# 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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#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROCEDURES REVIEW

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# WEDNESDAY JANUARY 5, 2011

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The Work Group in the convened Zurich of the Cincinnati Room Airport Marriott, 2395 Progress Drive, Hebron, Kentucky, at 9:00 a.m., Wanda Munn, Chair, presiding. PRESENT:

WANDA I. MUNN, Chair MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member\* MARK GRIFFON, Member\* RICHARD LEMEN, Member PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member

#### ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official ROBERT ANIGSTEIN, SC&A\* TERRIE BARRIE, ANWAG\* HANS BEHLING, SC&A\* KATHY BEHLING, SC&A\* ELIZABETH BRACKETT, ORAU Team\* ROBERT BURNS, ORAU Team\* STU HINNEFELD, DCAS JENNY LIN, HHS\* JOYCE LIPSZTEIN, SC&A\* STEVE MARSCHKE, SC&A JOHN MAURO, SC&A\* JIM NETON, DCAS\* STEVE OSTROW, SC&A\* MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU Team\* SCOTT SIEBERT, DCAS\* ELYSE THOMAS, ORAU Team\* WILLIAM THURBER, SC&A\* BRANT ULSH, DCAS

<sup>\*</sup>Participating via telephone

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	9:04 a.m.
3	MR. KATZ: Good morning, everyone
4	in the room and on the phones. This is the
5	Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health,
6	the Procedures Subcommittee.
7	I'm Ted Katz. I'm the Designated
8	Federal Official of the Advisory Board. We're
9	going to begin with roll call, beginning with
10	Board Members in the room, with the Chair.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Wanda Munn, Board
12	Member and Chair of the Subcommittee on
13	Procedure Reviews.
14	MEMBER LEMEN: Richard Lemen, Board
15	Member.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Paul Ziemer, Board
17	Member.
18	MR. KATZ: And do we have any Board
19	Members on the line?
20	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Ted, this is
21	Mike.

Hi, Mike. You sound a 1 MR. KATZ: 2 little bit croaky. 3 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, I'm under the 4 weather. 5 Oh, I'm sorry. MR. KATZ: 6 CHAIR MUNN: Thank you for staying 7 home. 8 MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. It sounds 9 painful. 10 Very good. And NIOSH/ORAU team in 11 the room? Stu Hinnefeld from 12 MR. HINNEFELD: 13 DCAS. 14 Brant Ulsh from DCAS. DR. ULSH: 15 MR. KATZ: NIOSH/ORAU team on the 16 line? 17 MS. THOMAS: Elyse Thomas, ORAU. 18 MR. SIEBERT: Scott Siebert, ORAU 19 team. 20 MR. KATZ: Welcome, both of you. SC&A team in the room? 21

1	MR. MARSCHKE: Steve Marschke,
2	SC&A.
3	MR. KATZ: SC&A team on the line?
4	DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A.
5	DR. OSTROW: Steve Ostrow, SC&A.
6	DR. H. BEHLING: Hans Behling,
7	SC&A.
8	MS. K. BEHLING: Kathy Behling,
9	SC&A.
10	MR. KATZ: Welcome all of you.
11	We do not have any federal
12	officials or contractors with us in the room.
13	But how about on the line?
14	MS. LIN: This is Jenny with HHS.
15	MR. KATZ: Welcome, Jenny.
16	Any other feds or contractors to
17	the feds?
18	(No response.)
19	Okay. And there are no members of
20	the public in the room. Any members of the
21	public on the line?

This is Terrie Barrie 1 MS. BARRIE: 2 with ANWAG. 3 MR. KATZ: Welcome, Terrie. 4 MS. BARRIE: Good morning. 5 MR. KATZ: Good morning. Very good. Wanda, it's 6 your 7 agenda. Please let me just remind folks on 8 9 the line to mute your phones. Use \*6 if you 10 don't have a mute button and \*6 again to 11 unmute your phone when you want to speak to 12 the group. Thank you. 13 CHAIR MUNN: Does everyone here and 14 on board with us have a copy of the agenda that I submitted? If anyone does not, please 15 16 tell me so. 17 MR. KATZ: It should be posted as well on the website. 18 Then we will assume 19 CHAIR MUNN: 20 that this is your opportunity to let me know if 21 there is correction, addition, any

- 1 subtraction that needs to be made to that
- agenda, to the best of your knowledge. If
- not, we will follow that as we go through the
- 4 day.
- We want to remain flexible so that
- 6 if we have the -- need some extra people on
- 7 board, we'll try to accommodate any changes of
- 8 that sort.
- 9 The only notification that I've had
- 10 of any specific -- there has been a request
- 11 for a fairly time-certain for the OTIB-70
- 12 coverage, which we will take up right after
- 13 lunch. If that's not satisfactory with
- everybody, I need to hear that now.
- 15 Otherwise, it looks like we're
- 16 ready to go. Our first item on our agenda is
- 17 the status report on where we are with the
- 18 database.
- 19 We -- left this situation in
- 20 October such that we were hoping that the
- 21 folks who were working with the software, the

database, were going to do several things for

We had talked about adding one column to 2 us. 3 the display that we have, and we had talked about a couple of other items that would make 4 it a little easier for the user to have access 5 6 to the material that they wanted, but I have 7 no knowledge of what has transpired in that two-month period. am hoping that Steve 8 Ι 9 Marschke has been in touch with all 10 folks and is going to tell what us has 11 happened, what expect with the we can new database. 12 13 How are we doing, Steve? 14 MARSCHKE: I'm not MR. sure how we're doing, Wanda, to tell you the truth. 15 16 Right after the last meeting in October, we 17 email, Ι think from Tom, qot an and identified 10 items that they were going to 18 19 work on updating. And I responded to that

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thought needed to be incorporated.

email myself with four additional items that I

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1	I don't know if we want to go
2	through these, but some of them have been
3	incorporated; some of them have not been
4	incorporated. Let's leave it at that. I
5	don't think any of the issues that I was
6	asking for have been incorporated.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So we don't
8	have the added column yet for our comments.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Right. I tried to -
10	- you know, in preparation for the meeting, I
11	don't use the database every day, but in
12	preparation for the meeting I was trying to
13	exercise the database, and I did run into some
14	problems which, to some extent, put us further
15	behind than we were in October.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, dear. Before we
17	go any further with that, I have a question.
18	I was remiss in not paying attention to what
19	we were doing when Ted was going through our
20	who's here and who isn't list. Do we have any
21	of our IT experts on line who can receive any

of these information data points that we're 1 2 about to discuss? 3 No, we didn't have MR. HINNEFELD: them, you know, we didn't tell them --4 5 Oh, all right. CHAIR MUNN: 6 MR. HINNEFELD: You know, at some 7 point, I can call them in. I can call them. You know, they'll be coming on cold. 8 To me, I've always thought that we would be better 9 10 served to have Steve and us and the TST folks 11 get together and do this design --12 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: -- and spend a 14 couple of days doing that. CHAIR MUNN: I had hoped that would 15 16 occur. 17 Well, we thought, MR. HINNEFELD: 18 in the interim between the last meeting and this, we thought that several of those things 19

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number of things that were there in October

were getting done.

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As Steve told me,

- 1 are not there now, right?
- 2 MR. MARSCHKE: A couple of them,
- 3 yes.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
- 5 MR. MARSCHKE: A couple. When
- 6 you're writing computer software, sometimes
- when you write in a new enhancement, you break
- 8 things that were working before. And if you
- 9 don't go through and actually test them
- thoroughly, you don't know that you've broken
- 11 these things. And I think that's probably
- what has happened here in at least some of the
- instances or one of the instances.
- 14 The reason why I say we lost ground
- is primarily for two reasons. And if you
- 16 want, I can go over those two reasons.
- 17 CHAIR MUNN: Well, let me ask this
- 18 question. Since it seems pertinent to me that
- 19 the folks who are actually going to be doing
- 20 the changes to the software hear what our
- 21 concerns are as we go through, is there any

possibility that we could ask them to come on 1 2 little later this morning, and that we 3 postpone this discussion until they do? We can move through some of the other items. 4 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Well. it would be probably easier if he were down here. 6 7 So let me see if Tom can come down. What's the feeling of 8 CHAIR MUNN: 9 the rest of the group? I would very much 10 personally like to have the folks who are on the ground doing the work on this available to 11 us when we're carrying on this discussion. 12 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Is it something we 14 can actually do here, or do you actually need what Stu described and get together 15 16 later? What can we do if they come down? 17 MR. HINNEFELD: What we can do, if 18 they come here, is that we could run through some operability. We could show on various 19 20 screens on the database what it is we want to 21 accomplish. apparently, Now, we haven't

1 installed everything that we had collected for 2 October, which I didn't know. So, apparently, 3 that's not done yet. So, I mean, there are those things 4 5 that could be done first or we can have them 6 come down here, run through what we think, you 7 know, showing them on the screen what we would like to see happen or what we would like to 8 see various screens look like, and have them 9 10 make those notes and go back and do it. 11 still going to need that meeting. 12 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, you're still 13 going to need the meeting. As I see it, we 14 have three options. We can either do what I just suggested here or we can again postpone 15 16 this with the assurance that those offsite 17 meetings are going to occur and that we're 18 going to have the primary parties sit down and work through our needs one by one. 19 Or we can 20 postpone this until our next face-to-face

meeting and do this in meeting with all of us

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1	present.
2	Ted?
3	MR. KATZ: I mean I would suggest,
4	I really don't think it's a good use of the
5	full Work Group's time to be struggling with
6	what's entirely really a technical matter
7	because Steve certainly knows the
8	functionality that's needed by the Work Group
9	as well as anyone.
10	So, I mean, I would really think it
11	would be a better use of resources for Steve
12	to work with the people directly to get it
13	done, whatever that takes, than to use
14	Subcommittee time on, again, this technical
15	matter. At this point, they have had plenty
16	of feedback from the Subcommittee as a whole
17	in terms of functionality, but Steve knows it
18	all.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: I mean the thing is
20	it's not a question of new functionality
21	functions that have to be added to the

It's a question of we have given

2 them a list of things that we need. Things 3 that were there in October are no longer Things that were working in October 4 there. 5 longer working. It's basically a are no 6 question of how do you implement and beta test 7 this thing before it's released for use. Right, and I appreciate 8 MR. KATZ: 9 I'm just saying you're the one that, Steve. 10 who's finding all the problems because, for 11 whatever reason, they're not getting to these they're not realizing 12 problems; they 13 these problems, whatever. And I would just 14 say you work with them and get it done. I understand that they have been 15 16 given instructions, and so on, but we're not 17 getting there. And so much time is going by at this point. I think you just sit down and 18 you get it done together. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: I certainly agree with 21 what you're saying, Ted. My concern is the

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database.

1 forcing function to see that that happens 2 because I thought our meeting last October had 3 provided that forcing function. That's why I had the item on here to reassure us that the 4 5 forcing function had been successful. Clearly, it hasn't been. 6 7 And so what I'm really groping for here is how can we assure that what we want to 8 9 have happen is going to happen between now and 10 the next time. Because, as Ted points out, 11 we've been dealing with this now for 12 months. Many moons have passed. And we would 13 really like to get this past the point where it's looking good but not finished yet. 14 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, if I were to 15 16 suggest a path forward, I would suggest that 17 NIOSH or the IT people basically go through and implement the laundry list of things that 18 they have to do that is outstanding on the 19 20 table now. And when they think they have it done, then I come down and beta test it, as 21

- 1 opposed to coming down now and giving them
- another laundry list of things to do.
- 3 And maybe I come down a week before
- 4 the next scheduled Subcommittee meeting --
- 5 MR. KATZ: No, I would say get this
- 6 done way before then.
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: No, a week is not
- 8 really enough.
- 9 MR. KATZ: That's what I mean. You
- 10 can speak with those folks. You can make
- 11 arrangements. You can have a schedule for
- this. But really we don't want to wait until
- the next Subcommittee meeting.
- DR. ULSH: No. Because, I mean, if
- 15 you remember after the last meeting, we had a
- laundry list of things that were going to be
- 17 accomplished, and, well, I mean those were
- 18 rolled out in DCTA, but, apparently, in the
- 19 process it broke some other things.
- I really think that what we need to
- 21 do is get Steve in town as quickly as possible

- 1 and do it real-time. You say, "Make this
- 2 change." Tom will sit there and make the
- 3 change. We'll go through it. We'll find
- 4 other issues. We'll take care of those on the
- 5 spot.
- 6 MR. KATZ: And that's fine.
- 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. I can come
- 8 down, you know -- I can't stay down this time,
- 9 but I can come down next week or in the next
- 10 couple of weeks sometime.
- MR. KATZ: That sounds good.
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: Let's do establish a
- 13 time-certain. Let's say that, by the 21st of
- 14 this month, you will have met face-to-face
- 15 with the folks who are the implementers and
- 16 have spent a day working through what needs to
- 17 be done. And if there is anything left over
- 18 that they need to do to make it work the way
- 19 we want it to work, that you will verify a
- 20 week later that what we need has transpired.
- 21 All right? Is that a reasonable thing?

1	DR. ULSH: Steve, do you think two
2	days would be appropriate?
3	MR. MARSCHKE: I have no idea.
4	Because, basically, when I come down first, I
5	am going to give you a laundry list of things
6	to do, and then I don't know what I'm going to
7	be doing until they attempt to implement those
8	laundry lists of things.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I think, really,
10	let's you and me meet with TST tomorrow about
11	it. I'm sending a note to Tom now saying we
12	need to meet tomorrow. And we're going to go
13	through the laundry list, and we're going to
14	get from Tom what's been done on all that
15	stuff and see.
16	And I don't know if he understood
17	what was intended or not. You know, I don't
18	know. Maybe that's part of the problem. So,
19	maybe we can understand that more than he
20	because we have been dealing with the
21	database.

1	And so, we'll do that first.
2	CHAIR MUNN: All right.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: And then we'll see
4	if Tom has any more of those things that he
5	thinks are not done or not working.
6	I also sent a note first to Tom
7	because Steve said there was some stuff
8	working in October that's not working today.
9	I sent that to Tom when I got in this morning,
10	that email to Tom this morning saying, "Hey,
11	have you got any explanation for why these
12	things aren't working?"
13	But we'll meet with Tom tomorrow.
14	And then after that meeting, we will know
15	whether it makes sense to bring Steve down
16	next week or to do some other work before we
17	bring Steve down.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Very simple, if you'll
19	keep me apprised of how that's going? And for
20	the time being, then, given that information,
21	Steve, if you'll briefly run through where we

are with it and what we're going to have to 1 2 work with today then? We don't need the 3 detail that Ι had hoped for originally because, clearly, we don't have the responses 4 5 we really wanted. 6 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, one of 7 things we don't have the capability of, one of the capabilities that we lost was 8 remember in the October version, we 9 10 option up here on this line here to generate 11 what was called an SC&A summary table. That 12 has disappeared. So, right now, there's no 13 way to get a tally as to how many issues are 14 in the database, which ones are open, closed, in abeyance, or so on and so forth. 15 16 And so, Ι did not send out --17 usually I send out a bar chart before these 18 meetings giving us the status. That was not sent out this time because there was no way to 19 20 get that information out of the database. that's one of the capabilities that was lost. 21

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I discovered that
2	last night when I was trying to check it
3	myself.
4	MR. MARSCHKE: The other thing
5	which I the other reason why I think I say
6	we have lost ground is well, this is one of
7	the things that was implemented this is one
8	of the positive things that was implemented.
9	When you click on a document title, we asked
10	them to change it so we go directly to the
11	issue screen. And this is what now occurs.
12	So that's one of the positive things.
13	And this I can't test, but I don't
14	want to test it because if I test it or
15	demonstrate it, I might mess up the database.
16	So I don't want to do that. But when you
17	click on the Add Response, which you can see
18	here is underlined indicating that it is a
19	live feature. When you click on it, you get
20	the little finger, hand with a finger,
21	indicating that it's a live feature.

1	So you can click on that, add a
2	response to one of these issues. And then
3	when you come back and say, okay, I'm done
4	with that response, you come back to this
5	screen. The Add Response column, when you
6	come back, the Add Response column is no
7	longer live. In October, it was live. When
8	you added one response, you came back to this
9	screen; you were able to add additional
10	responses.
11	When I tried to do this when I was
12	implementing the OTIB-70 SC&A responses, I
13	found that this was no longer a feature. So
14	what you did, you came to this screen the
15	second time, you had to go out, back to the
16	main screen, and then back in.
17	CHAIR MUNN: No, no, we don't want
18	that.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: And so, I mean, that
20	was the workaround.
21	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

- Ι don't know 1 MR. MARSCHKE: So 2 what's going to happen when we try on the fly 3 to change status. 4 CHAIR MUNN: Let them do it. 5 Well, adding MR. MARSCHKE: 6 responses, that's why -- so those two features 7 are why I say we lost ground from October to 8 today. Right. 9 CHAIR MUNN: 10 MR. MARSCHKE: So that's it in a nutshell. 11 We still don't have the capability, as far as I can tell, of making a PDF file or 12 13 a hard copy of any of this information. So 14 the way SC&A works anyway is we have a bunch of scientists/engineers who 15 are experts 16 each one of these areas. They're not 17 necessarily experts in the database. basically have the interface with the database 18 19 for everyone.

what

file, send it to the experts.

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"This is the

like to do is make a

- current status. What is your reply?" But without the capability of making a PDF file or a hard copy or something, I'm kind of stuck.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: You can't do it.
- 5 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, what I have to
- 6 do is, basically, manually do a
- 7 block/copy/paste into a Word file and then
- 8 send the Word file to them. So there is a
- 9 workaround, but it's not very convenient.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: It's the same
- 11 situation we have when we actually transfer to
- another Work Group or another Subcommittee.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, you're going to
- have the same problem. You're not going to be
- 15 able to make a PDF file.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: And that's a feature
- 18 that was lost from the Access database. In
- 19 the Access database, we were able to do that;
- in this database we're not.
- 21 So those are some of the main

- 1 problems that I'm having with it and when I
- 2 try to use it.
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: Could we prevail upon
- 4 you to at the close of this meeting put those
- 5 specific items into a brief email and send
- 6 them to Stu --
- 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: -- and Brant, so that
- 9 they will be able to relay them to the folks
- 10 that they're going to be talking to tomorrow?
- 11 And they can be very clear about what we've
- 12 got and what we don't have and --
- 13 MR. MARSCHKE: I can do that
- 14 probably tomorrow morning when I get back to
- my office.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: That would be great if
- 17 you could. Okay. Thank you.
- 18 MR. KATZ: Let me just note I got
- an email; Mark Griffon is on the line, for the
- 20 record. So he is now with the Subcommittee.
- 21 And, Dick, if you could pull away

- from the table some with the phone? Mark's
- 2 having a hard time hearing because of your
- 3 conversation with the tech folks.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Good morning, Mark.
- 5 Welcome.
- 6 MEMBER GRIFFON: Good morning,
- 7 everybody. Sorry I was late.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Welcome here.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: That's quite all
- 10 right. You get one forgiven.
- 11 Let's move on to PER-9 and PER-12
- 12 discussion. As I understand it --
- 13 MEMBER LEMEN: I'm back.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: Good. Thank you,
- 15 Dick.
- 16 At our last meeting, we had asked
- 17 that this item be moved up early in our
- deliberations today because we ran out of time
- 19 last time, and we also did not have the SC&A
- 20 folks available, the experts available, to
- 21 address what we wanted to address. And we

1 were going to have a specific discussion on 2 the Hodgkin's/non-Hodgkin's lymphoma issues, 3 and perhaps other things. I don't think we got much further than that in our discussions 4 last time. 5 6 John, are you with us? 7 DR. MAURO: Yes, I'm here. And more importantly, Hans Behling is with us. 8 9 CHAIR MUNN: Very good. DR. MAURO: Who did the work on the 10 PER review. 11 if I recall, when 12 But we last 13 spoke, Dr. Lemen had some, what I would call, 14 higher-level questions regarding there is the issue, of course, of the PER and our review of 15 16 some of the issues related to that. But there 17 were some other questions about designation of that particular cancer as a radiogenic cancer. 18 Am I recalling correctly? Was that something 19 that we were about to talk about? 20

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MEMBER LEMEN:

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That's correct.

1	DR. MAURO: Yes, and I think that
2	went more to NIOSH. Now, of course, we're
3	prepared to talk about the PER work we did,
4	but I do recall there was this higher-level
5	question that Dr. Lemen raised.
6	MEMBER LEMEN: There was a couple
7	of things that I had raised, but I thought for
8	this discussion we do need the NIOSH people to
9	start out first.
10	Before we do that, though, John,
11	you all had made a report to the Board on
12	that, correct?
13	DR. MAURO: Yes, we reported on the
14	PER related to thoracic lymphoma.
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Right.
16	DR. MAURO: Yes, and it went into
17	issues related to Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's,
18	and how you go about doing the dose
19	reconstruction, and the changes that were made
20	to NIOSH's procedures for dealing with using a
21	revised protocol. And Hans did a review of

1	that work.
2	So, yes, we are engaged in matters
3	related to thpse types of lymphomas, but I
4	think that there was some question, which is
5	why it is, in fact, listed as a radiogenic
6	cancer. And this is not something I believe
7	we can speak to. I'm not sure if Hans can,
8	but it's not something we normally would look
9	at.
10	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, once you did
11	the report, and then it went back to NIOSH,
12	NIOSH wrote another report saying that they
13	strongly objected to your analysis, as I
14	recall. Is that correct?
15	DR. MAURO: Okay.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: Is that correct?
17	DR. MAURO: Hans, why don't you
18	it sounds like we're going to get into our
19	report first, and that's fine.
20	MEMBER LEMEN: I think we should

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get into the report first.

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But I think the

- 1 sequence of events are that once your report
- was written, it went back to NIOSH. NIOSH
- 3 objected to your report.
- I guess the place we should start
- is with the NIOSH person.
- 6 DR. ULSH: That would probably be
- 7 me. Just to briefly summarize from the
- 8 beginning because we have gone over this a few
- 9 times, this all started with some questions
- 10 about the appropriate target organs that we
- 11 assign when we're doing a dose reconstruction
- 12 for lymphoma. And there are a lot of ways to
- 13 cut and slice the box that is lymphomas. The
- 14 biggest way, I guess, is between Hodgkin's
- 15 lymphoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- And you're right, I mean, John,
- 17 there are some questions, I quess, that some
- 18 people have about the radiogenicity of
- 19 lymphoma, but that's not really the issue that
- 20 we were dealing with here. I mean we treat it
- as if it is a radiogenic cancer, and there's a

risk model for lymphoma, both Hodgkin's and 1 2 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. 3 it's necessarily So not the radiogenicity that's the issue. It's where in 4 5 the body does a lymphoma start? What organ should you calculate the radiation dose to 6 7 when you do a dose reconstruction? So we had an original procedure in 8 9 I don't recall now exactly how the 10 questions came about. I think it was discussions, informal discussions that I had 11 with some folks during a meeting in D.C. 12 13 anyway, we came back. But, We 14 issued Technical Information а TIB, а Bulletin, on target organs. And basically, it 15 16 treated Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma 17 differently. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma are more of a systemic disease. They could originate 18 body, and it's not clear 19 anywhere in the 20 where. So picked the thoracic we extrathoracic lymph nodes because that is the 21

- 1 most claimant-favorable choice. That results 2 in the highest organ dose.
- 3 On the other hand, we did not treat
- 4 Hodgkin's lymphoma that way. And this is a
- 5 point of, I would say, disagreement between
- 6 SC&A and NIOSH. The heart of that
- 7 disagreement, I think, is that we treat
- 8 Hodgkin's as a localized disease. It starts
- 9 in a particular lymph node and spreads to
- 10 adjacent lymph nodes.
- 11 And so we differentiated between
- 12 that. We didn't pick the thoracic lymph nodes
- as a default. We picked whatever part of the
- 14 body where the Hodgkin's lymphoma was
- 15 detected.
- 16 So that, I think, is the heart of
- 17 the issue. And there's been a lot of
- 18 iterations back and forth between NIOSH and
- 19 SC&A on this. I think, although others will
- 20 have to help refresh my memory on this, I
- 21 think it was agreed by everybody that -- I

1 mean there were some questions about how these 2 diagnosed, how lymphomas things were 3 diagnosed in the past, and whether people had the ability to differentiate different types 4 5 of lymphomas. And while there are some points of 6 7 disagreement, I think everyone agreed that this was beyond NIOSH's purview. 8 This is a 9 DOL question in terms of assigning diagnoses 10 and ICD codes, which we use when we figure out 11 target organs. So there was some question about, I 12 13 think, whether the Board wanted to pick this up because what would be the outcome of it? 14 I mean, even if everyone agreed, which we don't 15 16 yet, there's really not much NIOSH can do. 17 It's not in our purview to do that. So that was one question that was 18 So there was some debate about 19 on the table. 20 whether or not we should even be picking this But I think that that question might be 21 up.

- the first one to be considered before we dive
- 2 into the technical details. And both Hans and
- I are here. So, I mean, we could do that,
- 4 if --
- 5 MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick Lemen
- 6 again. I would agree with that, and I think
- 7 before we spend the time going into this in
- 8 detail, we should make a decision about this.
- 9 What does Hans have to say about what we were
- 10 just saying?
- DR. H. BEHLING: Yes, this is Hans
- 12 Behling, SC&A.
- 13 I think Brant sort of summarized
- 14 the key issues here. But central to the
- 15 concerns that I had was the fact that non-
- 16 Hodgkin's lymphoma in the earlier days was
- 17 really something that had traditionally been
- 18 classified according to the morphology that's
- involved, a simple light microscope.
- 20 And up to perhaps the 1980
- 21 timeframe, or thereabouts, that was the

1 principal method bу which non-Hodgkin's 2 classified lymphoma was as а cancer. 3 Obviously, since that time, there have been 4 major, major changes in various areas. 5 Obviously, key those to changes were immunological tests that involved monoclonal 6 7 antibodies, also flow cytometry that now was able to, in very easy and definitive ways, 8 9 define subgroups of lymphocytes that might be 10 involved in understanding what cell types were 11 involved in lymphoma. And obviously, those things were only available to oncologists and 12 13 pathologists in more recent times. 14 So the concern that I had was that those people who might have been diagnosed 15 16 with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, especially non-17 Hodgkin's lymphoma in the early days, let's say prior to 1980, may have had a diagnosis 18 19 that, bу today's standards, would 20 questioned. And to what extent can we at this point go back and rectify those limitations or 21

- deficiencies in doing a dose reconstruction?
- 2 So that was really the central issue that I
- 3 had.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. As I recall,
- 5 that involved, NIOSH's count, some 4,000
- 6 different -- didn't you, if you want back and
- 7 redid dose reconstruction, wasn't there a
- 8 large number that was involved in that, as I
- 9 recall?
- DR. ULSH: Well, this issue was
- 11 housed in the context of a PER that we did.
- 12 MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
- DR. ULSH: A Program Evaluation
- 14 Report.
- 15 MEMBER LEMEN: Right, I read that.
- DR. ULSH: We changed the TIB.
- 17 Then that changed, in some cases, which target
- 18 organ needed to be applied. So when that
- 19 happens, we issue a Program Evaluation Report.
- 20 MEMBER LEMEN: Right.
- 21 DR. ULSH: We go back and look at

- 1 past dose reconstructions that we have done.
- I don't know off the top of my head, Dick, how
- 3 many that involved.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, be that as it
- 5 may, if we're coming to -- what's your
- 6 response to what Hans just said?
- 7 DR. ULSH: Well, are we going to
- 8 go -- that's diving into the --
- 9 DR. H. BEHLING: I have to say,
- 10 looking back at this point in time, I'm not
- 11 sure we really can do anything about it
- because, obviously, the medical limitations
- 13 that existed in that timeframe may or may not
- be something that we can do anything about.
- 15 As I said, the concern I have is
- 16 that, when we talk about -- for instance, one
- of my nephews is an oncologist, and he is
- 18 extremely familiar with flow cytometry
- 19 measurements, which were only recently
- 20 available, that allows a very definitive
- 21 understanding of these very subsets of thymus-

1	derived lymphocytes, bone-marrow-derived
2	lymphoctyes, natural killer cells. All these
3	things that we today take for granted, these
4	didn't exist years ago.
5	So the question is to what extent
6	can we take a diagnostic measurement of a
7	lymphoma that was done in the seventies or
8	even early eighties and realize that that
9	necessarily is the correct diagnosis?
10	CHAIR MUNN: And the technical
11	issues notwithstanding, we in prior
12	discussions of this, which have been
13	extensive, came to the conclusion repeatedly
14	that, in any case, it is the Department of
15	Labor decision to make and outside our
16	purview.
17	I guess my question at this
18	juncture is whether there is any change to
19	that previous consensus that we had that it
20	was a Department of Labor issue and,
21	regardless of what the technical question may

nevertheless, can't 1 present, we, answer it 2 because it is a decision that the Department 3 of Labor has to make. Well, if 4 MEMBER LEMEN: it's a 5 decision the Department of Labor has to make, 6 why don't we -- have we sent it back to the 7 Department of Labor? Well, that was, I 8 MARSCHKE: think, one of the questions, one of the things 9 10 that we talked about at one of the previous 11 meetings is do we want to send something back to the Department of Labor. And, then, if we 12 13 decided that we did want to send something 14 the Department of Labor, to then should have a unified position of what it is 15 16 we're going to be sending back. 17 And then we would have to work out between NIOSH and SC&A, would have to decide, 18 well, what is that unified position. 19 As I 20 recall, it was only if we were basically -- if we're going to keep it within NIOSH and the 21

Subcommittee, then we're going to basically 1 2 agree that it's beyond our scope of work, and 3 there's nothing more for us to do with these two issues. 4 5 If, on the other hand, we want to 6 inform the Department of Labor that this issue 7 exists, then we have to come to some kind of an understanding and formulate really what 8 that issue is. 9 10 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, it seems to me 11 -- I'm sorry, Wanda. CHAIR MUNN: Go ahead. 12 13 MEMBER LEMEN: It seems to me that -- this issue has been going on long before I 14 came on the Board. But it appears that what 15 16 really needs to be done now is to get SC&A and 17 NIOSH together and formulate a position and 18 send it back to the Department of Labor. I would like to 19 MR. HINNEFELD: 20 offer something here. This is Stu Hinnefeld.

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The SEC portion of the statute, of

21

- 1 the law that Congress wrote, distinguishes
- between non-Hodgkin's and Hodgkin's.
- 3 MEMBER LEMEN: Right.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: It puts Hodgkin's
- out of the SEC Class. It puts non-Hodgkin's
- 6 in.
- 7 MEMBER LEMEN: Right.
- 8 MR. HINNEFELD: So this program
- 9 started with that delineation. There is,
- 10 according to the founders of the law, there is
- 11 Hodgkin's leukemia -- or Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 12 and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and they're
- 13 separate. And the designations of such are
- 14 sufficiently fine for Congress to say one is
- in and one is out.
- They didn't say Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 17 before 1980 is in because of diagnosis
- 18 questions. They just definitively said
- 19 Hodgkin's is out; non-Hodgkin's in in.
- 20 I think NIOSH is not in a position
- 21 and has really no interest in going to the

1 Department of Labor and asking them to say, 2 hey, do you want to make some sort of policy 3 about considering Hodgkin's disease change diagnosed before some date based on these 4 5 questions about the clarity of diagnosis, if, in fact, there is uniform agreement on that, 6 7 when, in fact, Congress has already said, if Hodgkin's, if 8 it's it's out; it's non-9 Hodgkin's, it's in. They've already decided 10 essentially. 11 MEMBER LEMEN: But that was in nineteen -- in 2000 that they said that or 12 13 1999. 14 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, somewhere around there. 15 16 MEMBER LEMEN: Whenever they were 17 doing that. And there's been some interest in 18 changing. Now Hodgkin's does not account for 19 20 a lot of disease. I think there's 7,000 cases diagnosed in the U.S. every year, or something 21

2 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 3 MEMBER LEMEN: How in many Hodgkin's have even applied for compensation? 4 HINNEFELD: 5 Well, as far as MR. 6 claims that have a single diagnosis, I'm not 7 sure if I can get that --We're not talking 8 MEMBER LEMEN: 9 probably about a large number of people. 10 MR. HINNEFELD: It looks like, out 11 of cancers that only have a single cancer --

in that neighborhood.

1

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13

14

15 MEMBER LEMEN: And how many of 16 those came in -- did any come in as Hodgkin's? 17 MR. HINNEFELD: I don't have that distinction here. 18 We would have to run a query to figure out which ones are Hodgkin's 19 20 and non-Hodgkin's.

this doesn't include multiple cancers -- there

are a little over 1100 lymphoma and multiple

21 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I guess the

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myeloma cancers.

is are there legitimate Hodgkin's 1 auestion 2 cases that have not -- that have -- that would 3 apply to being compensated since Congress made that distinct distinction back in 1999? 4 5 DR. ULSH: I can say with certainty that we have received cases where the cancer 6 7 diagnosed is Hodgkin's disease. 8 MEMBER LEMEN: Right. 9 DR. ULSH: Ι can quarantee you 10 And it's somewhere less than 1100. 11 MEMBER LEMEN: So you automatically 12 just throw those out when you get them? 13 DR. ULSH: No, we don't throw them 14 out. 15 MR. HINNEFELD: No, we do dose 16 reconstruction. 17 DR. ULSH: We do dose а But if those people come from 18 reconstruction. 19 a site where there's an SEC enacted, they are 20 included in the SEC not based on that Hodgkin's diagnosis. 21 They come to us

- non-SEC case, and we do a dose reconstruction
  on it.

  MEMBER LEMEN: And if you do a dose
  reconstruction and they qualify, do they get
  compensation?
- DR. ULSH: Yes, they do.
- 7 MEMBER LEMEN: Even if they're a
- 8 Hodgkin's?
- 9 DR. ULSH: Yes.
- 10 MEMBER LEMEN: Even though the
- 11 Congress --
- 12 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Congress only
- 13 excluded it from the SEC Class.
- 14 MEMBER LEMEN: From the SEC Class?
- MR. HINNEFELD: They didn't exclude
- it from the program. All the cancers --
- 17 MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: Every cancer except
- 19 CLL is covered.
- 20 MEMBER LEMEN: So I guess the
- 21 question is should we include it in the SEC?

- 1 Is that what --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we don't have
- 3 the authority to do that. That's absolutely a
- 4 statutory question.
- 5 DR. ULSH: No, the question on the
- 6 table --
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: That's not a
- 8 question for Department of Labor.
- 9 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, what is the
- 10 question?
- 11 DR. ULSH: The question on the
- table is when we do a dose reconstruction for
- 13 Hodgkin's lymphoma, what target organs should
- 14 we calculate a radiation dose --
- 15 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, no, actually,
- the question on the table is is there a date
- 17 before which we should, even though the
- diagnosis comes over as Hodgkin's, we should
- 19 consider it a non-Hodgkin's? That's the only
- 20 logical question.
- 21 And the Department of Labor would

1 have to plan that. Because if they send us a Hodgkin's disease, they're going to expect a 2 3 reconstruction for Hodqkin's disease. They're not going to expect a non-Hodgkin's. 4 It's difficult to see 5 CHAIR MUNN: how anyone can identify a date after which 6 7 diagnoses are more accurate than they were These things don't occur 8 prior to that time. 9 magically on September the 1st of 1983. 10 know, they occur over a period of time, and 11 diagnoses that occurred during that transition time are going to be questionable, no matter 12 13 what. 14 But I have to point out DR. ULSH: that there is disagreement between the NIOSH 15 16 position and what Hans said earlier about this 17 diagnosis issue. Ιf you want to get 18 that, but that's of we can, one technical issues. 19 20 MEMBER LEMEN: But is it something that we should get into if we can't make any 21

- 2 CHAIR MUNN: Well, and it seems
- 3 beyond our capacity to be able to do that in
- 4 any case. We have a situation where the only
- 5 real problem is whether or not this small
- 6 group of individuals can be included in an
- 7 SEC. And that's established by law. So
- 8 that's not our purview.
- 9 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, you just said
- 10 that -- Stu just said that can't be changed.
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: No, that can't be
- 12 changed. That's true.
- 13 MR. HINNEFELD: -- we cannot change
- 14 --
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: That's true, but these
- 16 people are not excluded from being considered
- for compensation. They're just excluded from
- 18 the SEC.
- 19 MEMBER LEMEN: So the question is,
- 20 between SC&A and NIOSH, what is the target
- 21 organ that you start with with the Hodgkin's,

1	is that correct?
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Hodgkin's, the
3	target organ for Hodgkin's is the region of
4	the body
5	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes, you have your
6	opinion; SC&A has a different opinion. Is
7	that correct?
8	DR. ULSH: I think that's correct.
9	I would agree with that.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: The ultimate
11	outcome, I believe, is different. I think the
12	actual disagreement is on whether we should
13	consider Hodgkin's a true that every
14	Hodgkin's diagnosis is actually a Hodgkin's
15	disease, or whether some of them should be
16	non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Now the target organs
17	are different. So it comes down to that
18	MEMBER LEMEN: It seems to me that
19	we're confused on what we're trying to do.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I clearly am.

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(Laughter.)

21

You're clear, actually, 1 MR. KATZ: 2 Stu, on what --3 I thought I knew MR. HINNEFELD: 4 what we were trying to do. We were trying to decide whether --5 6 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, you and Brant 7 are not on the same page. 8 DR. ULSH: No, we are. (Laughter.) 9 10 HINNEFELD: What we're trying to decide -- now it is a fact that a non-11 12 Hodgkin's lymphoma has different а 13 organ for dose reconstruction than Hodgkin's disease. 14 The non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is far more likely to produce a compensable outcome 15 16 than a Hodgkin's disease target organ. That 17 is true. So the ultimate outcome is 18 Okay. 19 what is the target organ? But that depends on 20 the decision of what's the diagnosis of the Unless someone has the opinion that a 21 cancer?

1 Hodgkin's disease that is truly a Hodgkin's 2 disease, you know, a recently-diagnosed one, 3 so we're confident it's Hodgkin's disease, is our target organ for that incorrect? 4 5 That would be a question that could be within the purview of this group. 6 7 have an opinion. 8 MR. KATZ: I mean there are a 9 couple of options. One is to say we have too 10 much work to do, and this is not our central 11 work here, and to move on. Another option is 12 to spend resources, or whatever, to try to get 13 a unified perspective on this because it does 14 affect how you do dose reconstructions. And another is to send a missive to 15 16 DOL that says, "Look, we've discussed this 17 issue at the Board or Subcommittee level. 18 don't have any consensus here, but, DOL, you may want to look into this question," without 19 20 giving them a recommendation for how to deal with it at all. And simply put it on their 21

is something that 1 plate as, you know, this 2 It's really here. came up not our 3 jurisdiction, but it does affect how we do our dose reconstructions and it may affect how 4 5 claims come out, and you may want to look at it, and leave it at that. 6 7 MEMBER LEMEN: If you do that, what are you expecting DOL to do? 8 9 MR. KATZ: It's not my -- I mean, I 10 don't know what DOL will do, but it's really, 11 again --What can they do? 12 MEMBER LEMEN: 13 MR. KATZ: I mean, they have -- I'm 14 not an expert on what discretion they have. Ι would guess they have discretion in how they 15 16 deal with ascribing diagnoses to cases. So I think if they came to a firm conclusion about 17 this, they could take some action one way or 18 the other in terms of how they deal with the 19 20 diagnoses that they send over to NIOSH, which 21 NIOSH has respond to by doing to

- 1 reconstruction according to diagnosis.
- 2 MEMBER LEMEN: In other words, what
- 3 they could do is change the diagnosis from
- 4 Hodgkin's to non-Hodgkin's? Is that what
- 5 you're saying?
- 6 MR. KATZ: Possibly. I don't know.
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it would look
- 8 that way to us, but we don't really know.
- 9 Like Ted says, we don't know how much
- 10 discretion they have.
- 11 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, it seems that
- we're kind of at an impasse.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, if the
- 14 official certificate of death, I quess we're
- talking about, says it's one or the other, are
- they ever at liberty to change that?
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: See, that's just
- 18 it. I don't know that they are. If they have
- 19 a medical diagnosis --
- 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: I mean, just on the
- 21 basis of saying, well, we're not sure that

- doctors in those days knew what they were
- 2 doing -- I don't want to put it that way --
- 3 had the ability to distinguish; therefore,
- 4 we're going to assume they're all one or the
- 5 other --
- 6 MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know if
- 7 they can or not.
- 8 MEMBER LEMEN: Do they accept --
- 9 this is my question probably. What does DOL
- 10 accept? Just a death certificate or do they
- 11 accept pathology reports?
- MR. HINNEFELD: Pathology reports
- 13 are accepted.
- 14 MEMBER LEMEN: So they'll accept
- 15 either/or?
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Well, yes, I
- 17 know they get pathology because --
- 18 MEMBER LEMEN: The death
- 19 certificate is notoriously usually inaccurate.
- 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, the death
- 21 certificate is not usually --

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: But that's a
2	starting point. I mean, if there were
3	pathology in the record that contradicted the
4	report, I'm sure they would use that. But,
5	otherwise, it's hard for me to imagine that,
6	number one, that they are going to go back on
7	these early ones and change them.
8	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, maybe I'm
9	being naive, but it seems to me if DOL has the
10	ultimate say, if they send something to us and
11	it says it's a Hodgkin's, then NIOSH really
12	has only the choice of treating it as a
13	Hodgkin's, is that correct?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: That's the way we
15	behave. Yes.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: And therefore, even
17	if we come about and come to a decision, it
18	ultimately has to go back to DOL to make the
19	decision as to whether or not they're going to
20	change the way they treat this.
21	So it seems to me at this point

1 what the Board should do or the Subcommittee 2 should do is ask NIOSH and SC&A to get 3 together one more time and come up with some type of a letter that we send to DOL telling 4 5 them what the dilemma is. 6 DR. ULSH: What would you like that 7 letter to contain? Because --Well, that's what I 8 MEMBER LEMEN: 9 don't know. I mean that is something that 10 SC&A and you have to come to a --11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I quess I'm wondering if there really is a dilemma. 12 Ι 13 think the last statement made Hans was, 14 although recognizing the new diagnostic measures, I think, Hans, you said you didn't 15 16 see how we could do anything about it on the 17 early cases? 18 DR. H. BEHLING: Yes, let me just 19 comment aqain here. It's basically 20 assumption that has been made that the Reed-21 Sternberg cell, which defines, obviously,

1 is Hodakin's lymphoma, so unique and SO 2 characteristic of the Hodgkin's lymphoma that 3 it stands all the other out among nonlymphomas, 4 Hodakin's which are much more 5 heterogenous in terms of their morphology and 6 cytochemical characteristics, et cetera, 7 cetera. On the other hand, for instance, 8 9 among the different groups of non-Hodgkin's 10 lymphoma, have lymphocytic wellyou 11 differentiated type; you have the lymphocytic poorly-differentiated type, the histiocytic, 12 13 and even the mixed histiocytic-lymphocytic 14 So this type. you have very, very heterogenous population of cells that all give 15 16 rise to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. 17 And I'm reading from 1979 mУ 18 pathology textbook which states that, certain instances, cells may be multinucleates 19 20 and difficult to distinguish from Reed-This was 1979, and I can Sternberg cells." 21

only conclude that in those days it was truly 1 2 the liaht microscope which provided the 3 principal means which these diagnostic bу differentiations were made between Hodgkin's 4 5 and non-Hodgkin's. And this is what triggered this whole thing. 6 7 To what extent we can go back and rectify that limitation may be 8 beyond our 9 ability, and maybe we just have to realize, as 10 has already been mentioned, that we have to live with the diagnosis as it stands. 11 Whether 12 it's right or wrong, we may not be in a 13 position to do anything about it. 14 LEMEN: How did this MEMBER I mean this originated before I 15 originate? 16 came on the Board, but --17 MR. HINNEFELD: The finding 18 originated in SC&A's review of our Program Evaluation Report. Well --19 20 DR. ULSH: Before that. MR. HINNEFELD: Well, that's how it 21

- 1 got to this group, this Work Group.
- DR. ULSH: Right.
- 3 MR. HINNEFELD: The question of,
- 4 well, the dose, the target organ, what's the
- 5 correct target, that came up earlier.
- 6 What were you going to say? What
- 7 came up?
- DR. ULSH: Yes, it started with our
- 9 TIB where we went back and changed the target
- 10 organs and how we treat hematopoietic
- diseases, non-Hodgkin's and Hodgkin's disease.
- 12 I think our review also looked at leukemia,
- but that's not an issue of contention here.
- 14 Then, I think, well, we did a PER
- on that to implement that TIB. And I think
- the way it got here was S&CA was tasked to
- 17 review that PER.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
- 19 DR. ULSH: And in that review, they
- 20 raised the questions that we're discussing
- 21 now. So that's the history.

1	MEMBER LEMEN: Let me ask you
2	another question, and it's totally different
3	than this. But that is does the legislation
4	allow for changes in the ICD-9 coding to when
5	ICD becomes antiquated and we've now gone into
6	the ICD-10, is there a way that the
7	legislation updates that or does that take a
8	Congressional
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I think it
10	specified 9.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: It specified 9. I
12	know that, but does that have any because
13	the ICD-10 treats this completely differently.
14	And if we went by ICD-10, we wouldn't have
15	this issue.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I believe
17	that we could get an opinion on that, but, I
18	mean, that will be, actually, a Department of
19	Labor function to switch from 9 to 10 because
20	they make the diagnoses.
21	MEMBER LEMEN: Maybe that's what we

- should be asking because ICD-10 has now been
- 2 in effect for almost --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, it's not new.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: -- 10 years at
- 5 least. And we're dealing with a
- 6 classification system that's 20-30 years
- 7 old --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
- 9 MEMBER LEMEN: -- as compared to
- 10 the new one, which does treat the lymphomas
- 11 differently than did the 9 system. So maybe
- that's the question we should be looking at.
- 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, after I
- 14 consult with our OGC, I could find out if it
- 15 would be a reason -- if there would be a way
- 16 to right that. Our OGC might tell me don't
- 17 bother because the statute says this in this
- 18 way, and therefore, ICD-9 code is what the
- 19 statute requires.
- 20 MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I think that's
- 21 what the OGC is going to say, quite frankly.

see that they're going to want to 1 I don't 2 change. 3 Well, I know they MR. HINNEFELD: 4 won't want to change, but the question is, I 5 mean, does the statute provide the leeway for it? 6 7 Ι mean, for instance, in the statute it says that Probability of Causation 8 9 should be calculated by the tables, the 10 Probability of Causation tables from the 11 Orphan Drug Act those be updated. as may 12 Okay? 13 If it said anything like that about 14 ICD-9 codes, I would assume that that would 15 happen as well. And I suppose that it didn't 16 17 MEMBER LEMEN: I guess I don't see the Board spending any amount of time on this 18 because I think we've -- I don't see why we're 19 20 wasting more time on it. The question is what should we do to close it out? 21

1	CHAIR MUNN: Well, we have been
2	told repeatedly that the diagnoses are the
3	purview of the Department of Labor and that
4	they have made every effort to obtain all the
5	medical records that they can for each of the
6	claimants.
7	So anything that comes to NIOSH for
8	dose reconstruction has been, we are assured,
9	thoroughly vetted by the Department of Labor.
10	It is difficult to see how we could provide
11	any useful information that DOL isn't already
12	aware of with respect to the content of the
13	law and what they're instructed to use or not
14	to use.
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Then should we make
16	a motion to close this out of the Board?
17	CHAIR MUNN: At least in the record
18	that I have, we have these two items closed
19	out.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: If you look back in
21	April of 2008, I think we say that SC&A agrees

- that the issue should be closed. So as far as
- 2 basically anything to do with NIOSH or the
- 3 Board or the Subcommittee, I think we have
- 4 agreed that there's nothing really that we can
- 5 do, and we should close these issues.
- And, again, the question became
- 7 was, you know, the second part of this thing
- 8 was do we want to bring something up to the
- 9 Department of Labor? And from what I'm
- 10 hearing today is probably not.
- 11 MEMBER LEMEN: Right, I think we
- 12 should close this part out, but I would like
- to suggest and ask NIOSH to go to the OGC and
- 14 find out about this issue of ICD-9 versus
- 15 ICD-10.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Is it --
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I have a
- 18 question. I would think, and maybe we can
- 19 find this out, that going from 9 to 10
- 20 probably affects more than this also.
- 21 MEMBER LEMEN: Oh, yes, it will.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: So it's a broader
2	question for the Department of Labor.
3	MEMBER LEMEN: It is a broader
4	question.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: And certainly in
6	terms of what they do, that's got to be
7	something that's already on their plate. I
8	think that because Jeff Kotsch and others
9	attend our meetings regularly, they're
10	actually aware of this issue from the past, I
11	believe
12	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think Jeff
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: from discussions
14	in the full Board meeting.
15	And the other point I'll make is
16	that, in the past, we have been somewhat
17	hesitant to go to Labor with issues sort of
18	giving the impression that we are trying to
19	establish their agenda in some way. It's a
20	little bit of the push between agencies, I
21	suppose.

1	But there have been several
2	occasions where we have, where we felt
3	we're not demanding that they do something.
4	We're just calling their attention to an issue
5	that has raised concerns for us.
6	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I'm not asking
7	that we demand them.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, no.
9	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm simply saying
10	that
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: But even going to
12	them, in the past we have been somewhat
13	hesitant unless it's such a big issue that we
14	feel that they
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I think the
16	ICD-10 is a big enough issue that the Board
17	ought to be on record of saying, "You ought to
18	at least consider this."
19	CHAIR MUNN: Well, you know, we
20	have an opportunity to do that at open Board
21	meetings when Jeff gives his report or when

1	Labor gives their report. They always leave a
2	question period open for us, and it's been my
3	impression that they're wide open to any
4	suggestion that we want to make or any
5	question that we want to ask at that time. Is
6	this a legitimate question that we need to ask
7	at the Board meeting?
8	MR. KATZ: And given that there's
9	no single view on this and that it has lots of
10	wrinkles, I mean that might be a good venue.
11	Certainly every Board meeting you can do that.
12	MEMBER LEMEN: That's fine with me.
13	MR. KATZ: And you can point to the
14	record that this Subcommittee has had
15	discussions about this. You can point to this
16	record for this Subcommittee. We have a
17	transcript, and they can avail themselves of
18	it and see exactly what we discussed, what the
19	wrinkles are.
20	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm not particularly
21	expecting anything to change because when

1 something gets put in concrete in legislation, 2 it's very hard to change it. But I am feeling 3 that NIOSH, since we're aware of this change in the ICD codes, and even, like Paul said, if 4 5 they've heard it, we ought to at least go on 6 record in a meeting where we bring it up and 7 talk about it а little bit. That's 8 opinion. 9 CHAIR MUNN: Is that the general 10 consensus of the Subcommittee? Do we hear 11 anything from Mark or Mike? 12 (No response.) 13 I'm not hearing anything. If there 14 is no disagreement in that regard, Dick, would 15 you like to be the person who asks 16 question or would you prefer --I don't mind asking 17 MEMBER LEMEN: I think there are other Members 18 the question. 19 of the Board that are probably better 20 qualified than me to ask the question, but I'll get together with a couple of other Board 21

1 Members, and we'll decide how it's handled at 2 the Board meeting. 3 DR. This is Η. BEHLING: Hans Behling. Can I just make a comment? 4 5 believe from what was already 6 stated, the issue may be one that we simply 7 will not be able to resolve because pretty much in the same area of the other 8 9 issue that I raised in my review of the PER, 10 and that is the role of smoking. And we all 11 concluded that when do smoke, for you instance, the lung clearance rate by alveolar 12 13 macrophages will probably be handicapped and, 14 to a large extent, may modify the whole issue of radioactivity that is in the deep lung 15 16 transferred to regional lymph nodes. It is an 17 issue that is too technical for us to even 18 address. I think we all agreed that it might 19 20 have a significant impact, but it is beyond 21 the purview of the Board or NIOSH to even

1 address the issue. So this may be just in the same area as the issue of smoking and the role 2 3 of smoking in terms of lymphoma induction. I will work on the 4 CHAIR MUNN: 5 assumption, unless I hear otherwise, that Dr. 6 Lemen is going to ask the question during the 7 question-and-answer portion of our next full Board meeting when Labor gives their report to 8 9 Just point out that this question has been raised in our Subcommittee and we have no 10 action is closed, but we wondered 11 our whether Labor had this concern, the same that 12 13 we have, with respect to the change from 9 to 14 10. That's fine with me, 15 MEMBER LEMEN: 16 but do we need to make, since it appears that 17 the other issue we started talking about is already closed out, do we need to make any 18 formal closeout of that in this Subcommittee? 19 20 Or can we just let that lay at rest and go forward with our next agenda item? 21

Well, PER-9, one of 1 MR. MARSCHKE: 2 the problems I'm having with the database is I 3 don't know how to enter new documents. And PER-9 is one of the new documents. It wasn't 4 5 in the old Access database. So it didn't get So I don't know how to enter 6 carried over. 7 PER-9 into the new database. If it was in the new database, I 8 would just do a change status on it and close 9 10 it today, right now. But since it's not in 11 the database, I can't do that. But I think what I'll do is when I 12 13 learn the capabilities of adding new 14 I'll add PER-9, add these documents, two issues in, and identify that -- I don't know 15 16 -- at some meeting, whether we go back to, whether we specify today's meeting or if we go 17 back to April of 2008, and identify that it 18 was closed at one of these meetings, but, in 19 20 any regard, both these issues, as far as the database is concerned, I would assume have a 21

1	closed status on them.
2	CHAIR MUNN: I agree, and I would
3	suggest that the original date be the one that
4	is attached to the entry. And by the way,
5	that's one of the things that we had lost that
6	we asked to be put back on again, is that
7	original date, so that we had these in groups
8	as we have had handled them in the past.
9	And once PER-9 is on the database,
10	then a note summarizing our discussion here
11	today with today's date on it would seem to me
12	to be appropriate.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: Pardon me, Wanda?
14	CHAIR MUNN: Just a note that the
15	Subcommittee discussed these issues today
16	MR. MARSCHKE: Continued to discuss
17	the details
18	CHAIR MUNN: and the conclusion
19	was reached that we would simply, in a Board
20	meeting, ask the Department of Labor whether -
21	- advise the Department of Labor that we

1 it at length and were concerned discussed 2 about the changes in process that had occurred 3 in diagnoses over the last decade, whether that is on their plate as well. 4 That's fine with me. 5 MEMBER LEMEN: 6 CHAIR MUNN: Any other comments or 7 questions about PER-9? 8 (No response.) 9 I have been carrying PER-12 on my 10 list of open items for a number of months 11 without any information. I have not gone back in the transcripts to try to identify exactly 12 13 what this issue was. 14 do you recall why we were Hans, 15 continuing to carry PER-12? I had thought 16 that --17 DR. H. BEHLING: Well, actually, my feeling was that we really had no significant 18 findings regarding PER-12, mainly because the 19 20 OTIB-49, which really forms the basis for it, has been reviewed previously. And I think we 21

pretty much resolved most of the issues there. 1 2 The only outstanding issue that at 3 this point we're facing is the selection of potential cases that have been reconstructed 4 5 under PER-12 for a new audit. I think what we have yet to do, and I think this belongs to 6 7 NIOSH, is to identify the universe from which we choose these 10 cases. I had identified in 8 Section 5 of my report the various groupings 9 10 of cases that we might want to review if there has been reconstruction of doses for them. 11 And they involved -- it is based on the target 12 13 organ and, also, the methodology that was used 14 do the original dose reconstruction, to it done by urinalysis, 15 whether was 16 counts, fecal samples, or air samples. identified a total 17 we different methods by which a 18 revised dose 19 reconstruction would take place and, 20 therefore, identified a minimum of perhaps 10 cases that we might want to audit to see if 21

- the PER-12 has been implemented in accordance
- with the guidance as stated in the PER.
- MR. KATZ: Yes, Hans, this is Ted.
- 4 That's the agenda item for the next Dose
- 5 Reconstruction Subcommittee meeting, to make
- 6 that selection. So DCAS will be serving up
- 7 candidate cases for that for the next Dose
- 8 Reconstruction Subcommittee meeting. That's
- 9 where that will be done.
- DR. H. BEHLING: As far as I'm
- 11 concerned, we're pretty much finished with
- 12 PER-12.
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: I think what you just
- 14 said is tangentially related to the reason I
- 15 thought that we were carrying it, which was
- 16 based on the statement that Steve just made a
- 17 little bit ago. I think we had had a
- 18 discussion about how we were going to place
- 19 the PERs into our database and how we were
- 20 going to track them.
- 21 At the time that we originated this

- discussion, PER-9 and PER-12 were the two that
- 2 had been done. And the question was whether
- 3 they were going to be tracked here or not.
- 4 But that, obviously, has not come to fruition
- 5 yet. We still don't know that, but it's one
- of the things that will arise naturally, I
- think, out of our discussion about how to add.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Right. So, Wanda, 12
- 9 would be tracked because after the Dose
- 10 Reconstruction Committee does its -- after
- 11 SC&A does its review of the cases, and so on,
- 12 they'll come back to here --
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, yes.
- 14 MR. KATZ: -- after they have
- 15 results from that review.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 17 MR. KATZ: So that's why it would
- 18 be tracked, and that's why it makes sense to
- 19 put it in there as an item for tracking.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Is there
- anything else we need to talk about with 9 and

12, with the two PERs? 1 2 (No response.) 3 If not, then we are ahead of our 4 time, thank goodness. We need to be ahead of our time. 5 6 Before we take a break, does anyone 7 have any problem with our moving on to the next item, which is OTIB-49-1 and 2, the tech 8 talk about retained plutonium? 9 Did that ever This is the third time we have had 10 occur? supposed technical discussion that 11 this is supposed to take place offline. 12 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think it 14 relies on Joyce Lipsztein. What's the story with 15 CHAIR MUNN: 16 Joyce, John? Is she back on board or she is still unavailable to us? 17 She is. I did email 18 DR. MAURO: asked if she could join us 19 20 afternoon to cover a number of these issues.

This is one of them. But I haven't heard back

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- from her. So I will be checking my emails as
- the day progresses here and see if, in fact,
- 3 she's going to be able to join us.
- 4 MR. MARSCHKE: I think she's
- 5 planning on joining us. I got an email from
- 6 her asking about Report 44.
- 7 DR. MAURO: Right.
- 8 MR. MARSCHKE: She wanted to get a
- 9 copy of the document. So she may be planning
- on joining us around 3:30 --
- DR. MAURO: Okay.
- 12 MR. MARSCHKE: -- when that is
- 13 scheduled to be discussed.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Then we
- 15 will, for the moment, defer OTIB-49 until we
- have an opportunity to have Dr. Lipsztein on
- 17 board.
- DR. MAURO: Very good.
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: That brings us to
- 20 OTIB-54 and SC&A's reply to NIOSH responses.
- John, do you have the lead on that?

1	DR. MAURO: Yes. Well, Steve, I
2	think you prepared something on all the
3	MR. MARSCHKE: Steve Ostrow is
4	actually the
5	DR. MAURO: A number of them have
6	been resolved, and we have recommendations for
7	closing. I don't have those. I'm not on my
8	computer right now.
9	Steve, I read through that package
10	that you sent through, and it looks like most
11	of the items are closed, but there are a
12	couple that are in progress.
13	CHAIR MUNN: That was sent out on
14	the 20th of October. Does everyone have that
15	Procedures Subcommittee document, email
16	document from that Steve Marschke sent out
17	to us with respect to OTIB-49?
18	DR. MAURO: Fifty-four.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, pardon me. Pardon
20	me.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: When was that sent

- 1 out?
- 2 MR. MARSCHKE: I sent out -- well,
- 3 I don't know where Wanda's --
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, I'm looking at the
- one that came out on 49. I'm sorry. I'm
- 6 confusing the issue.
- 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Yesterday, before I
- 8 left, I sent an email that had, I think, six
- 9 attachments to it.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, yes.
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: And included in one
- of those six attachments was a document called
- 13 "OTIB-54 SC&A Reply," a Word document. This
- 14 was put together by Steve Ostrow, who I think
- is on the phone.
- DR. OSTROW: I'm here.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: And this, basically,
- is Steve's reply. So responses to the NIOSH
- 19 initial responses. I put it up on the screen
- for those of you who are in the room here.
- 21 And, Steve Ostrow, if you want to

- 1 walk through here -- I don't want to steal
- 2 your thunder, but it looks to me, at least,
- 3 the first five that are up on the screen now,
- 4 we agree with the NIOSH responses, and we are
- 5 recommending that the first five issues be
- 6 closed.
- 7 DR. OSTROW: That's correct.
- 8 MR. MARSCHKE: Issues 6 and 7, we
- 9 also -- does anybody want to read through or
- 10 talk about any of the specific first five
- 11 issues or --
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: In view of the fact
- that we only had these responses last night,
- and I, frankly, glanced at them, but did not
- 15 read them, I mean my real question here is
- 16 whether our NIOSH folks have had an
- 17 opportunity to look at them, and if they're
- 18 okay with any of it.
- 19 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, NIOSH is
- 20 basically -- we're just -- for the first seven
- 21 -- we're just agreeing with NIOSH.

1 CHAIR MUNN: You're saying, "Yes, 2 yes, yes" to the first five. 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, the first five. This is John. 4 DR. MAURO: Let me 5 point out that you'll notice that not only do 6 we recommend closing, but we also have our There's a brief paragraph next to 7 rationale. each item with the rationale that we reviewed 8 9 it and, in general, the reasons why we agree. 10 This way, it's all on the record. So, you know, I think what I say is 11 we're recommending. Now if you want to hear a 12 13 little bit more about the rationale, why we 14 agree -- in other words, what happened was NIOSH responded to our concern, provided some 15 16 detail on why they consider the approach that 17 they did use appropriate, and we reviewed it, found favorably in their response. 18 That's sort of all laid out in the matrix 19 20 table that's before you all. 21 I quess we can go through the

- 1 individual items if you would like. See,
- 2 really, we're at a point now where we're
- making a recommendation to the Subcommittee,
- 4 and it's really now a matter for the
- 5 Subcommittee to accept that recommendation.
- 6 And once that's done, of course, Steve could
- 7 make the change in the matrix, the system, to
- 8 close the item.
- 9 But I don't think they're closed
- 10 now. Is that right, Steve? We're waiting --
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: I'm not sure what
- 12 the status is, whether it's open or in
- 13 progress. It's probably either one of those
- 14 two.
- 15 But, again, just looking at the
- data, looking at Steve's file here, the first
- 17 13 of them are either -- we are recommending
- 18 either we close the issue or we change the
- 19 status -- we accept the issue and change the
- 20 status to in abeyance.
- DR. OSTROW: That's correct.

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Are we on 0054? 2 MR. KATZ: Yes. 3 this is MEMBER GRIFFON: Wanda, Mark Griffon. 4 5 Yes, Mark. CHAIR MUNN: 6 MEMBER GRIFFON: I want to say one 7 thing. I'm very happy to see a matrix for 8 this response. But John just said SC&A's rationale is in here, and on most of these 9 10 first five, anyway, I just see accepted or 11 closed. I don't see SC&A's rationale. Am I missing something? 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: Well, of course, they 14 had a rationale. Their original comment was their concern. 15 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, and then the 17 NIOSH response. 18 CHAIR MUNN: NIOSH responded to it. 19 DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. You're 20 right, Mark. MEMBER ZIEMER: -- down there are 21

1	some
2	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I see them
4	now.
5	DR. MAURO: Yes, but I think that
6	it is a matter of saying, okay, here was
7	SC&A's original concern. Then there is some
8	detail there regarding NIOSH's explanation,
9	why they feel it's appropriate. Now, in some
10	cases, it's self-evident. I mean, when you
11	read that, you can see they did address each
12	of our questions item by item.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. And you're
14	accepting NIOSH's response.
15	DR. MAURO: And we accept their
16	explanation.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
18	DR. MAURO: But, in other cases, I
19	think as pointed out just now, there are
20	places where we explored that a little further

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and we talk a little bit more.

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So, I mean,

you could follow it and decide for yourself if 1 you feel there's sufficient information on the 2 3 record to recommend closing. 4 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Thanks. 5 MR. MARSCHKE: I think some of the 6 comments, also, Mark, were not really issues, 7 but they were raising a good point, making a point that we agreed with what was in the 8 Like, if you look at comment number 9 OTIB. 10 two, three, and four, I think, more or less, we agree with what's in the OTIB and we agree 11 with NIOSH, and so on and so forth. 12 And NIOSH 13 comes back and says no response needed. So 14 when we have no response needed from NIOSH, we have, obviously, no rationale. 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: And we did discuss 17 these at considerable length when we had the 18 NIOSH responses. So from my perspective, anything that is accepted, then, by SC&A can 19 20 be closed or moved to in abeyance as shown. Any additional comment from SC&A, I would like 21

- for us to spend some time on, unless someone
- 2 has feelings to the contrary.
- If not, then it looks like we're at
- 4 14?
- 5 MEMBER LEMEN: That's the first
- one, it looks like to me.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Do you want to read
- 8 that to us, Steve?
- 9 MR. MARSCHKE: The issue is reactor
- 10 source term. "SC&A questions averaging the
- 11 source term over the four reactor types to
- 12 produce the default source term in Table E-1
- 13 since it is expected that in most cases the
- 14 dose reconstructor would know which type of
- 15 reactor or reactor fuel produced the
- 16 claimant's exposure."
- 17 CHAIR MUNN: You will recall we
- 18 discussed this at considerable length in
- 19 October.
- Yes, go ahead, Steve.
- 21 MR. MARSCHKE: The NIOSH response

1 is, "The data in Table E-1 are not averaged 2 four the reactors. The across comment 3 pertains to Table E-2." And then goes on to 4 say, "We do not agree that dose reconstructors 5 will know what reactor to select in most 6 The purpose for averaging across the cases. 7 four representative reactors was to create a hypothetical 8 single representative 9 for all sites. The four appropriate 10 representative reactors were selected because 11 they encompass a wider range of reactor types themselves selected to cover a wide range of 12 13 fuel types, enrichments, and burnup." 14 SC&A reply to that The response 15 was, "SC&A agrees with NIOSH's first 16 paragraph. Original comment should have 17 referred to Table E-2." And then more 18 substantially, it "While it is says, convenient to average across the four reactor 19 20 this procedure would not produce 21 bounding exposure. for the Source terms

reactor type that yield the maximum exposure 1 should be used for consistency with NIOSH's 2 3 stated purpose of the OTIB." And, then, in parentheses, "See NIOSH's response to Comment 4 5 No. 23, " closed parentheses. 6 And we are recommending that this 7 status be in progress. Steve shows it as being open, but since we're discussing it, it 8 9 should probably be in progress. 10 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: So you're asking rationale for choosing 12 for the an 13 value as a bounding value, I think is what 14 you're saying? DR. MAURO: Exactly, yes. 15 16 DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow. 17 I just wanted to make the comment, the reason I made this comment, and I repeated 18 this a few times, it's not clear what OTIB-54 19 20 is intended to be. NIOSH states, in their

Comment

to

23,

that

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OTIB-54

"never intended to provide anything more than 1 a favorable overestimate." 2 3 if it's supposed Now to be 4 favorable overestimate, then perhaps they 5 shouldn't average the four reactor types, but 6 they should use the bounding, the highest But it seems little bit inconsistent. 7 Ιf 8 it really is supposed to be an overestimate, this OTIB, I think they should 9 10 use the highest value. 11 MR. MARSCHKE: So let me 12 understand. They list of have а 13 radionuclides, and they have values for each 14 one of the four reactor types. And then what they do is they take the four values, and for 15 16 the default reactor they average those four values? 17 18 DR. OSTROW: That's mУ understanding of what they did. 19 20 MR. MARSCHKE: And what suggesting is, basically, instead of averaging 21

1	them, you look for the maximum of those four
2	types and use that value as the default value?
3	DR. OSTROW: Yes, that's what I'm
4	suggesting, and that would be consistent with
5	the purpose that NIOSH states in comment
6	MR. MARSCHKE: Twenty-three.
7	DR. MAURO: And that philosophy,
8	you know, NIOSH has adopted across the board
9	when there's uncertainties like this, and they
10	deal with with regard to chemical form,
11	particle size. You know, always defaulting to
12	the one that's going to tend to give the
13	benefit of the doubt. So we were surprised
14	that you would go with a new construct which
15	averaged across them, and we would have
16	thought that they would have gone with the
17	same basic philosophy.
18	Well, then, we'll just go with the
19	limiting one, the limiting mix of
20	radionuclides for that reactor type, I mean
21	limiting for that particular person's cancer.

- 1 So we were just surprised that they went with
- 2 a construct that really sort of averaged it
- out. They really haven't done in the past.
- 4 In the past, they usually did go -- NIOSH did
- 5 go with the limiting mix.
- Anyway, so that's what we're
- 7 putting on the table as a way to resolve this
- 8 issue. And certainly, NIOSH, you know, it's
- 9 something that they could consider.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Paul?
- 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: I think we had this
- 12 discussion before because it's not just the
- 13 average. The mixes are different for each of
- 14 the four systems. So the only way you could
- do, I think, what's being described is to take
- the maximum nuclide from one reactor and then
- 17 a different one from a different reactor, and
- 18 you would get a funny mix of maximizing all
- 19 the individual nuclides and putting that
- together. Is that what you're talking about?
- 21 DR. MAURO: No, Paul. Well, I --

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Or are you just 2 saying take the maximum of the four --3 DR. MAURO: Yes. 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: -- mixes? DR. MAURO: Yes. Yes. I remember 5 this. it 6 talked about No. would 7 implausible to have a mix that would represent the worst of each one of those reactors and 8 pick that worst mix. 9 think that if you don't know 10 11 which class of reactors you're dealing with, you pick that class that would be the one that 12 13 would be most bounding. So it would be 14 plausible. That is, if you don't know, you pick the one that could plausibly have been 15 16 the reactor this person was exposed, where he 17 got his exposures from, and the one that would give the mix of beta-gamma emitters in the 18 urine that would result in the limiting dose 19 20 to the organ of concern.

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So it would really be a matter, I

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- 1 guess, of running the four cases and finding
- 2 out which one gives you the highest for --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Well, actually,
- 4 John, it would be running the four cases times
- 5 every target organ.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, well, no, for the
- 7 particular person.
- 8 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, but I mean --
- 9 DR. MAURO: But you could help me
- 10 with this.
- 11 MR. HINNEFELD: -- for the dose
- 12 reconstructor to know what to do --
- DR. MAURO: Yes.
- 14 MR. HINNEFELD: -- I mean you're
- 15 going to have the dose reconstructor run all
- 16 four cases for that particular case or, ahead
- of time, in this document you're going to say,
- 18 for this organ, here's your mixture, or for
- 19 this collection of organs, this is the mixture
- 20 you use.
- DR. MAURO: Yes.

And for this 1 MR. HINNEFELD: 2 collection of organs, you use this mixture. 3 Either for of way, these dose every one 4 reconstructions that use this technique, that 5 means you do four IMBA runs instead of one, or 6 you do four times the number of dose -- you 7 know, target organs you might have one time, and do it that way. 8 9 I mean you could DR. MAURO: Yes. 10 understand our rationale. 11 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I understand the rationale. I'm just trying to figure out 12 13 where we end up. 14 No, I understand. DR. MAURO: Yes. -- what difference 15 MR. HINNEFELD: 16 there is. I don't know if we've ever looked 17 at the difference. Well, but I think our 18 DR. MAURO: rationale is appropriate, given the philosophy 19 20 that we have all agreed to. I also appreciate maybe implementing that rationale, the 21

- 1 mechanics of it, could be burdensome. I'm not
- 2 sure. You know, it sounds like running these
- 3 four cases instead of just one --
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: I can get a paper
- 5 out of this.
- 6 (Laughter.)
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, could I
- 8 comment further? It seems to me, this is sort
- 9 of intuitive, but you not only would have to
- 10 do that for each individual, but what the
- 11 maximum is is going to depend not only on the
- 12 target organ, but some intake times and some
- other parameters. So I don't think you know a
- 14 priori which mix to even use. Do you know
- 15 what I'm saying? We don't even know what the
- 16 maximum is for an individual.
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: No, actually,
- 18 you're probably right because of intake times
- 19 and diagnosis dates. Dose would fit --
- 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: Because you have a funny
- 21 mix of nuclides, you don't know what the

maximum is going to be for a given target 1 2 organ for an individual. 3 MARSCHKE: That's why MR. Ι was thinking I would have kind of gone a different 4 5 way than what John was suggesting. I would 6 have kind of gone with the maximum for each radionuclide, the 7 radionuclide or maximum value, and come up with a default 8 which is a mix from all the different reactor 9 10 Now I don't know what that does to the total dose or if it sends it through the roof 11 or what because I don't know how close they --12 13 DR. MAURO: Well, hold on for a 14 Maybe it's more complicated than I second. have in my mind, and I'm looking at it too 15 16 simply. 17 But, for a moment, let's say we're 18 looking at a person and he has a record of gross beta-gamma analysis of urine samples. 19 20 You know, maybe he had monthly, yearly, or 21 quarterly, or whatever. And you've got the

1 data.

2 But the problem you have is you 3 don't know what mix of radionuclides to use, What did he inhale to get that 4 to assign. 5 mix? And right now, you have a protocol that well, if he worked at this kind of 6 says, 7 reactor, we'll use this mix. If he worked at this kind of reactor, we use this mix. 8 9 all seems pretty straightforward. 10 But now along comes a problem which may be the exception to the rule that you only 11 12 encounter, but rarely you well, say, 13 unfortunately, we really don't know which 14 reactor he was working with, you know, and as a result, we don't know what mix to assign. 15 16 But we know it had to be one of these four 17 categories. It's fair enough, let's say. I guess, why couldn't you just pick 18 that mix that you felt he could have been 19 20 exposed to that really puts an upper bound? And it's really choosing from before. 21

You know, I quess, is there more to 1 2 the problem than that? 3 MR. MARSCHKE: You don't know which 4 of the four is the upper bound. Ιf Ι 5 understand what Stu and Paul are saying, it is 6 that the upper bound depends upon what organ 7 you're looking at. 8 DR. MAURO: Right. 9 MR. MARSCHKE: It also depends upon 10 what inhalation rates, and so on and so forth, 11 that are being utilized. So there's more to it than just looking at -- you can't just tell 12 13 by looking at the four mixes which one is the 14 bounding one. You would have to run 15 DR. MAURO: 16 it four times. Right, you would have to run, 17 for that organ, for this particular scenario, 18 for that person -- now you tell me if this would be burdensome. 19 20 So here we have this person, but, 21 unfortunately, because you don't know which

reactor, you're sort of stuck; you're going to 1 have to run all four, and then see which one 2 3 gives you the highest dose to the organ of So, clearly, it will be four times 4 concern. 5 more work related to running IMBA. 6 seen you've done that 7 So I guess I wasn't thinking that this would be unusually burdensome as compared to 8 9 the kinds of things you were doing already in 10 order to optimize or place an upper bound on worker doses. 11 But is it more than that, than just 12 13 running it four times? 14 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think, no matter how we end up with this, I don't know 15 16 how it's doable unless we have a preset almost 17 list of intake and dose regimes per whatever 18 mixture we choose, whether it's an average, or do it for the four. 19 whether it's one, 20 Because I don't think we could have the dose reconstructor run the IMBA runs every time, 21

1 if even we had an agreed-upon set of 2 radionuclides, because **IMBA** by you run 3 radionuclide. So, you do the cesium-137, the then, you do the strontium-90 4 intake, and, 5 intake, and, then, you do the iron-59 intake, 6 or whatever. 7 So, if you had a dose reconstructor and 8 say, okay, we're going to these reconstructions so that each time the 9 10 reconstructor does dose reconstruction, а 11 they're actually going to run IMBA for that 12 reconstruction, they're already Ι 13 haven't looked at the table for how many 14 nuclides are here, but I know it's a list. DR. MAURO: 15 Yes. 16 MR. HINNEFELD: You'll have to run 17 IMBA that many times if you have an agreedupon set of intake values. 18 So, to be workable, this kind of 19 20 has to be precalculated, predispositioned, so 21 that the dose reconstructor make the can

1 selections that are relevant for that case in 2 terms of exposure time, amount of exposure 3 based on the bioassay data, dates of exposure, of diagnosis, 4 and dates and the specific 5 cancer. So, they can make the entries based on that information that is specific to that 6 7 case and use this pregenerative whatever calculational method that you're going to have 8 to do it. So, I think, I mean, you would have 9 10 to have four of those precalculated workbooks each time. 11 really 12 Ι don't know. Ι can't 13 commit to too much. I mean we can certainly 14 take this back to the people at ORAU who have far more knowledge about dose reconstruction 15 16 than I do and workings, and what would work in 17 terms of producing dose reconstructions than I 18 do. Well, the only reason 19 DR. MAURO: 20 saying what saying is I'm I'm that, apparently, doing it for one kind of reactor, 21

1 for that complete mix that's there for that 2 reactor, No. 1, you do, and you're fine with 3 that. And I guess I just simply thought, well, if you could do it one time, every time 4 5 you have to do, you have to pick one of these 6 reactors and do it. And I don't know how you 7 actually exercise that. what we're saying is, well, 8 9 unfortunately, when you have 10 unknown, you might have to do that, but not one time, but four times. 11 MR. HINNEFELD: 12 Yes. 13 DR. MAURO: And it may turn out 14 that it is very burdensome. All we could do is say that we think the logic that we're 15 16 bringing to the table regarding being 17 claimant-favorable is consistent with 18 general philosophy, and the averaging approach appears to break that philosophy. 19 That's all. 20 There's a way to skin that cat, to make sure that you're being claimant-favorable 21

- that's simpler than another way to come to it.
- Or, if you could say that, no, using the
- 3 average thing, however you approached it or
- 4 were tweaking that a bit, there may be a way
- 5 to cover it.
- 6 All we're really looking for is
- 7 some assurance that, when you have the
- 8 situation arise when you don't know which
- 9 reactor it is, the degree of confidence that
- 10 you are not underestimating the guy's dose.
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, Paul?
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I have an
- 13 additional question here. Maybe it was
- 14 discussed before, but it seems to me that
- 15 there were already some claimant-favorable
- 16 assumptions built into each of the four models
- 17 to start with dealing with perhaps enrichment
- 18 and the length of the time the reactor was
- 19 operated, and some burnup things, and that
- 20 kind of thing.
- 21 I don't really remember off the top

1 Ι think, of mγ head. but John, you're 2 struggling a little bit with the idea that 3 assigning what's identified we're as an 4 average dose here. 5 DR. MAURO: Yes. 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: And maybe we need 7 to go back and get some clarity on that to help us come to closure. But I believe that 8 9 there were some claimant-favorable assumptions 10 made. Because you can't take each individual, 11 Ι don't think, and figure out how many 12 operating days that reactor had, what the 13 inventory was, and all of those parameters. 14 So, there's some practical issues there. But you can make claimant-favorable 15 16 assumptions about each of the models and, 17 okay, and we're averaging these then, say, 18 claimant-favorable assumptions. Do you 19 understand what I'm saying? 20 DR. MAURO: Yes. No, and I'm fine

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with that.

if 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's what's happening. 2 3 DR. MAURO: Yes. 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: But maybe some 5 clarity on that. I'm just a little fuzzy in my mind. 6 7 DR. MAURO: One more dimension to this. 8 Ιt turn out that the simple may 9 solution is to have a single mix that you use 10 universally that would apply all to 11 circumstances that you feel would be bounding and plausible for every worker. 12 13 In other words, I'm not one looking 14 for more work that has to be done to do these dose reconstructions. If it turns out what 15 16 you're saying, Paul, is basically built into 17 four are a lot of claimant-favorable assumptions in a way that you feel confident 18 for individual 19 that the reactors you're 20 bounding. 21 There another may be even

simplifying step. Just pick a single mix that 1 2 bounding. you always have is Now these 3 questions about plausibility. But that might be the solution. 4 5 Or, as you point out, it may turn built 6 t.hat. into the four are enough 7 conservatism that, even if you go with an 8 averaging-type approach -we'll call it 9 averaging approach; if I'm not sure 10 exactly averaging -- that the outcome of that, 11 a case could be made it would be limiting for 12 this person because of the inherent carryover 13 of conservatisms. 14 I mean we're fine with that, but we haven't heard that, but 15 that may be 16 resolution. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Well, that was underlying tenet of what we had discussed when 18 we went over this at considerable length last 19 time --20

# DR. MAURO:

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Right.

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1	CHAIR MUNN: Was that the amount of
2	conservatism already built in was, as I
3	recall, creating some concern as to whether or
4	not we were staying inside the plausibility
5	limits.
6	The question that comes to my mind,
7	and perhaps I'm missing something really key
8	here, is why there is so much angst over what
9	type of reactor was involved with this
10	individual's exposure. These reactors, their
11	presence and their location is well-known.
12	It's difficult for me to understand why this
13	is such a large problem for us if we have work
14	records for the individuals involved.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, you see, we
16	won't necessarily know someone who works at
17	Idaho Falls, for instance, what his entire
18	history of exposure to various reactors was.
19	CHAIR MUNN: That's true. However,
20	the reactor types that we're choosing are more
21	than adequate for the types at Idaho Falls.

Yes, but, I mean, 1 MR. HINNEFELD: 2 how would we select? I mean in certain years 3 maybe he worked at ATR, in certain years he worked -- I can't remember what -- the boiler, 4 5 or certain years he worked at EBR-II. And we 6 don't know what years, but he worked there, 7 say, during the years that these various reactors ran. We don't know what years he was 8 at what reactor. 9 10 And so, how do we, in terms of 11 putting а temporal thing his dose on reconstruction, which one of 12 those fission, 13 nuclide mixtures do we use? 14 CHAIR MUNN: Ι understand what you're saying, and I also understand what Paul 15 16 saying earlier. Power factors in any 17 given year, exposures, the proximity to the reactor itself, the amount of shielding that 18 19 was being used for one or other 20 experiments that was going on, all of those 21 factors go into it.

So, the real question as it appears 1 2 to be on the table right now is the one I just 3 stated just a moment ago, which is, can we agree that this mix of reactors is not only 4 reasonable, but falls within the limits of 5 6 plausibility, since there isn't much of question about whether or not there's going to 7 be an underestimate here? 8 Is that correct, 9 John? We're not arguing --10 DR. MAURO: I would say, if that 11 case can be made, we haven't heard that. That 12 is, the mix that was set as the default one, 13 when you don't know the reactor, a case could 14 made that embedded in that be is enough 15 conservatism, that there's а level of 16 assurance that you're not going to underestimate the dose. 17 18 that's all we're really mean looking for. It wasn't that complicated in 19 20 terms of looking at the problem. It's simply the solution sounds like it's complicated, but 21

the problem is just some level of assurance 1 2 that we're going to a process right now that 3 gives everyone confidence that, by going to this default mix for the circumstance when you 4 5 don't know, like you said, at Idaho Falls 6 would be an example, INL, you may not know 7 which reactor. And I'm not even sure if it makes 8 not much difference when you go from reactor 9 10 to reactor, the mix is that much different. 11 I'm just presuming they are because you did develop four different mixes. 12 13 But if a case could be made that 14 this fifth mix, the fourth mix, is probably inherently conservative, that would do the 15 16 trick. 17 MR. BURNS: This is Bob Burns. I would add that the statement John 18 just made, I think it's fair to say, was our 19 20 philosophy when we compiled the document, that there was so much, I'll say, conservatism, for 21

1 lack of a better word, or favorability perhaps 2 may be better, in the reactors individually, 3 that the operational simplicity we achieve by averaging, we were still confident we weren't 4 5 underestimating anyone's dose. 6 CHAIR MUNN: Can we agree that at 7 this point what needs to happen is we need to have a response from NIOSH to SC&A's statement 8 9 here, essentially saying what you just said, 10 Bob, that we're okay here? So that SC&A can 11 see that in writing. Will that resolve our 12 momentary problem here? 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I think the 14 action is ours, is a NIOSH/ORAU team response to this comment from SC&A. 15 Rather 16 than just restating the fact, some sort of evidence that --17 18 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Illustrate 19 MR. KATZ: the 20 conservatism with some sort --MR. HINNEFELD: Give evidence that 21

- there are sufficient conservatisms here, that
- we're not underestimating anybody's dose.
- 3 MS. BRACKETT: This is Liz
- 4 Brackett.
- I would just point out that Section
- 6 6.3 of OTIB-54 is titled, "Verification that
- 7 Default Source Terms Do Not Underestimate
- 8 Dose."
- 9 MR. HINNEFELD: Somebody read the
- 10 actual document.
- 11 (Laughter.)
- 12 MS. BRACKETT: And so, I believe
- 13 it's documented in here, and it gives
- 14 approximate factors by conservatism. And
- maybe that would address the issue.
- DR. MAURO: Very good, Liz. I
- 17 think you just caught us.
- 18 (Laughter.)
- 19 MR. BURNS: I would add to that
- 20 there was a comment on that section that is
- 21 still outstanding. I mean I agree with Liz.

- 1 That was the intent in putting that
- 2 information in the OTIB, but SC&A had raised
- 3 some additional questions about that section
- 4 that we're in the process of addressing.
- 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Well, it
- 6 sounds like we're working on what needs to be
- 7 worked on.
- DR. ULSH: Well, there's several
- 9 more findings here.
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
- 11 DR. ULSH: I think what Bob is
- 12 saying is some of those findings would have to
- 13 relate to that.
- 14 MR. HINNEFELD: So, what he's
- 15 saying is what we're doing will lend us -- you
- 16 know, we're essentially going to provide what
- we would provide for this anyway.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Let's,
- 19 then, for the moment, assume that the status
- of No. 14 is going to be response due from
- 21 NIOSH.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that 14 or
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, it's 14.
3	DR. ULSH: So, the status is open
4	then?
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: In progress.
7	CHAIR MUNN: It's in progress.
8	DR. ULSH: In progress?
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Actually, it does
10	come up on the database, and the first 13
11	we're showing, basically, they are well,
12	most of them we're showing as being closed or
13	in progress, or I mean showing as closed or
14	being in abeyance, I should say. So, the only
15	one that we need to change, I guess, Steve, is
16	issue number 9. The last time we talked about
17	it, we said, basically, SC&A needs to go back
18	and look at it. I guess you have looked at
19	it, and now you're saying that one also can
20	be
21	MR. KATZ: But can I ask about this

- 1 status? You said the action is DCAS, but they
- just said 6.3 illustrates the conservatisms.
- 3 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Bob said
- 4 there are other comments later on --
- 5 MR. KATZ: Right, but those are --
- 6 MR. HINNEFELD: That relate to
- 7 that.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Right.
- 9 MR. HINNEFELD: So, we can provide
- 10 it, something here.
- MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 12 MR. BURNS: Yes, it's Comment 16,
- 13 specifically.
- MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Good.
- MR. KATZ: But it seems to me that
- 17 SC&A needs to review again 6.3, then, to see
- 18 if that puts to bed, with the exception of
- 19 this other comment -- it's the issue of
- 20 conservatisms.
- MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

With any luck at all, 1 CHAIR MUNN: 2 all it will take is a memo from NIOSH saying 3 this is covered in 6.3. Right. All I'm saying 4 MR. KATZ: is that, rather than await a memo from NIOSH 5 saying look at 6.3, except for this other 6 7 item, SC&A can look at 6.3 now and come to the table, agreeing or not agreeing with --8 I certainly have no 9 CHAIR MUNN: 10 objection to them looking at it right now and agreeing that it's okay. 11 12 (Laughter.) MR. KATZ: 13 I don't mean now at the 14 table while we're sitting here. I just mean it doesn't need to await a NIOSH response, it 15 16 seems. DR. MAURO: 17 Yes, the way I see it, this will be NIOSH recommending something. 18 SC&A, take a look at 6.3. See if, in fact, it 19 20 resolves most of your concerns. There's still, I quess, a question 21

- on the table related -- I don't know what
- 2 number it is -- related to 6.3. I'd like to
- 3 hear what that is. You know, what is the
- 4 nuance with regard to 6.3 that maybe we still
- 5 need a little bit more evidence to be
- 6 expounded?
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
- B DR. MAURO: So, maybe that's where
- 9 we should be right now, just to talk about
- 10 that issue.
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So, I'm going
- 12 to record the current action is SC&A's going
- 13 to look at the OTIB to verify that that has is
- 14 covered in the document.
- 15 MEMBER LEMEN: That's 6.3.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: It's 6.3, correct.
- 17 MEMBER LEMEN: That's for No. 14.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: That's No. 14.
- Now the next item, which I don't
- 20 have up, 15.
- 21 MR. MARSCHKE: Fifteen is basically

It's a reactor -- we can read the finding. 1 2 source term finding. "Some radionuclides were 3 not released in significant quantities for all 4 four reactor types. The average source term for those radionuclides as listed in Table E-2 5 6 (default source terms) underestimates 7 value given in Table E-1, Simplified Source Terms." 8 9 And the NIOSH response was to see 10 Comment 14, and the SC&A response or reply 11 was, basically, keep it in progress, just like Comment 14. So, basically, 15 tracks 14. 12 13 MEMBER LEMEN: Fifteen what? 14 Fifteen, the comment MR. MARSCHKE: 15 would follow 15 and the response to the 16 response and the resolution to 14. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So, we'll just include 15 in our --18 So, is the action still 19 DR. ULSH: 20 the same then? For 14, SC&A is looking at Should we put that, also, as the 21 Section 6.3.

status on 15 in terms of the action item? 1 Is 2 that what you're saying? 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: On 14, ORAU still 5 writing a response. ORAU's writing 6 response on 14. 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, both NIOSH and 8 SC&A have response for 14, is а my understanding. 9 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. 11 LEMEN: So, coming MEMBER we're 12 back to those at a later Board meeting? 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 14 MEMBER LEMEN: Or а later Subcommittee meeting? 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: Next time we'll do 14 17 and 15 --18 MEMBER LEMEN: Got you. 19 CHAIR MUNN: And 16. 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Sixteen, at the last

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meeting we had it as in progress. And as per

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- 1 Steve Ostrow's review of the NIOSH response,
- we are recommending a change to in abeyance.
- 3 Do you want me to read the finding?
- 4 MEMBER GRIFFON: Steve, this is
- 5 Mark Griffon.
- 6 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.
- 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: On No. 16, I'm
- 8 unclear why that would be in abeyance. The
- 9 NIOSH response says they're in the process of
- 10 establishing appropriate methods to assess the
- 11 sources of uncertainty. It doesn't sound like
- it's just a simple thing of, yes, we'll add
- 13 this language. Am I misunderstanding that?
- 14 It doesn't seem like a simple change to the
- 15 procedure. It seems like a little more than
- that. How do we know that we're in agreement
- 17 with what they're going to come up with for
- 18 addressing the uncertainty?
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I think you're
- 20 right, Mark. I think in progress should be --
- 21 MR. MARSCHKE: It should remain in

- 1 progress. I would agree.
- 2 Steve Ostrow, do you want to say
- 3 anything?
- DR. OSTROW: No. I'm just having
- 5 sort of a mental lapse of why I put down in
- 6 abeyance. It should be in progress.
- 7 MR. MARSCHKE: In progress. Good
- 8 catch, Mark.
- 9 DR. MAURO: So, this is John.
- 10 Just to make it clear, it sounds
- 11 like we're still talking about the same
- 12 subject. In other words, even though we have
- 13 these different items -- they're all really
- the same, and what it is is SC&A go back, take
- 15 another look at 6.3; see if, in fact, it
- 16 provides a pretty compelling argument.
- 17 Meanwhile, it sounds like NIOSH,
- 18 they're still looking at it, at some of the
- 19 assumptions, and you're putting some material
- together that will enrich your case in 6.3.
- 21 And when we both finish doing what

- we're doing, we'll be in a position to close
- 2 all these out.
- 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Right. Yes, because
- 4 it does look like we have read 6.3, and we
- 5 don't agree with the conclusion that the
- 6 default source term produces an upper bound.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Are we at 17?
- 8 MR. MARSCHKE: Now 17, 18, 19 --
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: Do not have anything
- 10 new?
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: We're probably are
- 12 going to want to wait until maybe Joyce gets
- on the phone this afternoon.
- If I'm not incorrect, Steve, you've
- 15 left these blank because you feel that you
- 16 want to get Joyce's input?
- DR. OSTROW: Yes, that's true.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: Well, 17's in
- 19 progress.
- 20 MR. MARSCHKE: On the database,
- it's showing as being, yes --

1	(	CHAIR MUNN: Eighteen is closed.
2	1	MR. MARSCHKE: Eighteen is closed?
3	(	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. And 19's in
4	progress.	
5	1	MEMBER LEMEN: Where do you see 18
6	is closed?	I don't see that.
7	1	MR. HINNEFELD: It's on the
8	database.	
9	1	MR. MARSCHKE: On the database
10	itself.	
11	(	CHAIR MUNN: On the database.
12	1	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. We've got two
13	documents go	oing.
14	1	MR. MARSCHKE: We've got two
15	documents go	oing.
16	(	CHAIR MUNN: Nineteen is in
17	progress.	
18		Twenty's in progress.
19		Twenty-one, in progress.
20		Twenty-two, in abeyance.
21	1	MEMBER LEMEN: I thought 21 20

- 1 says in abeyance on this one.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Wanda, Steve has
- 3 basically got an update on the recommendation
- 4 for 20 from what it was at the last time.
- 5 CHAIR MUNN: Excellent.
- 6 MEMBER LEMEN: So, it's not in
- 7 abeyance.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, 20 is --
- 9 DR. ULSH: We're jumping around a
- 10 bit.
- I don't know what the status is,
- the current status is for 17.
- MR. MARSCHKE: The current status
- 14 for 17, the current status is 17 is in
- progress; 18 is closed; 19 is in progress.
- DR. ULSH: Okay. Thanks.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: Twenty is in
- 18 progress.
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: We have something new
- 20 on 20.
- 21 MR. MARSCHKE: Seventeen, 18, and

19, we don't have anything new on. Twenty is 1 2 in but do have progress, we а new 3 recommendation from Steve in response to the 4 NIOSH response. 5 And, basically, if you want me to 6 read it, Wanda? 7 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, please. The comment has to 8 MR. MARSCHKE: do with the urinalysis. "SC&A 9 10 reproduce the percentages listed in Table G-1 to G-4 following the procedure described by 11 NIOSH, with the values listed for strontium-90 12 13 presenting the greatest difference. On the other hand, Table 7-1, values for strontium-90 14 were reproduced using SC&A-derived values, but 15 16 not using Table G-2 values." 17 The NIOSH response was, "We, too, noted the issues with the attachment G data, 18 and a revision is in progress to correct it. 19 20 This will also affect the values in Table 7-2.

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In addition, some of the IRF values used will

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also be revised." 1 And the SC&A reply was, "Accepted. 2 3 make indicated changes NIOSH to in next revision." 4 5 And the recommended status change 6 is in abeyance. 7 CHAIR MUNN: Any problem with that? 8 (No response.) 9 Let's accept in abeyance and change 10 it? 11 MEMBER LEMEN: And change it? Ι 12 thought it was in abeyance. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, we have to accept it --14 15 MEMBER LEMEN: On that one? So, 16 we're changing it on the big chart? 17 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, uh-hum, from in 18 progress to in abeyance. No. 22 or 21. 19 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Twenty one, the 21 status was in progress. Steve has looked at

- it since the last meeting, and he has accepted
- 2 the NIOSH response and recommends it being
- 3 changed to closed.
- 4 The comment is regarding the
- 5 urinalysis. "The radionuclides listed in
- 6 Tables G-1 to G-4 are the ones taken from
- 7 Table D-1. And the simplifications introduced
- 8 in Tables E-1 and E-2 were not used."
- 9 The NIOSH response was, "That is
- 10 correct. The simplified source terms given in
- 11 attachment E are the basis for Tables 7-3 and
- 12 7-4. Attachment G in Tables 7-1 and 7-2 are
- 13 based on the nuclide mix given in Table D-1."
- 14 And as I said before, SC&A has
- 15 accepted that response and recommends that
- 16 this issue be closed.
- 17 CHAIR MUNN: Any objection to
- 18 closing this issue?
- 19 (No response.)
- 20 Done.
- 21 MR. KATZ: I just have a process

question about we went through a number of 1 2 items that in progress, but there's are 3 nothing new to report. So, we just whizzed by But my process question is, do we need 4 5 to sort of question as to what's going on or when something is going to be delivered on 6 7 these in progress items? Or do we just sort of flip through them and ignore them? 8 Well, I don't know 9 MR. HINNEFELD: 10 that I'll be able to give you a date on this 11 or a --12 MR. KATZ: Okay. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Schedule today. Ι 14 mean most of these in progress things, since Steve Ostrow has commented on and said your 15 16 initial response wasn't convincing, 17 essentially, those are back in our court. today I just don't know --18 19 MR. KATZ: Okay. 20 That I can provide MR. HINNEFELD: a schedule. 21

1	DR. MAURO: This is John.
2	I was thinking the same thing in
3	terms of, who has the action? When it's in
4	progress and it's blank I remember reading
5	it; I don't have it in front of me right
6	now I wasn't quite sure who has the ball
7	right now. Is it the onus on SC&A to make a
8	case of what the problem is or
9	CHAIR MUNN: No. No, whenever a
10	case is in progress, it means we have agreed
11	on what needs to be we have discussed what
12	is being done; NIOSH is addressing it.
13	DR. MAURO: Okay. So, that
14	means
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, actually,
16	it's the person who most recently provided
17	input to the discussion is off the hook until
18	the other party provides it.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: So, in this case,
21	for these, since SC&A most recently provided

- the input to the discussion, that puts us on
- the hook.
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: There's the one
- 5 exception of 14 we're going to look at that
- 6 16.3 to see if it helps.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Right.
- B DR. MAURO: Okay. Got it. Good.
- 9 Thank you.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Item 22.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Item 22.
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: The Subcommittee
- 13 revised to in abeyance. There is no change
- 14 there, is there?
- 15 MR. MARSCHKE: I don't think so.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: And 23.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: Twenty-three --
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: There's a new comment
- 19 from SC&A. I think all we need to do, I think
- 20 we have the two preceding comments. We need
- to read SC&A's response to NIOSH's response.

SC&A now says -- would you like to 1 read that, Steve? 2 3 "NIOSH's statements MR. MARSCHKE: 4 hear that OTIB-54 was never intended to 5 provide anything than favorable more а overestimate and that doses should be assigned 6 7 as upper bounds are not reflected in the text For example, one would expect 8 in the OTIB. this interpretation would 9 appear 10 Sections 2, (Purpose), and 3, (Scope). 11 Further discussion is required to clarify that the OTIB should and should not" -- excuse me 12 13 -- "Further discussion is required to clarify what the OTIB should and should not be used 14 SC&A recommends that the issue remain in 15 16 progress." 17 CHAIR MUNN: Any argument about The ball is in the NIOSH court. 18 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that's 20 relatively clear. 21 CHAIR MUNN: Okay.

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And I think the same 1 MR. MARSCHKE: 2 is true for issues 24 and 25 and 26. 3 There's nothing new CHAIR MUNN: 4 from SC&A. Just they remain open, in 5 progress. 6 MR. MARSCHKE: For the same reason 7 that 23 remains open and in progress. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. Right. Okay. 9 So, 24, 25, 26, which brings us to the end of 10 OTIB-54. 11 else have Does anyone any 12 commentary or any argument they want to make 13 with respect to what we just did with 54? 14 All the remainder MEMBER LEMEN: will stay in progress? 15 Is that what you're 16 saying? 17 CHAIR MUNN: Correct. 18 MR. MARSCHKE: And we're going to come back this afternoon and revisit 17, 18, 19 20 and 19, when Joyce is on the phone perhaps. 21 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

- 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, 18 we already
- 2 said was closed.
- 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. Seventeen and
- 4 19. I'm sorry.
- 5 DR. MAURO: Steve, one of the
- 6 things that I always appreciated before when
- 7 we were running the software is being able to
- 8 update, you know, how many did we close. Now
- 9 what did we accomplish? It sounds like we did
- 10 a lot on 54.
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: We did.
- 12 DR. MAURO: Are you able to do
- 13 those kinds of runs again or --
- MR. MARSCHKE: No.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, okay.
- 16 MR. MARSCHKE: That's one of the
- 17 capabilities we lost since last October.
- 18 DR. MAURO: Okay. But it sounds
- 19 like, it was 26 issues, and it sounds like a
- 20 bunch of them have been either put in abeyance
- or closed. So, I mean, there's some good news

- 1 here.
- 2 MR. MARSCHKE: Some of them had
- 3 already been put in abeyance and closed.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, they were already
- 5 there? Okay. Never mind.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, NIOSH loaded us
- 7 up with responses last time.
- B DR. MAURO: Okay.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: So, thank you all, and
- 10 we need a break. Fifteen minutes max, which
- 11 puts us back here at 11:20.
- 12 MR. KATZ: Okay. Folks, I'm just
- 13 putting the phone on mute.
- 14 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
- 15 matter went off the record at 11:03 a.m. and
- 16 resumed at 11:22 a.m.)
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay, we're back
- 18 together.
- 19 Folks on the phone, do we have you,
- 20 too?
- Okay, Wanda?

The next item we have 1 CHAIR MUNN: 2 on our agenda is the OTIB-13 issues. 3 DR. ULSH: It's OCAS-TIB-13. I'm 4 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, sorry, 5 OCAS-TIB-13. I'm sorry. 6 MR. MARSCHKE: Since t.he last. 7 meeting, Ι believe NIOSH has revised or OCAS-TIB-13 has been revised. I can find out. 8 9 I know --10 GRIFFON: Steve, this is MEMBER 11 Mark Griffon. I'm sorry to interrupt. 12 Was there a handout that you sent? 13 MR. MARSCHKE: I'm getting to that, 14 Mark. Okay. 15 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. 16 Sorry. 17 MR. MARSCHKE: And SC&A has looked at the revised TIB-13, and we have made some 18 comments and recommendations on the revision. 19 20 And yesterday, part of that email,

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six files, one of

out

21

files

the

included called OCAS-TIB-13SC&AREPLY.DOC, and 1 2 includes the history of the OCAS-TIB-13 3 comments up through Comment No. 5 or 6, up through Comment No. 6. 4 5 And Bob Anigstein was the one at 6 SC&A who looked over the revised OTIB, not 7 OTIB, TIB-13, and evaluated the resolution of the SC&A comments. 8 9 And, Bob, are you on the phone? 10 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I am. 11 MR. MARSCHKE: And so, do you want to discuss the results of your review? 12 13 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Well, the Sure. first 14 the comments, two comments were editorial 15 basically and we accepted the 16 changes. In other words, we had comments on 17 how the -- I'm sure everybody here knows we 18 have a set procedure which we follow when reviewing the various TIBs and OTIBs, and we 19 look at things like: 20 is it well-written; is it well-organized, is it understandable? 21

So, we had some editorial comments, 1 2 and those were resolved. The revised TIB is 3 much more sort of longer. It's clearer. Ιt has diagrams and illustrations. 4 So, those 5 were adequately answered. 6 However, still have the we 7 technical comments. 8 MR. MARSCHKE: Can I stop you for a minute, Bob? 9 10 So, I mean, Wanda, on Issue No. 1 2, 11 and Issue No. SC&A is recommending the 12 status be changed from in abeyance to closed. 13 CHAIR MUNN: Is there any objection 14 to closing those two? 15 (No response.) 16 If not, done. No. 1, closed; Issue 2, closed. 17 18 Now Bob is talking about No. 3, right? 19 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Correct. 21 CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Go ahead,

1	Bob.
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes. Well, No. 3
3	is our position, or at least my position, is
4	that any analysis should be reproducible.
5	Enough information should be given that
6	another knowledgeable person with the right
7	tools can reproduce the results.
8	And we were still not given enough
9	information, at least not in print form. We
10	were given privately we communicated back
11	in 2007. Greg Macievic did give us some more
12	information as to the parameters that he was
13	using. But it was still not quite adequate.
14	Okay. The issue, or at least one
15	of the issues we raised was, in Issue 3, in
16	response to Issue 3, that the wrong photon
17	spectrum was used. There was the decay scheme
18	of uranium-238 was not correctly interpreted.
19	Subsequent to this, I did some MCNP
20	runs myself, actually, yesterday evening. And

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it turns that the ratio that we found of the

21

- dose to the torso and the dose to the lapel,
- 2 to the film badge, in fact, was not affected
- 3 by changing the spectrum at least to what is
- 4 the correct spectrum that was used. The
- 5 difference was within the statistics.
- 6 So, that comment in this particular
- 7 instance does not change the result. We still
- 8 feel that, for appearance's sake, which should
- 9 be the scientifically-correct, physics,
- 10 nuclear physics should be incorporated. But
- we don't consider this a serious issue.
- 12 MR. MARSCHKE: What do we recommend
- 13 the status change, basically, Bob, at this
- 14 point on this? I'm confused.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Indeed. Well, the
- geometry, the given information, the material,
- 17 the source materials, okay -- no, I would say
- 18 it's resolved. I would accept it as closed.
- 19 MR. MARSCHKE: So, we're
- 20 recommending --
- 21 CHAIR MUNN: So, you'll have to

excuse the Chair. I seem to be reading an 1 2 entirely different finding. That's because 3 this entirely incorrect has to gone an That makes it rather difficult. 4 procedure. 5 I'll have to try again. Well, while you're 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: 7 looking, could I ask, just for clarification? Bob, this is Ziemer. 8 9 You were somewhat concerned about 10 the location of the film badge on this one, 11 and the geometry? 12 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, that, too. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: But did you 14 ascertain, then, that in the final analysis, that wouldn't affect the results very much? 15 16 DR. ANIGSTEIN: No. No. Perhaps 17 that's more an issue -- I think I'm getting a little on the question of which issue -- the 18 Issue 3 was that they did not give, they did 19 not specify how they did it. 20 So, there are 21 diagrams that accompanied the revised

procedure which do, in fact, specify. 1 You can calculate even. You know, it gives enough 2 3 information there that you can do a little geometry, apply a little trigonometry, and any 4 5 missing parameter be easily can very That could be accommodated. 6 calculated. 7 So, the first three are matters of 8 presentation. It doesn't mean we agree with 9 the results. It just means that we accept the 10 fact that, yes, they were clearly presented and that the fact that the spectrum is not 11 12 presented, though it privately even was 13 communicated to us, is not presented does not 14 constitute a problem because it does not really -- in fact, it does affect the results. 15 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I'm looking 17 at the statement that -- I thought this was 18 the bottom line. It said, "We do not agree 19 with the above NIOSH statement that the 20 correction is dependent only on geometry." 21 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, exactly.

Is that still an 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 issue or, when you say you recommend closing 3 this --4 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I went back 5 and did a reanalysis using exactly the same 6 geometry. And before, we had done two sets of 7 analyses. We had done one analysis to attempt reproduce the Attila results. 8 In our 9 writeup -- it's not in this summary, but in 10 big document, where all the TIBs reviewed -- we have a table. 11 This is Section 2.7 that discusses TIB-13. 12 So, we have a 13 Table 2.7.2 where we ran the MCNP using the 14 same spectrum, the same photon spectrum that NIOSH had used. And we get a very different 15 16 result than the Attila result that is 17 published here. 18 Then, we went and did it the way we thought it really should be done, and we have 19 20 another table at 2.7.3 where give we The only thing I did subsequent to 21 results.

1 that was I went back and I basically redid what is Table 2.7 -- I redid the -- we first 2 3 replicated the Attila results. We're trying to replicate the Attila results 4 using the 5 geometry that we understood to be the case, 6 using the photon spectrum furnished by NIOSH. 7 So, I redid it leaving everything the same, but changing the photon spectrum to what we 8 9 believe is the correct uranium spectrum. 10 And it turns out that there is no significant difference in the ratio. 11 There is the absolute dose rate, but if you take the 12 13 ratio of the dose at the torso, at the nearest 14 point to the ingot at the surface, that's the dose that the film badge would register if it 15 16 had been in that position. It's the Hp10 17 dose, the Hp10 comma 0. No angular 18 dependence, but just the dose. The Hp10 is 19 simply the dose to the ICRU slab at 10 20 millimeters below the surface, which is what 21 the film badge at least is supposed to be

calibrated to. 1 2 then, we did the same thing 3 with the film badge at the lapel, and we got the ratio for the ingot of 7.6; whereas, the 4 5 Attila results reported by NIOSH were 2.125. 6 So, to see whether the energy of 7 the photons played a role, I redid that using, simply taking exactly the same input file, but 8 9 taking out the NIOSH spectrum and putting in 10 our own spectrum, which is based on what we 11 believe is the correct nuclear physics. And we got essentially the same, the same ratio, 12 13 not the same doses absolute, but the ratio of 14 7.6 plus/minus statistical error. So, I wrote that comment, and I now 15 wish to correct it. The correction I wouldn't 16 17 say is dependent only on geometry, but at least changing the spectrum from the incorrect 18 mix of isotopes to a corrected mix of isotopes 19 20 does not change the results in this instance.

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Okay.

MEMBER ZIEMER:

21

Thank you.

1	MR. MARSCHKE: So, we owe the
2	Subcommittee a revised reply to this Issue 3?
3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Correct. Correct.
4	DR. MAURO: And your
5	recommendation, given that given the new
6	words, language, is to close the issue? In
7	other words, in the end, I understand Issue 3,
8	you're comfortable that we could either
9	withdraw or close the issue, that this matter
10	of the spectrum really wasn't important?
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, that's what I
12	heard.
13	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Let me just go back
14	to the original statement.
15	DR. MAURO: Yes.
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: The original
17	statement in our original report, the October
18	report which has review objective 1.3 "The
19	TIB is not clear on the methodology and
20	parameters assumed in the NIOSH Atilla
21	calculation." Important parameters, geometry,

1 height were not included; source geometry were 2 not included. And more exact input parameters 3 were obtained in private communication. 4 So, it is now clear that the 5 in the revised TIB. parameters are And, really, this issue did not deal with whether 6 7 this photon spectrum is correct or not. 8 wrote that in in this summary because the 9 it said response to the photon spectrum 10 doesn't So, the matter. issue sort 11 expanded perhaps where it wasn't supposed to 12 go. 13 DR. MAURO: Yes, Bob, right now I'm 14 looking at Steve's email that he sent out, and I'm looking at TIB-13, No. 3. 15 DR. ANIGSTEIN: 16 I know. 17 DR. MAURO: Okay. Good. 18 DR. ANIGSTEIN: But that's not what I'm talking about. 19 What happened here was

statement is not really part

that this is a mixture of mixing the issues.

This

20

21

of,

- discussion of the correct spectrum is really
- 2 not part of Issue 3.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, okay.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Issue 3 was only,
- 5 Review Objective 1.3 was really whether there
- 6 was enough detail given in the TIB.
- 7 DR. MAURO: Okay.
- 8 DR. ANIGSTEIN: And the revised TIB
- 9 does, in fact, have enough detail.
- DR. MAURO: Okay.
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: So, the bottom line is
- we do not have an article for the journal of
- 13 their reproducible results. We accept the
- information as being valid, and what we need
- is a corrected statement from SC&A with
- respect to Item No. 3 for TIB-13? And if we
- 17 have that corrected statement, then we can
- 18 change this item to closed?
- 19 Yes, Paul?
- 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: Just a request for
- 21 John or Bob. This document that was

1 distributed is undated. I don't know if it 2 shows up in the system anywhere. But if it 3 gets disattached from the email, which I often documents 4 file these separately, I 5 appreciate having, on the next version, having a date on this document. 6 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Understood, 8 The document, all the documents that were 9 transmitted, that I transmitted yesterday, are 10 more or less internal SC&A working documents. 11 And, really, what I should be doing --Yes, but when they 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: 13 come to us, I've got to do something with it. 14 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: Ιt can easily 16 lose --17 MR. MARSCHKE: Understood. So, we 18 will put the --19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Yes, just 20 identify it. if it's internal Even an

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document, you could put "Distributed to the

21

- 1 Board on" a certain date.
- 2 MR. MARSCHKE: What we would
- anticipate doing is taking Bob's response here
- 4 and putting it into the database.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
- 6 MR. MARSCHKE: And this document
- 7 will disappear from the universe.
- 8 (Laughter.)
- 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, it doesn't
- 10 really. You should hope.
- 11 (Laughter.)
- 12 That's fine. It's just helpful --
- 13 MR. MARSCHKE: We will put, we will
- 14 try to --
- 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: To always have
- 16 dates on whatever it is we have.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: I will make up
- 18 -- yes.
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: This item will carry
- over to our next meeting, just so that we can
- see SC&A's corrected rewrite of response to

- 1 No. 3. At that time, we will close it. For
- the moment, it remains in abeyance.
- The next item, Item 4.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, okay. Item 4
- 5 and Item 6 are repetitive, simply because our
- 6 procedures are such that the same issue fell
- 7 into two different review objectives of our
- 8 procedures. So, it was mentioned twice,
- 9 actually. It was initially mentioned under
- 10 2.2, but, then, in the statement in our
- official document, October 2007, it simply
- 12 says, "See Review Objective 7.3," where it is
- 13 discussed in greater detail.
- 14 And the main point that, and then
- if we skip over, if I may, I would like to
- 16 skip over Issue 4 for a second because it
- 17 really discusses this on 6. And the reason
- 18 for the sequence would be Issue 5 partially
- 19 should really be discussed first.
- 20 And Issue 5 refers to, now that we
- 21 know what the geometry was, is it appropriate?

And the answer is that, for two reasons, we 1 2 find that the geometry needs to be either 3 revised or justified. is the size of the worker. 4 One It's not clear, I honestly, by looking at the 5 diagrams and trying to do -- some dimensions 6 7 are given. Taking my ruler and scaling it, I found it hard to determine what the worker's 8 9 It stated in the report, though, height was. 10 that it's 6 feet. So, I will accept that. And using the philosophy that we 11 want to cover all workers, or at least the 95 12 13 percent of the workers, 6 feet doesn't do it. 14 Six feet is not even the 90th percentile. The 90th percentile is 6 feet 1.6 inches, if 15 16 you will, and the 95th percentile, because 17 having the mean in the 90th percentile, we can derive the 95th, it would be 6 foot 3. 18 So, that would be slightly more claimant-favorable 19 20 because you could have workers that were that That's not remarkable for an American 21 tall.

- 1 male.
- 2 CHAIR MUNN: For that period,
- 3 though, it is rather.
- 4 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Excuse me?
- 5 CHAIR MUNN: For that period, it is
- 6 rather.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'm sorry?
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: I said, for the period
- 9 that we look at, that is to say, the last half
- of the 20th century is essentially what we're
- looking at when we work here, and a 6 foot 3
- 12 male was highly unusual.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I see. Yes, well,
- 14 the heights have increased. I was quoting a
- 15 1987 document from the Department of Health
- 16 and Human Services where it gave these
- 17 statistics. So, again, if it was printed in
- 18 1987, it was probably data collected in, say,
- 19 the earlier 1980s. Again, we're talking about
- 20 95th percentile, which, again, is already 1
- 21 out of 20.

if I understand 1 DR. ULSH: So, 2 correctly, we have said 6 foot 0, and you're 3 saying it should be 6 foot 3, I think you 4 said? 5 DR. ANIGSTEIN: And, then, Yes. the other is the position of the film badge, 6 7 the assumed position of the film badge, is not really discussed. It is not really going into 8 realistic photographs 9 anatomy or and 10 saying, where would a film badge be worn? we say the film badge would be worn, here they 11 have it in the middle of the chest. 12 The 13 reality is it could be worn on the which is off to one side, which, again, gives 14 a little more distance. 15 16 It's simply not justified. Ιt 17 didn't say we took this diagram, we measured it, or we took a volunteer, a couple of staff 18 members, and, you know, took some measurements 19 20 with a tape measure, or however they wish to 21 do it. Ιt is just a given. Ιt is not

1	justified; it's not discussed.
2	And we feel it should be better
3	documented and perhaps changed because I think
4	the lapel, obviously, is to one side and not
5	in the center. So that, again, gives a small,
6	small but not necessarily negligible, effect.
7	So, these are the objections in 5,
8	the geometry needs to be justified, explained.
9	Why do we take these values? How did we come
10	up with it? Or, if there's not good
11	justification or it should be rethought,
12	repositioned
13	CHAIR MUNN: Dr. Ziemer?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a question.
15	This is for NIOSH as a starting point. The
16	assumption of 6 feet, were you assuming that
17	that was a 95th percentile for a population?
18	It's not clear to me that you're obligated to
19	assume a 95th or any particular, 90th or 95th,
20	in selecting that parameter, even though one
21	might argue that geometries become more

- 1 favorable. But, again, that also depends on
- where the source is compared to the individual
- 3 as well.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: So, there's a lot
- of other issues that come into play.
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, this really
- 8 wasn't approached with that sort of rigor that
- 9 we're going to choose the 95th percentile
- 10 height because that will give us this bounding
- 11 estimate.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
- 13 MR. HINNEFELD: I guess you have to
- 14 take a look at how's this going to change
- 15 between -- you know, how does our adjustment
- 16 factor change between 60 and 63, or whatever
- 17 you choose.
- To me, this is an adjustment for --
- 19 certain specific geometries that were at
- 20 Mallinckrodt. You know, there's a spill on
- 21 the floor, so you have radiation from a spill

on the floor. You have radiation from, I 1 2 think, a machine, an ingot, and I don't even 3 remember the third. I think maybe there were 4 three. 5 And it was not recognizing that the workforce is going to vary from 5 feet tall to 6 6 feet 8 probably because there would be women 7 in the workforce, too, at some point. Because 8 we're doing dose reconstructions right up to 9 10 people working today, although Mallinckrodt 11 finished up long ago. I don't know. Maybe we're not dealing with women. 12 13 you're going have this to 14 You know, what are you going to pick? I guess we never really thought to go check 15 16 the root or do the rigor of a 95th percentile. 17 We tried to present a representative number to make these adjustments to the film badge 18 reading. 19 20 And I guess there's certainly an argument to be made for rigor and doing things 21

1 like that, but, by and large, it was, well, a 2 good point was raised that in a situation like 3 Mallinckrodt there were a number of geometries that were perhaps different than your normal 4 5 work geometry, and so what would that mean in terms of diagnoses? 6 7 Really, if the sources are low, it would be diagnoses to cancers in the lower 8 9 part of the body, where you would have an 10 upward adjustment on the film badge. I don't 11 know that we would ever make a downward film badge 12 adjustment based on а the 13 geometric consideration, you know, someone 14 diagnosed in their head and having exposure on the floor. 15 16 So, it was not approached with that 17 sort of rigor. That's just a fact. Is it fair to request 18 CHAIR MUNN: 19 а response from NIOSH to this Item 5 20 commentary from SC&A? Is what we are hearing a position that further explanation or further 21

- justification is called for? Is that what I'm
- 2 hearing?
- 3 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Is it fair
- 5 to ask for that from NIOSH?
- 6 MR. HINNEFELD: We can write
- 7 something, sure.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: All right.
- 9 DR. MAURO: This is John.
- 10 I just want to step back a little
- 11 bit because, when I was reading this earlier,
- 12 I noticed that there was a fairly large
- 13 difference in the adjustment factor that we
- came up with and that NIOSH came up with.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, yes. John, I'm
- 16 getting to that.
- DR. MAURO: Well, yes.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I just wanted to
- 19 get the minor things out of the way first.
- DR. MAURO: Yes. Quite frankly, I
- 21 would be frank, I don't think this issue is

- important, you know, the 6'3 versus 6 feet,
- whether it's the lapel, the center of chest or
- 3 the lapel.
- 4 It's unfortunate that we teased it
- out and we're going to issue, you know, one,
- 6 two, three. The big picture is that we do
- 7 have a substantial difference in terms of what
- 8 the adjustment factor is, and I think we've
- 9 got to go there.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: John, I was getting
- 11 to that.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Yes.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I just wanted to
- 14 get these out of the way. That's what I said;
- that would be No. 6.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Yes.
- 17 DR. ANIGSTEIN: That's the
- 18 significant, that's the big one.
- DR. MAURO: Okay. Thank you.
- CHAIR MUNN: This is the 3, 4, 6
- 21 that we're talking about now, right? Items

- No. 3, No. 4, and No. 6 all essentially bear on the same issue you're about to address?

  MR. HINNEFELD: Actually, 4 and 6.

  CHAIR MUNN: Four and 6?

  MR. MARSCHKE: And actually, in the
- 6 database, we have already changed the status 7 of Issue 6 to be addressed in Finding 4. we've kind of already acknowledged that these 8 Subcommittee 9 two or the has already 10 acknowledged that these two issues 11 same.
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: So, we can focus on 4?

  13 MR. MARSCHKE: And we're saying
- 14 focus on --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Well, whichever one.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Whichever one.
- MR. HINNEFELD: It's the same
- 19 finding. However you want to strike to it,
- whichever one.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Steve, I just took

- 5 first just to get it out of the way because
- 2 it's minor.
- 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Understood.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: And, then, to focus
- 5 on the major one.
- 6 MR. MARSCHKE: Understood. But,
- 7 right now, we're going to leave that as --
- 8 well, it was in abeyance.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
- 10 MR. MARSCHKE: I don't know why it
- 11 was in abeyance. It should probably be in
- 12 progress.
- 13 MR. HINNEFELD: It should be in
- 14 progress probably.
- MR. MARSCHKE: So, we'll change
- that from in abeyance back to in progress, and
- 17 NIOSH will give us an expanded explanation as
- 18 to 6 foot versus 6 foot 3 inches and/or the
- 19 badge placement, their rationale for the
- 20 selection of the badge placement. I believe
- 21 those were the two main thrusts of your

- 1 writeup, Bob.
- 2 CHAIR MUNN: All right. So, we
- 3 have SC&A rewrites on No. 3 and No. 4.
- 4 MR. MARSCHKE: No. 5.
- 5 CHAIR MUNN: No. 5. No, No. 5 is
- 6 NIOSH action.
- 7 MR. MARSCHKE: No. 5 is NIOSH
- 8 action. No. 4 is, if you go back and look at
- 9 the email that transmitted the revised TIB-13,
- 10 there is no claim by NIOSH that the revision
- 11 addressed Issues 4 or 6. So, the revision
- really did not address Issues 4 or 6.
- So, that being said, what we were
- instructed to do at the July 26th meeting was
- 15 the Subcommittee instructed SC&A to review the
- 16 NIOSH initial response. And so, that's
- 17 basically what Bob has done.
- 18 And so, I quess, with that, Bob,
- 19 it's back to you.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, so
- 21 going on to Issue 6, which is really the heart

1 The heart of the matter is of the matter. 2 get very, very different results. we 3 Perhaps NIOSH could explain. I'm not claiming that the Attila code is defective because we 4 5 have no access to it. One of the comments we 6 made the first time we ran across this 7 reviewing TIB-10, the glovebox workers that, whereas MCNP is easily available, anyone 8 can purchase it from RSICC, anyone who is not 9 10 a foreign agent, and so forth, can purchase it 11 from RSICC, and there are probably thousands 12 of people in the United States who 13 familiar with it and can run it -- now an 14 associate of ours, formerly with Los Alamos staff, Richard Olsher, gives a training course 15 16 several times a year, including I think he even trained some the ORAU staff. 17 Whereas the Atilla code, we looked 18 into it when we first ran across it, and it 19 20 turns out that you can't even buy it; you have to license it, and the license costs \$30,000 a 21

- 1 year. So, SC&A did not feel it was justified
- or reasonable for us to acquire that code.
- 3 So, it certainly has a much more limited user
- 4 base than MCNP. And the same for why NIOSH is
- 5 using it; it has some conveniences.
- So, we can't comment. We have not
- 7 verified it. We have not seen the validation,
- 8 V&V, verification and validation documents for
- 9 Attila. So, we just have no way of judging
- 10 it.
- 11 But we do have a way of judging it
- by doing these parallel cases. I am going to
- ask now, this ratio of -- I've got a guestion
- 14 to NIOSH -- this is ratio of 2.125 for the
- 15 lower torso to the lapel badge, does that
- 16 consist of a ratio of doses at two points or
- 17 was there a range of points and this
- 18 represents some kind of an average?
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
- 20 Hinnefeld.
- 21 I don't know. Brant, I suppose you

1	don't know, either?
2	DR. ULSH: No.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, our principal
4	person isn't available today, on this document
5	isn't available. So, we'll have to take the
6	question back and learn more about it.
7	DR. ANIGSTEIN: It's a little risky
8	to speculate, but I know that the first time
9	we ran across the use of Attila in TIB-10,
10	they did, in fact, and it's even one of the
11	responses to our, you know, this back-and-
12	forth that Steve distributed in this email.
13	It does talk about using the
14	crystal ball, which is the Monte Carlo add-on
15	to Excel, to use to get a range. You can do
16	statistics. You get the average, the standard
17	deviation, and so forth, any kind of statistic
18	you want.
19	And the only reasonable explanation
20	I can come up with why it is so different is
21	that they simply took the doses at the

1 position of various organs, some of which were 2 near the ingot, some of which were further 3 from the ingot, and took an average of those and compared that to the lapel badge. 4 could see where they could come up with a 5 ratio of two or a ratio of anything, depending 6 7 on how the organs were chosen. But what we picked was, taking the 8 9 furnished, originally furnished diagram 10 privately and now the same diagram appears in the revised TIB, and we took the point nearest 11 This itself is about an inch or 12 to the ingot. 13 so air space. I'm going by memory. On the 14 order of inch. Ιt would be an few centimeters. 15 16 And, then, we took the counts at 17 two points. And the reason, the rationale for that would be that, after all, in the end, the 18 19 NIOSH procedure, the OCAS one, Ι believe, 20 procedure is to take assumed badge readings and assume, one of the assumptions, one of the 21

1 different. inputs -there are several 2 possibilities, but Hp10 is one of them. 3 take Hp10 and say, okay, this is the dose; this is the Hp10 dose. Then, we're evaluating 4 5 a cancer of the stomach. Then, you look up in the ICRP-74 6 7 tables or at least there is sort of a summary of ICRP-74, conversions, 8 the those coefficients in OCAS-1, and say, okay, this is 9 10 the multiplier. You take this reading or this dose estimate, if it's modeled, an exposure --11 one of these AWE sites where you don't have 12 13 dosimeters, but we model exposures, and say, 14 okay, this was the dose at the surface of the This is the organ affected. 15 body. This is 16 the ratio of the two. This is how we 17 calculate the organ dose. Therefore, we need to say, since we 18 ahead of time, 19 know and the worker 20 compensation claim does not come in with a range of, a distribution of organs. 21

in with specific organs. So, we have to take 1 2 the organ that would have the highest dose. 3 We would take the point on the body and say, okay, this is the dose here. 4 The 5 organ dose is going to be calculated from that, but, in reality, we have measured it up 6 7 here on the lapel and this is the ratio. So, using the NIOSH geometry, we 8 with 7.6 without deliberacy, 9 uр 10 including correction for the angular any film badge. 11 dependence of the Ιf we do consider the angular dependence of the film 12 13 badge, and it is somewhat a slightly different 14 geometry with the lapel, but we still didn't put it in the higher for the worker, but we 15 16 did displace the badge 10 centimeters to the 17 side, we come up with 10.2. I think most of that effect is probably from the angle rather 18 than from the additional displacement. 19 20 So, we come up with, say, a value of 10, and NIOSH has a value of 2. And that 21

is really the whole gist of the matter. 1 The others are minor or relatively minor issues. 2 3 MARSCHKE: Bob, the MR. NIOSH 4 response, as I look at it here, one of the 5 sentences that is in there says, "The TIB is vaque on the issue of dose calculation and 6 7 must be updated." Now the revision of the TIB that we 8 9 got did not indicate that it addressed Finding 10 4 or Finding 6. So, I can only assume that it 11 has not been updated. 12 DR. ANIGSTEIN: The numbers are 13 identical. 14 The numbers there MR. MARSCHKE: are identical. So, basically, I'm not sure 15 16 what NIOSH means when they say the TIB must be updated, whether it's the calculations must be 17 updated or just the TIB itself must be made 18 clearer to explain exactly what was done. 19 20 by looking at the initial 21 NIOSH response, something is going

- 1 updated here.
- 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, and I quess
- 3 I'm not in a position to know for sure when
- 4 that's going to be. This is ours. This is a
- 5 DCAS TIB. So, it's not like I can ask the
- 6 ORAU people exactly what they are going to be
- 7 doing because this is ours.
- 8 So, we will have to just provide it
- 9 in our response. I mean we've got two, at
- 10 least two unresolved findings, or is it three?
- I forget what happened to 5.
- DR. ULSH: Four and 6, which are
- 13 the same, I quess.
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, 4 and 6 are
- 15 the same.
- DR. ULSH: And something you had to
- 17 do on 5.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: I think we had to
- 19 do something on 5. So, yes, those findings
- 20 out there, we owe them a next round of
- 21 discussion for them.

- 1 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. 2 If I can issue an DR. ANIGSTEIN: 3 opinion, I think 4, 5, and 6 could probably be rolled into one. 4 CHAIR MUNN: Well, 5 is slightly 5 different, but 4 and 6 --6 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: But 5 is explanation of the geometry, and 4 and 6 are 8 the differences in the calculation. 9 Well, the Subcommittee 10 CHAIR MUNN: has already put 4 and 6 together, in our view. 11 12 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes. 13 CHAIR MUNN: And one would be 14 answered by the other. So, what I am going to carry over 15 16 for our next meeting is that SC&A is going to 17 rewrite a response to No. 3, and NIOSH will 18 respond to the SC&A concerns on No. 4 and No. 5. 19

DR.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

ANIGSTEIN:

virtually, simply the same thing.

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Because of

and 6

our procedure, we had to state them, we had to 1 2 mention them twice. 3 And we have already CHAIR MUNN: 4 indicated that angular dependence of 5 dosimeters an overarching issue and not is 6 going to --7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, but even if you leave out the angular dependence, we still 8 have the difference between 2.125 and 7.6. 9 10 CHAIR MUNN: I understand. That 11 was just a superfluous comment on my part. Dr. Ziemer? 12 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a question, 14 I haven't gone back to your original Bob. analysis to check this out, so maybe you have 15 16 already covered it. But can you remind me, in 17 your analysis, do you assume a point source --18 DR. ANIGSTEIN: No. 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: No? 20 DR. ANIGSTEIN: It's identical 21 geometry. from the same cylindrical It's

- 1 ingot that is illustrated in the enclosed
- 2 diagram.
- MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay. And what
- 4 distance is it from -- where's the ingot in
- 5 that drawing?
- 6 MR. HINNEFELD: It's the circle
- 7 right in front of the guy's --
- 8 MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, it's right
- 9 close in there.
- 10 MR. HINNEFELD: From this vantage
- we're looking at the end of the ingot.
- 12 MR. MARSCHKE: Bob, we're looking
- at the report and we're looking at figure 7.2,
- 14 I mean 2.7.A-7, 2.7-1.
- 15 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, and the
- 16 distance here is, I think we scaled it. At
- 17 that time, it was a little hard to see, but we
- 18 did our best to reproduce. We started with
- 19 that diagram, which had been furnished to us
- 20 earlier by Greg Macievic, and we tried to
- 21 represent this in the MCNP run.

So, the distance is, I would have 1 2 to --3 So, basically, you MEMBER ZIEMER: 4 take the sphere or the cylinder and point-by-5 integrate the dose to the point of point 6 interest? 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: That's what MCNP does. 8 Right. 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: 10 ANIGSTEIN: You tell it that DR. 11 you have a uniform source --12 Right. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. 13 DR. ANIGSTEIN: And it randomly 14 throughout the cylinder samples with because the photons in 15 biasing the middle 16 really rarely get out. 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And, then, 18 for the film badges, it does the same thing, but gives a value in air, I guess. 19 20 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes. In both 21 cases, what we modeled was we used -- okay,

the MCNP actually calculates is simply 1 fluence. 2 the photon But this gives you 3 photons as a function of energy. Then, the ICRP-74, there is a table, 8.21 perhaps or 4 5 .22, which gives the conversion factors from 6 the fluence -- it's a two-step process. 7 give the conversion factors from air kerma, but another table gives you the conversion 8 factors of fluence in your kerma. 9 So, we fold 10 in the sets, and we enter two factors 11 conversion into MCNP, the MCNP 12 profile, which takes each photon and converts 13 it to a dose in picosieverts that correspond 14 to the energy of that photon interpolated from the table that was taken from ICRP-74. 15 16 So, what we do is we collect, we 17 calculate the doses at a point, a single 18 point, to make it. Because you can't 19 calculate the photon fluence at а point 20 because it's that zero-plus section. MCNP does, we can put into our entries. 21

- 1 take a little sphere --
- 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's fine.
- 3 That's fine.
- 4 Sort of intuitively, just looking
- 5 at that diagram, I mean in both cases you got
- 6 about the same absorption in the ingot.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, exactly.
- 8 MEMBER ZIEMER: And just looking at
- 9 inverse-square kind of would tell you that a
- 10 factor of two seems awfully low.
- 11 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, but remember
- inverse -- inverse-square really applies only
- 13 to a point.
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Yes, of
- 15 course. Of course, but --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: It falls off a
- 17 little more slowly than inverse-square because
- 18 you have an extended source. But it is low, I
- 19 agree with you.
- 20 MR. MARSCHKE: I think Paul was
- 21 agreeing with you.

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I was just saying, intuitively, if the badge is worn that 2 3 high, it just looks like a distance factor by itself is going to change things quite a bit. 4 5 CHAIR MUNN: No, it's going to vary from one individual to the next. 6 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: There's some other 8 issues in there, yes. 9 CHAIR MUNN: Lots of people wore 10 them on lanyards. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. I think we recognize 12 MR. MARSCHKE: 13 that there is a problem here, and NIOSH is 14 going to go back and look into it. ANIGSTEIN: And a point of 15 DR. 16 information, just with my hand calculator, 17 just by those two distance by inverse-square, you get a factor of 10. 18 Right, right. 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: 20 DR. ANIGSTEIN: And the reason it's lower than that is because it's not a point 21

falls off a little more 1 source. So, it 2 slowly. 3 Right. Right. MEMBER ZIEMER: 4 CHAIR MUNN: The responsibilities 5 for responses haven't changed, though. 6 All right. Let's move on to our 7 last item before lunch. We were going to --8 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Wanda? 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes? 10 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Could I ask you a 11 question? Is there going to be a discussion of TIB-10 late in the afternoon? 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: We do not have TIB-10 14 listed until our batch of carryover items, and our experience has been poor with getting to 15 16 carryover items in the last couple of 17 sessions. If our time permits us, yes, will at about four o'clock take up TIB-10, but 18 I'm not sure that we will get to that. 19 20 MR. MARSCHKE: The other question

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

is I don't think we have received the MCNP

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- 1 runs. I mean that issue was we were going to
- 2 look at some MCNP runs that NIOSH had made,
- and I don't think we've received them. So,
- 4 when we get to it, I don't think anything is
- 5 going to happen on TIB-10.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: If you don't have the
- 7 information you were going to look at, then,
- 8 obviously, that's not going to happen.
- 9 MR. MARSCHKE: Unless those MCNP
- 10 runs came in and I wasn't aware of them. That
- 11 would be, basically, it is on the schedule,
- 12 but there's nothing that is going to really
- 13 happen on TIB-10. So, Bob, I think you are
- 14 released.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Thank you.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: That's right.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: I think that's what
- 18 you were trying to get at.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Exactly.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Bob.
- 21 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay. Thank you.

1 CHAIR MUNN: Thanks, Bob. 2 Our last item overarching was 3 We talked about trying to identify issues. what that list contains right now. 4 And who 5 has --DR. ULSH: I'll take it, if you 6 7 would like. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, good. Thank you, 9 Brant. 10 DR. ULSH: We do have Jim Neton on 11 the line also. So, he will correct me or 12 supplement what I say. 13 CHAIR MUNN: Good. It was our understanding that Jim was the keeper of the 14 keys here. 15 16 DR. ULSH: Yes. He sent me some 17 slides that he used the last time this issue 18 was discussed. And there are a number 19 items that are currently identified as 20 overarching dose reconstruction issues. Ι will go through these fairly quickly, and if 21

- you want to go into more detail, we can do that.

  Currently, the list includes
- 4 oronasal breathing, is the first one.
- 5 Workplace ingestion is the next one. I'll
- 6 give you a little time to write if you're
- 7 keeping track. Doses from hot particles,
- 8 nonstandard external exposures, thoriated
- 9 welding rods, interpretation of unworn badges.
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: The welding rods
- 11 were thoriated?
- DR. ULSH: Thoriated. And, then,
- interpretation of unworn badges. Only two
- 14 more. Material tracking and internal dose
- 15 from Super S plutonium.
- 16 Now those are the issues that we're
- 17 tracking. If there are others that are not on
- 18 this list, we would certainly like to hear
- 19 about it.
- 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I looked at --
- 21 we had our TST run a query of findings that

transferred in the database 1 were in the 2 And the ones that looked to me as procedures. 3 if they are transferred to overarching issues are oronasal breathing and ingestion, two of 4 5 the ones on the list. 6 It remains to be seen, though, from 7 dose reconstruction review. Some of you are on the Dose Reconstruction Review Subcommittee 8 as well. I think there may be some things 9 10 there, and we will need to do a search through those yet to see if there's anything else on 11 there that we have not added to the list. 12 13 we haven't completed that yet. 14 CHAIR MUNN: Well, and we were just looking at what we were talking about, TIB-13, 15 16 we were talking about geometry being 17 overarching issue. But don't we have a TIB that addresses --18 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, no, not the 20 specific issue of angular dependence of a film I mean that's kind of a broad issue as 21 badge.

to whether -- because, as a general rule, we 1 2 take that the film badge measures the dose at 3 its location directly. 4 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. You know, we have 5 MR. HINNEFELD: kind of done that. We have kind of behaved 6 7 that way. 8 If, in fact, you are concerned that 9 angular dependence of that badge as it's worn, 10 just in general -- you know, there are certain specific cases like Mallinckrodt where we've 11 also come up with, in these specific cases, we 12 we will 13 have these adjustments make, 14 gloveboxes is another example we have made. just a general question that 15 16 has come up in some dose reconstructions about certain kinds of situations, how do you know 17 that a particular badge, interpreting that as 18 radiation 19 normal instant is the correct 20 interpretation? Because there are radiation 21 the workplace, sources around in sort

are

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2 So, is that normal radiation sources around. 3 incidence the is that the to correct 4 assumption? 5 And the assumption that the 6 dosimeter correctly measures the dose at its 7 location, is that a correct assumption? one we haven't really gone into yet, and we 8 9 have not written anything about that. 10 To me, I grew up in the profession, 11 and in the profession a film badge or a TLD, 12 that's about what you can do. They're pretty 13 good at measuring what they measure where they 14 You've got to know their limitations, are. but they're pretty good at measuring where 15 16 they are. That's how I grew up. 17 And most of us at DCAS are health 18 physicists. So, that is kind of what we 19 brought to it. And so, that's how we have 20 always behaved. 21 So, to say that just as a general

undefined.

but

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1 of situations in many, many kind -- when 2 is working in number of someone any 3 workplaces, that's not appropriate an 4 assumption. That's something we have not 5 talked about, and I don't really know where to 6 go on that. That's almost philosophical. 7 Ι mean there's some technical I think at one time we cited 8 things to cite. 9 some research done by, it must have been IARC, 10 about that, and IARC concluded that the badge 11 reading was the appropriate, the best was So, that's just out there 12 estimate to use. 13 somewhere. I mean that's out there. 14 strongly support CHAIR MUNN: Ι that position, but the alternative concerns 15 16 seem to come up on a regular basis. And as I 17 just pointed out, we just said in 13 that it's a broader, overarching issue. 18 19 So, the question is, does 20 badge geometry fall into the category of one of those issues that --21

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think it
2	probably does, and that's one of the things, I
3	think it comes out of dose reconstruction. I
4	think it may come up in a couple of other Site
5	Profile and Evaluation Report reviews as well.
6	CHAIR MUNN: I suspect it has. But
7	is it the recommendation, should we recommend
8	that it be added to the since we have
9	encountered it on several occasions here in
10	this
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, the geometry
12	issue that they're dealing with in 13 has to
13	do with the factor that is used to distinguish
14	between the chest and organ of interest.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Which is different
17	than angular dependence.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Right. Right.
19	CHAIR MUNN: That's different
20	than
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think you're

talking about angular dependence. 1 2 MR. HINNEFELD: I'm talking about 3 angular dependence. Yes, and so am I, yes. 4 CHAIR MUNN: MEMBER ZIEMER: But I don't know 5 6 what we do with angular dependence. 7 Where do we stand on these 8 resuspension factors? Ι know we've transferred those from some individual cases 9 10 to this group as an overarching issue. 11 MR. MARSCHKE: We're going to be discussing resuspension factors probably when 12 13 we get into OTIB-70 this afternoon. I don't 14 know if you want to --Yes, and it's come 15 MR. HINNEFELD: 16 up other places as well, although 70 is a good 17 place to kind of look at it because that's a 18 common -- you know, because OTIB-70 is dose from residual 19 reconstruction periods when 20 you've got contamination or some measure, some

way to estimate in a residual period when --

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We have had a lot 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 individual cases where there have been of 3 resupension factor issues. 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. MEMBER ZIEMER: And we are tending 5 6 to move them into this one. Does that qualify 7 as overarching or --Well, it could very 8 MR. HINNEFELD: We'll see how our discussion goes this 9 well. 10 afternoon. And, then, I will have to go back to those cases and see how they play out, if 11 they are, in fact, residual. 12 If they are the 13 kinds of cases that would be covered 14 OTIB-70, then resolving them in 70 would be resolving those. Ιf 15 they are other 16 applications where resupension was used, other 17 than -- so, in dose reconstruction, we used resupension, but we wouldn't have used OTIB-70 18 to do that dose reconstruction. 19 Then, in that 20 case, it may be some other reason to carry it farther than OTIB-70. 21

1	DR. NETON: Yes, this is Jim.
2	I think OTIB-70 would cover almost
3	all cases of resupension factors.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Good.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Good.
6	DR. NETON: I can't think of an
7	instance where it wouldn't. And what happens
8	with a lot of these things is they get listed
9	as overarching issues, but at the end of the
10	day, what typically happens is it becomes a
11	site-specific issue at the end of the day
12	because all sites are different.
13	In fact, if you look at SC&A's
14	comments on TIB-70, that's kind of where they
15	end up, is there's no unique resuspension
16	factor that can be applied across the complex.
17	DR. MAURO: Yes, I would like to
18	say our thinking, especially for the residual
19	period, OTIB-70 this is John Mauro
20	applies, has matured. And I think we should
21	have an interesting discussion. And we're

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going to resolve, I believe, 2 related to resuspension factor discussions 3 that have come up, especially as it applies to the residual period. We will be talking about 4 5 It's going to be interesting. that. 6 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, hopefully, 7 will have a good discussion first thing this 8 afternoon. 9 In the meantime, Jim, as long as 10 you're there, what are your thoughts on the 11 angular angle --The angular angle? 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: 13 (Laughter.) angular angle. 14 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, The angular film badge issue? 15 16 DR. NETON: I think it's something 17 that need to address. Stu correctly we summarized where we are with that. 18 it's been brought up in a few instances. 19 20 I vaguely recall addressing this in some Working Group meetings a while ago, but I 21

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- would have to go back and pull out what, of course.
- 3 But I do think it is something that
- 4 needs to be addressed in one way or another.
- 5 Whether it ends up becoming a policy issue or
- 6 a science issue, I'm not sure at this point.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Well, I'm not sure,
- 8 either. I guess my real question to you is
- 9 whether you feel it should be on your list of
- 10 overarching issues at this moment.
- 11 DR. NETON: Yes, I think it could
- be. It may actually fall as a subcategory of
- 13 nonstandard external exposure.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it could easily.
- DR. NETON: That would include both
- 16 the -- that's sort of what Bob did in his
- 17 review of TIB-13 I was listening to. It
- 18 included both the exposure geometry and the
- 19 angular dependence of the badge.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: If we can make the
- 21 assumption that angular dependence is going to

1	become a subcategory of that nonstandard
2	external, then I think we can put our concerns
3	to rest with respect to whether it needs to be
4	as a separate issue on the list.
5	I'm certainly content with that.
6	What's the feeling of other Board Members?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, it makes
8	sense.
9	MEMBER LEMEN: That's fine.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Mike, are you all
11	right with that?
12	(No response.)
13	Mark, are you all right with that?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Wanda, I'm sorry.
15	I just stepped back in. I missed
16	MEMBER LEMEN: Just say you're okay
17	with it.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm okay with it.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Whatever it is.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Was that
2	announcing that we're going to lunch? I'm
3	okay with it.
4	(Laughter.)
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, that was my very
6	next statement.
7	No, we had just gone through the
8	list of currently listed overarching issues,
9	one of which is nonstandard external exposure.
10	We had been discussing whether or not angular
11	dependence of the placement of film badge was
12	a separate issue, and we had just here around
13	this table pretty much come to the conclusion
14	that it is a legitimate subcategory of the
15	existing nonstandard external exposure
16	listing.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Then I am okay
18	with that.
19	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Very good.
20	That being the case, does anyone
21	else have any comment, any question, anything

1	to add to this discussion?
2	(No response.)
3	If not, we are adjourned for lunch.
4	We'll be back here at 1:30.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Thank you.
6	MR. KATZ: Thanks, everyone on the
7	line.
8	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter
9	went off the record for lunch at 12:23 p.m.
10	and went back on the record at 1:31 p.m.)
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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	1:31 p.m.
3	MR. KATZ: Good afternoon, folks on
4	the phone.
5	This is the Advisory Board on
6	Radiation and Worker Health, the Procedures
7	Review Subcommittee. And we are just
8	reconvening after a lunch break.
9	Let me check and see that we have
10	our Board Members with us again.
11	Mark and Mike, are you with us?
12	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Ted, this is
13	Mike. I'm here.
14	MR. KATZ: Hi, Mike. You sound a
15	little better.
16	MEMBER GIBSON: Thanks.
17	MR. KATZ: Briefly.
18	Mark, are you with us, too?
19	(No response.)
20	Okay. Well, we can proceed.
21	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Very good.

1	I guess the other person we're
2	interested in is Dr. Lipsztein. Is she
3	available?
4	MR. MARSCHKE: Well, what are we
5	DR. MAURO: I just spoke with her.
6	I told her she could join us at 1:30. Good.
7	So, she may be calling in. But, at a
8	minimum, she guaranteed she would be here at
9	3:30. So, I just emailed her. I asked if she
10	could join us at 1:30. That would be great.
11	But, right now, I left it to her. She
12	definitely is on at 3:30, though.
13	MR. KATZ: Great. Thank you, John.
14	DR. MAURO: Okay.
15	CHAIR MUNN: We appreciate that.
16	OTIB-70, I believe the ball is in
17	SC&A's court, is it not?
18	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. We received
19	NIOSH's initial responses on OTIB-70, and we
20	have loaded up into the database our replies
21	to those initial responses as well as there

- 1 was a file, again, in the email that I sent
- yesterday, there was a file which has the same
- issue history, OTIB-70 issue history, as is in
- 4 the database. So, you can either follow along
- 5 with the Word file or you can follow along
- 6 with the database, whichever is more
- 7 convenient.
- 8 I guess the question is --
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: The first item that
- 10 was shown on the material that was just sent
- 11 to us is OTIB-70-01-17.
- 12 MR. MARSCHKE: I don't see where
- 13 you're reading the 17.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, from the material
- 15 that was --
- MR. MARSCHKE: Oh, okay, 17 down,
- that's the page number.
- 18 DR. ULSH: Wait. I don't think
- 19 you're looking at the same thing. This is
- 20 what Steve sent out yesterday.
- 21 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, yesterday's stuff

- 1 I don't have. Yes.
- 2 MEMBER LEMEN: You want the stuff
- 3 that you sent out yesterday, right, Steve?
- 4 MR. MARSCHKE: That was the stuff
- 5 that I was reading. That's what I was
- 6 thinking about. And what you've got, yes,
- 7 okay, this is OTIB -- the 17 is the page
- 8 number.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes
- MR. MARSCHKE: Okay?
- 11 CHAIR MUNN: From the OTIB.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
- 13 MEMBER LEMEN: I should have it
- 14 myself.
- 15 MR. MARSCHKE: What you're looking
- 16 at, Wanda, probably does not have the SC&A
- 17 reply.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: No, but did I just
- 19 hear you say that you loaded those?
- MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, they are in the
- 21 database.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Then, there's no
2	problem.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: If you can get into
4	the database, you can see them.
5	CHAIR MUNN: They're there.
6	MEMBER LEMEN: It was in what you
7	sent out yesterday?
8	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, the file's name
9	is ORAU
10	MEMBER LEMEN: I found it. I've
11	got it.
12	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: I just have to open
14	it now. Got it.
15	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. How do you
16	want to proceed, Wanda? Do you want to read
17	the issues and
18	CHAIR MUNN: I think what we need
19	to do is read the issue and, then, your
20	current response where we are. I don't think
21	the material in between is necessary, unless

someone wants to hear it or does not have it 1 2 on their screen. 3 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. But if we have the 4 CHAIR MUNN: 5 initial finding and, then, your most recent 6 response? 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Finding 1 is, "The concerning the default obvious fault 8 most 9 value of the 1 percent per day source term 10 depletion as derived above is the use of a resuspension factor of 8 to the minus 5th per 11 This value is near a two orders of 12 meter. 13 magnitude higher than NIOSH's recommended 14 resuspension factor of 1e-06 per meter." If we jump down to the most current 15 16 SC&A response, we say, "Part of the problem is that adequate justification of the 1 percent 17 per day factor is lacking. 18 NIOSH states in Section 2.6 that the assumption of a 1 percent 19 20 per day source depletion factor (consistent summarized in 2.5 21 with research Section

above), if one looks at Section 2.5, the only 1 2 justification for the 1 percent per day is an 3 equation developed by Linsley, who quotes a factor of 1 percent per day for the decrease 4 5 in the resuspension factor with time, not the decrease in the source term. 6 7 "Elsewhere in OTIB-70, the factor of 1 percent per day refers to source term 8 9 depletion based time-independent on а 10 resuspension factor. It should be noted that based on outdoor 11 the work of Linsley was 12 and that the extension of measurements, 13 outdoor conditions to indoor is 14 scientifically-questionable. "In Section 2.6, NIOSH presents the 15 16 following equation for source term decay due 17 to ventilation in a work area. Lambda equals 24KnH/day where lambda is the decay constant, 18 decay is the resuspension factor per meter, H 19 is the room height in meters, and n is the air 20 21 turnover rate per hour.

illustrative 1 "For purposes, we 2 assume that there H is 5 meters and N is 1 per 3 hour. We believe that these are reasonable rates for an industrial setting with no forced 4 5 ventilation. If the resuspension rate, rather 6 than the resuspension factor, is available, 7 then lambda equals 24f per day, where f is the resuspension rate. 8 "We note that, while K could be 9 10 time-dependent, suggested in 2.5 of as 11 OTIB-70, throughout the balance of the document K is assumed to be time-independent. 12 13 We also note that NRPB-W1, Calculation of 14 Resuspension for Doses Emergency Response, 2002, recommends, `a time-independent 15 Walsh, 16 resuspension factor' for indoor situations. 17 "Assuming that the 1 percent per 18 dav factor for source term depletion scientifically-supported 19 (which we do not 20 believe was done in OTIB-70), the fundamental approach is flawed. The problem is that the 21

1 value, 1 percent per day, cited in Section 2.6 2 of OTIB-70 does not match the resuspension 3 factor of 1e-06 per meter. If, for example, one was to apply Method 5 in Table 4-1 of 4 5 OTIB-70, one should use a resuspension factor 6 of 5E-5 per meter and a decay constant of 1 7 percent per day or a resuspension factor of 1e-06 per meter and a decay constant of .012 8 percent per day. 9 10 "It would seem that, in cases where 11 the resuspension factor plays a role (i.e., Methods 2, 4, and 5), one option would be to 12 13 evaluate the resuspension factor on a case-14 specific basis and select an appropriate value based on the site circumstances. For example, 15 16 if cleanup had occurred at the end 17 operation, then the use of a factor of 1e-06 per meter would be appropriate. 18 One would then calculate a decay constant consistent 19 20 with the assumed resuspension factor.

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"If the objective of OTIB-70 is to

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bounding claimant-favorable 1 provide а 2 it is not possible to select a approach, 3 single combination of resuspension factors and decay constants that would always be limiting. 4 5 For an AWE worker who was employed at the beginning of the residual period, use of a 6 7 resuspension factor of 8E-5 per meter and a decay constant of 1 percent per day would be 8 9 the appropriate parameter set, since within 10 the first year the source term would have been depleted and the worker's exposure would be 11 if the 12 maximized. However, worker's 13 employment began after the first year following cessation of operations, then use of 14 a resuspension factor of 1e-06 per meter and a 15 16 decay constant of .012 percent would be 17 limiting since the source term would not be depleted for about 23 years. 18 "If it is not possible to estimate 19 20 the resuspension factor on a case-specific basis, an alternative approach to the problem 21

could be to assume that a resuspension factor 1 2 of either 1e-06 per meter or 1e-04 per meter, 3 and calculate lambda using the equation cited applying situation-appropriate values 4 5 for H and n based on the employee's work history relative to the residual period, one 6 7 could determine which resuspension factor was in 8 limiting and use that factor а dose reconstruction calculation." 9 10 CHAIR MUNN: Steve, my apologies to 11 you. I didn't realize when I said, "Would you please read it" that it was going to be that 12 13 long. I could just have easily have read it and saved your breath, for goodness' sake. 14 (Laughter.) 15 16 MR. MARSCHKE: I'm going to have a drink of water. 17 Yes, I think it's a 18 CHAIR MUNN: good idea for you to have a drink of water. 19 20 This is information that has just been received. And whether or not NIOSH has 21

- 1 anything to say at this juncture, without
- 2 having absorbed that, I don't know.
- MR. HINNEFELD: I'm not sure I
- 4 understood it.
- 5 CHAIR MUNN: It was pretty thick
- 6 there.
- 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Is there a linkage
- 8 here, an assumed linkage, between the
- 9 resuspension factor and the removal rate? Is
- 10 that right?
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: No, the removal rate
- 12 works on the source term.
- 13 MR. HINNEFELD: On the source term?
- 14 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, and the
- 15 resuspension factor remains --
- 16 MR. HINNEFELD: Just fixed?
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: -- fixed.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
- 19 DR. MAURO: Is Bill Thurber on the
- 20 line?
- MR. THURBER: Yes, he is.

1 Bill, I DR. MAURO: Yes, know, 2 Steve, you read through it, but, you know, 3 when you read through it, there's a story in Our thinking regarding resuspension 4 5 factors and OTIB-70 and the different strategies that are laid out, this is sort of 6 7 like another way to look at this thing. Quite frankly, we think that maybe, 8 9 when you look at OTIB-70 -- stay with me for a 10 minute; stay with me for a minute -it's important to step back first and take the 11 whole thing in. 12 It's an important OTIB and 13 one that we are very favorably inclined, but 14 we do have certain concerns. In the big picture, and after I 15 16 give my introduction, I'm going to ask Bill to 17 go into the specific issue. But in the grand scheme of things, in the residual period, when 18 NIOSH uses OTIB-70, they usually apply the 19 20 approach where they take a dust loading that was observed at the end of the operation or 21

1 decontamination period and use that as the beginning of the residual period. 2 That sort 3 of places bound what the upper an on concentration might be in the beginning of the 4 residual period if you had no air-sampling 5 6 It certainly would be an upper bound 7 from the beginning. And very often, NIOSH has access to 8 data which was collected during the FUSRAP 9 10 program, which could be 20, 30, 40 And that's the only real data you have 11 later. during the residual period. 12 13 So, in order to place a plausible 14 upper bound, the approach that OTIB-70 adopts, say this is the really time/area 15 would 16 approach. Ιt is to basically draw an 17 exponential line from the high-end number at the beginning of the residual period that's 18 19 really based on measured values during 20 operations and go down exponentially to the concentrations that were observed much later 21

1	when the FUSRAP program, where they took some
2	dust measurements.
3	And this is the basic approach that
4	has been adopted, for example, on Linde and
5	other locations where we support that
6	approach. But that's just one of, I think,
7	six or seven approaches to coming at the
8	residual period that's laid out in OTIB-70.
9	And it basically leaves the door
10	open to the dose reconstructor on which of the
11	six or seven different strategies will be
12	used, depending on the data that is or is not
13	available to the dose reconstructor.
14	So, this first method I just
15	described is the method that, quite frankly,
16	is used most of the time. And we're very
17	supportive of it.
18	But now, if you're not going to use
19	that approach and you start to go to these
20	other approaches where, for example, the 1
21	percent per day comes in, or we are talking

about using a resuspension factor. You notice 1 2 in the first approach, the Ι just one 3 described earlier, there's resuspension no You don't need 4 factor. one. You have 5 measured values and you just interpolate. 6 But when you are going to resort to a resuspension factor approach and a declining 7 airborne activity without the 1 percent per 8 number, problem with 9 we have а 10 methods, these other methods. And in effect, 11 the writeup that you have before you tells the story of how we think you could come at this 12 13 problem when you don't use the interpolation. 14 We'll call the first one the interpolation approach, which is what I would call the 15 16 preferred approach. But if you don't have the 17 information you need to do that, what we just read was the approach that we think can be 18 used, which really would replace the other 19 20 methods that you described in OTIB-70. We

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feel there's some problems with it.

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1	With that, I don't know, but, Bill,
2	maybe you want to explain conceptually the
3	difference between the methods that are
4	adopted in OTIB-70 and why we have problems
5	with it and this other strategy that is sort
6	of laid out here that Steve effectively just
7	read to us. But, you know, there is really a
8	picture here that has to take form, and I
9	think it's important.
10	DR. NETON: John, this is Jim. Can
11	I say something before Bill starts in?
12	DR. MAURO: Sure, sure.
13	DR. NETON: Yes, I think you hit
14	the nail on the head. I mean we have to sort
15	of look at what TIB-70 was designed to do, and
16	that was to give the dose reconstructors sort
17	of a toolbox as to how to approach the
18	residual period. It's actually not the dose
19	reconstructors, but the people writing the
20	reports, the Site Profiles and such.
21	And you're right, the gold standard

operational 1 at. least is to have an dose, 2 operational air samples, followed by some sort 3 of a measurement down in the residual period that you can extrapolate between. 4 But the other methods are there to 5 6 fill in the gaps when information is lacking. I think maybe part of the 7 issue resuspension factors that are listed in there 8 need to be defined a little better. Like this 9 10 one times ten to the minus six, a big deal has been made of it, although I think you stated 11 that you would agree that one times ten to the 12 13 minus six would either be appropriate for facilities that had been cleaned up or what we 14 would call a quiescent condition. 15 16 DR. MAURO: Yes. 17 NETON: Nothing going on in DR. 18 them. Right, and by the way, 19 DR. MAURO: 20 Wanda and the rest of the Subcommittee, this is an important maturation of thought on our 21

You know, we have been troubled for a 1 part. 2 long time by the ten to the minus six. 3 the reason for that is in most contexts where on this it 4 engaged matter was during 5 operations, and the question was, if you have some residual -- we have a lot of dust, a lot 6 7 of uranium, bottom line. If you're in a facility with a lot 8 of uranium on surfaces that you could see it, 9 10 and there people walking around are working in it, well, in those circumstances 11 the ten to the minus six is not a good number. 12 13 It's something like ten to the minus five to 14 maybe even ten to the minus four. And there's lots of literature on that. 15 16 However, it's very important 17 point out, though, if the site has cleaned up, if you're in the residual period, 18 you went through a cleanup, and you really got 19 20 rid of as much of the contamination that you could, and you're really left with a place 21

that's fairly clean, well, then, that's when

the ten to the minus six starts to make sense.

3 fact, the Nuclear In Regulatory Commission recommends ten to the minus six for 4 5 use at sites after they have been cleaned up 6 because have removed most of you 7 removable, the stuff that's going be 8 readily resuspended. So, we agree that ten to the minus six would be a good value when the 9 10 surfaces have been well cleaned up, but not when it is contaminated. 11 12 But, then, we move on to this other 13 matter of the rate at which that airborne 14 activity declines. Bill, the And, logic behind linking the resuspension factor with 15 16 the rate of decline is what really is the new 17 twist that we have introduced here, which is a lot different than the approach that NIOSH is 18 recommending as the alternative approach to 19 20 the extrapolation method. 21 DR. BEHLING: John, Η. can Ι

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1	interrupt you?
2	DR. MAURO: Sure.
3	DR. H. BEHLING: I think we need to
4	recognize that OTIB-70 really represents seven
5	different discrete methods for doing a dose
6	assessment or exposure assessment. And those
7	are Methods 1 through 7, and they are all
8	based on the availability of data.
9	DR. MAURO: Right.
LO	DR. H. BEHLING: As you mentioned,
L1	Method 1 is based on the availability of air
L2	sampling during operational time periods and
L3	the availability of air sampling during post-
L4	operational. Now, as OTIB-70, obviously,
L5	states clearly, that is not always, this
L6	preferred method is not always available
L7	because the data isn't available.
L8	So, there's no question that, if
L9	the operational and post-operational period

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had significant amounts of air-sampling data,

that would be used.

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The truth is, obviously,

1 2. Method No. which says we only have 2 air-sampling data, operational but there's 3 nothing during the post-operational period on which we can hang our hat on, this is where 4 5 the 1 percent comes into play --Yes. 6 DR. MAURO: 7 DR. Η. BEHLING: where you artificially decide what that number could be. 8 9 In terms of No. 3, you have no 10 operational air-sampling data, but you only 11 have post-operational. So, the choice of 12 methods the seven is driven among bу 13 availability of data. It's not a 14 John. Right, but, then, I 15 DR. MAURO: 16 think the concern we have, though, is when you 17 move into one of these other approaches where you have limited data, and you start to use a 18 resuspension factor, and also maybe some rate 19 20 at which that airborne activity might decline, that's what this piece that you just read is. 21

- 1 Well, how do you do that?
- DR. H. BEHLING: Yes, John. John,
- 3 I realize this, and this is exactly why the
- 4 findings exist.
- DR. MAURO: Yes.
- DR. H. BEHLING: I'm the author, by
- 7 the way, of the final report.
- DR. MAURO: Right.
- 9 DR. H. BEHLING: So, I'm very
- 10 familiar with it, and I do have to raise the
- 11 question about the 1 percent per day depletion
- rate because it's an unrealistic number.
- 13 If anyone has ever worked in a
- 14 facility where you deal with contamination,
- 15 flow contamination or any other contamination,
- 16 for instance, a nuclear power plant, you
- 17 realize the contamination on the floor just
- 18 because you shut down the reactor or even
- 19 removed all of the radioactivity within the
- 20 reactor core, and you're left with a
- 21 contamination level on the floors within the

reactor building or elsewhere, it does not 1 2 1 percent per day. at Otherwise, remove 3 decommissioning of a reactor facility would simply mean having people walk around after 4 the reactor shuts down for a period of a few 5 months, and you would be decommissioned. 6 7 is not the case. So, our whole issue here of the 1 8 9 percent is based on a resuspension rate that, 10 furthermore, assumes that once it's airborne 11 and you have a ventilation system working, it is 100 percent removed, and it is not. 12 13 DR. MAURO: Right. 14 DR. H. BEHLING: We clearly have to come to that conclusion that the 1 percent per 15 16 day is not a supportable value that is based 17 on realistic or empirical data. And in fact, in my review, on page 18 17 of my review, I cite the issue of the Dow 19 20 Chemical Company. Actually, no, it's not. 21 Page 15. Where we do have, in fact,

1 monitoring data during the operational and 2 post-operational period. And Ι ended 3 devising empirically-derived depletion an factor that is a factor of 37 times lower. 4 5 And so, again, if you look at this 6 as an example, you realize that the depletion 7 factor of 1 percent per day simply doesn't hold up in the real world. 8 9 ZIEMER: Where did the 1 MEMBER 10 percent come from as a starting point? that out of a literature source? 11 12 DR. H. BEHLING: Yes. In fact, I 13 quote one of them, which is really Finding No. 14 2, and it's based on a study of 1971 by Healy. And he talks about a residential facility, a 15 16 house or apartment from outdoor an 17 contamination. I even quoted it in my report, and he provides the following statement: 18 estimating 19 "For the quantity of 20 materials affected, it was assumed that 30 percent of the material brought in per day was 21

1 transferred to the residential indoor living area, and that it remained in a resuspensable 2 3 form with a half-life of one week, with lamba being 0.1 per day." 4 5 And he says, "Again, there are no data to indicate the order of magnitude for 6 7 this effect and the seven-day trigger for the half-life was arbitrarily chosen." 8 9 So, as far as I'm concerned, if 10 this was the basis for coming up with the 1 11 percent, it is a very whimsical, if ludicrous, method by which one could justify 12 13 this value. 14 A good way to think DR. MAURO: about it, what convinced me about this issue 15 16 is, in order for you to have 1 percent per 17 and this is the writeup that you're looking at, if you were to have eight times 18 ten to the minus five, a resuspension factor, 19 20 ten to the minus four -- that's a fairly high 21 resuspension factor, something that would

of lots 1 occur when you have loose 2 contamination on surfaces. if that is And 3 what your resuspension factor is, and you have an air turnover rate of 1 per hour, then you 4 5 could get 1 percent per day.

So, if you have а verv resuspension factor because there's a lot of loose contamination, certainly not ten to the minus six, but something closer to ten to the minus four, and then you had a ventilation system operating on that material as it became airborne, so you're holding that eight times ten to the minus four resuspension factor and was continually coming up, so that always have one times ten to the minus four resuspension factor, then that means the air, and if you had a 1 per hour air turnover rate, which is a typical air turnover rate, you could get 1 percent per day. And that's what this writeup says.

21 But you certainly can't get 1

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- 1 percent per day if you've got a resuspension
- 2 factor of ten to the minus six.
- MR. MARSCHKE: And that factor,
- 4 that percent factor that you calculate using
- that methodology that John just described, it
- 6 really is a source term reduction factor as
- 7 opposed to reducing the resuspension factor.
- 8 The other area where the 1 percent
- 9 per day comes from is this equation by
- 10 Linsley, 1978. You can see in the exponential
- 11 term here he's got .01 times T, which is
- really .01 is 1 percent per day.
- DR. MAURO: That is environmental,
- 14 though.
- 15 MR. MARSCHKE: That's an external,
- that's outside, yes.
- DR. MAURO: Outside, yes.
- 18 MR. MARSCHKE: That's outside.
- 19 DR. MAURO: See, that's important,
- 20 yes, because the way in which --
- 21 MR. THURBER: But, John, that's

1	not
2	DR. MAURO: Yes. Well, okay, help
3	me out, sure. If I'm
4	MR. THURBER: Their 1 percent per
5	day was the change in the resuspension factor
6	with time. That was not 1 percent per day
7	reduction in the source term for time.
8	So, as we pointed out in what Steve
9	read for us all, and supporting what Hans
LO	said, there's no good basis for the 1 percent
L1	per day. In this particular case, we're
L2	talking about now, that was the change in the
L3	resuspension factor with time. And in the
L4	other example which Hans mentioned, it was a
L5	number that the author used as a demonstration
L6	calculation, in my view, without any
L7	particular scientific basis for it.
L8	So, the 1 percent number is not
L9	well-justified. But I think the key point in
20	this discussion here is that, if you are going

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to use the approach that NIOSH did, that you

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1 have to properly link the resuspension factor you use and support it, technically justify 2 3 and use a decay rate that is consistent with that, a source term decay rate that is 4 consistent with that. 5 This is Jim. 6 DR. NETON: 7 I think we would agree with that. I mean the only two of the scenarios, I think, 8 that this 1 percent per day applies, out of 9 10 all these values, out of all these scenarios, 11 is where you either have no post-operational data, whether it is an air sample or a surface 12 13 contamination value. So, two out of the seven 14 scenarios is where that applies. And I would agree that universally 15 16 applying the 1 percent per day without looking 17 the facility-specific conditions at 18 probably not appropriate. So, I think we can cut to the chase here, and we can justify or 19 20 modify that approach to accommodate that 21 logic.

- MR. SHARFI: Jim, this is Mutty
  Sharfi.

  DR. NETON: Yes.
- 4 MR. SHARFI: I can speak to the
- 5 matching of the 1 percent and the 8 minus 5.
- DR. NETON: Yes.
- 7 SHARFI: The reason why those match is the 8 the minus 5 is 8 don't to 9 assuming that really the ventilation is the 10 only source term to remove, is the only source

Right.

of depletion for the source term.

DR. NETON:

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- 13 MR. SHARFI: And, realistically, 14 your resuspension ventilation isn't your only in how you remove material from a 15 source 16 facility. You know, there's a number of real 17 how mechanisms that reasons or remove 18 dilute material out of an area. And 19 therefore, the 1 percent per day accounts for
- The equation was designed really

all those factors, not just resuspension.

just to give you an account for, if you only 1 2 considered a resuspension, then you would have 3 to have a much higher resuspension. But when 4 you consider other mechanisms, such 5 tracking offsite, dilution, you know, moving 6 material into crevices, I mean when you 7 consider other mechanisms for making material less resuspendable, then your depletion rate 8 9 in the sense of what's available to be inhaled 10 increases because really resuspension is not the only mechanism. 11 12 kind of mixing So, you're two 13 factors --14 MR. THURBER: No, but that is a qualitative argument. That's not quantified. 15 16 MR. SHARFI: That is what the OTIB, 17 I'm just saying that is the argument made in 18 the OTIB. But, no, I understand 19 DR. NETON: 20 that all. And eight times ten to the minus five is 80 times higher than one times ten to 21

- the minus five. I understand that. 1 2 But the problem is I think that we 3 have other instances in the approaches where we use a hard-and-fast one times ten to the 4 5 minus six --6 MR. SHARFI: Yes. Correct. 7 DR. NETON: without any qualification at all. And I think what I'm 8 9 saying is that we probably need to go back and 10 qualify those statements to some degree. 11 MR. SHARFI: Yes, and those are I mean we don't use that number for 12 limited. 13 D&D activities or during cleanup. mean 14 those are limited to post-shutdown no things happening. 15 16 DR. NETON: Exactly. And I think 17 that is the source of the issue here, is that the way the TIB is written, it seems to be 18 hard-and-fast application. In fact, we know 19
- So, I think we can go back and fix

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that that is not the way it works in practice.

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- these to some degree and put some better
- 2 limits --
- 3 MR. SHARFI: Okay. I just wanted
- 4 to clarify the comment, which is Comment 1,
- 5 versus --
- DR. NETON: I know.
- 7 MR. SHARFI: -- the discussion of
- 8 whether 1 percent is valid. Comment 1 really
- 9 just deals with how the 1 percent and 80 to
- 10 the minus 5 correspond, and I wanted to
- 11 clarify that versus whether or not you believe
- 12 1 percent is valid.
- DR. NETON: Well, I know, but the
- 14 argument, then, is, is eight times ten to the
- minus fifth the right resuspension factor?
- 16 And John Mauro just agreed that, if
- 17 you had this huge resuspension factor and that
- 18 ventilation rate, it would be 1 percent per
- 19 day, at least for the loose material.
- 20 MR. SHARFI: If you only assume
- 21 resuspension.

1	DR. MAURO: And that's true. If we
2	had other information, I mean we try to find
3	data on what that rate is declining. And the
4	only strong data we have on the rate at which
5	the resuspension factor declines is outdoors,
6	the work that Linsley did and Anspaugh did at
7	the Nevada Test Site.
8	And I think that what we're seeing
9	is, after this initial high resuspension rate,
10	you see this decline in the resuspension
11	factor at about 1 percent per day because
12	we're outdoors, and there's weathering;
13	there's seeping down into the soil. And as
14	time goes on, the material that is on the
15	surface is not on the surface anymore
16	outdoors.
17	DR. NETON: Well, see, I think
18	indoors, John, you've got the situation where,
19	typically, the measurements we have are loose
20	plus fixed contamination.
0.1	

DR. MAURO:

Yes.

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- DR. NETON: And we're assuming it's
- 2 all fixed -- or all loose.
- MR. THURBER: I want to say you're
- 4 not really seeing a reduction in the
- 5 resuspension factor. It's a reduction in the
- 6 source term.
- 7 DR. NETON: Yes.
- 8 MR. THURBER: There's a difference
- 9 there, you know.
- DR. NETON: Right.
- 11 MR. THURBER: You know, the
- 12 resuspension, things are being moved
- 13 regardless, you know, energy being put into
- 14 material in the ground and being resuspended
- 15 up into the air. As the source term depletes,
- 16 I mean, obviously, air concentration
- 17 decreases. But it doesn't mean the ratio
- 18 between, if the activities are the same,
- 19 decreases.
- DR. MAURO: Well, I think we're
- 21 debating a model, in effect, on how to deal

1 The way I look at it is pretty with this. 2 simply. if You know, you do the can 3 interpolation extrapolation approach, or 4 great, that's the best way to go. If you 5 can't and you just have some surface activity, 6 let's say you have some knowledge of what's on 7 the surface and you're going to resuspend it, and you know that it's been largely cleaned 8 relatively 9 up, and you have а 10 environment, you're in the residual period -you know, it's sort of like the way my model 11 12 is, the Linde plan. And, you know, it's been 13 cleaned up, but you still think there might be 14 some potential for resuspension. In my mind, if you're not going to 15 16 use the interpolation approach, and you can't 17 because you don't have the data, but you do 18 have some ppm per 100 centimeters squared numbers, and it's low, it's low because most 19 20 of it has been taken away, then the ten to the minus six works. 21 But that would basically

1 stay constant.

I mean, if you're at ten to the 2 3 minus six, I wouldn't try to use a one percent per day decline because I don't think that's 4 5 Now it may be more than .001. going on. In 6 other words, the rate of decline, you 7 correctly point out, may be more than just from the ventilation. It may be a combination 8 9 of ventilation and what you would call perhaps 10 some kind of weathering, where people walk and 11 carry stuff out.

But, you know, I think that it would be, if you are going to resort to a backup position to the interpolation, maybe just go with the ten to the minus six resuspension factor in а relatively clean residual period.

MR. THURBER: But, John, I think you're confusing two issues, though. I mean we don't change the resuspension over time; the 1 minus 6 stays constant. What you're

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t.he surface 1 saying is that over time 2 contamination is decaying at 1 percent per day 3 over time, but the resuspension is constant. Well, no, I'm saying 4 DR. MAURO: 5 that, to assume that the activity in the room 6 in a relatively clean room is going to be 7 declining at 1 percent per day, I think that's too high. 8 9 Η. BEHLING: And. John, you DR. 10 have to realize that this issue of 1 percent 11 applies to two different methods. Method No. 2, which says we have operational air sampling 12 13 and nothing else, so now you have to define 14 what your air sampling or air concentration might be during the post-operation. 15 16 So, this 1 percent applies to 17 Method No. 2, according to OTIB-70, as well as to Method No. 5, where you no longer have any 18 air concentration, but you have operational 19 20 surface contamination. And now you have to apply 1 percent to that value for the post-21

operational surface contamination.

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- 2 Those are the two criteria. 3 What about 4, Hans? MR. THURBER: What about Method 4? I don't have the OTIB 4 5 open. Method 4 is where 6 DR. H. BEHLING: 7 you have operational surface contamination and post-operational surface contamination. 8 Those the different methods defined 9 by 10 availability of data. 11 So, the 1 percent applies 12 obviously, Method No. 2 and Method No. 5.
- 13 MR. THURBER: Right. That's what I 14 suggested earlier. And it's only when you don't anchor 15 have an point to fit an 16 exponential function.
- DR. H. BEHLING: And I still say,

  for instance, let's forget about whether it's

  cleaned up. The facilities that we have had

  to deal with in the past, it's that when they

  simply stop doing something that is no longer

- under the auspices of the EEOICPA, where you
- don't have it cleaned up. They just stopped
- 3 producing certain things that no longer fall
- 4 into place.
- 5 That means the source term is
- 6 basically your contamination on the floor.
- 7 That's what we're dealing with. This is what
- 8 we --
- 9 DR. MAURO: Yes, but if it's not
- 10 cleaned up, I would use --
- 11 DR. H. BEHLING: I know. That's
- 12 what I'm saying.
- DR. MAURO: Yes, I would use ten to
- 14 the minus six.
- DR. H. BEHLING: Five to the minus
- 16 six is not a realistic --
- 17 DR. MAURO: Yes, but, you know, the
- 18 only reason why I mentioned this is that we
- 19 did take a close look at this for Linde, and
- there was good reason to believe it was really
- 21 cleaned up very well during the decon period.

And the question was, what are we going to do 1 2 during the residual period where we had 3 nothing? We had no airborne samples until way down like 30 years later, 40 years later. 4 5 DR. H. BEHLING: Well, I sort of 6 think that there's nothing wrong with using perhaps surrogate data under those instances. 7 For instance, in Dow Chemical, we have two 8 sets of data for air sampling. What does that 9 10 tell us? It certainly tells us that perhaps this E minus 6 or the 1 percent may not apply 11 Otherwise, we wouldn't have 12 here. these 13 empirical data for those facilities where this 14 contamination ever persists at a much higher concentration for much longer periods of time. 15 16 And I would also like to answer the 17 if ventilation is not the primary source for removal of contamination, I have to 18 seriously question what are secondary. 19 For 20 instance, the more realistic value that we have, obviously, identified, that is, if 8 E 21

- 1 minus 5 were to be used, that would only imply that the ventilation removal would have a very 2 3 minor component. 4 For instance, I'm reading the 5 response here from NIOSH that says we would be tracking it from one higher area to a lower. 6 7 Well, it can go in the reverse, and so forth. if you have a contaminated, 8 So, let's say a football field that's indoors, and 9 10 you track people back and forth, ultimately, a person tracking material from point A to B 11 will also track point C back to A again. 12 ultimately, it all evens out. 13 I don't see how other mechanisms 14 really come into play that are significant. 15 16 still believe that the ventilation, that's 17 assuming, also, that the ventilation has heat resistance in it that do, in fact, remove 18 everything from the air, so that it is not 19 20 simply recirculated.
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heating/air-

1 conditioning systems in a facility recirculate 2 the air, which means that not everything is 3 removed through ventilation. So, therefore, this simplistic approach of saying, okay, if 4 5 we have so many exchanges per hour and it's 6 subject to some filtration system, that that 7 activity now is completely and forever 8 removed. First of all, in one of the other 9 10 of Ι stated that the areas my report, 11 contamination level at the breathing level at about the 5-6-foot level is not the 12 13 same as the ventilation system which usually 14 has an outtake at the ceiling, because you do have a very, very stratified concentration. 15 16 Resuspension subject to particles falling back 17 down or redepositing is not uniform. So that, 18 when you have an air concentration that the person is exposed to at the breathing zone 19 20 level, you may or may not have a good handle 21 what is really being removed on

- 1 filtration system. Anyway, that's another
- 2 issue.
- 3 DR. MAURO: See, Jim, I don't think
- 4 we're that far apart on this. I think we're
- 5 just troubled by the 1 percent per day is what
- 6 it --
- 7 DR. NETON: I agree, John. I think
- 8 the thing that bothers me, really, we're
- 9 actually talking about the same dose. It's
- 10 whether the dose is delivered over a short
- 11 period of time or a very extended period of
- 12 time because it comes down to picocurie per
- 13 meter hours.
- DR. MAURO: Yes.
- DR. NETON: So, if you have a
- 16 higher resuspension value, you end up
- 17 assigning more dose in the earlier years than
- the later years.
- 19 MR. THURBER: That's right, Jim,
- 20 but, as we pointed out, you have to also
- 21 factor in what the person's work history was.

1	DR. NETON: Oh, exactly. Yes.
2	MR. THURBER: Because if he didn't
3	work in the first year, in the first year of
4	the residual period, and came onboard in the
5	second year, and you used a high rate of
6	depletion of the source term, then he would
7	get nothing.
8	DR. NETON: Oh, I understand that.
9	MR. THURBER: Whereas, if you use
10	an approach where it's stretched out over a
11	longer period of time, the dose would be
12	greater.
13	So, as we pointed out, you really
14	have to consider not only a consistent dataset
15	for the resuspension factor and the source
16	term depletion rate, but you also have to
17	overlay the person's work history on top of
18	that to be sure that you're doing a bounding
19	job.
20	DR. NETON: And the other thing
21	that comes to mind, I don't know if it came

- out in TIB-70 or not; actually, it would go to
- zero on these 1 percent per day calculations.
- 3 Mutty might be able to help me out here,
- 4 but --
- 5 MR. SHARFI: That's correct.
- DR. NETON: My recollection, it
- 7 never gets mathematically towards zero, but at
- 8 some point it gets to be vanishingly small. I
- 9 think we ultimately end up fixing the lower
- 10 bound at some value.
- 11 MR. SHARFI: We take year three and
- 12 go out ad infinitum.
- DR. NETON: Right. So, we never
- decrement it past, I guess, year three.
- 15 MR. THURBER: Well, that's because
- 16 you're using 1 percent per day, so it doesn't
- 17 make any difference. It's all gone at that
- 18 rate.
- DR. NETON: Well, I don't know what
- 20 we end up at year three with.
- 21 MR. SHARFI: It is pretty small by

- 1 three years.
- DR. MAURO: You probably stop at
- 3 ten to the minus nine. That's what they did
- 4 in the environmental. I mean the Anspaugh and
- 5 the Linsley work, I think they go down -- they
- 6 start at some number, you know, whatever it
- 7 is, and they go down. But then at some point
- 8 in time, they freeze it and then they hold it
- 9 constant. And it might be ten to the minus
- 10 nine.
- DR. NETON: It seems to me that, of
- all these 15 or 17 findings, the main issue is
- this 1 percent per day justification. I think
- that it is incumbent upon us to go and either
- 15 justify that or modify that. And I'm not
- 16 suggesting we're going to modify it, but we
- 17 need to beef it up some.
- 18 DR. MAURO: You know, I've got to
- 19 say I don't remember you using it. When I
- 20 check a lot of this work --
- 21 DR. NETON: I was thinking about

- this, and I think we may have, but I'm not --
- DR. MAURO: You may have? Yes.
- In other words, I look at the AWE
- 4 cases a lot. That would be a place where you
- 5 might use it.
- 6 DR. NETON: It would have to be an
- 7 AWE, and it would have to be an AWE without
- 8 any post-operational data whatsoever.
- 9 DR. MAURO: Correct.
- 10 DR. NETON: And there have to be a
- 11 few cases of that.
- DR. MAURO: Yes, maybe there are,
- 13 yes.
- 14 MR. THURBER: It would likely be a
- 15 non-FUSRAP site.
- DR. NETON: Yes, a non-FUSRAP site
- 17 and, typically, it would be some site that
- 18 probably didn't have much contamination to
- 19 begin with.
- MR. THURBER: Well, as we point out
- 21 here later on, actually, at Hooker you

calculated the level 1 dust at. the time 2 operation ceased and held it constant forever, 3 which avoids all this --DR. NETON: Well, that was going to 4 be my other thought. On some of these cases, 5 we have done things like that, and it was --6 7 MR. THURBER: And that probably, we discuss later on, is probably 8 as more defensible than a couple of the other 9 10 approaches. 11 DR. NETON: Well, I think two 12 One is we need to go back and look things. 13 and see where we have used the 1 percent per 14 day, really how we have done that. Secondly, if we are going to stick with it, we need to 15 16 justify it better. 17 The other issues I think that I have read are more around things like what's a 18 good value for an air concentration data at a 19 20 uranium facility to start with to generate the surface contamination stuff. And that's all 21

sort of being hashed out in the TBD-6000 era, 1 2 as far as I can think. 3 So, am I hearing that CHAIR MUNN: 4 NIOSH is going to revisit the 1 percent per 5 day issue? 6 DR. NETON: Yes. 7 CHAIR MUNN: And we will expect 8 response to the concerns expressed in 9 both Item 1 and Item 2 from NIOSH next time? 10 DR. NETON: Yes. 11 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. 12 DR. MAURO: Wanda, how many 13 findings did you say that were in OTIB-70? 14 DR. NETON: Fifteen, but a lot of them end up being TBD-6000 related issues and 15 16 kind of redundant. 17 DR. MAURO: I think once we resolve 18 the matter we just discussed, they are all

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all interconnected.

going to be resolved. I mean one way or the

In other words, I think that they are

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Well, I think that this 1 DR. NETON: 2 use of one times ten to the minus six is also 3 an issue. Exactly. 4 MR. SHARFI: Ι think primary issues, 5 those are the two the 1 percent and the 1e-06 resuspension. 6 7 DR. NETON: We default to one times ten to the minus six, but I think, as Mutty 8 9 pointed out, that's typically only used in 10 either quiescent conditions or those that have 11 been cleaned up. And we don't clearly specify 12 that. 13 So, again, I think we need to go 14 back and look at what we have done in practice and then make sure that we're doing what we 15 16 feel comfortable with. 17 CHAIR MUNN: So, have we looked at Item 1 and Item 2, but I think I'm 18 hearing from the conversation that the general 19 20 feeling is that virtually all of the issues that we have here bear on the findings of 1 21

and 2. Is that correct? Or am I overstating 1 2 the case? 3 No, Wanda, I think DR. BEHLING: you're correct because I'm looking at Finding 4 5 3, which questions the whole issue of 6 of contamination through 7 ventilation system. And in my writeup, talked about the fact that the ratio between 8 9 exhaust air and the general room air and the 10 breathing air, you can be off by a factor of 15. But then again, once we correct the 1 11 percent per day and the 1e-06, they are all 12 13 connected. Most of the other findings that I 14 in my report will somehow or other be tangentially corrected in the process. 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: I guess my question really 17 bears on whether it or not productive for us at this juncture to continue 18 going through each of the items for OTIB-70 19 20 one by one or whether we need to postpone that kind of activity until after 21 we have

NIOSH's revisit of these two key factors. 1 One thing I would 2

MR.

- MARSCHKE:
- 3 like to add, there were a few of the NIOSH
- responses to a few of the findings -- I am not 4
- 5 sure how many -- where basically SC&A agreed
- 6 with the NIOSH response and we would recommend
- that the issue be closed. That is one point. 7
- The second point is three of the 8
- 9 issues, I think as Jim or somebody mentioned,
- 10 we statused as being addressed in, I think it
- 11 was, TBD-6000 or 6001.
- Yes, I think it's one 12 CHAIR MUNN:
- 13 of those two.
- 14 MR. MARSCHKE: Ιt is my
- understanding that that TBD no longer exists. 15
- 16 DR. MAURO: 6001.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: 6001 has been
- eliminated. 18
- Right, right. 19 DR. MAURO:
- 20 MR. MARSCHKE: So, the question on
- 21 those that have been addressed in ones

1 TBD-6001, are they going to fall through the 2 cracks or do we need to restatus them? 3 need to take them back, I guess, to this Subcommittee? 4 Well, wait. 5 I missed CHAIR MUNN: 6 something there. We have cancelled TBD-6001? 7 I thought we established a Work Group to take that? 8 9 We did and they MEMBER ZIEMER: 10 iust --The situation was 11 MR. HINNEFELD: 6001, there was a lot of information in there 12 that just never ended up getting used. 13 We 14 just haven't needed it. We are not going to use it. 15 But there is sufficient information 16 17 available from a TBD-6001 type approach of 18 gathering information from several different 19 sites of a particular nature, having them 20 inform you about the site you're trying to 21 investigate, those that we can use

- individually for the specific sites, which until now have been written as appendices.
- 3 So, that's the issue with 6001.
- 4 Rather than try to resolve a lot of findings
- 5 that were actually pertaining to parts of
- 6 6001, which have not been used and we don't
- 7 think will ever be used, let's just do away
- 8 with that and don't worry about those
- 9 findings, and then deal with the findings that
- 10 pertain to the actual uses that will occur in
- 11 the specific appendices. So, that's what's
- 12 going on with 6001.
- 13 TBD-6000 is still out there. So,
- any of these that we said we are going to take
- 15 care of in 6000, those are fine.
- 16 DR. MAURO: Yes. Well, let me help
- 17 out a little, too. With TBD-6001, that is
- 18 like the parent document. Then, of course,
- 19 you have five attachments for five different
- 20 facilities. I believe it is five, five or
- 21 six.

And the position is that there are 1 2 a lot of problems with this generic TBD-6001, 3 but it turns out that NIOSH's feelings are they could actually have standalone TBDs for 4 5 each of those five. And they don't need to 6 from this generic document, in other 7 words. So, basically, let's get rid of and have each one of 8 TBD-6001 those attachments stand on their own merit as full-9 10 blown Site Profiles without having to lean on TBD-6001. 11 Now, on the other sites, TBD-6000, 12 13 that's a strong document. TBD-6000, I think 14 we have resolved most issues. 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: There's no open 16 issues any longer. 17 DR. MAURO: There are no more; 18 there you go. The only one is the 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: 20 resuspension, which into this moves group 21 here.

And I think we 1 DR. MAURO: Yes. 2 are close, I very close to think we are 3 resolving it. Now, remember, we're only talking 4 5 the residual period now. TBD-6000 applies to both the residual and operations period. 6 7 DR. NETON: Here's the situation: TBD-6001 specifies air concentration values. 8 9 That is what would be used to establish the 10 contamination levels in those of types facilities. 11 12 So since we are going to generate 13 facility-specific TBDs or documents, then the air concentration value would be included with 14 So the cancellation of TBD-6001 really 15 them. 16 has no bearing on these findings anymore. 17 MR. MARSCHKE: I think that's what 18 we wanted to hear, Jim, is that, basically, the cancellation of 6001, these issues would 19 20 still be addressed in the subsequent documents 21 that are --

Right, because the only 1 DR. NETON: 2 thing there was I think SC&A was questioning 3 the upper-bound value of the air concentration values cited for those facilities. 4 And those 5 would be documented independently in each of those facility-specific documents. 6 7 DR. MAURO: But then we couldn't reference -- in other words, right 8 now, 9 OTIB-70 you are saying that there are a couple 10 of places where we have transferred the issue 11 to TBD --Not in OTIB-70; in 12 MR. MARSCHKE: 13 findings. Basically, had few our we 14 findings in OTIB-70 which duplicate were findings that were in TBD-6001. 15 16 DR. MAURO: Okay. I think the solution is 17 DR. NETON: to take those out of TIB-70. 18 Well, that's what we 19 MR. MARSCHKE: 20 did. We had taken them out and we had sent them over to TBD-6001. 21

1	DR. NETON: No, no, no. I mean
2	MR. MARSCHKE: But, based upon your
3	discussion, what you just said, Jim, I would
4	say that that still is valid.
5	DR. MAURO: I was just going to
6	come to the opposite conclusion. In other
7	words, that they come back to OTIB-70 because
8	we can't reference 6001 any longer.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Why are we
10	referencing it?
11	DR. MAURO: In other words, you are
12	saying that they were, effectively, being
13	addressed in TBD unless I'm not following
14	this.
15	Help me out somebody.
16	CHAIR MUNN: The Chair has made an
17	error here in even attempting to shortcut our
18	process of going through these one step at a
19	time. Clearly, what we are going to need to
20	do is to look at each of these issues and at
21	the point of each issue determine whether we

1 can cannot accept the current or2 recommendation based primarily on whether or 3 not we are referencing a transfer to 6001, which no longer exists. 4 5 I think you're right, DR. MAURO: I think we have just got to bite the 6 7 bullet and do it. Let's just go back to 8 CHAIR MUNN: No. 3 and take a look at what our statement is 9 10 in No. 3 and see what we can do. Question. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: 12 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, Paul? 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Before you do that, 14 maybe I will direct this toward Jim Neton. Jim, it seems to me on the source 15 16 term depletion factor, it would make 17 that there might be several of these, for different conditions. 18 I agree that the 1 19 percent doesn't seem to make sense 20 relatively clean facility with a resuspension of ten to the minus six, whereas it might for 21

- another facility with close to ten to the minus fourth loading.
- 3 So, is it your thought that you
- 4 might have two or more depletion factors,
- 5 depending on which of those scenarios you are
- 6 talking about?
- 7 DR. NETON: Well, I would think
- 8 that we would end up being more generic in
- 9 TIB-70 in outlining the approach, which is to
- 10 use a resuspension factor and air turnover
- 11 rate, et cetera, on a facility-specific basis.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. In other
- 13 words, not specify a number, but a
- 14 methodology?
- DR. NETON: Exactly. Because then
- 16 you're not locked into something like we are
- 17 now.
- 18 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
- 19 DR. NETON: And people are critical
- 20 of those things --
- 21 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.

1 DR. NETON: Because they are not 2 applicable across the board. 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And there's Hans mentioned, for example, 4 other factors. 5 the ventilation system being up high and the exposure to the workers at the floor level or 6 7 slightly above, although even in that case, the respirable particles, which are the small 8 ones, are more likely to find their way up to 9 10 higher level in а facility and be 11 preferentially removed as opposed to the nonrespirable particles. 12 13 DR. NETON: Right. 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: So, there's effect on the distribution as well. 15 16 But, in any event, that makes 17 sense, then. You would develop a methodology 18 which would be used. and that aives flexibility on what you use both for 19 resuspension and for the depletion. 20

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Exactly.

DR. NETON:

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1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you.
2	CHAIR MUNN: Let's take a look at
3	No. 3. And I will try to save Steve's voice a
4	little bit by reading the original finding and
5	reading the most recent response to where
6	we've gone.
7	This is OTIB-70, Finding No. 3,
8	Internal Review Objective 6.1, 6.2, and 7.3.
9	"Inappropriate assumption regarding the impact
10	of ventilation on source term depletion
11	implicit in Equation 5 employed by NIOSH for
12	deriving the value of" I'm assuming that's
13	lambda, but the source term depletion rate.
14	"Is that airborne contaminants are, one,
15	uniformly distributed throughout the interior
16	volume of a facility and, two, removed with
17	100 percent efficiency. Neither of these
18	assumptions is likely to exist."
19	And the most recent response,
20	Thurber for SC&A. "The ORAU statement that
21	`the OTIB does not indicate that the source

1	half-life should be calculated from these
2	input factors and subsequently applied' does
3	not appear to be correct. For Section 3.1.1,
4	`a source term depletion factor of 1 percent
5	of the surface activity per day based on
6	Section 2.6 is suggested for this purpose.
7	For Section 3.1.5, `if no data are available
8	for airborne radioactivity levels during the
9	residual period, a source term depletion
10	factor of 1 percent per day (Section 2.6) can
11	be used in conjunction with the available
12	operational period data.'
13	"SC&A recommends that this finding
14	remain in progress."
15	DR. MAURO: Wanda, that is going to
16	be swept up in the work that Jim described.
17	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
18	MR. MARSCHKE: I agree.
19	CHAIR MUNN: So, we will leave
20	MR. THURBER: And this comment was
21	really specific to the ORAU response, and we

1 just didn't agree that the ORAU was correct 2 and consistent with the words in the document. 3 I agree that it will be cleaned up. 4 CHAIR MUNN: Correct. probably DR. Wanda, 5 MAURO: we could go quickly identify those issues that 6 7 are going to be captured by Jim when he revisits this whole matter and those issues 8 that maybe we had better take a look at, like 9 10 the TBD-6001 issue. So, yes, we probably could knock these off pretty fast. 11 So, 03 remains as is? 12 CHAIR MUNN: 13 We're not going to do anything with it? 14 MR. MARSCHKE: Right. Item No. 4? 15 CHAIR MUNN: 16 DR. MAURO: It's closed. CHAIR MUNN: 17 Oh, is it? 18 MR. MARSCHKE: Basically, yes, we 19 agreed with the ORAU comment and recommended 20 that the finding be closed. 21 Do you want me to read it? Do you

1	want me to read this one?
2	CHAIR MUNN: I don't believe so.
3	We all have it in one form or another.
4	Does anyone object to closing Item
5	4?
6	(No response.)
7	Change status to closed.
8	OTIB-70-05. And for some reason,
9	it doesn't want to open for me.
10	Internal Review Objective 1.5, 2.1,
11	2.2, 7.1. "Attachment B sites survey data for
12	three separate thorium facilities, but
13	provides no further guidance on how these
14	datasets are to be used. The three dataset
15	identified values differ significantly, but
16	there is no guidance for the dose
17	reconstructor regarding their use."
18	The response, the most recent from
19	SC&A by Thurber, does not agree with the NIOSH
20	response. "If an objective of OTIB-70 is to
21	provide a claimant-favorable estimate of

during residual 1 inhalation exposure the 2 period, then it would seem appropriate to use 3 the Linsley facility data. OTIB-70 should be prescriptive in indicating how Attachment B 4 5 should be used rather than simply providing three sets of data. 6 7 "SC&A recommends that this finding remain in progress." 8 9 For our purposes, there is no 10 change, correct? 11 MR. THURBER: Correct. We will leave that 12 CHAIR MUNN: 13 status as it is. 14 The finding, Finding next 6, Internal Review Objective 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 15 16 6.2, 7.3. 17 "Use of Horizons' Summary Survey Data as a default value for operational air 18 concentration at a thorium refining facility 19 20 is inappropriate and not claimant-favorable." 21 Response, the most recent: "is

- 1 correct as ORAU states that Horizons' data are 2 not proposed as default values. However, 3 Thurber, believes that SC&A, via а more 4 prescriptive approach, as described under 5 SC&A's response to Item 6 above, is needed. "SC&A recommends that this finding 6
- 8 MR. THURBER: That should be Item
- 9 5, I guess.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. That is
- 11 puzzling.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: "Five above?" This
- 13 is 5.

7

- MR. MARSCHKE: This is 6.
- MR. THURBER: Yes, 6.

remain in progress."

- 16 CHAIR MUNN: We're reading 6.
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, yes.
- 18 MR. THURBER: It should read --
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: It should read "5
- above."
- 21 MR. THURBER: "As described in our

- 1 response to 5 above."
- 2 CHAIR MUNN: So, with that change,
- this item remains as it is for our purposes.
- 4 No action on it.
- 5 Item 7, Internal Review Objective
- 6 1.3.
- 7 "On the assumption that the
- 8 geometric mean value of 4.8 dpm per meter
- 9 cubed cited for Horizons in Attachment B of
- 10 OTIB-70 reflects data contained in Exhibit No.
- 11 5, it is unclear how this value was derived by
- 12 NIOSH."
- 13 Most recent response from SC&A, via
- 14 Thurber, agrees with NIOSH "that operational
- 15 and process data should not be used as the
- 16 basis for calculating residual exposures.
- 17 SC&A has reviewed and accepted the data and
- 18 spreadsheet provided by NIOSH.
- 19 "SC&A recommends this status be
- 20 changed to closed."
- 21 Is there any concern about closing

- 1 Item 7?
- 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: No concern.
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: If not, closed.
- 4 Change status.
- 5 We will go to Item 8. Internal
- 6 Review Objective 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 7.3.
- 7 "Use of Horizons' Summary Data
- 8 Survey" -- no, wait. Wait, wait. I'm back on
- 9 6. I asked for 8 and I got 6. Sorry about
- 10 that.
- 11 This is Internal Review Objective
- 12 1.3.
- 13 "The derivation of air
- 14 concentration values cited in Attachment B for
- 15 nuclear materials was not adequately explained
- 16 by NIOSH and does not appear to correspond to
- 17 values reported in the survey, as given in
- 18 Tables 3 and 4."
- 19 The most recent response from
- 20 Thurber for SC&A agrees with NIOSH "that
- 21 operator and process data should not be used

1	as the basis for calculating residual
2	exposures. SC&A reviewed and accepted the
3	data and spreadsheet provided by NIOSH.
4	"SC&A recommends that the status be
5	changed to closed."
6	Any objection to changing the
7	status to closed?
8	If not, 8 becomes closed, and we go
9	on to 9, which is Internal Review Objective
10	1.3.
11	"The derivation of air
12	concentration values cited in Attachment B for
13	Linsley was not adequately explained by NIOSH,
14	and values does not appear to correspond to
15	those reported in the survey."
16	I should have said, "does sic," "do
17	not appear."
18	The most recent response from
19	Thurber for SC&A agrees with NIOSH "that
20	operational process data should not be used as
21	the basis for calculating residual exposures.

SC&A has reviewed and accepted the data and 1 2 spreadsheet provided by NIOSH. 3 recommends the "SC&A status be changed to closed." 4 5 Any concern with closing Item 9? If not, it is now --6 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, by convention, didn't we promise to 8 make this 9 change in the next revision of the procedure? 10 Is that what our response is? Or have we done that? Our response on No. 9. 11 12 CHAIR MUNN: Let me see what it 13 says here. 14 slight MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, "A change to the parameters listed in Appendix B 15 16 is warranted and will be published in the next 17 revision of the procedure." 18 CHAIR MUNN: So, this actually should --19 20 HINNEFELD: I mean it's MR. So, pretty trivial -- if you wanted to close it, 21

- 1 it wouldn't really hurt anything, but, by
- 2 convention, it would be in abeyance.
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: We promised we were
- 5 going to edit a document.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: It should be in
- 7 abeyance, yes. Let's follow our own
- 8 conventions when we can.
- 9 The next item is Finding No. 10.
- 10 Internal Review Objective 1.3, 6.1, 6.2, 7.3.
- 11 "NIOSH has recommended a
- 12 resuspension factor of ten to the minus six
- 13 per meter is inappropriate. Indoor
- 14 resuspension factors" -- now this is going to
- 15 be covered by our previous concerns, is it
- 16 not?
- MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: So, this has a long
- 19 response to it, but we will remain in progress
- 20 until we have seen what the discussion is
- 21 going to bring us. So, for our purposes,

- 1 there's no change.
- We'll go to Item 11. Internal
- 3 Review Objective 1.3.
- 4 "Use of NUREG-1400 as stated in
- 5 OTIB-70 is both inappropriate and technically
- 6 not feasible since the total absence of data
- 7 precludes a quantitative assignment to the
- 8 Source Term Q that reflects residual
- 9 contamination."
- 10 This is a significant response
- 11 here. "Since we're talking about the
- 12 NUREG-1400 method, this may or my not" --
- 13 let's read through this.
- 14 Thurber response for SC&A:
- 15 "According to Section 2.2 of OTIB-70, intake
- 16 equals Q times one times ten to the minus six
- 17 times R times C times D. Default values for
- 18 R, C, and D are provided in the NIOSH
- 19 document. Q is the total quantity of
- 20 unencapsulated material processed in a year
- 21 (NUREG-1400). It is not clear how this method

implemented. Would 1 would be the dose 2 reconstructor take the total number of curies 3 handled in the final year of operations and assume that this remains constant during the 4 5 residual period?" 6 DR. NETON: Wanda, this is Jim. 7 CHAIR MUNN: Yes? I think I can shorten 8 DR. NETON: this a little bit. 9 10 We're going to go back and relook at the reasonableness of 1400. I don't think 11 12 it in residual we have ever used а contamination context. 13 So, we would agree to go back and relook at that and its scientific 14 soundness for residual contamination. 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: So, the issue with 17 NUREG-1400 is going to be a part of what your revisit is about? 18 Well, it's a separate 19 DR. NETON: 20 issue because it doesn't rely on any of these 21 resuspension factors, but it does

- 1 But, like I say, I don't think that we have
- 2 ever used it. It was put in the toolbox for
- 3 completeness, and I think we might want to
- 4 rethink leaving it in there, my opinion at
- 5 this point.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. It did not
- 7 appear to me to be the identical issue that we
- 8 were talking about before. That's why I was
- 9 reading it.
- DR. NETON: No, it's actually a
- 11 separate issue. It is sort of an outlier to
- the approaches that are outlined there, and it
- 13 was thrown in for completeness' sake. And
- 14 like I say, I don't know that we have ever
- 15 used it.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: In my notes, I'm going
- 17 to include this as one of the things you're
- 18 going to be looking at.
- DR. NETON: Yes.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: And it will remain in
- 21 progress. So, there will be no change from

our perspective here in the Subcommittee. 1 2 The is that is next one one 3 addressed in a different finding, and our most recent suggestion "understands the issues to 4 5 be resolved by TBD-6000. NIOSH prepared a White Paper showing the default values for 6 7 surface contamination used in TBD-6000 from Harris and Kingsley are bounding when compared 8 to the data in the Adley report." 9 10 So, they recommend changing 11 status to closed. I don't know if we 12 MR. MARSCHKE: 13 can do that. 14 I don't know either. CHAIR MUNN: Basically, this is 15 MR. MARSCHKE: 16 one of the ones that we sent over to the 17 TBD-6000 Work Group. 18 CHAIR MUNN: Correct. 19 MR. MARSCHKE: And again, what 20 we're saying here is that we think, basically, this White Paper by Harris and Kingsley or 21

- 1 this NIOSH White Paper based on Harris and
- 2 Kingsley resolved the issue. Unless the
- 3 TBD-6000 Work Group maybe tells this
- 4 Subcommittee that that is, in fact, true, I
- 5 don't know if we can close it.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: It seems unreasonable
- 7 for us to do so. Based on our own
- 8 conventions, we really should keep it in
- 9 abeyance.
- 10 DR. MAURO: I recall looking
- 11 carefully at David Allen's report related to
- this Adley and the TBD-6000 Work Group. And I
- 13 think we discussed it and I think we closed
- that item on TBD-6000.
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: Did we?
- DR. MAURO: And therefore, it's
- 17 closed here.
- 18 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, there needs to
- 19 be paperwork or a paper trail between the Work
- 20 Groups.
- 21 DR. MAURO: Oh, I see what you're

- 1 saying. Okay.
- 2 MR. THURBER: Yes. Yes, that's
- 3 correct, what you said, John and Steve, both.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: So, we need a note
- from the 6000 Work Group indicating that this
- 6 item was closed.
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: I'll send you an
- 8 email.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: An email is the only
- 10 thing that we usually use.
- 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: So we'll have a
- 12 paper trail on it.
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. And then we can
- incorporate it easily.
- 15 Finding 13 relative to 6001, for
- 16 determining inhalation doses, "may not be
- 17 claimant-favorable under Task Order 3."
- Now here's, I guess, where we had
- 19 the discussion about what to do with 6001.
- 20 The most recent response from SC&A by Thurber
- 21 points out there may be a procedural problem

- 1 here.
- 2 "NIOSH has decided to eliminate
- 3 TBD-6001. Appendices to that document will be
- 4 revisited and reissued as separate Site
- 5 Profiles."
- 6 "With regard to SC&A's expressed
- 7 concern about inhalation doses in TBD-6001
- 8 prior to 1948, the issue was how to
- 9 extrapolate doses backward in time. However,
- in the context of OTIB-70, this would only be
- 11 a problem if the residual period at a site
- began prior to 1948," which seems unlikely to
- 13 me.
- 14 MR. MARSCHKE: The question of the
- 15 status of this issue right now is addressed
- in, I think it's addressed in finding, it's
- addressed in Finding TBD-6001.
- 18 MEMBER ZIEMER: But this was a
- 19 generic approach to something which is not
- 20 going to be used anymore.
- 21 So, it seems to me that it's no

- longer an issue because each case is going to
- 2 be dealt with on its own merits.
- DR. NETON: This is Jim.
- I think we ought to put this one
- 5 back onto NIOSH and the Work Group should hold
- 6 onto it.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think we need
- 8 to have it until we get some piece of paper
- 9 from you saying that that's what going to
- 10 happen.
- 11 DR. NETON: Yes, because I'm
- looking at the relevant pages, page 13 and 14
- in TIB-70, and I had forgotten this, but,
- 14 apparently, it is more than just the air
- 15 sample values that are used. There are
- 16 actually residual contamination estimates in
- 17 those documents.
- 18 So, if we pull them out of
- 19 TBD-6001, I don't know -- we're going to have
- to modify TIB-70 in some way to address that.
- 21 CHAIR MUNN: Exactly It seems to

me rather than "addressed in finding," we need 1 2 to go back to "in progress" for this. 3 Yes, I think so because DR. NETON: we need to go back and look a little closer at 4 5 what was actually in 6001. It looks to me 6 like it was actually recommended values for 7 the residual contamination period. So, there was an approach in there that was developed. 8 I suspect that it is similar to what's in 9 TIB-70, but I'm not sure. 10 11 MR. THURBER: But the original finding that Hans made was based on the fact 12 13 that there were some problems, he observed 14 problems with 6001. of the some And one when we reviewed 6001, 15 problems was that, 16 there was no or very little data prior to 17 1948, and NIOSH method proposed а 18 extrapolating backwards in time to cover situations prior to 1948. 19 20 And in our review of 6001, we said we don't think that the procedure proposed to 21

1	extrapolate backwards in time is
2	scientifically justifiable. So, that's how it
3	got woven into OTIB-70, because it was an open
4	issue that we had already commented on with
5	regard to 6001.
6	Now, as we noted here, if it can be
7	shown that there are no residual periods prior
8	to 1948, then the comment is irrelevant.
9	DR. NETON: I agree, but, again,
10	looking at TIB-70 itself, we have a statement
11	that references TBD-6001 and actually has the
12	table out of there in the documents.
13	MR. THURBER: Oh, okay.
14	DR. NETON: We've got to at least
15	pull that table out.
16	MR. THURBER: Right.
17	DR. NETON: And then rethink about
18	what we want to say about residual
19	contamination at thorium facilities.
20	MR. THURBER: Right.
21	CHAIR MUNN: This is one of those

situations where the Chair believes this item 1 2 should be kept in progress, and that we should 3 have for our own sake a comment, a response, from the Subcommittee listed on our matrix 4 5 indicating that the Subcommittee has returned this to NIOSH for resolution of the issue. 6 7 And how NIOSH resolves that will be a result of the deliberations that take place when you 8 look at the entire body of questions that 9 10 we're raising. Steve, is it possible for us, do we 11 12 have a spot where we can --13 MR. We can change it MARSCHKE: 14 back "in to progress" from, basically, "addressed in finding." We can change it back 15 16 to "in progress." 17 CHAIR MUNN: In progress. And then I'll have 18 MR. MARSCHKE: to add -- this is No. 13 --19 20 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Offline, I will add 21 MR. MARSCHKE:

1 a response. 2 CHAIR MUNN: Right. 3 MR. MARSCHKE: I'll add some words. If you would, that the 4 CHAIR MUNN: Subcommittee has returned this issue to NIOSH 5 for continued deliberation and resolution. 6 7 Then, we will go to Item 14. 8 DR. NETON: The same problem. MEMBER ZIEMER: The same thing as 9 10 13, isn't it? DR. NETON: Yes. 11 12 CHAIR MUNN: It appears to be. So, 13 identical action on our part, identical change matrix to 14 "in progress" on our from its current status as "covered in." 15 16 Fourteen, use of Battelle TBD-6001 17 for determining inhalation basis. 18 MEMBER LEMEN: That's the one we just did. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: We just did 14. did I bring it up again? We did 13 and now 21

- 1 14.
- 2 MEMBER LEMEN: We already did 14.
- 3 So, now you're on 15.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Fifteen.
- 5 MR. THURBER: Thirteen and 14 were
- 6 basically the same issue.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Right, and have been
- 8 returned to "in progress."
- 9 Fifteen is TBD-9. Internal Review
- 10 Objective 5.6, 7.3.
- 11 "Many of the fundamental
- 12 assumptions that form the technical basis of
- 13 OCAS-TIB-9, ingestion model, are too
- 14 restrictive and may yield low values under
- 15 Task 3, NIOSH's ingestion model, as described
- in OCAS-TIB-9.
- 17 "It was previously reviewed by
- 18 SC&A, and a draft report issued May 30, 2006.
- 19 In that review, SC&A concluded that NIOSH's
- 20 model is simplistic and is likely to yield
- intakes that are too low for multiple reasons.

1 However, issue TIB-9-01 has not been formally 2 finalized and is thus, regarded here as a 3 conditional issue." 4 The latest response from SC&A via 5 Thurber, "While the question has not been formally resolved, SC&A believes that use of 6 7 OTIB-9 for the residual period is reasonable. changing 8 Recommend the status to in 9 abevance." 10 with that Any concern recommendation? 11 If not, then it will go from "in 12 13 progress" to "in abeyance." 14 that completes OTIB-70, And 15 correct? 16 MEMBER LEMEN: Correct. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Does 18 anyone have anything else to say about this before we move on? 19 20 MAURO: Is Jim still on the DR. 21 line? Jim? This is John.

- DR. NETON: Yes.

  DR. MAURO: Yes, Jim, on that last

  item, we may not -- I'll be brief. The OTIB-9
- 4 approach to ingestion, our position is that,
- 5 and I think we discussed this, but we really
- 6 never closed it down.
- 7 DR. NETON: Right.
- B DR. MAURO: It is that the approach
- 9 is fine when you have very little
- 10 contamination. It may be in a residual
- 11 period; it's been cleaned up.
- DR. NETON: Right.
- 13 DR. MAURO: But if you were in a
- 14 dirty environment, going with the OTIB-9, at
- 15 least our position is still that your
- 16 ingestion is probably too low, maybe by a
- 17 factor of 10 or more. So, we are halfway
- 18 home.
- DR. NETON: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: We agreed that I think
- 21 you can go with OTIB-9 when you have a

2 I'm hoping, if we wait DR. NETON: 3 long enough, you guys will totally agree with 4 me. 5 (Laughter.) 6 Ι understand what No. you're 7 saying. My idea here is to close this out with an appendix to TIB-9 which documents our 8 9 position. And it may end up being that we 10 will agree to disagree on the higher levels, but we will try to shore that up a little bit 11 when we write it up. 12

relatively clean environment.

1

- DR. MAURO: Okay.
- DR. NETON: Appreciate that.
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: All right. The next
  16 item on our agenda is the big one that we have
  17 been working on for a while, the final edit of
  18 these four two-page summaries of OCAS-IG-2,
  19 OCAS-TIB-8, OCAUT-OTIB-66, and ORAUT-PROC-80.
- Do all of you have not only those,
- 21 the edits that I sent you, but also the most

recent edits from SC&A that added to what we 1 2 had? 3 They were distributed. MR. KATZ: 4 CHAIR MUNN: Those were 5 distributed, yes. I sent them --6 MEMBER LEMEN: Are those the ones 7 in red? 8 CHAIR MUNN: I sent them to 9 everyone. 10 MEMBER LEMEN: Yes, I got those. 11 MR. KATZ: We have a three o'clock 12 break on the agenda. Can we make use of it 13 or --14 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we certainly can make use of it. No question. Why not break? 15 16 MR. KATZ: Ten minutes? 17 CHAIR MUNN: A 10-minute break, back at 3:10. 18 19 MR. KATZ: Thank you. 20 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:57 p.m. and 21

- 1 resumed at 3:09 p.m.)
- MR. KATZ: For the record, Dr.
- 3 Lemen has left us.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Do we have both of our
- 5 other Members on the line?
- 6 MR. KATZ: Do we have Mark and Mike
- 7 still?
- 8 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Ted, I'm here.
- 9 This is Mike.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Hi, Mike.
- 11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, Ted, I'm back
- 12 on now. It's Mark.
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: Very good.
- MR. KATZ: Great.
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: Do we all have the
- 16 most recent edits of our four documents,
- 17 starting with IG-2?
- 18 We have been through these about
- 19 four times now, trying to get them as simple
- 20 as we can. What I have here right now has
- 21 virtually no new changes. We've tried to hone

1 this down to the point where we are no longer using our verbatim findings, in an effort to 2 3 try to simplify what the findings mean to the causal reader. 4 5 What looking at, Ι am however, still has, the copy that I am looking at still 6 has a number of section references which we 7 had earlier indicated we were going to try to 8 9 And I have not removed them. 10 still of a mind that the section references should come out? 11 Because that's an easy-enough fix for me to do before 12 13 we present this again to the full Board with the request on our telephone call that they 14 Is that still our desire, that 15 approve them. 16 I take those section numbers out? 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it's not section 18 important to have the numbers. However, you would have to reconstruct these. 19 You don't want to say, "Finding 5 does not 20 provide adequate quidance." 21

1	CHAIR MUNN: No.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: You would have to
3	say the document, or something, does not
4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Yes, we would
5	say
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: For all of those.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Essentially, that's
8	what we would say.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: In Finding 6, you
10	might still want to leave in figure 2.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. That would make
12	sense. But the other sections I think can
13	come out easily and just simply the document
14	provides or does not provide accurately or
15	inaccurately, as we have done in Finding 2.
16	That will take care of that.
17	Any other comments or concerns with
18	respect to this one? Yes, Paul?
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: There are some
20	places where we probably don't need to give
21	acronyms. If something's not repeated, like

the Energy Employees Occupational Compensation 1 2 Program Act of 2000, EEOICPA, unless we're 3 using that again, which I don't think we are, 4 we can drop the EEOICPA. 5 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we can. 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: And the same is 7 probably true of ICRP-71. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Well, we had а 9 discussion about ICRP, remember, and --10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. ICRP is referred to twice in the document. 11 12 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: The first time it's 14 given ICRP-71. The second time it's as another ICRP is given. So, I don't think you 15 16 need both the second time, either one or the 17 I mean it's redundant, right? is. 18 CHAIR MUNN: Ιt Everything that we can remove from this, we should. 19 I guess it would be my preference, since we 20

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already have the full title in the text in

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both places, it would be my preference to just 1 2 simply remove the parenthetical ICRP-71, if 3 that's agreeable to everybody. Wait, wait, wait. 4 MR. MARSCHKE: 5 CHAIR MUNN: Finding No. 2. 6 MR. MARSCHKE: Finding No. 2, just 7 take away the --CHAIR MUNN: Right at the tail-end 8 9 of it referring to says, we're International 10 Commission Radiation on 11 Protection Publication 71. And, then, again down in Resolution of Findings No. 2, we refer 12 13 to "International Commission on Radiological 14 Protection (ICRP)." 15 MR. MARSCHKE: So, you want to put, 16 in Finding No. 2, do you want to put, after 17 "International Commission Radiological on Protection, " you want to put "ICRP" --18

CHAIR MUNN:

MR. MARSCHKE:

of the parenthetical at the end of it?

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No.

19

20

21

And, then, get rid

then, when you get back to the bottom, down in 1 2 the findings just put "ICRP" as opposed --3 No, I want to remove CHAIR MUNN: 4 the parenthetical in both cases. 5 Okay, and leave the MR. MARSCHKE: 6 whole spelled out? 7 CHAIR MUNN: Since we've already spelled it out in both cases and it doesn't 8 9 create a problem, why not? 10 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. So, we get 11 rid of the parenthetical on both. 12 CHAIR MUNN: Those FLAs and TLAs, 13 four-letter and three-letter acronyms, have a 14 tendency to throw casual readers off. Throw people off. 15 MR. MARSCHKE: 16 CHAIR MUNN: If we spelled it out 17 already, then we don't have an issue. 18 Are we good to go with that one? 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Do we need 20 repeat -- wait a minute. There's a "NIOSH" and a "DCAS" in here, too. Did we get rid of 21

- those? I guess "NIOSH" is repeated, so maybe
- we leave that in. DCAS, is "DCAS" used later?
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: I don't see it right
- 4 now.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: That's paragraph 3,
- 6 line 7, gives "Division of Compensation
- 7 Analysis and Support, DCAS," but if we never
- 8 use DCAS again, which I don't think we do,
- 9 then we don't need it.
- 10 MR. MARSCHKE: No, it's not used
- 11 again, according to the findings.
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: I'm not finding it.
- 13 Paragraph 3?
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: It's paragraph 4,
- no, paragraph 3, line 7.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, my. Are we
- 17 looking at the same thing? We're not looking
- 18 at the same thing.
- 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, these line
- 20 numbers can change because you had the copy
- 21 that's --

1	CHAIR MUNN: But I don't have
2	"DCAS" on mine at all. What I have for
3	paragraph 3 right now is, "Under the Energy
4	Employees Occupational Illness and
5	Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA), an
6	estimate must be made of the dose to a
7	particular tissue or organ where the
8	cancer"
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: That's different
10	than my whole paragraph.
11	DR. OSTROW: Paul, this is Steve
12	Ostrow.
13	I think Wanda is looking at the
14	version that she had put out while Paul is
15	looking at the version that SC&A had marked
16	up.
17	CHAIR MUNN: I had hoped that I was
18	looking at the most recent version.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: The most recent
20	version should have "SC&A 12-30-10" at the end
21	of the file name.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I recall that.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: At the end of the
3	file name?
4	MR. MARSCHKE: In parentheses.
5	CHAIR MUNN: I recall that.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: It won't show on a
7	printout.
8	MR. MARSCHKE: What's on the screen
9	here is Steve Ostrow's most recent version,
10	the SC&A
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's the one
12	I'm looking at.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: There's the DCAS
15	there.
16	DR. OSTROW: That's what Paul is
17	looking at.
18	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, and that's what I
20	thought I had. Did I transmit it?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, the paragraph

- 1 you read was slightly different than what I
- 2 see here.
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: Well, yes.
- 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: Now the other thing
- is, where it gives the title and then the OCAS
- 6 number again, do we need to give that number
- 7 again? It's in the title of the document.
- 8 And then every time we come to it, we repeat
- 9 both of those.
- 10 See, there is it again, Steve.
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: Right, I see it.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't see any
- point in repeating it every time we use it.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: My electronics are
- mistreating me here. Sorry to hold you up.
- 16 MR. HINNEFELD: Or I can forward
- 17 you Steve's December 30th --
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: No, I have it. I have
- 19 it. I'm just trying to pull it up. I'm being
- 20 talked to not very smartly by my own system.
- 21 I'll just go back to where I sent it out.

1 Now maybe we can get all on the 2 I just simply sent it out and right page. 3 didn't file it properly. 4 All right. Now we were back to 5 taking out "DCAS." All right, we can remove "DCAS." 6 7 DR. OSTROW: I have a comment on This is Steve. 8 that. 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes? 10 DR. OSTROW: I would like to leave if 11 "DCAS" in there, possible, because the reason I put it there is because if someone is 12 13 new to the program like a claimant and they 14 check resolved this want to on how we procedure, "DCAS" and "OCAS" are common -- the 15 16 program. So I thought that it would be 17 helpful for somebody looking at this if they saw the word "DCAS" there and the footnote 18 that it used to be OCAS. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: Certainly, Ι appreciated the footnote with respect to the 21

- fact that it used to be OCAS. I had forgotten
- that this was the first place that occurred.
- 3 I think that's appropriate because that has
- 4 even confused some of us from time to time.
- 5 Are we talking about a different agency or is
- 6 it the same --
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, hold on.
- 8 Isn't there a cover thing that goes with all
- 9 of these?
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, there is.
- 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Doesn't that
- 12 cover --
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: It talks about NIOSH,
- 14 but I don't think it talks about either OCAS
- or DCAS. We could, of course, insert it in
- there. It isn't graven in stone yet.
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I sort of
- don't object to it being in here, although if
- 19 that's one of the functions of these things,
- the other ones don't provide that information.
- 21 And it seems to me, if it's important generic

1	information for people that want to track
2	these things, we either need a final thing
3	down below that says if you wish to follow up
4	on this, you can contact such-and-so, or else
5	we include it in that initial introductory
6	page that goes with everything. I don't think
7	the burden should be on this one to provide
8	that.
9	CHAIR MUNN: No. No, you're
10	probably correct. If I may volunteer myself
11	to do so, I would be more than glad to go back
12	to our introductory paragraphs and see that
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Either put it there
14	or see if we need to add something.
15	CHAIR MUNN: a statement similar
16	to this goes in there, so that regardless of
17	where a person starts reading, they will have
18	that information in front of them.
19	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve again.
20	The four procedures that we marked up that
21	you're looking at and, in addition, the 12 new

- ones that we just sent you last week, all have
- this OCAS/DCAS part into it. It's repeated in
- 3 every one of them.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, and what we're
- 5 saying, Steve, is we would like to get away
- from that by putting it into the introductory
- 7 paragraphs that precede all of these
- 8 documents, so that we will have covered that
- 9 before we ever start to write the two-pager.
- DR. OSTROW: Okay.
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: The footnote goes
- 12 away.
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, the footnote
- 14 would then go away.
- 15 MR. MARSCHKE: But what about the
- 16 DCAS? Does that go away or, like Steve said,
- 17 that's a handy term for people who are
- 18 familiar with -- that's a term that some of
- 19 the claimants and those types of people will
- 20 be familiar with and may feel comfortable
- 21 seeing.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Well, there's
2	certainly no harm leaving it there.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: So just the footnote
4	goes away.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: What goes away?
6	MR. MARSCHKE: The footnote.
7	CHAIR MUNN: The footnote below it
8	that says "Formerly known"
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: I see.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Because you're
12	going to cover that elsewhere?
13	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, that's been
15	covered elsewhere.
16	CHAIR MUNN: That's what I'm going
17	to cover with the footnote, I mean with the
18	additional comment.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Can I add a couple
20	of other things then?
21	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: At the very
2	beginning, we talked about the Department of
3	Energy and then DOE. Do we need the "DOE?"
4	Do we need the "AWE" for Atomic Weapons
5	Employer?
6	One of the things we were trying to
7	do is eliminate acronyms.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we are. And I
9	don't see either "DOE" or "AWE" repeated
10	elsewhere in the so, you're correct, we
11	can remove it. "DOE" can come out.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Another comment is
13	on the third resolution. First, all the
14	thoriums, we don't capitalize elements unless
15	they're abbreviations. So those should be
16	lowercase.
17	But I am wondering, as I read
18	through Resolution 3, I think it's very
19	confusing. It's not clear to me that a sixth-
20	grade-level reader, or whoever, is going to
21	know what we're talking about there.

1	Couldn't we just say that, "Decided
2	no revision of the guideline is in order since
3	the finding refers only to an example?" And
4	just leave it there?
5	CHAIR MUNN: I certainly agree that
6	the casual reader would have
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: I mean read the
8	next sentence.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I mean, if you
11	don't know anything about radioactivity
12	"NIOSH indicated that the quotation from the
13	procedure assumes the established fact that
14	thorium-232 gamma-emitting decay products
15	naturally existed at all times in known
16	quantities relative to the thorium-232
17	present."
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: I had to read that
20	three times myself to figure out what it's
21	saying, and I don't think it's well, that's

1	my opinion of that.
2	CHAIR MUNN: No, I think it is a
3	valid opinion, and I certainly agree with it.
4	Does anyone have any grief with our
5	removing that and leaving only the first
6	sentence there?
7	(No response.)
8	If not, it is gone.
9	Any other comments or edits?
10	(No response.)
11	If not, then I will go through this
12	one more time and send it out to you before we
13	need to send it to the full Board to provide
14	it to them for the report, asking for their
15	approval.
16	So remember what we have done here.
17	And if you find that I have made corrections
18	erroneously, please call it to my attention
19	promptly.
20	If not, then we will call that one
21	good.

1	And we will go on to the next one.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Which is?
3	CHAIR MUNN: Which is TIB-8.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a comment.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Go right ahead.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Actually, on all of
7	these, I did want to compliment SC&A. I think
8	they have done a good job of making these both
9	concise and more readable.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Absolutely.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: So any editorials
12	I'm proposing are in that spirit. I think
13	these are much, much closer to what we are
14	looking for.
15	CHAIR MUNN: They certainly are. I
16	thank everyone involved.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: I thought I would
18	compliment them on that.
19	On this one, again, I don't think
20	we need the "DOE" and the "AWE" at the
21	beginning because those are not repeated, and

1	we want to eliminate acronyms.
2	One of the difficulties I felt on
3	this first page is the following, and it
4	starts in paragraph 1, where they talk about
5	radioactive particles and then a little later
6	talking about the same thing, talked about
7	radionuclides attached to these particles.
8	And then in the next paragraph, airborne
9	particles containing radionuclides. And then
10	in the third paragraph, airborne
11	radionuclides.
12	And I think all of these are
13	intended to refer to the same thing, but all
14	of them have a slightly different connotation.
15	Radioactive particles versus particles to
16	which radionuclides are attached are slightly
17	different.
18	CHAIR MUNN: They are.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or airborne
20	particles containing radionuclides. I'm only
21	suggesting we select one of these and then

1 sort of be consistent on using the term. 2 My preference would be CHAIR MUNN: 3 radioactive particles. I think that conveys both the intent and a logical visualization 4 for the reader. 5 Does anyone have any objection to 6 7 using radioactive particles? Tiny radioactive 8 MR. MARSCHKE: particles. 9 10 CHAIR MUNN: Beg your pardon? 11 MR. MARSCHKE: Tiny radioactive 12 particles? 13 CHAIR MUNN: Well, in the No. 14 first place "tiny radioactive say, we particles," and that's reasonable because --15 16 MR. MARSCHKE: That's what I was 17 thinking, is the "tiny" redundant? "Tiny" is redundant, 18 MR. KATZ: 19 yes. 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Can it be taken out? Particles are tiny by 21 MR. KATZ:

- 1 definition.
- 2 CHAIR MUNN: Well, it is tiny --
- 3 not necessarily.
- 4 MR. KATZ: I mean we're talking
- 5 about lay people, and particles are --
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: A particle to them
- 7 could be a flake of ash, and we're not talking
- 8 about flakes of ash.
- 9 (Laughter.)
- 10 It really isn't.
- 11 MR. KATZ: I just doubt whether it
- makes a difference to the public, but --
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, we want to
- 14 both be understandable and, as far as
- 15 possible, scientifically correct. This says
- 16 these particles travel much like dust
- 17 particles. Well, the reason for that is in
- 18 most cases they're attached to dust particles,
- 19 although not always.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: And in order to do
- 21 what we're talking about here --

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: So to some extent,
2	the second one, the radionuclides attached to
3	these particles is also correct, and particles
4	containing radionuclides is also correct. So
5	in one sense, they're all correct depictions,
6	but I think being consistent is more the issue
7	in my mind.
8	CHAIR MUNN: They are also all
9	particles
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
11	CHAIR MUNN: and they are all
12	tiny, and they are all radioactive.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: So basically you
14	want to change what's highlighted,
15	"radioactive" "radionuclides, i.e.,
16	radioactive elements attached to these
17	particles," you want to change that to just
18	"radioactive particles?"
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, in the body
20	these radioactive particles decay, I guess is
21	what you're saying.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
2	MR. MARSCHKE: "Particles decay."
3	Then we want to go down
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Just say, "Airborne
5	radioactive particles," I suppose.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
7	MR. MARSCHKE: "Airborne
8	radioactive particles." And then in the third
9	paragraph, "Airborne"
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: "Radioactive
11	particles."
12	SC&A, are you okay with that?
13	DR. OSTROW: It sounds good to me.
14	This is Steve.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Before he
16	left, Dick Lemen indicated to me he was
17	concerned about, let's see, I think he said it
18	applied to all of them, and maybe we're
19	covering it, being consistent on when we use
20	acronyms and didn't. I guess it was the same
21	comment, I guess, on that. So those will be

- 1 covered.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Well, do you want to
- 3 get rid of "EEOICPA" here?
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we do. We do,
- 5 indeed.
- DR. OSTROW: That's in every single
- 7 procedure, so, universally, we should do that.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 9 MR. MARSCHKE: And I got rid of the
- 10 footnote about the OCAS/DCAS thing.
- 11 DR. OSTROW: Yes, that's also in
- 12 every two-pager.
- 13 MR. MARSCHKE: Right. It won't be
- in any of them now.
- 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: Now here in the
- 16 third paragraph, we talk about ICRP
- 17 Publication 66, but we don't tell them what
- 18 ICRP is.
- 19 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, we do. In the
- 20 paragraph above it.
- 21 CHAIR MUNN: The International

- 1 Commission on Radiological Protection, we put
- 2 "ICRP" --
- 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, I got you. I
- 4 got you. I missed that, yes. Yes.
- 5 MR. MARSCHKE: What you don't need
- 6 -- well, yes, you do. Never mind.
- 7 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think that one
- 8 is so worded that we need to leave it pretty
- 9 much the way it is.
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Yes.
- 11 Okay. On this one, Resolution of
- 12 Findings, "NIOSH issued Revision 1, which
- 13 addressed the concern satisfactorily." It
- 14 seems to me that's really vague. It is like
- on the other one if we said that here are
- these 10 things. We almost did this, but we
- 17 said they agreed to modify, to accommodate the
- 18 findings. That is pretty vague, too, now that
- 19 I think about it.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: Well, they rewrote the
- 21 procedure to take care of, to make the

quidance -- the findings in 1 or 2 was that 1 2 the guidance wasn't always clear, and Finding 3 the method doesn't follow No. 3 was ICRP So they issued a revision of 4 recommendations. 5 the procedure addressing all of the concerns 6 that had been expressed, and I don't know what more you can say about it, actually, without 7 going into specifics about what changes were 8 made and where, which unduly complicates the 9 10 message, I think. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. 12 CHAIR MUNN: Perhaps we should, 13 maybe it would even be a little nicer to say, 14 "which addressed all the concerns to the satisfaction of the Advisory Board." 15 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, yes, it 17 should say that. It is sort of like, if we look at 080, where we give some discussion of 18 sort of how they resolved -- what they did to 19 20 satisfy, it's saying NIOSH responded to these by addressing all the issues. 21 It doesn't

really tell you --1 To the satisfaction of 2 CHAIR MUNN: 3 the Advisory Board. 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, yes. 5 CHAIR MUNN: Because all you can do 6 is say they changed the procedure to improve 7 the guidance and to follow the recommendations. 8 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. Now that has specificity to it, though. 10 11 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: That's exactly my 13 point. 14 Perhaps we should say CHAIR MUNN: exactly that, then. "NIOSH issued Revision 1 15 16 of this procedure" --17 MEMBER ZIEMER: "A revision which" --18 -- "to provide the 19 CHAIR MUNN: 20 necessary"

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MEMBER ZIEMER: -- "provided clear

21

1	guidance and followed the ICRP
2	recommendations," or something like that. I
3	think specificity
4	MR. MARSCHKE: How about something
5	like that? "Which provided"
6	CHAIR MUNN: "Which provided clear
7	guidance where necessary and revised the
8	method to adhere to"
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: "And followed
10	ICRP-66 recommendations for assigning dose"
11	CHAIR MUNN: Just to follow ICRP
12	recommendations, I think, isn't it?
13	MR. KATZ: That seems good.
14	CHAIR MUNN: So it would say, "In
15	response to the findings identified above,
16	NIOSH issued Revision 1 of this procedure,
17	which provided clear guidance where necessary
18	and revised the methods used."
19	MR. KATZ: If you read, Wanda, what
20	Steve's got written up here, "where necessary,
21	and follow the ICRP-66 recommendations for

- 1 assigning dose to mouth, nose, and throat to
- the satisfaction of the Advisory Board."
- 3 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. He said more
- 4 than I was going to.
- 5 DR. OSTROW: It's Steve Ostrow. I
- 6 would make a comment that it should be in the
- 7 present tense. "Revision 1 provides." It
- 8 still does provide; it's not in the past,
- 9 "provided."
- 10 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- MR. MARSCHKE: And you want to take
- out the procedure number in this last -- well,
- what do we need this last sentence for?
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: No. It's one of the
- 15 things that we've just -- it's kind of an
- 16 exclamation point at the end of several of
- 17 these we've said. So everything is closed,
- 18 but it is necessary, I suppose.
- 19 MR. MARSCHKE: I don't think we had
- that in the last one we looked at.
- 21 MR. KATZ: You don't -- it's

- 1 superfluous.
- 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Actually, the other
- 3 ones do have that.
- 4 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, the one we
- 5 just got done looking at didn't have all of
- 6 it.
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: The other two do.
- 8 "All issues were resolved to the satisfaction
- 9 of the Board."
- MR. MARSCHKE: Well, that's what --
- 11 we always say that.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Do you see that?
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, this other one
- 15 said all issues are closed.
- MR. KATZ: In this case, we already
- 17 say it, like Steve is saying, it is said above
- and it's said with some specificity, which is
- 19 nice. So I think you're done.
- 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Wait a minute. Wait
- 21 a minute. Well, wait a minute. We don't say

"Which provides 1 we have to read that. 2 where necessary." clear guidance "To the 3 satisfaction of the Board" kind of doesn't fit What's to the satisfaction of 4 there, does it? 5 the Board? 6 CHAIR MUNN: Make it two sentences. 7 Period. Period. Period. 8 MR. MARSCHKE: "All CHAIR 9 MUNN: issues were 10 resolved to the satisfaction of the Board." And then you don't 11 MR. MARSCHKE: need this final sentence. 12 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. 14 CHAIR MUNN: No. Correct. 15 MR. MARSCHKE: Do we want to give 16 Joyce -- I mean, if Joyce is on the phone, do 17 we want to check and see? And if she is, do we want to leave this for a second? 18 19 DR. LIPSZTEIN: I'm on the phone. 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Thank you, Joyce. 21 Do we want to go to Report 44 and

- 1 take advantage of the fact that she is here
- 2 and come back to the two-pagers maybe in a
- 3 little bit?
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: We need to do that,
- 5 yes, because we need to make sure that we get
- 6 Joyce while we can.
- We're glad to hear you on board,
- 8 Joyce. Thank you.
- 9 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Thank you.
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: We are going to be
- 11 wanting your input not only on Report 44, but
- 12 also on -- this morning, we postponed
- discussing OTIB-49, so that we could have the
- benefit of your wise counsel as well.
- DR. OSTROW: Wanda, it's OTIB-54
- 16 that we postponed.
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, we have two of
- 18 them, I think, Steve.
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we postponed both
- 20 49 and 54.
- DR. OSTROW: Okay.

You

I'm sorry.

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

LIPSZTEIN:

DR.

- 2 postponed 49 and 44? I didn't understand. 3 Fifty-four, OTIB-54 MR. MARSCHKE: and OTIB-49. 4 5 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. 6 CHAIR MUNN: OTIB-54, we had 7 postponed Items 14, 15, and 16. 8 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. Let me get 9 it. 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: I had it as 17 and 19. 11 12 CHAIR MUNN: That's 54. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. Yes, on 54. 14 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. Let me just I noticed that there is a 15 state one thing.
- 18 Is it worthwhile to discuss the old 49 without

new OTIB-49 that was issued in the end of

November 2010 which I haven't reviewed yet.

- 19 reading the new one?
- 20 MS. BRACKETT: This is Liz
- 21 Brackett. That was just a minor change.

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- 1 There was an error in an example that was in
- there. It shouldn't have a very large impact
- 3 on the overall document.
- 4 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay.
- 5 MR. MARSCHKE: I would recommend
- 6 starting with 44. Which one would you like to
- 7 start with, Joyce, 44?
- 8 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Could be 44, if you
- 9 want. Forty-four you want? Okay. Let's
- 10 start.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Report 44.
- DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay, 44 is
- 13 analysis of bioassay data with a significant
- 14 fraction of less than results. I want, first
- of all, to say that this was done with Harry
- 16 Chmelynski, who is in statistics, and he was
- not able to be present at this call today. He
- 18 has some health problems. So he asked me to
- 19 be part of it. But most of the statistical
- 20 part of it was done by him, so I'll try to --
- 21 when we read the OTIB-44, the statistical part

of methodology that was used was very well 1 2 well presented and very done. It's an 3 big improvement over the improvement, a methods that were proposed in Procedure 95. 4 5 We also proposed methods for when 6 the data were less than results. 7 problems with OTIB-44 on the application of it, not on the statistical part of it. 8 All the statistical methodology, 9 part, the 10 everything is very well done and very well 11 presented. We would like some input from NIOSH 12 13 on how to apply this data, for example, when the limit of detection is not well done -- not 14 is often the 15 well known, as case. For 16 example, many times in many installations in the early times we don't know the limits of 17 Then the limits of detection, they 18 detection. were calculated years after, looking at 19 20 methods, and sometimes there is more than one limit of detection in one year; 21

other years where for several years in a row 1 you have the same limit of detection. 2 3 know that this is not often the case, and that presents one problem for the application of 4 5 OTIB-44. The other problem is that this is -6 7 - the limit of detections are randomly spread across workers' job types and work areas. 8 9 example, you can have some workers, they would 10 in an area where they could be more 11 exposed than other workers, and there is no that. So it is 12 analysis of like we 13 applying the same thing for all job types for all work areas without worrying that some of 14 the positive results might relate to a special 15 16 procedure. And then for these workers, the coworker model should be different, should be 17 more applied to that specific job. 18 Is that clear or should I detail 19 20 further? Hello?

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MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, we're here.

21

You kind of cut out 1 MR. MARSCHKE: 2 there at first, I think. 3 Well, it was MR. HINNEFELD: little in and out, but I'm a little bit at sea 4 5 here in terms of where we're at in the process 6 on Report 44. 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, Report 44 is kind of a strange -- the review of Report 44 8 was kind of a strange beast, I guess, because 9 10 both this Subcommittee asked us to look at it 11 and the SRS Work Group asked us to look at it. And the findings that we have here 12 13 kind of geared toward both this are 14 Subcommittee and the SRS. will You see Finding No. 3 talks about SRS data, and so on 15 16 and so forth. 17 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. Yes. 18 MR. MARSCHKE: So perhaps Finding No. 3 would be appropriate to go over to the 19 20 SRS Work Group.

# Mark, are you on the - NEAL R. GROSS

21

1	MR. KATZ: Yes, he chairs it.
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, he chairs the
3	SRS Work Group. I just want to see if he
4	understands, if that's his understanding as
5	well.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: It has come up in
7	our Work Group, and we are taking that on,
8	yes. That's definitely one of our action
9	items. So it may make sense for this
10	Procedures Group to wait for us on that.
11	CHAIR MUNN: We were hoping to have
12	this added to our database by now, but because
13	we had a bit of a problem with our IT folks
14	and getting this where we needed to have it,
15	Steve wasn't able to make the additions that
16	we were going to have to the database we're
17	working from now. So we're working solely
18	from the SC&A findings document.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: And that's the other
20	thing. Really, we haven't gotten any feedback
21	from NIOSH as to, you know, we have these four

- 1 findings that Joyce explained and which are
- 2 documented in the Executive Summary of the
- 3 report. We haven't gotten any NIOSH initial
- 4 responses back to these findings, I don't
- 5 believe, either in this Subcommittee or, as
- far as I know, not in the SRS Work Group,
- 7 either.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: No. This report has
- 9 been hanging out.
- 10 MR. MARSCHKE: Well, I think it was
- issued on, let's see -- let me go back here --
- 12 November 12th. So it's been out for two
- months.
- 14 MR. HINNEFELD: Was it submitted to
- this group, or was it submitted to Savannah
- 16 River Work Group?
- 17 MR. MARSCHKE: This is the
- 18 transmittal letter. Basically, all our
- 19 transmittal letters go from John Mauro to
- 20 Ruben Cruz with everybody, all the Advisory
- 21 Board Members, with this as the cc list.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So now you
2	sent this was sent. What date was it sent?
3	MR. MARSCHKE: The date on the
4	transmittal letter is November 12th. I also
5	believe that was the date that Nancy Johnson's
6	email there should be an email from Nancy
7	Johnson on November 12th.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: May I just
10	summarize what our main problem is. Our main
11	problem is not with the statistical treatment
12	of the data. I think it's very well done and
13	very well explained, everything like that.
14	Our problem is only on the
15	application of this to the different
16	installations. And there was an example from
17	Savannah River Site. So that's why it has a
18	lot of problems with application of it on the
19	Savannah River Site.
20	So I think that this procedure, to
21	be applied to each installation, it has to be

explained how this is going to be applied. 1 2 don't any problems But have with 3 statistical treatment of the data. It is much better than the other document that this is 4 5 supposed to substitute. 6 MR. HINNEFELD: Okav. Well, 7 haven't prepared -- I mean we got in November 8 we haven't prepared responses for it, 9 either for this Group or for Savannah River, I 10 don't think. So it will be on our action item list, and we will, since it was delivered not 11 as a Savannah River delivery, but as a review 12 13 of Report 44, we'll put it in here. We'll 14 just have to get it in the database. Other than that, I don't know that 15 we've undertaken to 16 initiate responses on 17 these anywhere. 18 CHATR MUNN: So from the Subcommittee's point of view, two actions are 19 20 still to be taken care of. One is to get this 21 the database, and the other is on to

anticipate the NIOSH response to the findings. 1 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. 3 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Do we have 4 anything else on Report 44 that we want Joyce 5 to pursue at this juncture? Or do we now need 6 to wait for her to see NIOSH responses? 7 assuming the latter, unless I hear to 8 contrary. All right, that's fine. Then have 9 10 we given you an opportunity -- can we give you 11 opportunity, Joyce, to take а look at either OTIB-49 and OTIB-54, whichever of those 12 13 is most convenient for you to begin with? 14 Let me begin DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. with 49, OTIB-49. 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: All right. 17 DR. LIPSZTEIN: The problem that I had with OTIB-49 that I don't know, Liz, if it 18 was solved with this small clarification that 19 20 you say on 49, it's not the essentials of the document. I think we had discussed a lot of 21

1	TIB-49, and it's a well-accepted document for
2	everybody. It was just, again, the
3	application of OTIB-49 to some special cases
4	where I didn't know exactly how to interpret -
5	- the specifications, how the dose
6	reconstructor should do it in some special
7	cases.
8	Like, for example, someone that
9	would be exposed in one year and then the
10	following year, and then would stay three
11	years without being, and then would be exposed
12	again. So how to apply the factors that
13	should the multiplying factors, the
14	correction factors for the doses was just
15	that, a clarification on for the dose
16	reconstructors to make it clear how to apply
17	the correction factors for calculating doses.
18	So it is not a problem with the
19	document itself, but on how to apply it in all
20	cases it might happen.

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HINNEFELD:

MR.

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1 Hinnefeld at NIOSH. Joyce, if I'm correct, 2 you have just that one item left, right, that 3 one concern left? 4 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, exactly. 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So part of my discussion on this is that one of these two 6 7 findings should be able to be closed. know, it was written as two findings, and then 8 during the discussion, they kind of weaved 9 10 together. So it's not real clear to me which 11 finding to keep open and which one to close, but one of these could be closed. 12 And then in order to fulfill, you 13 14 know, to answer Joyce's question, I have to rely on ORAU, and I don't know that they're 15 16 prepared today because Ι don't think 17 prepared them for this for today. But it has to do with the situation which is explained, I 18 think pretty clearly, in the history of this 19 finding about -- initial finding and responses 20

21

back and forth.

think 1 Т it's laid out pretty 2 clearly what the situations are, and then 3 Joyce described one just then, a person who -this is about the, for those of us who may not 4 be that familiar with it, this is the Super S 5 plutonium dose correction factor, you know, 6 7 how you adjust for the dose, given that you've got a set of bioassays and you now consider it 8 9 to be Super S plutonium. What does that do? 10 What do you do to that? And there's this 11 factor you multiply, but the use of that factor expects that you're going to have this 12 13 employment with exposure and bioassay and then an end of employment and then at some point 14 later on a diagnosis. 15 16 In this case, what Joyce proposed, well, what if you have essentially two pieces 17 of employment with exposure? Employment with 18 exposure and some break. What happens then? 19 20 So that's the question to us that we'll have to provide back. 21

I just want to make sure that we're 1 2 clear that that is it. That is the one issue 3 that we have to deal with. 4 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, exactly. 5 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. All right. 6 CHAIR MUNN: In which case, it 7 appears that we can close Item 2 by saying "Addressed in Finding 1." 8 9 MR. MARSCHKE: Right. Change it to 10 "Addressed in Finding 1." 11 CHAIR MUNN: Is that acceptable? 12 HINNEFELD: That's certainly MR. 13 okay with me. 14 Anyone on the phone CHAIR MUNN: have any objection to that? 15 16 (No response.) 17 All right. Then we will remove 2 from our active list and call it "Addressed in 18 Finding 1." 19 20 A question. MEMBER ZIEMER: 21 CHAIR MUNN: Yes?

So, generically, is 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 it the issue of different exposures separated 3 by time? 4 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Exactly. 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: Two being one 6 possibility? I mean one could say, well, what 7 about three? Yes, it could be 8 MR. HINNEFELD: 9 three, yes. 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Okay. But it's the issue of a gap between two sets of 11 12 exposures. Okay. 13 MR. HINNEFELD: Because the 14 arithmetic that is described the in TIB doesn't envision that situation. 15 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: And when you say a 17 gap, you're talking about an employment gap? Because exposure-wise, it is very common to 18 19 have a gap between intakes. 20 MR. HINNEFELD: I think that I'm 21 going to have to have --

Am I understanding 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 that right, Joyce? 3 Well, she's talking MR. HINNEFELD: about either case. 4 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: Either case? 6 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, either case, 7 yes. 8 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. In other might with this 9 the person work 10 material for, say, several months --11 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: and then not --13 work with it again for a year? 14 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. I examined one case of dose reconstruction. Then I tried 15 16 to apply exactly what was written in 49, and I 17 had to do my own interpretation of what I 18 thought was the right thing to do. 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: It seemed to me you 20 could have multiple gaps then. 21 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
2	DR. LIPSZTEIN: So I think that the
3	dose reconstructor shouldn't have any doubt
4	and with his own opinion on how to apply
5	the document.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Got you.
7	CHAIR MUNN: So we will continue to
8	carry that item with the anticipation of the
9	action being NIOSH now. Correct?
10	And I will stop talking about
11	technical talks necessary, right?
12	MR. MARSCHKE: Right.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Because we have for
14	quite some time said that that was going to
15	happen.
16	All right. Then that leads us to
17	OTIB-54, Joyce.
18	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. I don't want
19	to make you lose some time. I have to find
20	I wasn't prepared for OTIB-54. I have to look
21	on my notes. If you want to proceed with

- 1 something else, I'll just look for it, where
- 2 it is, so that you don't lose time with me
- 3 trying to look for where it is, 54. Okay?
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: That will be just
- 5 fine.
- DR. MAURO: Steve, could you just
- 7 apprise Joyce of which -- three items in
- 8 OTIB-54 because we did deal with many of them?
- 9 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.
- DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay.
- 11 MR. MARSCHKE: Just a minute. Just
- 12 a minute, Joyce. Let me look.
- DR. MAURO: Yes, that will make it
- 14 a little easier for Joyce.
- MR. MARSCHKE: Yes.
- 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it was 17
- 17 and 19.
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: Seventeen and 19 were
- 19 what I had recorded for 54.
- DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. I'm looking
- 21 here at my computer to find 54. So if you

want to proceed on something else and then 1 2 we'll come back to that so that I find it? 3 All right. We'll bog CHAIR MUNN: ourselves down in something else here. 4 5 MR. MARSCHKE: Joyce? 6 DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes? 7 MR. MARSCHKE: Do you also have the NIOSH responses to 17 and 19, to your original 8 9 findings on OTIB-54? 10 DR. LIPSZTEIN: I think so, yes. 11 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. Good. 12 CHAIR MUNN: All right then, while Joyce is looking for that, we can momentarily 13 14 go back to our -- if I can get back there --15 to our letters that we're trying to get 16 through. We have done two of them. And now 17 we should be able to, if I can find where I 18 put them -- summaries. We've just done ICRP-66. 19 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, but that was TIB-8. 21

1	CHAIR MUNN: I'm sorry.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: TIB-8 is the one we
3	just did.
4	CHAIR MUNN: TIB-8 is the one that
5	we did.
6	And now doggone it. Now we're
7	going to look at 66 coming up, correct?
8	MR. MARSCHKE: Correct.
9	CHAIR MUNN: We have the same "DOE"
10	and "AWE" issue in the first line.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: And then "ORAU" in
12	about the fourth line.
13	CHAIR MUNN: So we will take out
14	"DOE" up there, and we will take out "AWE" up
15	there. Do you want to take out "ORAU," too?
16	All right, we're going to take that out.
17	MR. MARSCHKE: In the start of the
18	third paragraph it says, "guidance in
19	ORAUT-OTIB-66." Do you want to change that to
20	"guidance in the document," or do you want to
21	keep that?

1	CHAIR MUNN: I would like to say
2	"guidance in this document."
3	MR. MARSCHKE: "Guidance in this
4	document?"
5	Later on in that same sentence, we
6	define TBD, Technical Information Bulletin.
7	Then if you go down to the next paragraph, we
8	define TBD again. Can we remove
9	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. In that first
10	sentence under the summary headings
11	MR. MARSCHKE: Right.
12	CHAIR MUNN: let's remove the
13	parenthetical expression there.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
15	CHAIR MUNN: You know, I don't know
16	whether it's because I am unfamiliar with
17	using OBT and SMT or not, but the use of those
18	particular acronyms bothers me every time I
19	run into it into this document. And I know
20	that originally we left them there in an
21	effort to shorten the number of characters we

- 1 were using, but I'm tempted to remove the
- 2 "OBT" and "SMT" references and just go ahead
- and spell out organically-bound tritium and
- 4 stable metal tritides.
- 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: Actually, in the
- 6 second paragraph, line five, you can just say
- 7 "these compounds" because both of them are
- 8 involved.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: So you don't have
- 11 to repeat it, these compounds.
- 12 MR. MARSCHKE: And then the only
- 13 place you have it is one place.
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: One place later.
- 15 You can say "from intakes of" --
- 16 MR. MARSCHKE: Stable metal
- 17 tritides?
- 18 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, let's do.
- 19 Instead of "SMTs," let's go ahead and say it.
- 20 MR. MARSCHKE: Do you want to get
- 21 rid of the parentheticals for the first place

1	up here?
2	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, unless someone
3	has real objection to that.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or you can just say
5	"intakes of tritium compounds."
6	CHAIR MUNN: Well, we're talking
7	specifically about
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Yes.
9	CHAIR MUNN: the behavior of the
LO	other different
L1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
L2	MR. MARSCHKE: In the third
L3	paragraph, you have the OTIB number for
L4	OTIB-11, and in Finding 1 you also have the
L5	OTIB number for OTIB-11. Do you want that in
L6	both places? Because we have been taking out
L7	the OTIB number for the OTIB itself.
L8	CHAIR MUNN: Where were you
L9	talking, Steve?
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Here we have OTIB-11

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defined here --

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1 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 2 including the MR. MARSCHKE: \_\_ 3 And then down here, under Finding 1, number. 4 we also have OTIB-11, the name and the number, 5 a second location. I see it would be good to 6 put the name and a number in at least one 7 location, so somebody would know the number 8 you're talking about. 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 10 MR. MARSCHKE: But I don't know, I 11 for OTIB-66 itself we've only put the number in once. 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 14 MARSCHKE: MR. And we've been removing it every place else. 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. I can see no 17 reason why the parenthetical underneath the 18 summary needs to be there. Just leave the Tritium Calculated Dose 19 title, and Missed 20 Estimates Well, again, now we 21 MR. MARSCHKE:

- 1 come back to the first. Here we refer to it
- 2 by the number.
- DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.
- 4 I just want to make a comment. I just
- 5 noticed in the first paragraph, I think it's
- 6 the only procedure where it referred to the
- 7 Oak Ridge Associated University Team.
- 8 Everywhere else I've just called it NIOSH/DCAS
- 9 and I used the same formulation. Here, for
- 10 some reason, I used the Oak Ridge Team. I
- 11 would change that to the same formulation I
- used in the other procedures, the NIOSH/DCAS
- 13 formulation.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: We can hardly hear
- 15 you, Steve. At least I can hardly hear you.
- I think I heard what you said, though.
- DR. OSTROW: Okay. I'll say it
- 18 again. I think this is the only procedure
- 19 where I used in the first paragraph that the
- 20 procedure provided guidance of the Oak Ridge
- 21 Associated University Team. Everywhere else

1 in all the other procedures Ι used the 2 NIOSH/DCAS formulation. I would change this 3 to the same as the other ones. Instead of referring to Oak Ridge Associated University 4 5 refer to provides guidance to NIOSH/DCAS. 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: So really, it's an 7 ORAU document. Are they really providing guidance to NIOSH --8 9 Well, NIOSH and --DR. OSTROW: 10 ZIEMER: the dose MEMBER or11 reconstructors? I just used the same 12 DR. OSTROW: 13 formulation in all the procedures, including 14 the other 12. I'm assuming that -- I guess to just "provide guidance to 15 make it simple, 16 NIOSH," and whoever works for NIOSH, I'm 17 assuming they're taking the same guidance. 18 MR. HINNEFELD: Just as a matter of 19 semantics, we prefer that it be "guidance to 20 the dose reconstructor." These documents 21 provide quidance for people doing dose

1	reconstruction, not necessarily for us. I
2	mean, yes, all the dose reconstructors work
3	for us, but
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I mean it's
5	"provide guidance to dose reconstructors" on
6	how to assign
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
8	CHAIR MUNN: So do you want to read
9	that sentence the way you want it to read?
10	"The Technical Information Bulletin
11	calculation of dose from intakes of special
12	tritium compounds, ORAUT-OTIB-0066." From
13	there, you want to say what?
14	Can you just say "provides guidance
15	on how to assign doses from intakes to special
16	tritium compounds?" Do we have to have all
17	that business of who they provide it to? Do
18	we have to say "to the Oak Ridge Associated"
19	
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: No. We're saying
21	eliminate that and just "guidance to the dose

reconstructors" on how to assign doses. 1 2 Is that going to be MR. MARSCHKE: 3 -- I mean because the last two, the first two that we looked at, we had the same sentence, 4 5 basically, guidance to the NIOSH Division of 6 DCAS. 7 MR. HINNEFELD: My problem with 8 that is that we are the approval authority on all these documents. 9 It's not especially We endorse all these, and 10 quidance to us. 11 this is our word. I'm sorry I didn't mention It didn't come to me before. 12 it before. 13 these technical But, to me, 14 are to guide dose reconstructors. documents It's not like ORAU providing guidance to us. 15 16 ORAU prepares these documents our as 17 contractor, just as anybody else would, 18 we're the ones who put our imprimatur on it 19 and say this is the correct guidance, 20 according program, for to the doing

So in every case I think it

reconstruction.

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should be "quidance to dose reconstructors." 1 2 MR. MARSCHKE: Do you want to say, 3 basically, something along the lines that this NIOSH procedure provides supplemental guidance 4 to the staff on how to calculate doses? 5 6 MR. HINNEFELD: Ι think you're better off not putting it in there, to be 7 8 completely honestly. Because there are procedures that are our procedures, and there 9 10 procedures that of ORAU are are sort 11 procedures that carry an ORAU stamp on them. And I think you're better off just not saying 12 13 it. 14 think that the documents, technical documents, that describe how to do 15 16 dose reconstruction provide guidance to dose The fact that it's us or ORAU 17 reconstructors. 18 other contractor really doesn't orsome 19 matter. 20 CHAIR MUNN: I didn't even say to dose -- I --21

MR. HINNEFELD: Or guidance, I mean 1 2 just "provide guidance" is okay with me. 3 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. I said, "The Technical Information Bulletin calculation of 4 5 dose from intakes of special tritium compounds, ORAUT-OTIB-66, provides guidance on 6 7 how to assign doses from intakes of special tritium compounds using worker urine bioassay 8 9 results." 10 they really who they Do care 11 provide the instruction to? It tells you how 12 to do it. 13 MR. MARSCHKE: So the other two 14 that we just got done editing --No, let's don't go 15 CHAIR MUNN: 16 back to those. 17 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Ι would 18 rather they not say "provide recommendation to I would rather they not say that. 19 NIOSH." 20 CHAIR MUNN: Well, I'll doublecheck to make sure they don't say that. 21

Well, they do right 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 The 008 says, "This procedure provides now. 3 supplemental guidance to NIOSH/DCAS staff on how to calculate doses to the lungs --4 I think it should 5 MR. HINNEFELD: just be "dose reconstructor." 6 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. 8 HINNEFELD: Orjust "provide 9 quidance." okay with I'm just "provides 10 quidance." 11 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, on how to do 12 whatever it is it does, yes. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: You can edit the 14 first two, then, Wanda. CHAIR MUNN: Right, I can. 15 16 The rest of it reads all right to 17 Does anyone else have any problem with me. Remember, you get one 18 what we have so far? more chance to look at it. 19 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: You're talking about just the first paragraph or the whole 21

1	document?
2	CHAIR MUNN: No, I'm talking about
3	the whole document.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I do.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it gets
7	complicated by introducing the second TIB. Ir
8	fact, it's not clear from the resolution of
9	the findings which of the two TIBs is going to
10	be revised.
11	I don't remember, but it seems to
12	indicate that, okay, here's this TIB and it
13	tells you to use these procedures in another
14	TIB, and that other TIB doesn't follow the
15	ICRP. So NIOSH has agreed to revise the TIB.
16	Now are they going to revise the one that
17	gives the wrong instructions? Because this
18	one is only wrong because it refers to a
19	different one that's wrong. Do you see what
20	I'm saying?

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The method described in --

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1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I do.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: 011 is the wrong
3	method.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: And that makes this
6	one wrong.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: So when NIOSH
9	agrees with the findings and will make the
10	corrections in the next revision of the TIB,
11	is it this TIB or the other one? That's what
12	I think is confusing.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it is confusing.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I was hoping we
15	could talk about this without even introducing
16	the other TIB, but I'm not sure we can.
17	CHAIR MUNN: I don't know how we
18	can with the finding.
19	DR. OSTROW: The OTIB-11 is
20	correct, but it shouldn't be applied to
21	special tritium compounds. The tritiated

in the OTIB-11 is correct, 1 water so that 2 doesn't have to be revised. It's just the 3 method is applied in this case where you have special tritium compounds. It's the OTIB-66 4 5 which needs revising, not the OTIB-11. 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. That was the 7 question I was asking. So is it necessary to 8 bring the 11 into the picture in this 9 discussion? In other words --CHAIR MUNN: Yes, probably. 10 11 need to get around -- we've brought it in up 12 above because --13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, suppose you 14 simply said something along the lines, the explains how intakes 15 document from 16 actually, as it stands right now, it's 17 treating everything as tritiated water, isn't 18 that correct? Essentially, yes. 19 MR. HINNEFELD: 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: And I don't know if we want to take the time to wordsmith this 21

1 here, but it seems to me that there might be a 2 way simply to say that the existing guidance 3 essentially treats everything tritiated as 4 water. So that you're going to revise it; 5 you're going to revise this document to handle these two other classes differently. 6 7 what's going to happen? Right? I believe so. 8 MR. HINNEFELD: MEMBER ZIEMER: The other one is 9 10 going to stay as it is? CHAIR MUNN: 11 Yes. 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that correct? Ι 13 mean I don't know. 14 CHAIR MUNN: I believe so. I mean the other 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: 16 one is tritiated -- tritium -- calculating 17 missed dose estimates, maybe the other one 18 should include everything. See, that's what's 19 not clear. Well, I think I can 20 CHAIR MUNN:

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make it clear, but you're right.

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1	j	MEMBER	ZIEMER:	This	one is
2	supposed t	to foc	us on	special	tritium
3	compounds.				
4		CHAIR MU	NN: Yes.		
5	1	MEMBER Z	IEMER: A	And this i	s the one
6	that should	cover th	nose.		
7		CHAIR MU	JNN: An	d OTIB-66	is what
8	we're worri	ed about	. And	so that's	the one
9	that's going	g to be o	changed,	right?	
10	1	MR. MARS	CHKE: Ri	ight.	
11		CHAIR MU	NN: Yes	s. And s	so let me
12	take a shot	t at tha	at along	with the	rest of
13	this. I th	ink we	are fine	down to	the point
14	where we	start t	alking	about Fi	nding 1.
15	Finding 1 a	and subs	sequent 1	references	to "the
16	TIB," I wil	.l make	it clear	which TI	B we are
17	talking abou	ıt and tı	ry to cla	rify that	better.
18	Ī	MEMBER Z	IEMER:	I think i	f you can
19	discuss th	is with	out ever	n introdu	cing the
20	other one,	we woul	d be fa	r better	off, but
21	maybe you ca	an't.			

1	CHAIR MUNN: Maybe. I guess it's
2	kind of hard to do that, but let's say that I
3	will give that one more shot and get that to
4	you for the moment.
5	And then we will get back to
6	perhaps we can pick Joyce up now. I hate to
7	keep her on the line if we don't have to.
8	Joyce, are you still with us?
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: I'm sorry?
10	CHAIR MUNN: Just wanted to make
11	sure you were still there.
12	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Oh, Joyce, yes,
13	okay, I'm still here. Do you want to go back
14	
14	to 54 now?
14 15	to 54 now?  CHAIR MUNN: Yes, if you're ready
14 15 16	to 54 now?  CHAIR MUNN: Yes, if you're ready to address that, please.
14 15 16 17	to 54 now?  CHAIR MUNN: Yes, if you're ready to address that, please.  DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. So let me
14 15 16 17 18	to 54 now?  CHAIR MUNN: Yes, if you're ready to address that, please.  DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. So let me tell you one thing.

1	Item 17, and I don't want to make you waste
2	your time. I have to read carefully what was
3	my last answer. I looked at it, and I still
4	can't accept it, but I would prefer to look at
5	it further and then come back.
6	And on Item 19, the average of the
7	four reactor types, which is the answer from
8	my that this was discussed on Comment 14,
9	and I think that it stays the same. I think
10	that you can't average the four reactor types
11	when you have such a big difference between
12	the reactor types. So if one wants to use the
13	maximum exposure, that's better than using the
14	average.
15	But I'll tell you the truth. I
16	would prefer to come back in another meeting
17	when I would study it before the meeting.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Does anyone have any
19	objection to our carrying this to our next
20	meeting so that Joyce can address it then?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: No.

1	CHAIR MUNN: All right, that's
2	fine. We'll do that, Joyce.
3	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. Thank you.
4	Thank you so much.
5	CHAIR MUNN: We will continue to
6	carry OTIB-54 as an open item with you as the
7	lead, and I will indicate a response expected
8	on our next agenda.
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Thank you.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Thank you.
11	Now then our last of our four
12	outstanding letters is PROC-80, correct?
13	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.
14	The same comment as in the other
15	procedure, first paragraph, they have written
16	down now "provides ORAU personnel with
17	guidance." We should just change that to
18	"provides guidance."
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Where is that?
20	CHAIR MUNN: About the one, two,
21	three, four, fifth line. Okay. Just after

1 "PROC-80," "provides quidance and 2 instruction." 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: But you have the "its" at the end of the sentence, and that now 4 5 has to change then. 6 CHATR MUJNN: Just "independent 7 quality audits and assessments, " period. 8 MEMBER ZIEMER: "Assessments" of 9 something. 10 CHAIR MUNN: No, just "conduct 11 independent quality audits and assessments." Well, that could be 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: 13 of personnel or something. 14 MR. MARSCHKE: We could put "ORAU" there. We could change "its" to "ORAU." 15 16 CHAIR MUNN: Well, but in the 17 preceding sentence, we have said, "a system to oversee and maintain the overall quality of 18 its work product and processes." 19 20 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Very good. 21 Okay, you're good.

1	CHAIR MUNN: We've identified that
2	prior.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Got it.
4	CHAIR MUNN: And we continue on in
5	that same vein.
6	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Yes?
8	DR. OSTROW: I have a suggestion.
9	I would get rid of the entire first sentence,
10	the one that begins with "Oak Ridge Associated
11	University Team." I would get rid of that
12	entire sentence. And just for the next
13	sentence, I would say, "the procedure being
14	reviewed, conduct of quality provides
15	personnel conducting quality assurance audits
16	with guidance and instruction to administer
17	and conduct independent quality audits and
18	assessments," something to that effect. I
19	would get rid of the whole first sentence.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Well, one could do
21	that although I don't think we have any

- objection to the first sentence the way it is,
- 2 actually, Steve.
- 3 DR. OSTROW: Oh, okay. I just
- 4 thought it would make it just a little bit
- 5 shorter.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: It clarifies; it gives
- 7 a good feel for what this particular procedure
- 8 is supposed to do.
- 9 DR. OSTROW: Okay.
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Do we need the
- 11 "OMS" in here?
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: Not necessary --
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: It's not repeated
- 14 anywhere, is it? Do we need to repeat the
- 15 "PROC-80?" It's in the title.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, but it never
- 17 hurts to repeat it.
- 18 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, your call.
- 19 CHAIR MUNN: Down under "Resolution
- of Findings," we refer to "SC&A," and we don't
- 21 want to. The technical contractor's comments

1	would be included.
2	DR. OSTROW: I think we're using
3	the formulation "the Advisory Board technical
4	contractor."
5	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Under the comments,
7	can you clarify? These comments are two
8	findings. How would you include the findings
9	in revisions of the procedures?
10	CHAIR MUNN: Well, where? Where
11	again?
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Under "Resolution
13	of Findings," the last sentence says, "NIOSH
14	concluded by stating that it would consider
15	whether" I guess you would say "the
16	contractor's comments would be included in
17	future revisions of the procedure."
18	Well, there's two comments which
19	are findings, but how do you include the
20	findings in the procedure?

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MR. KATZ:

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It would be addressed, I

- 1 guess is what was meant.
- DR. OSTROW: In front of the word
- 3 "included," the findings won't be included,
- 4 the --
- 5 MR. MARSCHKE: Addressed.
- 6 MEMBER ZIEMER: "Addressed" would
- 7 be better.
- B DR. OSTROW: Yes.
- 9 MR. MARSCHKE: I don't see how it
- 10 resolves the finding because it says they're
- 11 going to consider it, but they may decide that
- they're not going to address it.
- 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, the findings
- are in the form of suggestions --
- MR. MARSCHKE: Oh, okay.
- 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: -- I think is what
- is stated. So they don't have the impetus of
- 18 a regular finding, I don't think.
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, instead of
- saying that there's a deficiency here, it was
- 21 sort of like it would be more useful --

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: It is a suggestion.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, or it would be
3	helpful if.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it would be
5	better if you did this.
6	I believe it's reading okay.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't think you
8	need the colon in the first sentence. Just
9	say, "NIOSH responded to the first finding by
10	stating that this procedure is one of a number
11	of implementing procedures under a QA system
12	and by outlining the overall system
13	described." It's still a funny sentence,
14	isn't it?
15	CHAIR MUNN: Well, I didn't even
16	see that colon.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: They "responded to
18	the first finding by stating" duh, duh, duh,
19	"and by outlining
20	MR. MARSCHKE: There was a comma
21	there instead of a colon. Do you want the

comma back or do you want to just get rid of 1 2 everything? 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: Maybe it's first 4 "responded to the finding," A, by 5 stating this and, B, by outlining something. 6 It's structured kind of funny as it stands 7 with a colon. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Let's do that. 9 "Responded to the MEMBER ZIEMER: 10 first finding as follows dot, dot, or --11 CHAIR MUNN: Let's do that, 12 and --13 MEMBER ZIEMER: A and B? 14 CHAIR MUNN: -- and B. Okay. And, then, the last 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: 16 sentence in that paragraph, where you 17 "NIOSH concluded by stating," I think you can just say and you can leave out the "finally" 18 and just say, "NIOSH also indicated that it 19 would consider, " or "NIOSH also stated." 20 make it shorter. 21 Or "NIOSH also agreed to

consider addressing the contractor's comments 1 2 in future revisions." I'm just looking for a 3 way to make it more concise. Okay. "Finally, NIOSH 4 CHAIR MUNN: 5 also agreed to consider whether the Advisory Board technical contractor's comments would be 6 future 7 addressed in revisions of the 8 procedure." 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's good. 10 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Everybody 11 on the phone all right with those? 12 (No response.) 13 All right. I will do my best to 14 get these updates to you fairly quickly, that we will be prepared to get them where 15 16 they need to be, which is in the hands of 17 others. 18 MR. KATZ: Wanda? 19 CHAIR MUNN: Yes? 20 MR. KATZ: I would just suggest 21 maybe you guys all want to -- this Work Group

- 1 wants to think about this process going
- forward. Because with 150, or whatever it is,
- 3 I don't know what the large number is, but
- 4 having this sort of intensive review will not
- 5 be functional for going forward.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: No, it won't.
- 7 MR. KATZ: So you may want to give
- 8 some thought as to whether this creates a
- 9 clear enough path because a number of the
- 10 things you've ironed out --
- 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I think what
- 12 we have done here are mainly editorial, and I
- 13 think they see the pattern in terms of
- 14 acronyms. I mean in terms of content, I think
- they have done a good job.
- MR. KATZ: Right.
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't see why we,
- 18 you know, can do much --
- 19 MR. KATZ: Right. So what I was
- 20 going to say is, I mean, a number of these
- 21 things you have addressed are sort of

1	generically they can address going forward.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
3	MR. KATZ: But then individually,
4	you find differences with this and that with
5	each one. I think you really don't have the
6	time going forward to worry about those little
7	differences in how you would do it going
8	forward. I think you'll need to decide that
9	you're going to leave well enough alone on
10	those, if you want to get these things
11	produced in any kind of timely fashion and use
12	your resources, husband your resources well.
13	CHAIR MUNN: The other thing that
14	we may want to consider is doing a simpler
15	version of what we did with our first pilot
16	project, which is have two or three of the
17	Subcommittee members take a look at them and
18	make some preliminary edits before they come
19	to this group. That may be feasible.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or do they even
21	need to come to us? That is what he is

- 1 asking.
- 2 MR. KATZ: I'm more getting at,
- 3 really, if this Subcommittee -- you're talking
- 4 about a lot of resources if you really intend
- 5 to do this with each. I would suggest that
- 6 you -- I mean once you feel like you're on
- 7 track, that you just sort of let them go, and
- 8 you may want to spot-check them at times,
- 9 but --
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Or you simply
- 11 distribute them and say, okay, here's this
- batch of, I don't know, 10 or 12 or 20, and
- 13 you have until 10 days or something. And if
- we don't hear anything, then that's it.
- MR. KATZ: They stand as they are.
- 16 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: This is John. It's
- 18 interesting that we're going through this
- 19 process because, normally, like when we
- 20 deliver a Site Profile review, as soon as we
- 21 deliver it, it goes up and then it becomes the

- 1 subject for technical discussion, sort of
- 2 SC&A's work product, not necessarily accepted
- 3 by the Board or the Work Group, but it's
- 4 SC&A's work product which becomes a draft.
- 5 That's a working document.
- This is a different kind of product
- 7 that we have never prepared before where when
- 8 it finally goes up on the web, is this going
- 9 to be a Board product?
- 10 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 11 DR. MAURO: As opposed to an SC&A
- 12 work product?
- 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 14 MR. KATZ: We've spoken about this
- 15 many times.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Very clear.
- 17 DR. MAURO: Yes, that's why I
- 18 raised the question. If it is going to be a
- 19 Board product, then, Ted, that's why I'm
- 20 bringing this up now. I guess there's no way
- 21 to avoid having to go through this process. I

- think we have another batch of 15 ready, I
- 2 believe.
- 3 Steve, when I last spoke to you, I
- 4 think you had 15 more that you were working
- 5 on?
- DR. OSTROW: We sent a batch of 12.
- 7 DR. MAURO: Twelve? Okay.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
- 9 DR. MAURO: Yes.
- 10 MR. KATZ: I understand that these
- 11 are -- I have that well in mind that these
- 12 represent the Board. But, again, it doesn't
- 13 mean that the Board has to write them just
- because they're representing the Board.
- 15 And, again, I think there just
- simply aren't the resources for this process
- to operate on a very large number of these and
- 18 this Subcommittee get anything else done. So
- 19 I think you just have to -- I mean if the
- 20 Subcommittee is generally happy with the
- 21 substantive content of these and generally

1 happy point that these at some are 2 communicating in a simple enough fashion that 3 many people in the public can grasp them, then I think it needs to sort of let go of the 4 5 item-by-item review. Except, I mean I think, Paul, your 6 7 suggestion that Board Members can have window of opportunity to comment and you can 8 take those in, but -- that would be practical. 9 10 But having the Subcommittee actually sitting 11 around the table and editing these by committee is just really resource-intensive, 12 13 and I'm not sure it's the best way to use this Subcommittee. 14 It probably is not 15 CHAIR MUNN: 16 although my personal view is this Subcommittee 17 needs to be the venue by which these materials are presented to the Board. 18 And whether we look at them first or whether we send them as 19 they are provided to the Board with a request 20 for comments is something that we should, I 21

think, make a decision.

2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Here's an 3 alternative is to ask the Board to authorize us to approve them, and the approval can be 4 5 similar to the way the Secretary gets approval for his actions on the SECs. 6 And that is, if 7 the Subcommittee Members don't object to anything, then they are adopted. 8

You know, I think, let's say we had the next 12 and we distribute those to the five of us, if the Board authorizes that, and we each have a week or 10 days to respond, and if we have no comments, fine. If we have particular heartaches, we can always get on the phone.

But I think you're quite right; we have to be efficient. These are only summaries of what's been done. So we don't want to spend more time on summarizing what we've done than the time we spent on doing the work to get there.

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- 1 CHAIR MUNN: On the original work, 2 yes, which can happen.
- 3 (Laughter.)
- 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: Progress this month
- 5 consisted of writing the progress reports.
- 6 CHAIR MUNN: I like your
- 7 suggestion, Paul. That seems feasible to me.
- 8 And perhaps we can solidify that at our next
- 9 meeting.
- 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Maybe even on the
- 11 phone meeting.
- MR. KATZ: We have a teleconference
- 13 next week.
- 14 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. We can talk
- 15 about that. We have several things.
- MR. KATZ: Thank you.
- 17 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Our Subcommittee
- report will have a number of things.
- 19 All right. The time is approaching
- 20 five o'clock.
- 21 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.

1	CHAIR MUNN: I don't believe that
2	we can address anything else that we have on
3	our agenda other than our calendar, unless
4	there is something outstanding on one of these
5	things that someone is going to bleed if we
6	don't address today. If so, speak now or
7	forever hold your peace because we're going to
8	start looking at calendars.
9	MR. KATZ: No one has any blood
10	left.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Let's look at the
12	calendar.
13	Well, both NIOSH and SC&A have a
14	feeling for what we have on the agenda for
15	them next time. So is our ordinary rule of
16	thumb of six weeks or so reasonable for our
17	next meeting?
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Six weeks is pretty
19	fast.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Isn't there a 90-day
21	

This is Steve Ostrow. 1 DR. OSTROW: 2 Look at the calendar. You have the 3 Augusta meeting on February 23rd. 4 CHAIR MUNN: We're not doing 5 anything in February. I can quarantee you. 6 I'll look at March. You know, I start looking 7 at March personally. Well, that's more 8 MEMBER ZIEMER: than six weeks. 9 10 DR. MAURO: While you folks are 11 looking for a date, one of the things I recall, when we attacked OTIB-70/54, those we 12 13 picked and targeted because there were many 14 And by clearing them, we changed a comments. Because if I remember, we were about 80 15 lot. 16 percent complete, and there were over 500-andcomments 17 something the 100-or-so on 18 procedures. 19 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 20 DR. MAURO: And we actually either 21 closed or placed into abeyance about 80

1 them with this. Assuming that percent of end up closing out 2 going forward we the 3 various items that are before us on 70 and 54, we are probably over 90 percent. 4 I would like 5 to see what's sort of left. 6 Steve, when the system is working 7 where we can generate these kinds of information, queries on the database to see, 8 9 okay, which ones are still open, which ones 10 are still in progress, that, again, we so 11 could plan for the next meeting. In addition to, let's say, closing out 70 and 54 as best 12 13 we can, targeting specific ones that, let's 14 say, both SC&A and NIOSH would say, yes, let's go after this one and one. Because I think we 15 16 are asymptotically approaching completion. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Let's hope that that's But when I look at the number of 18 the case. 19 carryover items, even though they are not 20 large, we continue those last one, two, three, four, five, six items that we have after our 21

four o'clock item on our agenda. 1 2 DR. MAURO: Yes. Okay. 3 They have not been CHAIR MUNN: 4 touched for at least three meetings. 5 DR. MAURO: Okay. 6 CHAIR MUNN: I will move those up 7 earlier in the day, yes, I certainly will, so that we will see those. And I will expect by 8 our next meeting that we will have Joyce's 9 10 input on 54 and NIOSH input on their items from 54 as well. 11 12 So if we're going to approach those 13 things in March, then I think is an 14 appropriate time for us to have the discussion you're suggesting right now on next steps and 15 16 whether there are next groupings or not. 17 I'm very concerned about our loss 18 of grouping ability from database, our primarily because that has given us 19 a good 20 handle on how to address the Secretary when we

give our report.

21

It will get repaired. 1 MR. KATZ: it will get 2 MUNN: CHAIR Yes, 3 repaired. It will be fine. So I'm looking at the early part of 4 5 March. Well, I would think not 6 MR. KATZ: 7 the early part because, I mean, Stu was just saying, make it too quick, and we're not going 8 to be making progress. So we'll be meeting 9 10 but not usefully. CHAIR MUNN: 11 But that's two months 12 from now. 13 KATZ: Well, six weeks, even MR. 14 six weeks, takes you, right --CHAIR MUNN: Well, we don't want to 15 16 meet until after Augusta, well after Augusta. 17 MR. KATZ: Right. 18 CHAIR MUNN: So if we met second week after Augusta --19 20 MR. KATZ: I mean Augusta week is 21 useless. There's no progress being

- 1 during Augusta.
- 2 CHAIR MUNN: No, that's true.
- 3 MR. KATZ: So that's not --
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: True. The Dose
- 5 Reconstruction Subcommittee meets on the 14th.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Yes, and TBD-6001 meets
- 7 on the 15th.
- 8 CHAIR MUNN: I thought TBD-6001 no
- 9 longer existed.
- 10 MR. KATZ: No, there's still a Work
- 11 Group.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: No, they're still
- 13 meeting.
- 14 MR. KATZ: They're still dealing
- 15 with the -- nice one, Wanda.
- 16 CHAIR MUNN: Sorry.
- 17 (Laughter.)
- 18 MEMBER ZIEMER: Just going to
- 19 rename them, right?
- 20 MR. KATZ: No, I think we like the
- 21 name.

1	(Laughter.)
2	CHAIR MUNN: Can we stand to have
3	three that week or not? Does that kill
4	everybody?
5	MR. KATZ: Well, you know, Mark,
6	are you still on the line?
7	(No response.)
8	I think that tends to be hard for
9	Mark, in particular, who has a lot of other
10	duties.
11	CHAIR MUNN: He has a day job?
12	MR. KATZ: He has a day job
13	CHAIR MUNN: Darn.
14	MR. KATZ: which is more than a
15	day job by itself. And he, I think, is on
16	6001 as well. So I think getting him for
17	three days in one week would be really a
18	stretch.
19	CHAIR MUNN: So that's pushing us
20	to the third week in March, no matter what,
21	right?

1	MR. KATZ: Yes. So the week of the
2	21st seems like how is that for folks?
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Choose a day.
5	MR. KATZ: What day of the week
6	works? Middle of the week, so that there's
7	no
8	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't think
9	Friday works for me, but
10	MR. KATZ: Yes, but how about the
11	23rd, Wednesday?
12	CHAIR MUNN: Or the 22nd, Tuesday.
13	MR. KATZ: Or the 22nd.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Any other day other
15	than Friday.
16	MR. KATZ: Is the 22nd good for
17	CHAIR MUNN: The 22nd is good?
18	MR. KATZ: Mike, are you still with
19	us?
20	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, the 22nd is
21	open.

- 1 MR. KATZ: Okay. So let's pen in
- the 22nd, and I don't know whether that works
- 3 for Mark. Okay, March 22nd.
- 4 CHAIR MUNN: Dick had said he was
- 5 fairly sure he would be free during that
- 6 segment of time.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. Good. Yes, then
- 8 we have Dick.
- 9 CHAIR MUNN: So I will notify him
- immediately by email.
- 11 MR. KATZ: Yes, Mark and Dick.
- 12 CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
- MR. KATZ: You'll probably catch
- 14 Dick at the airport.
- 15 CHAIR MUNN: We'll do that as soon
- 16 as we leave here.
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: Starting time? Nine
- 18 o'clock?
- 19 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- 20 CHAIR MUNN: Nine o'clock.
- MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Anything else for the
2	good of the order?
3	(No response.)
4	And on the stroke of five o'clock,
5	we are adjourned.
6	MR. KATZ: Thank you, everyone, for
7	hanging with us on the line.
8	(Whereupon, at 5:00 p.m., the
9	proceedings in the above-entitled matter were
10	adjourned.)