

11 Now, is it right that we 12 people for compensate prostate cancer in 13 relationship to radon, because we feel we 14 can't, we don't have measurements? There's no biological plausibility that prostate cancer 15 16 is related to radon, so that's not a correct 17 approach to take. It raises all kinds of relationship 18 moral hazards in to other workplace populations and who gets compensated 19 20 and who doesn't, and we have to take that under advisement. 21

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1	In this case, radon causes lung
2	cancer, and it may cause blood-borne tumors,
3	and so are we being claimant-friendly in
4	relationship to the people who are at risk for
5	those tumors based on the Exposure Matrix?
6	And the answer, I think, is yes.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: So this is Gen.
8	So, Jim, are you approving the strategy of
9	going ahead and reporting to the Board that at
10	least, I'm assuming, two of the Work Group
11	Members feel that in all areas of the Linde,
12	this particular Linde petition, that NIOSH has
13	come up with an approach, SC&A has agreed with
14	this approach, and I think I'm correct in
15	saying that, and therefore here is our Work
16	Group report?

Two of us agree, two don't, and I think -- I am assuming that Josie, at this point, you don't, either. At that point, I think we have to bring in the fact that -bring in some comments about the reasons that

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1	the two Work Group Members do not agree.
2	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, this is Josie.
3	I do agree with some of that. I do have a
4	question. You said that NIOSH came up with an
5	approach for the radon, and SC&A agreed.
6	Isn't that reversed? SC&A came up with it?
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes, I think
8	you're right.
9	MEMBER BEACH: I think that should
10	be clear.
11	CHAIR ROESSLER: Is that right,
12	Jim?
13	MEMBER BEACH: I think that should
14	be made clear, also.
15	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes. Of course, we
16	have a number of different supporting ways of
17	getting at these upper bounds.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Now, I do have one
19	more question. I know this wasn't brought up
20	previous. This is Josie again. On the time
21	that the tunnels were constructed, does that

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1	have any effect on because I know there are
2	still some questions there.
3	DR. NETON: Josie, this is Jim.
4	MEMBER BEACH: Hi, Jim.
5	DR. NETON: The construction of the
6	tunnels really doesn't have a bearing on the
7	decision of whether or not this time period
8	should be in the SEC. It certainly would have
9	a bearing on what doses would be reconstructed
10	starting at what time, but it really wouldn't
11	make a difference, because the tunnels were
12	there for sure during the SEC period.
13	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
14	DR. NETON: It would just be a
15	matter of deciding what the start date would
16	be.
17	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I thought
18	there was some question on when they were
19	built.
20	DR. NETON: There is, but that

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1	DR. NETON: It's more relevant to
2	the SEC petition that was being evaluated in
3	relation to the covered period, the
4	operational period.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
6	DR. NETON: And that's before 1954,
7	because if they, in fact, weren't there before
8	1954, then there would be no need to
9	reconstruct radon.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
11	DR. NETON: However
12	MEMBER BEACH: I wanted thanks.
13	MR. KATZ: Can I I'm sorry.
14	This is Ted. Jim, can you just clarify for
15	me, though, so I understand this, were the
16	Board I mean, obviously, if the Board were
17	to decide as a whole not to add a class for
18	this petition, then there is really no issue
19	with that, but if the Board were to add a
20	class of some description for this, then
21	wouldn't they need to know the dates of

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1 construction, or is that a moot issue
2 entirely?

3 DR. NETON: No. If the Board would decide to add a class in the residual period 4 and the only issue on the table was radon --5 right now there are still other issues on the 6 7 table. If they were going to decide to add a class solely because of radon, then it is true 8 the start date of the class would be in 9 10 question at this point.

11 MR. KATZ: Okay. Then, that is --12 I'm sorry.

DR. NETON: But if there are other reasons like, you know, Josie's and Mike's arguments prevail with the Board and they add it for reasons unrelated to radon, it doesn't matter.

18 MR. KATZ: No, and I understand This is Ted again. 19 that, Jim. Thanks. Ι 20 just -- but then if that scenario were to come to play that they were to add a class because 21

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1	of radon, we would need to have at that point
2	resolution of this issue of tunnel dates.
3	DR. NETON: That is true.
4	MR. KATZ: Okay.
5	CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen.
6	Okay, Ted, do you have a recommendation as to
7	where we would go from here?
8	MR. KATZ: Am I still on, or am I
9	on mute? Wait a second.
10	CHAIR ROESSLER: You're on.
11	MR. KATZ: I'm on?
12	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: I'm going to I think
14	you need to, just as you did before the last
15	Board Meeting, you need to just plan out how
16	you'll go about putting together a
17	recommendation for the Board.
18	I mean, I was just my point I
19	was just raising there was, I think, you know,
20	DCAS may want to do more work if they feel
21	like there's more work that needs to be done

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1	to resolve the issue. I'm not sure that the
2	petitioner agrees that the tunnel dates are
3	resolved or what have you, but at the time
4	that the Board takes it up, I imagine they'll
5	want to understand that if they get to the
6	point where they're trying to add a class
7	based on radon.

So whatever DCAS can bring to the 8 table at that time, any more information that 9 might be available will be useful, but I don't 10 think that needs to retard your process, Gen, 11 12 for making, you know, reporting out on this to 13 the Board, because that really is a -- you know, that's sort of a nitty-gritty detail 14 15 that will -- could have relevance, but it's 16 not one that the Work Group really needs to weigh in on at the end of the day, I don't 17 think, further. 18

19 CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, so -- this 20 is Gen. It seems the approach is to prepare a 21 Work Group report, and we'll certainly -- I'll

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1	try to draft something and involve all of the
2	Work Group Members, including Bill Field, and
3	then prepare it for presentation to the Board
4	during the teleconference.
5	MR. KATZ: Right, during the
6	teleconference. That's what I meant, that
7	meeting, and, you know, we'll have to see what
8	the Board wants to do at the teleconference.
9	Ordinarily, the Board has not
10	wanted to make decisions in petitions, SEC,
11	you know, particularly 13 decisions versus 14
12	decisions during teleconferences, but I know,
13	you know, they want to also be timely in terms
14	of addressing this petition, so, you know, we
15	can't predict that, but I think you present to
16	the Board, and then we'll see where the Board
17	wants to take it during the teleconference
18	meeting.
19	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, and any
20	thoughts from Work Group Members or anyone
21	else as to how to approach this? You can send

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1	me emails. I very much appreciate it. Then I
2	think one I think we really have to get
3	through this particular petition before we can
4	decide where to go on the 154.
5	MR. KATZ: Right. I guess the one
б	thing I would say about 154 is, I mean, we can
7	I don't think we need to do this online in
8	the teleconference, but we could go ahead,
9	and, depending on assuming and I don't
10	know that if basic work is ready for the
11	Work Group to start considering that, we could
12	go ahead in the next, you know, week or two
13	and try to schedule another Work Group
14	meeting.
15	CHAIR ROESSLER: I think that would
16	be a good idea, and I think what we should do
17	is ask Work Group Members and others to why
18	don't we send out a notice and try and look at
19	good dates?
20	MR. KATZ: Well, yes, and, well, if

21 someone would remind me on this call, I mean,

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1	what work we might have in progress, for
2	example, remind me is SC&A Steve, is SC&A
3	already reviewing the evaluation report?
4	DR. OSTROW: Hi, Ted. This is
5	Steve Ostrow. Right now we've started looking
6	at both the SEC 154 petition and NIOSH's
7	Petition Evaluation Report, so we're just
8	getting into it now.
9	MR. KATZ: Right, but you were
10	tasked, right?
11	DR. OSTROW: Yes. Yes. You did
12	task us to do that.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay, so do you have a
14	sense I guess when we send around, try to
15	schedule this if you're not ready to speak to
16	this now, if you have a sense for how much
17	time you'll need to complete your review work,
18	that would be helpful for the scheduling.
19	DR. OSTROW: Okay. I'd rather not
20	do it off the top of my head, but I could
21	probably send out an email tomorrow.

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1	MR. KATZ: Yes, that's great, just
2	in the next, you know, within the next week if
3	we could just get a general sense for you on
4	when you think a report would be available,
5	and take into consideration, you know,
6	whatever clearance it might need, as well.
7	That would be great. Thank you, Steve.
8	DR. OSTROW: You're welcome.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, this is Gen.
10	I don't want to rush this important
11	discussion, but it seems we've examined
12	everything that we needed to and that we're
13	ready to come to a conclusion, but I want to
14	again invite Work Group Members' thoughts on
15	this, or SC&A or NIOSH.
16	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill Field.
17	I have a quick question. I've seen in some
18	of the documents that radon measurements were
19	going to be planned to be made in the tunnel.
20	I just want to have a
21	clarification if that's going to be if

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1	that's not the case or if measurements are
2	planned. I know there were some discussions
3	about whether or not the ventilation is the
4	same as it was during previous years, as well
5	as are the tunnels in the same condition or
б	integrity as they were previously.
7	DR. NETON: Yes, this is Jim Neton.
8	Bill, we are not currently pursuing the
9	additional measurements in the tunnels. That
10	was originally at the request of the Working
11	Group that we initiated that effort, and it
12	seems if we have a path forward without taking
13	the additional measurements, at least for the
14	moment for the SEC determination, we wouldn't

15 be doing that.

There may be valid reasons down the line to obtain some type of measurement, because at the current moment there is no end date for -- there would be no end date for this class if it were to be added, and, you know, we need somewhere to anchor our number

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1	for more contemporary times, but right now
2	we're not pursuing that at all.
3	MEMBER FIELD: Thank you, Jim.
4	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, anything
5	else? Josie? Mike? Jim?
6	MEMBER LOCKEY: No, that's fine.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, that was
8	Lockey said he's good.
9	MEMBER BEACH: This is Josie. I'm
10	good, too.
11	MEMBER GIBSON: This is Mike. I'm
12	good.
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, and I'll be
14	sure to, whatever I draft here, I'll be sure
15	and pass it by all of you Work Group Members
16	before we do the Board report.
17	MEMBER FIELD: Gen, this is Bill
18	Field. I just have a quick question. What's
19	the end date for this class, proposed class?
20	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, the end date
21	on this particular period is July 31, 2006.

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1	MEMBER FIELD: Okay. Thank you.
2	MS. BONSIGNORE: Gen, this is
3	Antoinette. I just wanted to get a
4	clarification that you're going to be
5	preparing a report for the Board for the
6	January 12 teleconference. Is that correct?
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: Exactly, right.
8	MS. BONSIGNORE: Thank you.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: All right. Thank
10	you, Antoinette. Okay, anything else?
11	MS. LUX: This is Linda Lux. Can I
12	ask a question?
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Sure.
14	MS. LUX: When you talk about the
15	numbers that you're proposing that you use for
16	a re-dose construction, does that go for all
17	workers, I mean, across the board, or is it
18	just like, say, if you have an office
19	worker, but he's right outside one of the main
20	tunnel entrances, like do they still get the
21	same percentage as anyone else, or is it still

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1	in that lower amount that office workers get?
2	Do you understand what I'm saying?
3	Like someone had said who was speaking
4	earlier I'm not sure who it was. They had
5	mentioned that they felt that anyone that had
6	a lung cancer or a blood-borne cancer would be
7	compensated, but I don't think that would be
8	true unless they were a production worker. Am
9	I hearing correctly?

DR. NETON: This is Jim Neton from 10 The answer to that question is that 11 NIOSH. 12 still has yet to be decided. You know, once -- if it's determined that we can bound the 13 14 exposures, then the percentage of time, 15 occupancy time in the tunnels, would need to 16 be established, and that's what we would typically call a Site Profile issue, 17 not a Special Exposure Cohort issue, but there would 18 have to be some determination made as to what 19 20 fraction of the time one would assign, if not the whole time, in the tunnels to workers. 21

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1	Typically, I would I would also
2	point out that we rarely can position workers
3	in time and space, so in many situations it's
4	very difficult for us to segregate production
5	versus administrative workers in situations
6	like this, but that still has to be worked
7	out.
8	MS. LUX: Okay. Thank you.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, anything
10	else? Ted, are we finished?
11	MR. KATZ: I think you're ready to
12	adjourn, Gen.
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Well,
14	thanks to everyone, and we will be talking
15	about this again on January 12, I guess, is
16	the date.
17	MS. BONSIGNORE: Ted, this is
18	Antoinette. Are we should the information
19	I provided about the Linde tunnels from the
20	New York State Assembly Report, should that
21	just be forwarded for the Board's full review

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1	at this point? I'm not quite sure. Are we
2	not discussing that?
3	MR. KATZ: So, first of all, let me
4	just be clear. I think we're adjourned, but
5	let's carry on with this conversation,
6	Antoinette. Absolutely. Any information that
7	you want the full Board to have, Antoinette,
8	we will provide to the whole Board.
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. I just
10	earlier Gen said that I was going to have an
11	opportunity to discuss the documents that I
12	had sent to the Working Group, but I guess
13	that's not the case anymore.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, this is Gen.
15	I guess I was primarily concerned about your
16	document that was really important about the
17	Erie County versus Niagara County, and I
18	thought we had discussed that. I think some
19	other documents were responded to by NIOSH.
20	MS. BONSIGNORE: No, they have not,
21	actually.

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1	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. Gen, so
2	Antoinette is talking about now I
3	understand what's going on here. Antoinette
4	is let's unadjourn, if we can, for a
5	second.
б	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
7	MR. KATZ: But Antoinette is
8	speaking of two documents that she sent that
9	may have been New York State documents that
10	she sent to all the Work Group Members. Gen,
11	I don't know if you were able to access those
12	where you are, but I imagine the rest of the
13	Work Group got those two other documents.
14	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right. That's
15	this is Antoinette. That's what I'm talking
16	about. There were two documents. One was a
17	24-page PDF document, and a second one was a
18	202-page PDF document, and they were
19	essentially some memos that related to the New
20	York State Assembly's 1981 report dealing with
21	the it was actually entitled "The Federal

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1	Connection," and it was a document that was
2	released by the New York State Assembly in
3	1981, and these were some of the FOIA
4	documents that I had been searching for for a
5	number of years that I came across on the
б	DOE's OpenNet database last week.
7	MR. KATZ: Antoinette, this is Ted.
8	Do you want to just tell the Work Group what
9	you think these documents sort of describe or
10	inform them about what issues?
11	MS. BONSIGNORE: Sure. I'll just -
12	- I'll just briefly just I think the email
13	I sent was somewhat explanatory, but in
14	particular, a number of the memos talk about
15	the number of injection wells that were
16	located at the site.
17	There were three injection wells
18	near Plant 1, which is they use a term
19	called Plant 1 in these memos, which was near
20	the powerhouse or Building 8, near Building 8
21	and Building 14, and then there were four

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other injection wells near the ceramics
 building.

3 So that's in these memos, and then on page 7 of the smaller PDF, the 24-page 4 5 PDF, there is a memo that talks about surface water seeping into a pipe tunnel between the 6 7 powerhouse, which is Building 8, and so it says there was surface water seeping into the 8 pipe tunnel between the powerhouse, Building 9 10 8, and the factory buildings, and it was having a corrosive effect on the conduit boxes 11 and the cables. 12

13 So there has been this ongoing 14 dispute between NIOSH and the petitioners about when the tunnels were constructed under 15 16 these ceramics buildings, and I think this 17 document, since it's actually а contemporaneous document, it's from 19 -- I 18 believe it's either from 1945 or 19 -- it's 19 20 actually from 1945, that shows that there was a pipe tunnel that extended from Plant 1, 21

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1	which was Building 8, and Building 14 at one
2	end of the facility towards the other end of
3	the facility, which were the factory buildings
4	or the ceramics buildings.
5	So these pipe tunnels were located
б	within the utility tunnels, because the
7	utility tunnels were used to service these
8	buildings. They provided water, electricity,
9	telephone services, et cetera, so this issue
10	about the fact that these four ceramics
11	buildings were built by the AEC but the
12	tunnels were not extended to service those
13	buildings, I think these memos demonstrate
14	that that's not accurate.
15	Secondly, some of the documents
16	that NIOSH has presented to bolster their
17	theory that the tunnels under the ceramics
18	buildings were constructed in 1957 and 1961,
19	what those documents actually show is that the

21 the already existing tunnels under Buildings

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tunnels -- that there were extensions made on

20

1	30 and 31.
2	So whenever they built a new
3	building, like Building 70 or Building 57,
4	they would extend the tunnels from the
5	existing tunnel structure that was there under
6	Buildings 30 and 31. So I just wanted to
7	point that out.
8	I'm sure NIOSH will disagree with
9	this characterization, so I'm just presenting
10	the information. I will forward the
11	information to the remainder of the Board
12	Members for their review as well.
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this
14	is Gen. I think perhaps some of the Board
15	Members have this. I think you should make
16	sure we all have it. Also, I think it would
17	be important to send this information to SC&A
18	and NIOSH.
19	MS. BONSIGNORE: They all have it,
20	Gen.
21	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, and then I

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1	think what we need to do is ask in particular
2	Board Members, SC&A, and NIOSH to review the
3	documentation to see if the information there
4	changes the conclusions that we talked about
5	during this meeting for this particular SEC
6	period.
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. And just to
8	be clear, everybody should have received that
9	email with those two documents, the 24-page
10	PDF and the 202-page PDF. I sent the initial
11	one to the NIOSH team and the Working Group
12	Members, and I believe Dr. Field, as well, and
13	then I forwarded those documents to John and
14	Steve.
15	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, so we'll all
16	make sure that we have a chance to review
17	that.
18	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. If anyone
19	didn't receive them, just let me know.
20	MR. KATZ: This is this is Ted,
21	Antoinette. You don't need to resend it for

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the rest of the Board. I'll take care of 1 2 that. 3 MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you. I'll distribute it to 4 MR. KATZ: 5 the rest of the Board, you know, later today. Thank you 6 MS. BONSIGNORE: Great. 7 very much, Ted. I appreciate it. is 8 MR. CRAWFORD: This Chris 9 Crawford. NIOSH has received that material. 10 Ι have looked it over. Ι have seen no 11 evidence of any tunnels around the ceramics plant in this material. I am leaving out the 12 13 witness statements for the moment. 14 The page seven that Ms. Bonsignore refers to has Tables 6 and 7, for instance, 15 16 our log of Plant 1's difficulties. Plant 1 is 17 the area around the powerhouse, the research

18 lab, and Building 10. They had some corrosion 19 in the pipe tunnel there.

20 MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, but it says 21 that there's a pipe tunnel between the

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1	powerhouse and the factory buildings.
2	MR. CRAWFORD: No, it doesn't. It
3	doesn't say anything about the ceramics plant
4	in that document.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, the
6	reference to the factory buildings is the
7	reference to the ceramics buildings.
8	MR. CRAWFORD: That is not what
9	this document says. I invite the Board to
10	take a look at that.
11	MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, Mr.
12	Crawford, as I said earlier, I'm quite sure
13	that I will not convince you of anything that
14	I just said. I just wanted to provide the
15	information for the Board's review.
16	MR. CRAWFORD: I'm just pointing
17	out that we have looked at it, and we find
18	that the evidence cited is not actually there.
19	CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen. So I
20	think we would also want SC&A to look at it
21	and Work Group Members, too, to make sure

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1	they've looked at the documents. Okay. We
2	were unadjourned. Where do we stand now?
3	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. We can
4	adjourn, but let me just on that last
5	point, so it seems like it would be helpful if
6	DCAS, when it makes its presentation, it's
7	going to present on this tunnel question as
8	part of the discussion of the Board at the
9	teleconference in January, it seems like it
10	would be useful for DCAS to include in its
11	analysis this more recent documentation from
12	Antoinette.
13	Antoinette, given normally,
14	there isn't a public comment section, but in
15	this teleconference, given that it's the
16	petition that's being taken up, you will have
17	an opportunity to comment. Certainly, you can
18	provide your own analysis of these documents.

19 Gen, about SC&A reviewing this 20 tunnel information, I mean, I don't have any 21 objection to that. I don't think this nature

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1	of document, this is not really any kind of
2	radiological analysis or anything. This is
3	just a reading. If you think that's useful,
4	that's fine.
5	Then, SC&A, consider it a tasking
6	to try to sort through these documents the way
7	DCAS will be to come to an understanding of
8	what they might say about tunnel construction,
9	since, you know, many Board Members may not
10	have time to read through all these documents
11	themselves and come to their own conclusion.
12	That may be useful, and certainly, SC&A,
13	consider yourself tasked to take that on.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: I think it would
15	be important to clarify that it's not a
16	radiological concern or radiological piece of
17	information.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, this is Josie.
19	I have a comment on the tunnels. While it's
20	not a radiological concern, it may be an issue
0.1	

as we go forward with an SEC or not an SEC.

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1	Is there a way to get the permits for those
2	tunnels when they were built, because I you
3	know, I've looked at this document and
4	reviewed those files and listened to worker
5	comments, and I think there is a clear it's
6	not clear to me when those tunnels were built,
7	and I think it's important.
8	DR. NETON: Josie, this is Jim.
9	We're researching that now. I mean, we have
10	the engineering drawing numbers and such. I
11	don't know that we can get them, but if we
12	could, it would certainly assist in this
13	evaluation, so we're working on that.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. Thank you.
15	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, Gen, I think
16	you can adjourn unless there is any last
17	comment about anything or question.
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, any last
19	comment or question?
20	MS. BONSIGNORE: This is
21	Antoinette. I just wanted to point out that

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Arjun and Steve actually interviewed one of 1 2 the workers at the Niagara Falls Board Meeting 3 who spoke extensively about his experiences in the Linde tunnels. 4 5 I think perhaps it might be So useful to just have Steve and Arjun take a 6 7 look at these particular documents, because we actually discussed these memos during that 8 9 interview Ι process, and had actually 10 commented to both of them that I had been 11 unable to locate the documents to date, so I think it could be useful, because they have a 12 13 particular knowledge of the worker experience 14 with respect to the tunnels. Antoinette, 15 MR. KATZ: Steve has

16 the lead for this petition review, so certainly SC&A will do whatever it thinks is 17 18 best for how to look at. these tunnel 19 documents.

20 DR. OSTROW: This is Steve. We'll 21 look at Antoinette's new documents. I took a

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1	quick look at them, and we'll also revisit the
2	interview we had with the workers at Niagara
3	Falls to see if they had anything that
4	pertains to this.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you.
6	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, then. I
7	think we're ready to adjourn.
8	MR. KATZ: Okay, we're adjourned.
9	Thank you, everybody.
10	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
11	was adjourned at 3:26 p.m.)
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