UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

+ + + + +

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

+ + + + +

ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

+ + + + +

75th MEETING

+ + + + +

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 24, 2011

+ + + + +

The meeting convened, at 8:25 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, in the Marriott Hotel and Suites, Two Tenth Street, Augusta, GA, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman
HENRY ANDERSON, Member
JOSIE BEACH, Member
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member
MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member
MARK GRIFFON, Member
RICHARD LEMEN, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member*
WANDA I. MUNN, Member
JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member
ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member

NEAL R. GROSS

DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member
GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member
PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member
PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member
TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS:

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE

BALDRIDGE, SANDRA*

BELL, BETTY

BELL, HENRY

BOLAND, TOM

BONSIGNORE, ANTOINETTE*

BROWN, KAREN

BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH

CRAWFORD, CHRIS, DCAS*

CRUZ, RUBEN, CDC

ESPOSITO, ROBERT

EVASKOVICH, ANDREW

FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A

FRATELLO, MELISSA, Senator Kirsten

Gillibrand's Office*

FULMER, GLENDA

GEORGE, ROBERT

GLOVER, SAM, DCAS*

HAND, DONNA

HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS

HOWELL, EMILY, HHS

KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS

KNOX, WAYNE

KOTSCH, JEFF, DOL

LEREW, TIM

LEWIS, MARK, ATL

LIN, JENNY, HHS

LUX, LINDA

MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A

MAURO, JOHN, SC&A

MCKENNEY, CHRIS

MILLS, ROY

MOSELEY, CHRIS

NEAL R. GROSS

NETON, JIM, DCAS
PRESLEY, LOUISE
OSTROW, STEVE, SC&A*
RASZEWSKI, DENISE*
RUTHERFORD, LAVON, DCAS
SEABROOKS, RON
REUTMAN, SUSAN, DCAS
SIMS, JOAN
STALEY, CARRIE
TAULBEE, TIM, DCAS
THURBER, BILL, SC&A*

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS:

TOMES, TOM, DCAS*
ULDRICK, SELMA
WADE, LEW, NIOSH Contractor
WIDENER, PEGGY

*Participating via telephone

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

Call to order James Melius Chairman	9
Grand Junction Operations Office (Grand Junction, CO) SEC Petition LaVon Rutherford NIOSH	10
Comments, Questions, and Answers Vote	30 41
Board Work Session Los Alamos Work Group Mark Griffon	44 44
Pantex Work Group Bradley Clawson	46
Pinellas Work Group Phil Schofield	51
Piqua Work Group John Poston	52
Santa Susana Group Mike Gibson	53
SEC Issues Work Group James Melius	53
TBD-6000 Work Group Paul Ziemer	54
TBD-6001 Work Group Henry Anderson	57
Weldon Springs Work Group Mike Gibson	59
Worker Outreach Work Group Mike Gibson	59
Scientific Issues Work Group	61

NEAL R. GROSS

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

62

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S (CONTINUED)

Board Work Session (CONTINUED)

General Electric Facility Assignment

Vote		64
Scheduling of Future Board Meetings		64
Linde Work Group Genevieve Roessler		74
Vote		89
Comments, Questions, and Answers		90
Statement on behalf of Senator Gillibrand and Senator Schumer Melissa Fratello		116
On Behalf of the Petitioners Antoinette Bonsignore		152
Linda Lux		172
Bliss & Laughlin Steel (Buffalo, NY) SEC Petition Work Group Report Paul Ziemer		180
Comments, Questions, and Answers	192,	201
Petitioner Vote		196 203
Feed Materials Production Center (Fernald, OH SEC Petition Work Group Bradley Clawson		207
Comments, Questions, and Answers		216
Petitioner Sandy Baldridge		224

NEAL R. GROSS

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S (CONTINUED)

Board Work Session Dow Chemical	282,	336
Vote Vote		337 338
Norton Company SEC Petition (Residual Period: 1960 - 1972) LaVon Rutherford NIOSH		284
Comments, Questions, and Answers		300
Petitioner Denise Raszewski		302
Vote		306
Vote		331
Vote		335
Board Work Session		341
Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee Mark Griffon		341
On Behalf of Senator Udall Michelle Jacquez-Ortiz		343
Comments, Questions, and Answers		349
Savannah River Site		355
Timothy Taulbee NIOSH		356
Comments, Questions, and Answers		369
Mark Griffon		378
Comments, Questions, and Answers		396

NEAL R. GROSS

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

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S (CONTINUED)

P	ublic Comments	399
	Tim Lerew Cold War Patriots	401
	Peggy Widener	407
	Tom Boland	408
	Wayne Knox	414
	Joan Sims	423
	Carrie Staley	425
	Roy Mills	429
	Donna Hand	431
	Antoinette Bonsignore	437

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	9:01 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good morning,
4	everybody. If we can get seated, we will get
5	started.
6	Welcome. I would like to welcome
7	one of our missing Members, Mark Griffon, who
8	has arrived.
9	We are just one short now, but I
10	think Jim Lockey will be on the line a little
11	bit later.
12	Ted, do you want to go through
13	MR. KATZ: Yes. Good morning,
14	everyone and welcome to day two of the Board
15	meeting. Welcome in the room and on the line.
16	Let me just note for people in the
17	room, you look all familiar, but on the line
18	we have a public comment session today as well
19	as yesterday. Today it begins at 5:30 and
20	goes to 7:00 p.m. So, members of the public
21	are welcome to call in and ask questions and
22	provide whatever comments

1	The other thing, just to say for
2	folks on the line, please mute your phones.
3	Use *6 if you don't have a mute button, *6
4	again to take your phone off of mute.
5	Then, just to note, Board
6	attendance, as Dr. Melius noted, we have all
7	Board Members in attendance except for Dr.
8	Lockey, and we expect him to call in for the
9	Linde session that is second on the agenda
10	today.
11	It's your agenda, Jim.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. The first
13	item we are considering today is the SEC
14	petition for the Grand Junction Operations
15	Office, and LaVon Rutherford.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Hi. Thank you,
17	Dr. Melius.
18	Again, I am LaVon Rutherford. I
19	am going to present NIOSH's evaluation of the
20	Special Exposure Cohort Petition for Grand
21	Junction Operations.
22	This petition was received on June

1	30th of 2010. The petition proposed a Class
2	by laborers, supervisors, painters, grounds
3	personnel, and fire chief from 1943 to present
4	who worked at all locations at Grand Junction.
5	The covered period for Grand
6	Junction is from 1943 is present. It is a DOE
7	facility and it is still in operation.
8	Now this petition qualified on
9	September 7th of 2010. The petitioner
10	provided a basis that was a lack of monitoring
11	data. This was supported by a dose
12	reconstruction that actually indicated that
13	NIOSH had not found any monitoring data.
14	The Class evaluated by NIOSH was
15	all onsite personnel who worked at Grand
16	Junction from January 1, 1943 through July 31,
17	2010.
18	I am going to get into this in
19	more detail and provide more basis for this
20	recommendation, but we will propose a Class
21	for all employees of the Department of Energy,
22	predecessor agencies, and contractors and

1	subcontractors who worked at Grand Junction
2	from March 23, 1943 through January 31, 1975.
3	A little background: on March 23,
4	1943, an Army representative arrived at Grand
5	Junction, establishing the Colorado Area
6	Engineer Office which later became the Grand
7	Junction Operations Office.
8	The initial operation involved
9	construction and operation of a refinery plant
10	to produce uranium concentrates for the MED.
11	After the war, the site became the
12	center of uranium ore exploration,
13	procurement, processing, and sampling
14	activities.
15	We put together a timeline of the
16	major project and operations. Hopefully, this
17	will give you an idea of the things that were
18	occurring from the early forties all the way
19	to present. It also, I think, gives you an
20	idea of a break that we see in 1975, where
21	most of the activities that were conducted
22	onsite, the major activities, refinery

1	operations, pilot plant operations, and
2	assaying uranium, stopped in 1975, and they
3	went more to a remedial action period. I will
4	get into a little more detail with that.
5	Refinery operations: they started
6	in August of 1943, operated until October of
7	1945. At that time, they were processing
8	green sludge which was actually vanadium
9	tailings they had received from Uravan and
10	Durango mills.
11	They produced about 1,170 tons of
12	uranium oxide and a similar amount of vanadium
13	oxide. The uranium was then shipped east for
14	further processing. From 1946, later in 1945
15	through 1947, the refinery was dismantled.
16	The AEC Raw Minerals Office was
17	established at Grand Junction in December of
18	1947. The focus was uranium exploration and
19	purchasing. They established ore buying
20	stations in the western states to stockpile
21	ore.

And starting in 1948, the Grand

1 Junction Office received and sampled uranium
2 concentrates. The Analytical Lab and Sampling
3 Plant was established as well at Grand
4 Junction to sample these ore concentrates.
5 A little background on the pilot
6 plants: there were two pilot plants, a small
7 pilot plant which operated from May of 1953
8 through December of 1954. This focus at the
9 small pilot plant was perfecting the resident
10 pulp uranium extraction process.
The large pilot plant operated
from January of 1955 through May of 1958, and
it was focused on testing methods for uranium
14 mills.
The pilot plant mills ran 24 hours
l6 per day, seven days per week.
The pilot plants started out in
18 1953 with about 17 to 18 employees and ramped
up to 105 employees by 1957. They processed
30,000 tons of ore, uranium ore. The
byproducts of this became the primary source
of contaminated materials onsite. They had

1	247,000	cubic	yards	of	uranium	mill	tailings
---	---------	-------	-------	----	---------	------	----------

- 2 buried onsite as well as other byproducts. It
- 3 contaminated 22 acres of land and 19
- 4 buildings.
- 5 Sampling and analysis actually
- 6 began in 1948 and continued through 1974.
- 7 They received more than 347 million pounds of
- 8 uranium oxide from 1948 through 1971.
- 9 Most of the sampling of the
- 10 uranium oxides was done at Grand Junction in
- the 1961 to 1965 time period. A little bit of
- 12 sampling was done at Weldon Springs. But,
- again, most of the sampling was done at Grand
- 14 Junction.
- 15 Grand Junction had two sampling
- 16 plants in separate buildings. They had an
- 17 auger method and a falling stream method of
- 18 sampling.
- 19 Uranium concentrates were received
- 20 up until 1971. Then the last drums of
- 21 material were shipped offsite in January of
- 22 1974. After that, the site then continued

1	other work and was the center for uranium
2	exploration and some remediation projects.
3	After 1974 is when I indicated
4	that we felt that activities onsite had
5	shifted. You will see from a little more
6	detail of the programs that continued after
7	1974 why we feel that way.
8	Grand Junction managed the
9	National Uranium Resource Program, NURE. Work
LO	included analyzing existing data, drilling
L1	445,000, that should be, new boreholes;
L2	samples, 750,000 hydrochemical samples, and
L3	flights, a million flight line miles to map
L 4	out distributions of uranium and thorium and
L5	potassium. The drilling and the sampling
L6	activities occurred offsite. This resulted in
L7	a comprehensive database of the nation's
L8	uranium resources.
L9	The first remedial action project,
20	which began in 1972, Grand Junction assisted
21	the State of Colorado in remediation of 594
22	homes or businesses. These sites were

Т	contaminated from tallings from private milis.
2	I put this in here, exposures. I
3	want to point out that exposures that occurred
4	offsite in these operations are not covered
5	under the program. However, I will say that
6	the data that we have on individuals and I
7	will get into that a little more we can't
8	separate them out. So, we can't separate them
9	out from onsite or offsite exposures. So, we
10	will use that data.
11	And in addition, I think the
12	discussion on that, we have had discussions
13	with the Department of Labor that indicate
14	that it would be difficult to identify
15	individuals that solely worked offsite as
16	well.
17	All right. The next remedial
18	action project was actually onsite and began
19	in 1988. The approach was to remediate all
20	the open spaces at Grand Junction from south
21	to north. Seventeen buildings were either
22	demolished or decontaminated; 414,000 tons of

1	radioactive contaminated material was
2	excavated and transported to the Cheney
3	Disposal Cell. They recontoured,
4	reconstructed, and revegetated affected areas.
5	Dose reconstructions, we had
6	actually 59 claims submitted to NIOSH. I am
7	going to provide a little more information
8	here. I should say claims that are within the
9	period evaluated are 59 claims. Further
LO	review, there are actually 39 claims that fall
L1	into the SEC Class recommendation that we will
L2	make here in a little bit.
L3	We have completed 22 dose
L4	reconstructions. Eighteen of those were over
L5	50 percent, 27 less than 50 percent. Claims
L6	containing internal are eight, and claims
L7	containing external dosimetry are 22.
L8	The actual cases that you see were
L9	greater and less than 50 percent totaled 35.
20	Those are actually all the claims that were
21	completed. So, they cover the entire time
22	period.

1	Sources of available information:
2	we looked at Technical Information Bulletins,
3	interviewed with, it says seven former
4	workers; there are actually eight former
5	workers. We looked at existing claimant
6	files, the documentation provided by
7	petitioner, NIOSH research database, and data
8	captures.
9	The interviews actually covered,
LO	we interviewed an individual who worked all
L1	the way back in the refinery period. So, we
L2	covered most of the timeframe of operations at
L3	Grand Junction.
L4	Data captures: the Atomic Energy
L5	Commission, DOE Opennet, internet searches,
L6	CEDR, NARA at Atlanta, various DOE locations,
L7	including Grand Junction.
L8	Our external sources of exposure:
L9	obviously, you can see you would expect the
20	internal/external sources of exposure mainly
21	from the operations in the refinery plant, the
22	pilot plant milling works, and the processing

1	materials, as well as sampling.
2	Direct radiation from handling and
3	processing the ore and tailing; submersion in
4	contaminated air; moving equipment and drums
5	into warehouses that were part of the pilot
6	plant; moving ore samples from receiving area
7	to analytical chemistry, and high grade
8	uranium mineral specimens accumulated in
9	plants, labs and offices.
10	I want to make sure everybody
11	understands these ore samples were not samples
12	like this. Okay? They were actually drums
13	that were taken in and they used these auger
14	methods to auger material out of it. It was
15	one sampling method.
16	The other sampling method was
17	actually to take the drum and they would
18	actually drop it into I don't know the term
19	here like a conveyer, and they would slice
20	out samples of that to sample the drums.
21	So, there's a couple of different
22	sampling methods. They actually took a large.

2	portions of 20 drums, mix them together to
3	make a homogenous sample, and then do the
4	sampling as well. So, to give you an idea,
5	this wasn't a small-scale sampling activity.
6	Our external sources of photons,
7	photon source would be from uranium and
8	progeny. The largest source was radium.
9	Obviously, after the uranium was extracted,
10	the radium and thorium were mostly maintained
11	in the mill tailings and became a considerable
12	source of external exposure.
13	Beta was a uranium progeny,
14	protactinium.
15	Neutrons, californium-252 and the
16	zetatrons. The neutron sources were used in
17	the later years, I believe in the 1990s,
18	around the 1990 timeframe. They were not used
19	in the early years.
20	Internal sources of exposure: we
21	had inhalation and ingestion of contaminated
22	air resulting from various milling and

I mean they may take 20 drums and take out

1	sampling operations, including crushing and
2	grinding of the ore; preparation of ore
3	samples after drying. Samples were pulverized
4	on the floor of the prep room and screened.
5	They also had samples reduced in size by
6	quartering and riffling, pulverized again, and
7	passed through another mesh screen. All those
8	activities would generate potential airborne
9	or internal exposures.
10	Our source of internal exposure
11	was uranium. Uranium was extracted. So, the
12	uranium was a major source of internal
13	exposure as well as uranium progeny, and the
14	mill tailings were byproducts, specifically,
15	the radium, thorium, and radon.
16	This is actually a table that
17	identifies bioassay data that we had for
18	years. If you look at the refinery
19	operations, the colored sections are actually
20	the years of operation. 1943 through 1946, we
21	have 11 samples in 1945. The small pilot
22	plant, we have 10 and 11 in 1953 or 1954

1	during the years of operations.
2	I want to point out these bioassay
3	samples are fluorometric samples for uranium
4	only. No other isotopic analysis was done.
5	The sampling plant, you we have
6	first samples in 1949. We had sporadio
7	samples pretty much consistent through 1953 to
8	1962.
9	We also had annual summaries,
10	1960, 1964, 1969, 1972, and 1973. They give a
11	range, but they do not necessarily give the
12	number of bioassay samples that were taken.
13	We had no bioassay data after 1973 up until
14	the D&D period.
15	This is just I wanted to point out
16	that some of the data we have is just not
17	legible. So, we put together a little table
18	to indicate that we have, for example, in 1961
19	you see that our total samples are actually up
20	over 50, but the actual number of samples that

are legible are only a little over 30.

again, this is mainly because not only just

21

22

So,

1	the quality of the document remaining, but
2	some of the documents are actually torn off on
3	the ear or the dates are removed, some of the
4	information, and it is very hard to get
5	anything from them. So, I wanted to point
6	that out as well.
7	Air sampling, if we think of our
8	hierarchy of what we look for in data, we
9	start out with our bioassay data and, then, we
10	would move to our air sampling data. Again,
11	the color coding is the years of operations.
12	It is very hard to read the sampling plant
13	numbers.
14	I believe there's one year in
15	there, actually, if I look at it on this
16	screen, I can see it. 1956, there's 61
17	samples; 1959, 30; 1960, 18, and 1961, 64.
18	But if you look at these, you see that we have
19	some air sample data. It gives gross alpha
20	and we have eight samples including five from
21	the refinery plant and sporadic samples
22	throughout the operations. We do have 45

1	samples in 1960 for outdoor air.
2	Radon data, because this is where
3	we focus our feasibility discussion, in 1967,
4	we have seven results outdoors; 1968, nine
5	results outdoors. This is radon gas samples.
6	In 1990, we have 27 samples indoors. Radon,
7	we have some working levels. In 1985, we have
8	a really pretty good sample set in 1985 of 300
9	results, focusing on three buildings, mainly
LO	pilot plant, former pilot plant buildings.
L1	And we have characterization data and building
L2	closeout reports.
L3	Additionally, environmental data
L4	we have, we have environmental release reports
L5	from 1990 through 2001, except for 1995 and
L6	1997.
L7	Air sampling was discontinued in
L8	1994 after removal of contamination from the
L9	open lands.
20	Our feasibility determination is
21	there is insufficient monitoring of
22	source-term data from which to draw

_	conclusions regarding potential magnifude of
2	internal dose from March 23rd, 1943 through
3	January 31st, 1975.
4	As you have seen from the previous
5	slides, we lack radon data for the period.
6	Radon was a source of exposure due to the
7	radium content in the mill tailings that were
8	left onsite as well as during operations in
9	the pilot plant and the refinery, as well as
LO	in the sample plant when they were sampling
11	the ores up through the period.
L2	We have lack of air sampling and
L3	personal bioassay for uranium progeny through
L4	1958. All our bioassay samples and air
L5	samples associated were looking for uranium.
L6	We have an inconsistent
L7	source-term. Activities varied through the
L8	site operational period up through 1975. We
L9	had refinery operations. We had pilot plant
20	operations with laboratory activities. We
21	were bringing in material and sampling
22	material from various different ore sites,

2	or use surrogate data.
3	At this time, we believe there is
4	sufficient monitoring and source-term data for
5	the period of February 1st, 1975 through July
6	31st, 2010. We base this on that, by February
7	1975, on the site, the last of the 103,776
8	drums of uranium concentrates were shipped
9	offsite. The site's primary mission changed
10	to the NURE program, where they were actually
11	going out, looking for uranium and thorium and
12	potassium at other areas. Radium-226
13	concentrations, because of the lack of
14	activities onsite, were relatively constant on
15	the surfaces and in the soil.
16	However, saying that, in recent
17	reviews of information that we have, we have
18	brought a couple of questions that we feel
19	that it would not be appropriate to complete
20	our evaluation on the post-1975 period. So,
21	although we feel that we may be correct with
22	this post-1975, we would like to continue our

which makes it very difficult for us to model

2	Right now, in our Evaluation
3	Report we use sampling activities post-1975,
4	air sampling data from sampling activities to
5	bound our exposure. However, questions came
6	up. What about the resuspension, residual
7	material in these existing facilities? Have
8	we done a comparison of air activities to see
9	if we do have a truly bounding approach?
10	As well as, recently, in December,
11	we got some D&D information, data, that we
12	felt that we may need to refine our dose
13	reconstruction methodology based on that
14	recently-obtained data. So, based on that, we
15	will revise our Evaluation Report for the
16	post-1975 period. We will either revise it or
17	issue an addendum, and we will issue that
18	prior to the May 2011 Board meeting. I will
19	present that at that May meeting.
20	Our current feasibility
21	determination is, again, we lack the amount of
22	information to reconstruct the internal dose

evaluation of that period.

1	for the 1943 through 1975 period. External
2	dose we feel is reconstructable. There is one
3	correction. I want to say the external dose
4	from neutrons up through 1975, it should be
5	"NA" because there was no neutron exposure
6	during that period through 1975.
7	Currently, we feel it is feasible.
8	However, we have additional work we are going
9	to do on the post-1975 period.
10	So, the evidence that we have
11	reviewed indicates that some workers in the
12	Class may have accumulated chronic exposures
13	through intakes of radionuclides and direct
14	exposure to radioactive materials.
15	Consequently, we believe that health may have
16	been endangered.
17	Our proposed Class, again, is all
18	employees of the Department of Energy, its
19	predecessor agencies, its contractors and
20	subcontractors who worked at Grand Junction
21	from March 23, 1943 through January 31, 1975
22	with the additional information at the end.

So, again, I would just mention
dose reconstruction is not feasible from March
23rd, 1943 through January 31st, 1975.
Questions?
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
you, LaVon.
I want to say I like the new,
fancy diagrams, multi-colors.
MR. RUTHERFORD: I can't take
credit for those, though.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And adding some
additional information like you did on the
dose reconstructions that have been done is
actually very helpful. So, it gives us some
perspective. I notice some of the more recent
reports you are adding more, and I think it is
nelpful to the Board in sort of understanding
what went on at the site and sort of the
magnitude of exposures, and sort of explaining
why you have already done some, even though it
if the contract of the contrac

is now not feasible.

1	So, questions for LaVon? Brad?
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: LaVon, I just
3	have one. You said that you had uncovered
4	some D&D data about you are going to go back
5	to the 1975? Or I didn't understand.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. I
7	apologize. The D&D data we have is actually
8	from the later years, 1990 through 1994
9	period, or 1988 through 1994 period.
10	We just wanted to go back,
11	reevaluate this data to ensure we had the
12	proper methodology for that period. It is not
13	going to affect pre-1975. It is going to
14	affect the later years. You know, the 1975
15	through 2010 period would be the later years
16	of that period.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: I would also like
18	to tell you I appreciate I know that me and
19	you had talked a little bit about it, but the
20	remediation period that I was worried about in
21	covering that, I would like to tell you I
22	appreciate your going into a little more

1	detail on that. Thank you.
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
4	have questions or comments? Paul?
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: This operations
6	office appears to be very different from most
7	operations offices which are administrative.
8	It looks like this is more of a worksite for
9	actual uranium work.
10	Were there any administrative
11	offices that were at all separate from where
12	all this work was done?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, the
14	administrative offices were added later on.
15	Up until and I can't remember the years,
16	and Tom Tomes, who is actually the lead on
17	this evaluation, he is on the line. He might
18	be able to answer in more detail.
19	But I will say that most of the
20	administrative offices for the activities, the
21	NURE program and all these other activities
22	that occurred in later years were added on

1	later on. So, the early operations, the
2	actual operations of the mill and the pilot
3	plant, and so on, were the main buildings on
4	the site.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tom, if you are
6	on the line, if you want to comment?
7	MR. TOMES: Yes, I am here.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
9	MR. TOMES: The site added various
10	projects. I think they started as early 1947
11	and there was various activities there over a
12	period of time that started in late 1947.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think
14	Paul's question was, when did sort of the
15	office operations start there? Do you know?
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Tom, I think what
17	Dr. Ziemer was questioning was, were there
18	separate office or admin buildings on the site
19	in the early years? I am taking the point
20	those individuals might not have been exposed
21	to operations that we could have if there
22	was any thought of eliminating a Class based

1	on	that?	So,	were	there	any	facilities	or

- 2 buildings that were completely strictly
- 3 administrative that were separated out from
- 4 the other operations onsite?
- 5 (No response.)
- 6 MR. KATZ: It sounded like he was
- 7 having trouble with his phone.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, why don't
- 9 we wait a second?
- 10 MR. TOMES: Hello. This is Tom
- 11 Tomes.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Did you hear the
- 13 question that LaVon --
- 14 MR. TOMES: Yes, I heard part of
- it. I lost my connection briefly.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that's what
- we thought.
- 18 LaVon, why don't you repeat it?
- 19 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. Tom, what
- 20 Dr. Ziemer is looking for, is there any
- 21 information there were administrative
- 22 buildings that were separate from the

1	operacions onsite, maybe in the early years,
2	that those individuals may have not been
3	exposed to the activities?
4	MR. TOMES: I believe in 1947 is
5	when they started using the site for the
6	center for raw materials program. So, there
7	were administrative functions as early as
8	1947. Over the period of time, different
9	functions were added in the later years. I
10	don't know how well those can be separated as
11	far as commingling in other areas of the site.
12	As a general rule, the
13	administrative areas on the north part of the
14	plant and the drum areas on the south part of
15	the plant, but I have not really looked at how
16	well those can be separated out.
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: I can say, based
18	on the data that we have, we have no
19	indication that we could separate individuals
20	from that.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, if I might
22	comment further, my guess is in a site like

1	this even the administrative people are out in
2	the spaces quite a bit. This is, as I said, a
3	very different-looking situation than many
4	operations offices where they are sometimes
5	not even close to the site that they are
6	administering.
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: I agree. When we
8	first got the petition in, I thought Grand
9	Junction Operations Office, it is an
10	operations office; what could they have been
11	doing.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any? Josie,
13	yes?
14	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. LaVon, could
15	you explain a little bit about the x-rays?
16	The ER says that x-rays, some of them were
17	onsite; some of them were off, and prior to
18	1947 it was unclear whether the x-rays were
19	taken on- or offsite. But your feasibility
20	says that you can reconstruct during those,
21	1943 to 1975?
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right. Well,

1	since we could not determine whether they were
2	on- or offsite, we will include x-ray dose for
3	all workers because we will assume they were
4	conducted onsite. So, we will use our
5	standard methodologies for doing the x-rays.
6	Again, those would be not
7	presumptive cancers in the early years up
8	through 1975, because we would be adding a
9	Class for that period.
10	MEMBER BEACH: And, then, one
11	other followup, a different question. On the
12	homes, the different buildings offsite that
13	stored, could you give a little bit more
14	information on who is covered or not covered?
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: I can tell you
16	that, through brief discussions with the
17	Department of Labor, there is no indication
18	that we can separate out individuals that
19	would be working onsite and individuals who
20	were working offsite.
21	We have noticed that as well from
22	the dosimetry data we have. We can't really

2	onsite or offsite.
3	Based on that, anyone, any claim
4	that would be accepted would be assumed to be
5	onsite and, therefore, included in the Class
6	up through 1975.
7	Did that answer it?
8	MEMBER BEACH: Mr. Poston is
9	saying no. I guess I am wondering, if a
LO	worker was onsite and they took the drums,
L1	stacked the drums, those individuals would be
L2	covered. So, if there's offsite workers
L3	associated with that, they would not be
L4	covered?
L5	MR. RUTHERFORD: If there are
L6	workers that worked offsite only and the
L7	Department of Labor did not accept their claim
L8	because they worked offsite only, and they
L9	could prove it, then they would not be
20	covered.
21	My point, the point I am getting
22	at is that, yes, there were activities that

tell necessarily whether the activity was

1	occurred offsite, and under the program those
2	activities would not be covered under this
3	program. But the problem the Department of
4	Labor has is identifying individuals that
5	solely worked offsite.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay? Is that
7	helpful?
8	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, yes. It
LO	is a covered site issue that is tricky.
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
13	with questions or comments?
L4	(No response.)
L5	Okay. If not, what does the Board
L6	wish to do? Do I hear a motion?
L7	MEMBER MUNN: It was my
L8	understanding that they were asking for an
L9	opportunity to do a little more work.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: On the latter
21	part only.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: And, actually,
2	the opportunity to do a little more work is
3	solely for the later years. We fully are
4	complete with our evaluation for the 1943
5	through 1975 period. We can't reconstruct
6	dose for that period.
7	That will not change with our
8	further evaluation. Our further evaluation is
9	solely looking at the later years. So, we
10	feel that the Board, I mean it is obviously
11	your prerogative to move forward with that
12	recommendation.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I actually am a
14	little bit out of order here. We may have a
15	petitioner on the line. I don't believe the
16	petitioner wanted to provide comments, but I
17	at least want to make that offer right now.
18	There is no obligation. You don't need to,
19	but if you would like to, you may.
20	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: No, thank
21	you.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank

1	you.
2	Okay, Wanda?
3	MEMBER MUNN: I move that we
4	accept the NIOSH recommendation that an SEC be
5	granted for the employees of the Grand
6	Junction Operations Office for the years 1943
7	through 1975.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
9	MEMBER POSTON: I second it.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. We
L1	have a second from
L2	MEMBER CLAWSON: I second it.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, the Chair
L4	rules that, actually, Dr. Poston made the
L5	second. I think we have to follow procedures
L6	here today.
L7	Any further discussion?
L8	Questions?
L9	(No response.)
20	If not, let Ted do the roll call.
21	Yes, Henry, I'm sorry.
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do we have any

1	timeline for when the rest of the evaluation
2	will be done?
3	MEMBER BEACH: He said May.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: May?
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: The question was
6	you said that you had some further evaluation
7	to do in the later years, and we were looking
8	at the timeframe. And I believe you said the
9	May
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, it is,
11	actually, we plan to have a report complete in
12	time for the May meeting and will present at
13	the May meeting.
14	MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
17	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
21	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?

1	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
5	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Let me just check in
7	case. Dr. Lockey, have you joined us yet?
8	(No response.)
9	Okay. He's absent. I will
10	collect his vote after.
11	Dr. Melius?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
14	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
16	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
18	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
22	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: All in favor, 11 in
6	favor, one vote to collect. The motion
7	passes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excellent.
9	We are a little bit ahead of
LO	schedule. In fact, we are quite a bit ahead
L1	of schedule. We really shouldn't start
L2	discussing Linde until 9:30. We have one
L3	Board Member who will be on then as well as
L4	the petitioners.
L5	So, why don't we start a little
L6	bit of our Board work session and catch up and
L7	maybe have a little longer break after Linde
L8	if we are on schedule?
L9	So, Mark, since you're here and we
20	skipped you yesterday, are you ready for the
21	DR Subcommittee report or would you rather
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Can I do it

Τ	later?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You can, yes.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: I wasn't
4	expecting the Work Group and Subcommittee
5	updates yet.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. I
7	will tell you your fellow Subcommittee Chair
8	yesterday was also surprised, and she went
9	right ahead.
10	(Laughter.)
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: She's better than
12	I.
13	(Laughter.)
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: How about Los
15	Alamos? We also skipped that. Would you
16	rather wait on that one also?
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, Los Alamos,
18	I can probably do an update because there's
19	not much information.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: The Los Alamos
22	Work Group was scheduled to meet prior to this

Т	meeting, and it was cancelled at NIOSH's
2	request because, basically, they weren't going
3	to have much chance to finish action items
4	prior to that Work Group meeting. So, we
5	cancelled it. We rescheduled it in and I'm
6	going off the top of my head here May. It
7	is before the May Board meeting.
8	MEMBER BEACH: May 2nd.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: May 2nd. Thank
10	you. May 2nd.
11	So, the status stands from our
12	last meeting. So, really nothing to report,
13	but we did reschedule our next meeting and
14	hope to make progress in the Work Group
15	meeting before the next Board meeting.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu or anybody
17	from NIOSH have comments?
18	MR. HINNEFELD: No, that's pretty
19	much accurate. I mean it is the same
20	situation as always. You know, competing
21	interests and competing priorities and, also,
22	getting information from the site. It is the

1	same issues as always.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Pantex?
3	MEMBER CLAWSON: We did in January
4	have a Work Group meeting that we came down
5	with. Numerous issues that we have is
6	adequacy of internal data, internal dose
7	model, the estimates on plutonium, thorium,
8	tritium.
9	But, basically, a lot of the key
10	issues that NIOSH responded to us is their
11	theory to be able to back-extrapolate from the
12	1990s back into the late forties using 1990
13	data. This has been tasked to NIOSH. They
14	are to bring us their basis for this. This is
15	one of the things that we are waiting on.
16	The tour I believe that we had
17	down there helped out an awful lot to be able
18	to understand the operations, and so forth,
19	and the premise that NIOSH has that it was a
20	clean site I think went somewhat away, but
21	they are going to explain to us how they are

going to be able to do the process.

22

This has

1 been tasked, and Mark Rolfes is working of	1	been	tasked,	and	Mark	Rolfes	is	working	0
--	---	------	---------	-----	------	--------	----	---------	---

- 2 that. They are supposed to have this for us
- 3 for the next Work Group meeting.
- 4 We don't have a Work Group meeting
- 5 at this time scheduled until we have a due
- 6 date for this information.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And on the
- 8 schedule that Ted circulated, the due date
- 9 appears to be late February.
- 10 MEMBER CLAWSON: Right. Well, now
- 11 we do have some other issues. Dealing with a
- 12 site like this, we have a lot of
- 13 classification issues.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.
- 15 MEMBER CLAWSON: It is not going
- to be a Work Group meeting; it is going to be
- more of an informational sharing in Germantown
- 18 with SC&A and NIOSH and Members of the Work
- 19 Group, if possible, to able to review the
- 20 information that is out there in a classified
- 21 setting, to be able to discuss this.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: That should be
2	coming up. We are looking at possibly in the
3	next month.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And,
5	then, what about NIOSH's response? The
6	schedule I have in front of me says the end of
7	February. I am just trying to get when you
8	would actually have a Work Group meeting to
9	deal with not the classification issues, but
LO	the SEC issues.
L1	MEMBER CLAWSON: That we are still
L2	waiting for. I have not had a response back
L3	yet of an exact due date. We were looking at
L4	the end of February timeframe, but that is
L5	coming close.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, that is
L7	why I am trying to pin this down and get a
L8	Work Group schedule. Sometimes it is easier
L9	to at least start getting dates while we are
20	here rather than waiting. So, I don't know if
21	NIOSH has an estimated delivery date or a
22	realistic delivery date for this information

1	that we can do that.
2	Stu, if you want to check back and
3	then we can talk about it later?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: I just was going
5	to say the latest information I have is from
6	our work planning document, which has that
7	late February date.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I can check the
10	validity of the date and talk to Brad about
11	some potential dates.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Presumably, after
14	the trip to Washington, which we are working
15	to set up now.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Just to remind, I think
18	what we said in the Work Group teleconference
19	that we had was that we would have this secure
20	meeting to look at these classified documents,
21	and that that would be the right time to

figure out a date for the Work Group meeting,

1	but shooting for before the Board meeting.
2	But that would make matters clearer as to the
3	path forward, and then we should have in hand
4	responses from DCAS as well.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes. I
6	mean I just don't want to be too pushy on
7	this, but this uncertainty about when the
8	meeting is with DOE and then you wait, you
9	know, if that doesn't occur until April, then
LO	by the time people clear their schedule and do
L1	that, then we are past our next meeting. So,
L2	if we can pin things down I understand the
L3	uncertainties, but maybe after Stu checks and
L4	talks to Brad, we can
L5	MEMBER CLAWSON: What Ted said was
L6	true, but at the last Work Group meeting NIOSH
L7	was tasked with bringing back their basis for
L8	why they feel that they can do this. This is
L9	supposed to have been being worked on because
20	we have not got a basis of why they think they
21	can back-extrapolate.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

22

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: And they have
2	been working, they are supposed to have been
3	working on that and get that. Because this is
4	the whole basis of what the issue is besides
5	the data inadequacy, and so forth.
6	But we had not been able to see
7	each other's material that we had.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Brad
9	and Stu.
10	Any other Board Members have
11	questions?
12	(No response.)
13	No? Okay. Pinellas?
14	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Pinellas?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Tentatively,
17	there are three items that should be ready in
18	probably the next week, sometimes this month
19	or part of next month. I mean this month or
20	next month.
21	And once those come out and SC&A
22	has had a chance to see them, then we are

1	going to schedule a Work Group meeting for
2	Pinellas.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I don't
4	even see the site on the list.
5	Piqua?
6	MEMBER POSTON: At the last
7	meeting, we realized that we had not tasked
8	SC&A to look at the results from NIOSH. And
9	so, they have done that. They have published
LO	a report. I haven't had a chance to digest it
11	completely.
L2	My understanding is that they
L3	basically do not have any issues. They agree
L4	with the way NIOSH is going to handle
L5	carbon-14 and tritium in the Piqua organic
L6	reactor.
L7	And so, the next item of business
L8	would be to review that report and schedule a
L9	Work Group meeting probably by telephone
20	because I think we are ready to take some
21	action as soon as possible. But, first, I
22	need to look at the report a little bit

1	better. I	think the Work Group Members al	sc
2	need to rev	view that.	
3		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.	
4		Mike, Santa Susana?	
5		MEMBER GIBSON: Jim, as far as	I
6	know, we a	re still on schedule. I have NIO	SH
7	completing	some actions in April and have	ā
8	Work Grou	up meeting during that mont	h,
9	hopefully.		
10		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.	
11		Savannah River we will hear abo	ut
12	later today	у.	
13		SEC Issues Work Group, we need	to
14	do a follo	wup on the 250-day issue. But oth	er
15	than that,	we don't have anything outstandi	ng
16	for that.		
17		TBD-6000? I know it has be	er
18	renamed.		
19		MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. We used	tc
20	be 6000-600	01, but that has been broken out.	
21		There's three things.	Or

TBD-6000, the document itself, all of the

1	matrix issues have been resolved and there is
2	a revision that is resulting from that. NIOSH
3	is planning to revise the document. I don't
4	believe a firm date has been established for
5	that. But, basically, the Work Group is done
6	with TBD-6000.
7	Then, there are two facilities,
8	one of which we will hear about a little
9	later this morning. That is Bliss & Laughlin.
10	Then, the other one is General Steel
11	Industries.
12	You will notice on the first page
13	of the list of various tasks that you have
14	been referring to, Dr. Melius, we have
15	something like 10 documents that NIOSH is
16	working on which are the result of recent
17	updates in the source-terms. So, NIOSH is
18	developing exposure models for all of the
19	various source-terms there and some related
20	issues. That is the good news.
21	The bad news is we don't have
22	scheduled dates on those. There are some

1	concerns because General Steel, of course, has
2	been before us for several years now, and I am
3	just going to term it in that way. It has
4	been a long time. I know the petitioners are
5	quite anxious for the SEC petition to be acted
6	upon. So, we do need to have NIOSH establish,
7	with looking at the various priorities,
8	schedules for these deliverables.
9	And, of course, once they are
10	delivered, then SC&A will be reviewing them.
11	So, there is concern that this will stretch
12	out, you know, again. I will simply note for
13	the record that the Work Group is concerned
14	about the time schedule.
15	But that is the status of General
16	Steel and, as I say, Bliss & Laughlin we have
17	pretty much concluded, and we will have a
18	recommendation here shortly on that at this
19	meeting.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu, can you
21	help us a little bit on some scheduling on
22	General Steel? Is there anything?

1	MR. HINNEFELD: We are doing what
2	we can internally to try to speed up this
3	process a little bit on General Steel by
4	making some reassignments of people and tasks
5	from people, so that the key people have more
6	time to work on this. So, we are trying to
7	accelerate this as much as we can, yes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If I understand
9	the assignment, I believe Dave Allen has been
10	Linde's
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, and Dave
12	Allen, of course, has more than General Steel
13	that he is working on.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, I think it is
16	a combination of personnel and resource
17	issues, and NIOSH has limitations as well. Of
18	course, all of the Work Group Chairs know that
19	their site is the highest priority, and I
20	haven't been able to convince them all that it
21	is really General Steel.
22	(Laughter.)

1	But, in any event, NIOSH is
2	working on this issue, and we appreciate that
3	and hope to have these documents in the near
4	future.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
6	Anybody else have questions or
7	comments?
8	(No response.)
9	Okay. TBD-6001?
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yay, 6001!
11	(Laughter.)
12	We have a tentative
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: By far, the most
14	important Work Group.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right, the most
17	important Work Group with three sites.
18	We are currently holding March
19	15th as a possible date. We are now querying
20	to see where we are with NIOSH, and there may
21	be some conflicts with some of the staff that
22	would need to be there. So, we may be

Т	shirting that.
2	But, the best I can tell, we are
3	moving along. So, March or April, we would
4	certainly have a meeting.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and at
6	least looking at the schedule for reports,
7	that looks to be sort of the same issue we
8	just talked about with Paul and the other 6000
9	Work Group.
LO	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, we can get
L2	that, though it looks like those sites, at
L3	least in terms of SECs, there's not quite as
L4	much
L5	MEMBER ANDERSON: No.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: aging or
L7	whatever we call that.
L8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right. Yes.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
20	have questions for Henry on that?
21	(No response.)
22	Okay. Thank you.

1	Weldon Springs, Mike?
2	MEMBER GIBSON: We had a meeting
3	January 25th to work off some of the open
4	items on the issues matrix. That is being
5	done, and we tentatively have another meeting
6	scheduled for March 23rd.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.
8	Questions, anybody?
9	(No response.)
10	Okay. Thanks, Mike.
11	And you're on again, Mike, Worker
12	Outreach.
13	MEMBER GIBSON: Worker Outreach,
14	we are still making progress. At the present
15	time, we have assigned SC&A to go off and do a
16	small sampling of worker comments from Rocky
17	Flats and to trace those back through
18	documents, et cetera, the transcripts, to see
19	how they were responded to. They are
20	currently doing that. When that is done, we
21	should be able to have another Work Group
22	meeting.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Does SC&A
2	have a timeline on that? I notice John left.
3	MR. FITZGERALD: Actually, I have
4	been involved in that.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
6	Great.
7	MR. FITZGERALD: No, as Mike has
8	pointed out, that is actively underway.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
10	MR. FITZGERALD: We probably are
11	halfway through. I would say another four or
12	five weeks before we have something as a
13	product. That is going to depend on, I think,
14	the interchange between some of the interviews
15	as well as the documents, but I would think
16	four or five weeks.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Great.
18	Anybody have comments or questions
19	on Worker Outreach?
20	(No response.)
21	Okay. We are running ahead. What
22	else have we got? If I can find the piece of

1	paper?	Here	we	ao.
_	F 0.F 0 - 1		•••	

2	Two things. The most
3	straightforward one is the Scientific Issues
4	Work Group. As I indicated, this one we had
5	lots of volunteers for, which is good, but we
6	have to be careful. We are limited to eight,
7	where we hit a quorum, and so forth. We are
8	willing to push the limit on that.
9	I was thinking, since David
10	volunteered and suggested this, he deserves to
11	I don't know if that's good or bad to
12	Chair it. And I also had Dick Lemen, Gen
13	Roessler, Jim Lockey, John Poston, Paul
14	Ziemer, and Bill Field all volunteered. And
15	so, we are just going to assign everybody.

very busy. So, I think it is seven and we will leave a space open, if other people are interested in participating and listening in or being involved, just as long as we keep under a quorum.

Wanda was interested, but recognized she was

I guess I would only ask some

NEAL R. GROSS

1	flexibility.	Getting	seven]	people	schedul	led
2	for something	can be d	lifficul	t. So	, I thi	ink
3	if everyone o	can be f	lexible	and ı	understa	and
4	that maybe no	t everybo	ody can	be sch	eduled	at

any point in time for a Work Group, we will do

6 that. I appreciate the go-ahead.

flevihility

5

The other issue that came up was 7 whether we needed a Work Group 8 or assignment of the General Electric facility to 9 10 a Work Group. My personal thinking on that was that it was a situation where we have had 11 We have information that 12 a lot of activity. is on the O: drive that is important. 13 14 point doing revised at some may be а 15 Evaluation Report or an addendum, or so forth. 16 But it has gone on long enough now that I am just afraid we sort of lose continuity having 17 somebody responsible for keeping track of it, 18 19 basically, and so forth. We decided not to do 20 it, thinking that it was going to get resolved by the next meeting, and that was probably a 21 year and a half ago. I can't recall exactly 22

1	when	it	first	came	up.

- So, we could either do a new Work
- 3 Group or we could assign it to the SEC Issues
- 4 Work Group, I believe would be that.
- 5 MEMBER BEACH: Jim, is that the
- 6 Evandale one?
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes
- 8 MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, the GE
- 10 Evandale.
- 11 MEMBER MUNN: It would seem
- reasonable for it to go to the SEC Work Group.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I mean,
- 14 since it sort of revolves around sort of a
- 15 Class Definition issue, that is where the SEC
- 16 Work Group is doing it. Right now, the SEC
- 17 Work Group does not have any sort of active
- 18 individual sites. So, it is not competing
- 19 with anything at this point.
- So, I guess we need a motion to
- 21 that effect.
- 22 MEMBER MUNN: I move that the GE

2	Work	Group	for	furthe	r de	evelopme:	nt and
3	closur	e.					
4		M	EMBER	BEACH:	And	I will	second
5	that.						
6		C	HAIRMA	N MELIU	JS:	Okay.	Thank
7	you.						
8		A	nd fur	ther dis	scussi	on?	
9		(No res	sponse.)			
LO		I	f not,	all in	favor	say aye	€.
11		(Chorus	of ayes	s.)		
L2		0	pposed	l?			
L3		A	bstair	1?			
L4		0	kay.	We have	got t	hat.	
L5		Т	ed, d	o you l	have	anything	g else?
L6	We pro	bably	should	take a	short	break.	
L7		M	R. K.	ATZ:	We	could	do the
L8	schedu	lling o	f Boar	d meetin	ıgs.		
L9		C	HAIRMA	N MELIU	s: W	hy don'	t we do
20	that,	yes.					
21		M	R. KA	ATZ:	Does	everyon	ne have
22	their	calend	lars o	pen? S	o, we	have n	meetings
			,	JEAL D. CDO	cc		

Evandale SEC petition be handed to the SEC

1	scheduled	through	the	summer,	the	summer	Board

- 2 meeting being in Hanford. Following that in
- 3 the fall --
- 4 MEMBER GRIFFON: Can you give
- 5 those dates, Ted?
- 6 MR. KATZ: Do you want me to
- 7 confirm the dates? Sure. Hanford I believe
- 8 is August 23rd through the 25th.
- 9 And also, some of you may have
- 10 already done a Hanford tour, but I am sure all
- of you haven't; even maybe some of the older
- 12 Board Members, longer-standing Board Members
- haven't. So, we are going to try to arrange
- 14 for a Board tour. I understand from Brad it
- was very good the last time they did this. It
- was very helpful. Let me know, Board Members,
- if you would like to attend. That would be
- 18 the day before, since the 23rd through the
- 19 25th is Wednesday through Friday, I believe.
- 20 So, it would be the 22nd.
- 21 MEMBER MUNN: It would be Monday,
- 22 the 22nd.

1	MR. KATZ: Okay. I'm sorry. So,
2	we will work on that with Hanford, getting
3	that set up. If you will just let me know of
4	your interest, potential interest, in
5	attending?
6	So, then, we need a teleconference
7	following that, and about the right timeframe
8	is October 11th through 14th or October 17th
9	through 21st, those weeks. We typically do
10	these on a Wednesday, but how do your
11	calendars look? So, October the 13th would be
12	Wednesday, but, of course, it doesn't have to
13	be. It's the 11th through 14th, okay.
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: The 12th is a
15	Wednesday.
16	MEMBER MUNN: So, let's do the
17	11th.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: That is a
19	Tuesday.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: All right. There is a
22	conflict on Monday; that's why, right. So, do

1	any of those dates the 11th through 14th work?
2	MEMBER MUNN: The 11th.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. How about the
4	17th through 21st?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I can do
6	starting Thursday.
7	MR. KATZ: So, how is October 20th
8	for folks? Good, everybody? Okay.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: Ted?
10	MR. KATZ: The 11:00 for the
11	westerners? Absolutely, absolutely, we're
12	very accommodating here.
13	(Laughter.)
14	Okay. So, October 20th, 11:00
15	a.m. Eastern.
16	And, then, again, going to the
17	next
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can move up
19	to nine o'clock.
20	MR. KATZ: The next face-to-face
21	Board meeting, the right timeframe is either
22	the week of December 5th through 9th or the

1	week of December 12th through 16th.
2	MEMBER PRESLEY: Where is it going
3	to be?
4	MR. KATZ: Excuse me?
5	MEMBER PRESLEY: Where is it going
6	to be?
7	MR. KATZ: Well, we haven't
8	determined that. That is the other thing we
9	will have to determine. That is around
10	university finals time, somebody said?
11	MEMBER LEMEN: What week is
12	university final time?
13	MR. KATZ: The following week, the
14	second week of the options.
15	MEMBER LEMEN: So, the 5th would
16	be better.
17	MR. KATZ: Well, let's see. Does
18	anyone have difficulty with the 5th through
19	the 9th, that whole week?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I can't
21	MEMBER LEMEN: When did you
2.2	decide?

1	MR. KATZ: We haven't decided.
2	We're discussing this.
3	So, it sounds like the 12th
4	through the 16th is problematic for people who
5	have university posts. The 5th through the
6	9th doesn't work as well because we need our
7	Chair.
8	Obviously, we can move on. It
9	just means we are compressing the time between
10	Board meetings.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: What is wrong with
12	the first week? What's wrong with the last
13	week in November?
14	MEMBER MUNN: I won't be in the
15	country.
16	MR. KATZ: For the week of the
17	29th, you're not in the country?
18	MEMBER MUNN: No, November is gone
19	for me.
20	MEMBER BEACH: So, Ted, though,
21	the 7th, 8th, 9th, that's not good, the end of
22	the week? No?

1	MR. KATZ: It doesn't work for
2	Jim.
3	MEMBER MUNN: So, there were too
4	many of us who couldn't make the week of the
5	5th, the tail-end of that?
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: The Chair can't.
7	MEMBER MUNN: The Chair can't.
8	Oh, well, hey.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: So, the end of
10	the week of the 12th or the start of it?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, let me
12	check and see if I can move something, if that
13	week of the 5th looks good otherwise.
14	MR. KATZ: Well, let me just make
15	certain. Does that week work for everyone but
16	the Chair?
17	MEMBER MUNN: Well, the end of the
18	week does.
19	MR. KATZ: So, you were saying the
20	7th, 8th, 9th?
21	MEMBER MUNN: The 7th, 8th, and

22

9th would work, yes.

Τ	MR. KAIZ. Okay. So, we will see
2	how this works for Jim.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is Pearl Harbor
4	Remembrance Day a government holiday?
5	MEMBER MUNN: I don't think so.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: No?
7	MR. KATZ: It is not. It is not.
8	So, we are just going to pencil it
9	in for now, the 7th through the 9th, but we
10	will wait on Jim.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I should be able
12	to
13	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay. So, we're
14	good for that.
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Someplace with a
16	lot of snow would be interesting.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes. Well, one
18	location we have tried to get to
19	unsuccessfully, because there wasn't
20	availability, was Nashville. That is probably
21	not a problem, then, right, on a normal year?
22	I know this year has been extraordinary, but

1		
2	MEMBER PRESLEY: Decembe:	r is
3	always cold in east Tennessee.	
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: What is	your
5	definition of cold?	
6	(Laughter.)	
7	MEMBER PRESLEY: Well, not li	.ke it
8	is in your area.	
9	MR. KATZ: Yes, you're pro	bably
10	used to cold.	
11	MEMBER POSTON: Ted, we have	never
12	been to Pinellas.	
13	MR. KATZ: Never been to	
14	MEMBER POSTON: We have never	been
15	to Pinellas.	
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We were	
17	MEMBER POSTON: Did we? It	must
18	have been a long time ago.	
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, a long	y time
20	it was.	
21	MP KATT: But speak up with	other

because

locations

options

22

for

that

is

1	something we would work on at the same time.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are we going to
3	be ready for doing something at Pinellas?
4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, we should
5	have something by then.
6	MR. KATZ: The question is whether
7	we will be through with Pinellas by then.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Is anything going to
9	be going on in California? Will we be
10	anywhere near doing something with Santa
11	Susana by then?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We could be
13	back. I actually think Pinellas would be
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: It has been a
15	long time since we have been to Pinellas. I
16	think that we owe them
17	MR. KATZ: Is that the first
18	choice then over Nashville? Tampa? Shall we
19	have Nashville has a second option?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay. We will work on
22	that after we are certain we are doing it that

1	week.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, the next
4	item on our agenda is the Linda Ceramics SEC.
5	MR. KATZ: And before we get
6	started with that, I just want to note I have
7	emailed to everyone a number of documents that
8	I just emailed this morning. Two documents
9	from one of the petitioners, Antoinette
10	Bonsignore, that she sent me this morning I
11	have sent to all of you at your various email
12	addresses, and, also, a letter that went from
13	Stu Hinnefeld, from DCAS, to Antoinette ir
14	response to an issue that she raised, I
15	believe, at a teleconference as well as at one
16	of the Work Group meetings. So, you should
17	all have those.
18	Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, Gen,
20	do you want to I don't know if you were

going to do a presentation or what the plan

was for this meeting.

21

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: I think I should
2	do a presentation. Could we check first to
3	see if Dr. Lockey is on the phone?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, good point.
5	Jim Lockey, are you on the line?
6	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes, Jim, I am.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, good. We
8	are just starting Linde. I don't know how
9	long you have been listening, but we are just
10	getting going.
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay. Board
12	Members should have two items in the
13	information for the Board meeting. And
14	actually, you got both of these items last
15	week.
16	There is the new NIOSH Evaluation
17	Report that was issued on January 28th. I
18	hope you have read that. My view of that is
19	it is very concise, very well-written, and it
20	covers all of the information items that you
21	might need background information on.
22	Also, I put in the packet the

1	notes that I am going to go over here shortly.
2	So, you can look at that.
3	Just as a reminder, we are talking
4	about the Linde Ceramics SEC-00107. That is
5	the period from January 1st, 1954 through July
6	31st, 2006. This is called the residual
7	period.
8	I will briefly mention a few
9	things about the operations at Linde. This is
10	a pretty straightforward site, not a big site
11	and not terribly complicated.
12	In 1942 to 1949, they did uranium
13	separation there. Five buildings were
14	involved. The buildings I have listed further
15	down, primarily Building 30, the main
16	operations building, and, then, also,
17	Buildings 14, 31, 37, and 38.
18	The ore handling stopped in 1946,
19	and the oxide or green salt handling ended in

just so you can have easy access to it, if you

have attached to this report,

July 1949.

20

1	have	questions	about	any	of	the	operations	or
---	------	-----------	-------	-----	----	-----	------------	----

- the timeline, I have attached pages out of the
- 3 ER, pages 15 and 16 and, also, a timeline on
- 4 page 17 from the ER. So, you can refer to
- 5 that.
- From the time of shutdown in 1949
- 7 and prior to 1954 was the decontamination and
- 8 the comprehensive cleanup period.
- 9 The sources of exposure, again,
- 10 pretty straightforward, were only due to
- 11 uranium and uranium progeny in soils,
- 12 buildings, and also in tunnels.
- 13 NIOSH has said that they have
- 14 access to survey data, including air
- monitoring data for both the decontamination
- 16 activities before 1954 and several distinct
- 17 major investigations during this residual
- 18 period. The latter were associated with the
- 19 FUSRAP survey activities, and these include
- 20 soil characterizations, building surveys, air
- 21 sampling results. NIOSH also has source-term
- 22 information for onsite uranium and uranium

1	progeny during the operational period.
2	As far as the proposed method for
3	calculating doses, there is much more detail
4	in the revised ER. External doses, the
5	workers during this period were not radiation
6	workers. Therefore, monitoring was not
7	required, was not believed necessary. And Jim
8	Neton had more to say about this particular
9	thing during residual periods yesterday.
10	There was limited external
11	personnel dosimetry data. However, NIOSH has
12	a proposal for calculating external doses, and
13	I will comment that during our Work Group
14	meetings there was really not much concern
15	about this proposal.
16	The main concentration during our
17	Work Group meetings was on calculating the
18	internal radiation doses. Again, here I will
19	note there was no personnel bioassay
20	monitoring results available during this time.
21	We looked at primarily at Building
22	30, the primary processing building, because

1	it was the most contaminated according to the
2	FUSRAP reports.
3	There are two areas of interest
4	when doing the internal radiation doses for
5	this facility. No. 1 is the air particulates.
6	This, for evaluation, was divided really into
7	three periods.
8	For 1954 to 1969, it is assumed
9	that the concentration at all times, the
10	proposal to do dose calculations, the
11	concentration at all times was equal to that
12	measured during the earlier decontamination
13	period when pneumatic hammers were used. This
14	is thought to be a worst-case scenario. At
15	that time, they used these hammers to remove
16	the concrete floor.
17	Another period, then, was the
18	first six years after 1969. As far as air
19	particulates goes, it is proposed to use a
20	1969 value in a straight line decay to the
21	measured 1976 value. And, of course, there

are much more details on this in the ER.

1	For the third period, then, from
2	1976 to 2006, this value would be held
3	constant. This follow the OTIB-70 approach
4	here in order to be claimant-favorable.
5	Another area would be the radon
6	doses. Radon source-term was measured during
7	production, and it would be used as a constant
8	upper bound for the 1954 to 1969 renovation
9	period.
10	Then, the radon level would be
11	assumed to decline from the bounding 1969
12	value to a lower 1981, and that is a measured
13	value and held steady to 2006.
14	The other area that we discussed
15	rather extensively during our Work Group
16	meetings, and for which we have a revision or
17	a revised approach in the new ER, is how to
18	calculate doses in the utility tunnels. And
19	again, here we have the two sources, the air
20	particulates and radon. These exposures would
21	have been from contaminated soils,
22	contaminated walls, and surrounding soil.

1 I will mention that these tunnels

- 2 built in 1957 and 1961, were not used to
- 3 transport or to store radioactive materials.
- 4 They were just used for, I assume, people
- 5 walking back and forth, and so on.
- The approach here, doses from air particulates would be based on bounding
- 8 estimates from a 2001 survey. And the
- 9 approach, then, that we had not had when I
- 10 presented this whole information to you at our
- 11 November meeting was on how to calculate radon
- in these tunnels. The method now that has
- 13 been presented and agreed upon between NIOSH
- 14 and SC&A, it is a method that Dr. Field
- 15 suggested. It is that the bounding for the
- 16 radon levels would be based on the known
- 17 distribution of radon concentrations in
- 18 basements near the Linde facility, quite a
- 19 number of measurements there, and expanded by
- 20 using all of the available Linde plant
- 21 measurements from a set of boreholes in the
- 22 soil. And if you have questions on any of

2	on that.
3	Anyway, then, NIOSH's evaluation
4	and I will read it is that, "Based on
5	its full research of the Class under
6	evaluation, NIOSH has obtained air monitoring
7	data, soil sampling data, and radiation
8	contamination survey data from the cleanup
9	period occurring prior to 1954, and for the
10	time period evaluated in this report. Based
11	on its analysis of these available resources,
12	NIOSH found no part of the Class under
13	evaluation for which it cannot estimate
14	radiation doses with sufficient accuracy."
15	Of course, throughout this whole
16	procedure, the Work Group and SC&A reviewed
17	all of this. SC&A's review and I will read
18	that "After extensive review and revised
19	approaches by NIOSH for bounding of radiation
20	doses, SC&A reported to the Work Group that it
21	concurs with the NIOSH methodology in all
22	aspects," all methods for bounding dose.

this, I am sure we have people who can expand

1	Now, with regard to the Work
2	Group, and you heard this when we made our
3	presentation Josie and I made a formal
4	presentation at our last face-to-face Board
5	meeting Dr. Lockey and I agree with the
6	NIOSH approach and SC&A's concurrence that
7	radiation doses can be reconstructed as per
8	EEOICPA and 42 CFR 83.13. I think we have
9	carefully reevaluated what our rules are with
10	regard to 42 CFR 83.13 to try to assure
11	ourselves that this is accurate.
12	Our Work Group Members, Josie
13	Beach and Mike Gibson, disagreed. If you
14	recall, they presented, I think, three or four
15	slides with their concerns. I have tried to
16	summarize on here their type of concerns.
17	And, Josie and Mike, you can add to this if
18	you would like.
19	They included the "lack of
20	bioassay film badge monitoring, air sampling,
21	field monitoring data for" and this was
22	their quote "the renovation period and use

1	of surrogate data."
2	That is kind of the end of the
3	report that you have in front of you. My
4	thoughts I will add to this. And, then, if it
5	is appropriate, I will go ahead and make a
6	motion, so we get things moving here and can
7	have some discussion.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, first, I
9	think we need to, first, why don't you add
10	your comments? I think we also need to hear,
11	we should hear from the petitioners.
12	MEMBER ROESSLER: Oh, okay, sure.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, because
14	normally we do after a report. If people
15	have, also, questions about the report, I
16	guess the questions, I don't think that Gen
17	should have to bear all the questions.
18	MEMBER ROESSLER: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because we have
20	SC&A and NIOSH here also.
21	MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay. I guess

my question to you would be, do you want a

1	motion first or do you want discussion first?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we
3	take discussions, so there's questions, and so
4	forth?
5	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, we tabled the
6	motion at the last meeting.
7	MEMBER ROESSLER: Did we have a
8	motion?
9	MEMBER BEACH: Wanda made a motion
LO	for the radon, and it is tabled.
L1	MEMBER ROESSLER: Oh, that's
L2	right. Then, I don't have to make a motion.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That
L4	would be fine.
L5	MEMBER ROESSLER: So, I will just
L6	add one thing about my thoughts. I have
L7	already mentioned this, and maybe Dr. Lockey,
L8	who is on the phone, would want to make some
L9	comments, too, or maybe he wants to wait until
20	later.
21	But my thought is that this is not
22	a big or a complicated site. We only had one

1	process	going	on	there,	nothing	mysterious

- 2 happening. There were five buildings in the
- 3 utility tunnels. They are the only areas of
- 4 exposure.
- 5 So, I think we have a pretty
- 6 straightforward approach to doing the
- 7 bounding, and bounding is an accepted way of
- 8 approaching dose reconstruction.
- 9 So, that is just my comment.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I think
- 11 we are going to follow normal order, and so
- 12 forth. I didn't realize we had a motion that
- was tabled.
- 14 MEMBER ROESSLER: I didn't,
- 15 either.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think before
- we go into discussion, we probably should have
- done this right at the beginning, is we should
- 19 probably get it off the table, would be the
- 20 procedure.
- So, I am looking for a motion to
- take this off the table.

1	MEMBER MUNN: I move we remove
2	this from the table.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
4	Wanda.
5	A second to that?
6	MEMBER PRESLEY: Second.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: A second from
8	Bob.
9	Okay. Any further discussion? If
10	not yes, Josie?
11	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I just want to
12	remind everybody there's actually two issues.
13	There's the particulate and the radon, and
14	the motion only covers the radon at this time.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, as I
16	recall the motion, it is that it covered the
17	entire period that was in the SEC. I don't
18	think the motion was specific to radon, as I
19	recall. When Wanda made it, it was for the
20	entire period as in the NIOSH SEC Evaluation
21	Report.
22	MEMBER BEACH: I am pretty sure

1	she said radon.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, then, we
3	are going to have to get clarification from
4	the transcript.
5	MEMBER MUNN: I would be glad to
6	clarify my motion. My motion was to accept
7	the NIOSH recommendation to proceed with their
8	ability to complete dose reconstructions for
9	this site.
10	MEMBER ROESSLER: For the dates
11	under discussion?
12	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, for the dates
13	given in the NIOSH
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that the motion
15	that is to be removed from the table?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I recall. Now
17	Josie recalls something differently. So, I
18	think we need someone to
19	MEMBER ANDERSON: Go to the
20	minutes.

minutes or we can just proceed. Is that okay,

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

21

22

go to

the

1	Josie, if we
2	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, that's fine.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, why don't
4	we just proceed? Let's vote on getting the
5	motion off the table, and then we can discuss,
6	amend, whatever we need to do. But we
7	certainly need some discussion here. Okay.
8	So, we have a motion, a second.
9	Any further discussion?
LO	(No response.)
L1	If not, we need a vote.
L2	Technically, before we discuss an issue that
L3	is tabled we need to take it off the table.
L4	So, we probably should have done this before
L5	Gen actually did that.
L6	So, all in favor of removing it
L7	from the table say aye.
L8	(Chorus of ayes.)
L9	Opposed?
20	Abstain?
21	Okay. Now we can move ahead. We
22	have an active motion, and I think some

1	further discussion first, I think if there
2	are any questions for Gen, SC&A, or NIOSH, not
3	necessarily in that order, we can ask them and
4	try to get clarification. We will take an
5	opportunity in a second to listen from the
6	petitioners, also, before we move ahead.
7	So, Dick first.
8	MEMBER LEMEN: I just had a
9	question, a clarification, on, I guess you
LO	would call it, an email or the memo that came
11	to us about Linde. Have we resolved the issue
L2	of the tunnel construction? And, also, what
L3	is the significance of the tunnel construction
L4	if it were constructed in the 1940s, as
L5	contended by the petitioner, and NIOSH
L6	contends it was constructed in 1957? I just
L7	want to know what the significance is between
L8	the early construction tunnel and the later,
L9	and is that going to change the exposure
20	calculations at all?
21	MEMBER ROESSLER: That is a good

question, Richard. I am glad you brought it

1	up. And Jim Neton is prepared to answer it.
2	DR. NETON: The residual period
3	that we are discussing today for this petition
4	starts is it 1955, I believe?
5	MEMBER ROESSLER: 1954.
6	DR. NETON: 1954. And so, the
7	existence of the tunnels would only be
8	relevant for the first few years, three years
9	or so of the tunnel.
10	That being said, though, we have
11	proposed a method, what we believe is bounding
12	for the tunnels themselves, no matter when
13	they were in existence. So, it is a matter of
14	those first three years, whether the method
15	that we are proposing would be applied to
16	those three years or not. So, that I think is
17	not necessarily to be resolved to move this
18	petition forward.

tunnels were not in existence.

in the petition for the covered period, the

earlier period, where we believe that the

Where it is of most relevance is

19

20

21

22

And therefore,

1	there's no reconstruction to be done inside
2	the tunnels.
3	But the tunnels that were there
4	were not contaminated with radium to the
5	extent that we need to worry about radon
6	inside those tunnels. So, for today's
7	discussion, it is really relevant, the
8	existence of the tunnels is relevant to the
9	first three years of the residual period that
LO	we are talking about.
L1	MEMBER LEMEN: I take it we will
L2	hear from the petitioner about that?
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I believe
L4	we will.
L5	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I guess my
L7	question is there seems to be sort of some
L8	factual or documentation issues related to
L9	tunnels.
20	DR. NETON: Right.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I guess,

what are we doing to resolve those?

1	DR. NETON: We believe we have
2	resolved that.
3	Is Chris Crawford on the line?
4	Christ is our subject matter expert on this
5	site.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, I am, Jim.
8	DR. NETON: Okay. Chris, could
9	you provide the Board a brief summary of what
LO	we have done to resolve this tunnel issue and
L1	our current opinion on that?
L2	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes. Specifically,
L3	about the timeline?
L4	DR. NETON: Yes, exactly.
L5	MR. CRAWFORD: All right. We
L6	found that the FUSRAP contractor, which was
L7	Shaw Environmental, in 2000 to 2002, did some
L8	investigation. And they sent a document to
L9	the Army Corps of Engineers at that time
20	stating that they had found that the tunnels
21	were constructed at various times on the Linde
2.2	site, and they pointed out that the existing

1	1936 tunnel that was running from Building 8 I
2	believe to Building 10, past Building 14
3	that's an east/west tunnel that,
4	subsequently, in 1957, the tunnels were
5	constructed in the ceramic plant area which
6	were not connected to the earlier tunnel at
7	that time. Then, in 1961, further tunnel
8	construction was done which connected the
9	ceramic tunnels to the original 1936 tunnel
10	down near Building 14 and Building 8.
11	Then, we went and got the original
12	drawings for the tunnels, both the 1936
13	originals and the 1957-61 drawing. And the
14	documentary evidence is being blamed on the
15	drawings, that they were construction drawings
16	and that the 1936 drawing only showed a tunnel
17	there at Buildings 8, 14, and 1957 drawing,
18	for instance, only shows new tunnels from the
19	ceramic plant. It showed no tunnel at all
20	going down toward Building 8. It also is
21	plainly marked "Submitted for Bid" on January
22	10th, 1957.

1	So, there is all sorts of internal
2	evidence that we have that Linde constructed
3	on the date, the year at least, that are in
4	our earlier statement.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Does that help?
6	DR. NETON: In summary, we believe
7	that the tunnels that are relevant for the
8	radon exposures were not in existence until
9	1957.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
11	DR. NETON: That is our opinion,
12	based on the original drawings
13	MEMBER LEMEN: What about those
14	three years before that?
15	DR. NETON: Well, we don't believe
16	they were there in those three years.
17	MEMBER LEMEN: You don't believe
18	they were there?
19	DR. NETON: We believe that the
20	tunnels that have a relevance for
21	reconstruction of radon exposure were not in
22	existence until 1957. There was a tunnel

1	there prior to that, but that tunnel was not
2	contaminated with radium to the extent that it
3	would be necessary to reconstruct the radon.
4	The radium came in from the tunnel
5	that was near the plant that processed the
6	ores. The original tunnel that was there in
7	1936 ran from the utility plant to the pilot
8	plant, and they didn't process any significant
9	quantities of any material of decaying radium
10	which would lead to the radon exposures.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: I guess I would
12	like to hear from the petitioner if that's
13	appropriate.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we will,
15	but we will hear from the petitioner about a
16	number of issues.
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Jim, it might be
18	also appropriate for SC&A to respond. They
19	had the opportunity to look at all the
20	materials.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: John, do you
22	have

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: And I think we
2	also have Steve Ostrow on the phone from SC&A.
3	DR. OSTROW: Hi. This is Steve
4	Ostrow.
5	I looked at the date that NIOSH
6	
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: He is breaking
8	up.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we are
LO	having trouble hearing you, Steve.
11	John, can you maybe summarize it?
L2	DR. MAURO: Yes. When we were
L3	looking at this issue, we were looking at it
L4	two different ways. One is this timing. As
L5	you just heard, that is the best information
L6	we have, 1957.
L7	I would like to point out that
L8	notwithstanding that issue, the fact is we
L9	believe we whether the tunnels were there
20	starting in 1954, which is the start date of
21	this period that we are interested in, or it
2.2	started in 1957, whatever it actually turns

1	out to be, the final judgment on what the
2	right date is, we believe the doses from radon
3	can be reconstructed.
4	So, we see it more as what I would
5	usually call a Site Profile issue because we
6	believe it sounds like the issue is pretty
7	close to a resolution, the date. But,
8	notwithstanding that, we believe that,
9	whatever the date is, we have the information
10	and the methods to reconstruct the exposures
11	to radon in the tunnels.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I want to ask a
13	followup question to, I guess, Jim Neton for
14	NIOSH. Can someone just explain, this radon
15	method keeps changing, and it is a little bit
16	confusing. I just want to make sure everybody
17	on the Board, including myself, sort of
18	understands what the current method is and the
19	basis for it because it is not
20	straightforward.
21	DR. NETON: The current method is
22	to evaluate, well, to use the available data

1	for radon in basements surrounding the Linde
2	facility. There is a fairly good database
3	maintained by New York State, the Department
4	of Health I'm not sure.
5	But it contains a lot of
6	measurements. We took the data from the
7	relevant county near the Linde facility and
8	took that distribution and used that as a
9	starting point.
10	Now we do know, however, that this
11	radium in the soil at Linde surrounding the
12	tunnels is slightly more elevated than the
13	radon/radium naturally present in Erie County
14	or the county surrounding Linde.
15	So, what we did was to increase
16	the amount of radon in the tunnels by the
17	ratio of the radium near the tunnels compared
18	to that in the natural soils. So, we
19	multiplied the radon by that ratio to arrive
20	at an upper limit.
21	It was based on a probabilistic
22	model, a Monte Carlo approach, where we

	propagated the differentiationes and we ended up
2	at the 95th percentile of the distribution at
3	100 picocuries per liter as our estimate of a
4	bounding value for radon in the tunnels.
5	There's a little more than that,
6	but that is pretty much the gist.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, that's
8	helpful.
9	Anybody have questions on that?
10	(No response.)
11	And that is the basis in the
12	latest NIOSH Evaluation Report?
13	DR. NETON: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. At
15	least what I found confusing, it keeps getting
16	presented, well, we are going to use
17	background data in that county, and it sort of
18	doesn't make sense for this program directly
19	because, normally, we don't reconstruct, but
20	here we can't separate. And so, that forms
21	the basis, combined with the information from
22	the site.

1	Brad, yes?
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: I am trying to
3	follow this thing. It has taken a lot of
4	different ones.
5	So, you are taking the information
6	from surrounding areas? Is it an average or
7	
8	DR. NETON: It was a distribution.
9	The county would report the median radon
10	value with the geometric standard deviation.
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: In the
12	basements?
13	DR. NETON: In the basements, in
14	the basements of houses in the county where
15	Linde Ceramics resides. And I forget the
16	number, but it is hundreds of values.
17	We picked the high-end value?
18	Okay. We picked the high-end value. So, we
19	picked the high-end value of the radon. Using
20	that distribution, we picked the high-end
21	value, right.
22	And, then, we modified that by the

1	difference in the radium in the soil at Linde
2	versus the radium in the soil that is in Erie
3	County because natural radium is about a
4	picocurie per gram or something like that.
5	And we knew that the radium at Linde,
6	especially surrounding the tunnels, we had
7	borehole samples around the tunnels. And so,
8	we took, essentially, a weighted value of all
9	of the borehole samples around the tunnels and
LO	applied that to increase the radon in the
L1	tunnels because we know that the source-term
L2	from radium in the soil at Linde is higher
L3	than actually present in the surrounding
L4	communities.
L5	MEMBER CLAWSON: Now when we are
L6	talking about these tunnels, are these a
L7	production tunnel that they had?
L8	DR. NETON: No. These are utility
L9	tunnels that were there for servicing the
20	electrical cables and piping, that sort of
21	thing, ran through there. There was no
22	processed material ever run through there

1	although they were contaminated due to
2	intrusion from flooding and that sort of
3	thing. We know that the contamination levels
4	were measured pretty well by a FUSRAP survey
5	later on.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: And what did the
7	FUSRAP, what did they show?
8	DR. NETON: Well, the FUSRAP
9	survey showed internal contamination of
10	tunnels. They essentially did circumferential
11	measurements every so often through the length
12	of all the tunnels and came up with a grid map
13	of the contamination levels. And there was
14	radium contamination in the tunnels.
15	So, there's two sources of radon
16	inside the tunnels. One is the radium that is
17	coating the inside of the tunnels that we can
18	estimate. I don't think there's any dispute
19	about that calculation. And, then, there is a
20	radon that infuses in the tunnel from the
21	ground that contains radium infiltrating into
22	the tunnels.

1	So, the radium inside the tunnels
2	we have modeled, and, then, the radium coming
3	from the ground we have used the approach that
4	I just described. So, there's two sources in
5	there.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: And we do have
7	the FUSRAP data, the samples? They were smear
8	samples or
9	DR. NETON: No, they were actually
10	beta-gamma survey measurements. They went and
11	took them and converted them to surface
12	contamination measurements based on a
13	calibration factor. But it is a pretty good
14	survey.
15	Interestingly, when the FUSRAP
16	survey did it, they were doing it for
17	estimation purposes to see what needed to be
18	remediated. Their level of radon was
19	inconsequential that they estimated. So, they
20	didn't consider the radon infusion from the
21	soil, essentially. You can calculate the
22	radon from the tunnels that is contamination,

2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bill, you worked
3	on this? Do you have anything to add or say?
4	MEMBER FIELD: No. I had some
5	concerns, I guess, early on in the process
6	because there was one radon measurement
7	performed within the tunnels?
8	DR. NETON: No. A radon?
9	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
10	DR. NETON: No, we had no rador
11	measurements in the tunnels. You might be
12	thinking of the
13	MEMBER FIELD: A different
14	DR. NETON: There was another
15	tunnel. One of our original previous
16	approaches was to use the radon that was
17	measured in a conveyor tunnel that actually
18	conveyed work product.
19	MEMBER FIELD: And do you recall
20	what that was?
21	DR. NETON: That value was
22	Chris, do you recall the value? I want to say

but the radon infusion they basically ignored.

1	it was somewhere around 30 picocuries per
2	liter.
3	MEMBER FIELD: That sounds about
4	right. I guess back at that time I thought it
5	was a lot to infer from another tunnel over to
6	this tunnel, but I think this approach that
7	was developed, I think when SC&A first
8	developed the approach they came up with about
9	200 picocuries per liter. And, then, that was
LO	based on a somewhat biased sampling of the
11	soil. I think with the new sampling of the
L2	soil it comes up to be about 100 picocuries
L3	per liter.
L4	So, I think the method, you know,
L5	I think it is a bounding measurement. I don't
L6	know in all of New York, but I would be
L7	doubtful if there's radon measurements much
L8	above 100 in basements, maybe a percent or so.
L9	But this is a different scenario.
20	It is a tunnel. It has increased radium
21	concentrations. But based on the Monte Carlo
22	that was done, I think it is a very good

1	bounding estimate.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
3	Bill.
4	Henry?
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do we know
6	anything about the ventilation in the tunnels?
7	DR. NETON: My recollection is
8	most of the tunnels were unventilated, but
9	there were some sections that had ventilation.
10	That is not very well known, what the
11	ventilation patterns were in the tunnels.
12	MR. CRAWFORD: Jim?
13	DR. NETON: Yes?
14	MR. CRAWFORD: This is Chris
15	Crawford.
16	The FUSRAP people had estimated
17	one air change in 10 hours in the tunnel.
18	DR. NETON: So it is about 1.1
19	change per hour? Would that be right?
20	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes.
21	DR. NETON: Right. And that was,
22	I think, based on the fact that most of it was

1	not ventilated, but I do think there was a
2	couple of locations that might have had some
3	sort of positive ventilation.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Good. And,
5	then, did you talk to the radon program in New
6	York, and do they have an opinion on the use
7	of your I know, for instance, in Wisconsin,
8	if you did that, they would be up in arms
9	because we will see differences in one house,
LO	the neighbor's house will be quite different.
11	DR. NETON: Right, but I remind
L2	you we picked the upper value of the radon of
L3	the values that were measured as a starting
L4	point.
L5	MEMBER ANDERSON: I understand,
L6	but the implication, then, would be that you
L7	are sort of saying that a house of anybody in
L8	New York, this is a good, this is a reasonable
L9	estimate of what their basements would be
20	like.
21	DR. NETON: No, I am saying that
22	it would be no higher than, the starting point

1	for the tunnels at Linde would be no higher
2	than the highest basement in the State in the
3	surrounding community around Linde, as a
4	starting point.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any more
6	questions on radon or tunnels? Brad?
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, I thought
8	we had more issues than just the radon. I
9	thought there was particulate
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we do. I
L1	am trying to do an issue
L2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay, yes, let's
L3	put that one to rest.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, get
L5	questions out. I mean "put to rest" may be
L6	optimistic, but at least we have said it
L7	before. But let's sort of concentrate on one
L8	issue at a time, and I think it is just easier
L9	in terms of discussion.
20	So, I guess my question is, are
21	there any more comments or questions at this
22	time on radon in tunnels?

1	(No response.)
2	Okay. Then, there is at least one
3	other issue. There's an issue
4	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Can I ask one
5	question?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm sorry. Yes.
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I am
8	understanding the radon part. I want to go
9	back to the radium on the tunnel walls.
10	So, in 1982, there were field
11	survey measurements done, is that right?
12	DR. NETON: I am not sure it is
13	1982, but, yes, somewhere in that timeframe.
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Let's say, I
15	mean I think that is what I read.
16	DR. NETON: Yes, it was later,
17	yes.
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And from that,
19	there is going to be inferences made about the
20	radium contamination on the walls from the
21	period 1956 forward?
22	DR. NETON: Right.

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And is that
2	modeled? Is it assumed to be at the level in
3	1982?
4	DR. NETON: Assumed to be at the
5	level.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And what's the
7	basis for that?
8	DR. NETON: Chris, could you help
9	me out with that? I have forgotten. We had
LO	gone through this scenario.
11	MR. CRAWFORD: The actual
L2	measurements were made in, I believe,
L3	2000-2001 for the tunnel, for contamination on
L4	the tunnel wall. We took the 95th percentile
L5	and also assumed that they were uniformly
L6	contaminated, which was not true, by the way.
L7	It was highly biased. Only certain areas of
L8	the tunnel were contaminated.
L9	But we figured our radon
20	contamination of the entire tunnels at the
21	95th percentile level.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: In 2000?

1	MR. CRAWFORD: That is correct, in
2	2000.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean you
4	just have to help me because I am just trying.
5	I mean I am going to concede that in 2000
6	that is a very claimant-friendly assumption.
7	But help me understand, what are the processes
8	that lead to the deposition and perhaps
9	removal of radium along that wall over this
10	50-odd-year period that leads you to think
11	that the assumption in 2000 is a conservative
12	one, back-extrapolating a decade, two decades,
13	four decades?
14	MR. CRAWFORD: Well, there are a
15	number of factors. First, we have to consider
16	that we believe, and we believe the evidence
17	shows, that those were constructed in 1957 and
18	thereafter at the ceramic plant. Furthermore,
19	the primary mechanism for the diffusion into
20	the soils and water seepage in all likelihood,
21	also the borehole samples that were done later
22	showed relatively little penetration in depth.

1	Most of the radium contamination was confined
2	to the upper four feet of soil, often at the
3	upper two feet.
4	So, we felt that over time the
5	situation would be that the radium would make
6	its way deeper into the soil very, very
7	slowly, and that in 2000 it potentially could
8	be a worst case as, say, 1957 or anytime
9	thereafter.
10	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey.
11	The production at that facility
12	stopped in
13	MR. CRAWFORD: Dr. Lockey, I
14	didn't quite catch that.
15	MEMBER LOCKEY: I was just saying
16	the production at the facility stopped in
17	1954, and these tunnels were constructed in
18	1957 and 1961. So, they really weren't there
19	during the production phase of the facility.
20	MR. CRAWFORD: The actual
21	production stopped the middle of 1949. The
22	last radium-contaminated soil or ores, I

1 s	should say, after 1946, just to be a little
2 k	bit more clear.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, to go
4 k	back, the question is, your conjecture is that
5 t	the source of the radium on the inside of the
6 t	tunnel is transport of it through the soil
7	into the tunnel, leaching the coating around
8	it? So that the radium is physically being
9 r	moved.
10	And so, if we were to go there
11 t	today, if I am going to continue this line of
12 a	argument, your conjecture is that the radium
13	contamination would be even higher than it was
14 v	when it was measured in 2000 and higher than
15	it was in 1990?
16	So, the model that you are laying
17	out for us is that it is accumulating and it
18	is never going down? Or that we should
19 k	believe that it is as high or
20	DR. NETON: I think that is
21 0	correct. And I don't know that I would want
22 t	to suggest that it would be even higher today.

1	There was some cleanup done in very recent
2	years that may have prevented it from becoming
3	more contaminated.
4	But it is also suggested by the
5	fact, I believe and, Chris, correct me if I
6	am wrong most of the high values that were
7	measured were not on the floors of the
8	tunnels, but were on the ceilings of the
9	tunnels, suggesting a source-term just as a
10	water infiltration sort of thing, not tracking
11	of the material through the tunnels.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul, you had
13	comments?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. So, I think
15	they are postulating no removal process, is
16	what my understanding was, that it is a
17	cumulative term.
18	DR. NETON: Yes, that is correct.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, the
20	2000-whatever-it-was, the 2002 level would be
21	higher or at least no lower than the previous
22	years.

1	DR. NETON: I would just add one
2	more thing. It turns out that the radon
3	contribution from the tunnels is a smaller
4	component of the contamination inside the
5	tunnels. The infiltration of radon model
6	provided a much higher source-term.
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I was just
8	trying to wrap my head around what the
9	mechanisms were being positive for these
10	various components of the dose.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let me interrupt
12	a second because I think we are done with this
13	specific topic, and there are some others to
14	discuss.
15	But I believe Melissa Fratello.
16	MS. FRATELLO: Hi.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm sorry, we
18	are a little bit off-schedule here, but you
19	had wanted to make some comments? Go ahead.
20	MS. FRATELLO: I just have a brief
21	statement to read on behalf of Senator
22	Gillibrand and Senator Schumer as well. I

1 will	qo	ahead	
--------	----	-------	--

- 2 MR. KATZ: Melissa, I'm sorry to
- 3 interrupt. This is Ted Katz. Your voice is
- 4 breaking up. I am wondering if you are on a
- 5 speaker phone or something.
- 6 MS. FRATELLO: I am.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. Could you try
- 8 picking up the phone? That might be a better
- 9 quality. It is hard to transcribe you.
- 10 Thanks.
- MS. FRATELLO: Is that better?
- MR. KATZ: Much, yes.
- 13 MS. FRATELLO: Okay. Shall I
- 14 start over?
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, why don't
- 16 you, Melissa?
- MS. FRATELLO: Okay, no problem.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
- 19 MS. FRATELLO: Good morning. I
- 20 want to briefly address the Advisory Board
- 21 regarding an issue that concerns Senator
- 22 Gillibrand and Senator Schumer. Today the

1	Board will be discussing and voting on the
2	Linde SEC petition. Senator Gillibrand joins
3	Senator Schumer in expressing concern about
4	what appears to be a tendency for NIOSH to
5	disregard the 180-day deadline for issuing an
6	SEC Evaluation Report.
7	It is the Senators' understanding
8	that the Act and the regulations implementing
9	the Act require NIOSH to submit the Evaluation
10	Report to the Advisory Board within 180 days
11	after the submission is received by NIOSH.
12	However, NIOSH appears to be
13	ignoring this mandate time and again. The
14	result is a seemingly endless delay in
15	resolving several SEC petitions.
16	We request that the Advisory Board
17	take a look at this problem regarding the
18	180-day rule and examine whether this practice
19	is not only a violation of the overall
20	congressional intent of the EEOICPA, but may
21	also may defeat the very purpose of the SEC
22	program.

1	Both Senators' offices will be in
2	contact with Dr. Howard in the near future to
3	discuss this matter.
4	Senators Gillibrand and Schumer
5	urge the Board to approve the Linde SEC
6	petition and hope that NIOSH and the Advisory
7	Board will seriously consider the consequences
8	of this policy today when voting on the Linde
9	SEC petition and for all SEC petitions going
LO	forward.
L1	Thank you.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
L3	you.
L 4	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Ted?
L5	MR. KATZ: Yes?
L6	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Ted, this is
L7	Michelle from Senator Udall's office. Will I
L8	be able to speak?
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We are having
20	trouble understanding.
21	MR. KATZ: It is Michelle Ortiz.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

2	had sent you an email asking if you couldn't,
3	since this is on Linde, if you couldn't take
4	one of the work sessions that we have as an
5	opportunity to provide your comments.
6	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Yes. Ted, I'm
7	sorry. We have been emailing back and forth
8	all day, and I don't think you have received
9	any of my email responses
10	MR. KATZ: Michelle, I'm sorry,
11	your voice is also breaking up. I don't know
12	if you are also on a speaker phone, but it is
13	very hard to make out what you are saying. Do
14	you want to try just picking up the telephone
15	if you are on a speaker phone?
16	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Yes. Ted, I
17	will call back at the specified time.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. Great. Okay.
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Linde, so any
21	further questions on the radon or tunnels or
22	comments at this point?

MR. KATZ: So, Michelle, hi. I

1	(No response.)
2	Okay. There is at least one other
3	issue, which is the issue that Mike and Josie
4	raised, and I have also done some followup on
5	it. There is a I guess we are calling it
6	the renovation period. There was originally a
7	decontamination period for the building, which
8	is not a point of discussion now, but there is
9	a period of time during which the building,
10	particularly Building 30, apparently, was
11	renovated.
12	And my understanding and
13	someone can correct me is that this was a
14	period of time when there's not a lot of
15	records on it. There's some information and
16	there's certainly reports from the workers
17	there at the time, but there is not a lot of
18	detail on what was done during that time
19	period and how many people were involved and
20	how extensively it went on for.
21	The time period was then, my
22	understanding is the method that is being

1	proposed to be used for this time period was
2	to take some sampling data I think it is
3	about a week's worth of sampling data that was
4	done during the decontamination period and
5	using one of the higher decontamination
6	activities there was personal monitoring
7	that went on that applies to internal doses
8	use the highest; I believe it was
9	jackhammering that was used. And basically,
10	to apply that to all the workers at the site
11	for this time period and for that method to be
12	done assuming people, essentially, did
13	jackhammering nearly all the time, I believe,
14	and some other assumptions about their shifts,
15	and so forth. The new Evaluation Report from
16	NIOSH has more details of that.
17	I guess the concern that Josie and
18	Mike raised, and I share that concern, is that
19	we have a method that certainly for people
20	actually doing the renovation, at least for
21	those activities, may be an appropriate
22	method. However, given sort of the lack of

1	information about who was doing what, how long
2	these activities went on for, exactly what
3	were the activities, and the fact that the
4	renovation appears to be limited to Building
5	30, when in fact there are four or five other
6	buildings that had other activity going on
7	during this time period, I have concerns that
8	this method is sort of inappropriate. It may
9	be appropriate for people actually in the
10	renovation, but we don't appear to know how
11	many of these people even did renovation and
12	how many of them were actually involved in
13	this level of activity.
14	So, in terms of an individual dose
15	reconstruction method for that individual
16	worker, it may make sense. However, applying
17	it to the whole site for such a long period of
18	time, I have some serious concerns about it.
19	To me, the lack of information
20	and we have no sampling data during this
21	renovation time period. We have very little
22	information on what was done at the site

1	during this time period and who was involved,
2	and how many people were involved, that it
3	seems to me that is just as appropriate to be
4	designated a Special Exposure Cohort.
5	I think putting it into our terms,
6	we may have a bounding dose, but is it a
7	plausible bounding dose, given how little
8	information we have and the fact that most of
9	these people probably weren't engaged in the
10	activity that we have done the dose
11	reconstruction for?
12	So, I don't know, Josie or Mike,
13	if you have anything to add based on your
14	participation?
15	Yes, David?
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, there was
17	a decontamination period, is that right?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, there was a
19	decontamination period, and, then, the site
20	was turned back over to Linde. so, it is
21	during the residual period. And, then, there
22	is a period of what? 15 years, I

1	believe, something like that, 16 years, where
2	the site was operating, but the Linde site
3	people, the operational people, were doing
4	other activities there, but they also
5	conducted what appears to be fairly extensive
6	renovations of the Building 30.
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: After it had
8	been decontaminated?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: After it had
10	been decontaminated. So, part of this period,
11	there is sampling at the end of the
12	decontamination, during the decontamination,
13	but then nothing during this renovation period
14	and for this long period of time.
15	And, then, once the renovation
16	at least a date has been given for what
17	appears to be the end of renovation then it
18	reverts back to sort of more of the OTIB-70
19	approach for doing the dose reconstructions
20	for these people.
21	And, then, there is a further
22	decontamination done. So, remember, this is

1	an early I don't know what you call it
2	an early decontamination. It was felt it was
3	up to standards at the time, at least was felt
4	to be appropriate at the time, but not the
5	level of decontamination that would be done
6	now. So, there was a further decontamination.
7	The main concern I have is so the
8	method makes sense for the workers that might
9	have been involved in doing the renovation,
10	but applying it to everybody on the site,
11	frankly, seems like a stretch because we just
12	have so little information, at least from what
13	I could gather from the records and the
14	transcripts and discussion of this, that we
15	don't know, is it appropriate to apply it to
16	everybody at the site?
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Just to clarify,
18	I think what you are talking about is your
19	concern that the doses may be overestimated.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, they are
21	inappropriately they are overestimating for
22	many of the workers.

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: I just wanted to
2	get that overestimating concern
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it is
4	overestimating for many of the workers and
5	possibly underestimating people doing some of
6	the renovation because we know so little about
7	the renovation activity itself.
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: I would like to
9	have Chris respond
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L1	MEMBER ROESSLER: but I think
L2	we have another question here or comment.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Paul?
L4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I would like to
L5	raise kind of a counter-argument, Dr. Melius.
L6	It seems to me a lot of this revolves around
L7	what we consider to be a bounding dose. In
L8	fact, if you look at virtually all sites where
L9	we have used bounding doses, I think you could
20	argue that the bounding dose applies to
21	virtually a very small percent of the people
22	in many cases. The argument is that those

Т	TOTAS WOULD HOT HAVE a dose Higher than the
2	most highly-exposed group. Even in cases
3	where we know that there have been different
4	activities, those bounding doses would still
5	apply.
6	So, I think, philosophically, you
7	could make the argument that they don't have
8	to be doing the same work. The point at which
9	I would agree with your argument is, if there
10	are other renovation activities for which this
11	is not bounding, it seems to me
12	philosophically that is the question we have
13	to ask. Is it truly bounding?
14	Because, clearly, when you do
15	bounding, you are covering a lot of workers
16	who do other things. You know, the
17	secretaries or the maintenance people or the
18	guards, and so on, are doing different things
19	than chemical operators, for example. But we
20	use those kinds of approaches.
21	So, the only concern I would have
22	would be to convince us that we are truly

1	bounding. I mean all agree not everybody is
2	using a jackhammer eight hours a day for the
3	extended period. But this is true in a lot of
4	cases where we bound; not everybody is doing
5	all the things that we use for those bounding
6	figures.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think the
8	issue is, and I understand your argument,
9	Paul, but where do we draw the line with that?
10	Because, I mean, carried to an extreme, we
11	could take any site, we could take Savannah
12	River, and we could come up with what we think
13	is the highest possible exposure at that site
14	that would occur, and that would be bounding,
15	and apply that to everybody that ever worked
16	at the site.
17	I think it is the question of, is
18	that a plausible bound? And, then, who are we
19	trying to characterize? And, then, that is
20	probably the most vague part of how we
21	approach these. Are we trying to characterize
22	the bounding dose for carpenters or renovators

1	of the bounding dose for security guards of
2	the bounding dose for Building 30, and so
3	forth? That is not clear.
4	And it becomes much more difficult
5	the more meager our information is. And in
6	this case, we have, as I understand it, very,
7	very little information on what the
8	renovations were, what the time period for
9	those were. They clearly weren't going on for
LO	a full 16 years because they were doing other
11	work at the plant. But we just don't know how
L2	long they were doing it.
L3	So, we have a lot of uncertainty,
L4	and the uncertainty leads to a bounding level
L5	that is quite high in order to be bounding, to
L6	try to take into account what is happening at
L7	the site. But it is a dilemma we have dealt
L8	with before, and it is difficult.
L9	So, Gen? Is that you, Jim Lockey?
20	MEMBER ROESSLER: Let's hear from
21	Jim Lockey.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Jim first,

1	then Gen, then Bill, then Wanda.
2	MEMBER LOCKEY: I can appreciate
3	certainly what Jim is saying, trying to do
4	dose reconstruction on historical cohorts. If
5	we fall in that track of thinking going
6	forward, then it is becoming what seems to be
7	a reasonable upper bound and worst-case
8	situation. We are really, then, asking
9	ourselves to produce essentially personal
LO	exposure information on each particular job
L1	task at any one site.
L2	It would be very difficult to say
L3	that for a guard, for instance, we are being
L4	unreasonable in setting a high exposure level
L5	for that guard because we don't have exposure
L6	records, but we do have for electricians or
L7	for a concrete worker.
L8	I think that really will present
L9	us an impossible situation going forward
20	because one can always argue there is not
21	enough data to say that, in fact, this is a
22	reasonable plausible upper limit for each job

1	task at a jobsite.
2	I think we have to use the best
3	science available and follow what our
4	regulations say. Is it plausible and is it
5	claimant-friendly? And I think in this
6	situation that the answer is yes to both of
7	those.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
9	Jim.
LO	Gen?
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: Wanda was
L2	actually before me.
L3	MEMBER MUNN: There is an enormous
L4	difference between making statements about
15	bounding doses for a highly-complex, large
L6	site that employs thousands of people and a
L7	relatively small, straightforward type of
L8	operation that essentially does the same kind
L9	of thing over a long period of time. The
20	latter is what we have before us here.
21	We have established, not only by
22	precedent in this Board, but also through

conversation and through all of our exchanges 1 2 that have gone on, that bounding is a valid 3 method for approaching the kinds of situations that we have here. 4 We do not have a situation where 5 6 there is а long, unexplained period of 7 potential extremely high exposure. We have a relatively short period of activity that takes 8 decontamination, place after where 9 the 10 probability of extremely high doses is extremely low. The bounding dose that has 11 12 been established is not likely to have been exceeded if it were at all, certainly not for 13 any period of time. 14 15 If we are going to take a position 16 that it is impossible for us to make bounding calculations as a reasonable argument, then we 17 ought to be very straightforward about that 18 19 and say we are not going to allow that, even 20 though it has been specifically prescribed, as I understand it, by the legislation, that that 21 is okay. 22

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just
2	make one comment on that. It is just that I
3	think part of our difficulty with this area is
4	that our regulations prescribe two different
5	approaches. One being when we lack
6	information, one being the SEC; the second
7	being the bounding dose and individual dose
8	reconstruction. And, unfortunately, the way
9	the regulations are, there is not always clear
LO	dividing line between those two. I think it
11	is difficult.
L2	Go ahead, Gen, I think.
L3	MEMBER ROESSLER: What you are
L4	discussing seems to me to be an overarching
L5	concern about all sites. I am thinking in
L6	terms of consistency or precedence, you know,
L7	looking to what we have already done and what
L8	we might do in the future.
L9	I am having a very difficult time
20	understanding what you are saying with regard
21	to the scientific approach to this, the
22	difference between Linde and anything we have

1	done before or anything we might do in the
2	future. That is what I just can't figure out.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, yes, it is
4	a question of where is the line. I think that
5	is the issue. We can call on precedents from
6	both sides. And we probably haven't always
7	been consistent about that, partly because we
8	have evolved our approach over time working
9	with NIOSH. So, it is difficult. At some
LO	point, we need to try to develop consistency
L1	as best we can.
L2	Henry, then Bill.
L3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, I think, I
L4	mean, the bounding issue is also one of
L5	NIOSH's evaluation saying it is sufficiently
L6	accurate. And to me, the issue is, when you
L7	are using jackhammer particulate data to bound
L8	60 years, is that sufficiently accurate? It
L9	is certainly a bounding, an upper bounding,
20	but is it a realistic sufficient accuracy.
21	And the same would be for the
22	radon. I mean the method used is a fine

1	method, but, again, is it sufficiently
2	accurate? I would say, compared to the other
3	sites where we have done bounding, they are
4	quite different than using the values that we
5	are using here to bound versus some of the
6	other surrogate data or coworker-type data.
7	So, to me, the issue is, one, not
8	is it bounding, but is it sufficiently
9	accurate? Or is it simply finding the highest
10	possible value and then using that? That I
11	think is sort of concerning to me.
12	But the other is, would there be
13	other activities there that we are missing
14	using this? You know, there may well be
15	because we don't have good descriptions. So,
16	kind of on both sides I see that this case is
17	different than the other ones that we have
18	used.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bill?
20	MEMBER FIELD: Jim, I agree with
21	what you said about the need for consistency
22	between sites. But one of the factors that go

1	into consistency is, when we talk about
2	plausibility of bounding, are we talking about
3	is it a plausible bound for the potentially
4	highest-exposed worker or is it a plausible
5	bound for the lowest-exposed worker? I guess
6	that is a fine distinction.
7	In this case, I think it is a
8	plausible bound for the potentially
9	highest-exposed worker. Is it plausible for
10	the lowest-exposed worker? Yes, that is
11	probably unlikely. So, I guess it is, who are
12	talking about plausibility for?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, how do we
14	group and how much information do we need
15	about a site? I mean I think what is striking
16	about this site and this situation is how
17	little information there is. So, it makes it
18	hard to make distinctions.
19	MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim
20	Lockey.
21	I agree with what Bill said. If
22	we are going down a route to evaluate

1	plausibility and lower exposures, that is a
2	whole new area that we are going into. And
3	one could argue at the individual worker
4	level, if you don't have personal exposure
5	data, you can't provide for that
6	determination.
7	And so, I think we have to stay
8	with our previous guidelines to establish the
9	exposure level that is plausible and
10	reasonable at the high level, and that will
11	cover the contingencies of other people in a
12	situation.
13	Otherwise, we are going to be
14	dealing with individual job tasks, job
15	positions, lack of personal exposure data. It
16	becomes a never-ending argument.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brad?
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: You know, I am
19	sitting here listening and I have been
20	listening to the straightforward processes and
21	everything else like that. And I totally beg
22	to differ. We don't even have the information

1	here.

for us.

8

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

We could go to every site out
there and throw out a whole bunch of numbers
and say, yes, we got everybody bounded, but
what was this program set up for? The bottom
line is, if we don't have the data they've got
an SEC out there, that is what was put here

9 We go through this, and when we don't have the information -- this isn't a science project. I have said this numerous times before. If we don't have the data there, we don't have the data.

The thing is, scientifically, yes, you know what? We have got some of the smartest people in the world, and we could hit pretty close. But to what percentage are we really hitting at? We can say we are hitting the 95 percentile, but are we really missing somebody or not? I just feel that we need to think about why these SECs were put in there.

NEAL R. GROSS

These

are radionuclides.

These

1	are cancer-causing. This is what it was set
2	up for, in my opinion.
3	I sit here and look at a lot of
4	the work that we do on this. The bottom line
5	to me is, if we don't have the data there, it
6	is not to dream up something. It is just my
7	opinion.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gen?
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: I disagree with
10	you that we don't have data. It is always
11	easy to say that we just don't have data; we
12	just don't know. But I think in this
13	particular case we do have data. Of course,
14	this is my view. I think we are applying it
15	in the way that the rule stated that it should
16	be applied.
17	The other thing is, as I hear
18	comments, I am concerned that they are
19	overarching, that we do have to think about
20	what we have done in the past. Whatever you
21	are saying here could very well apply to other
22	sites we have already acted on. And if we are

1	going to use a new approach, I think we have
2	to sit and think about what happens on future
3	sites.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dick?
5	MEMBER LEMEN: I would just like
6	to agree with Brad and disagree with you,
7	Genevieve, concerning that we shouldn't base
8	our decisions on what we have done in the
9	past. If we were wrong in the past, we should
10	move forward and correct that.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I have got
13	to respond to that. I don't think what we
14	have done in the past is wrong. We have
15	applied the rules as we have understood them.
16	We are still trying to do that.
17	We do recognize there are
18	differences at various sites, and often this
19	issue of bounding does come down to whether it
20	is both sufficiently accurate and plausible.
21	I think, basically, those are the questions
22	being raised.

1	We still need to use bounding. We
2	have a fair amount of data for this site. The
3	law does not call for us simply to give a
4	stamp of approval on every SEC. We are called
5	upon to determine whether or not dose can be
6	reconstructed with sufficient accuracy and in
7	a plausible way. And if not, then we do go
8	the SEC route.
9	So, I think each of us, you know,
10	these lines I think, as the Chair has
11	described them, are ones that are not
12	clear-cut always. This is why we are here.
13	If these things were easy, they wouldn't need
14	this Board.
15	So, we have to make these
16	decisions. We don't necessarily all have to
17	agree as to where those lines are. And I
18	don't think we should take that as a bad
19	thing. It is good to debate these issues. If
20	we feel individually that the criteria have
21	been met in a certain way, that is how we are
22	led to vote.

1	So, I don't want to assert that we
2	have been perfect in the past, but I would
3	strongly reject the idea that what we have
4	done in the past is incorrect, and now we are
5	going to do in a newly different way. I think
6	we always have this tie-in; we are always
7	trying to improve. We do change things as we
8	discover new approaches and new methodologies
9	and new insights. That is fine, but what we
10	have done in the past has been done in good
11	faith to the best of our abilities and with
12	the information that we have had in hand.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: I have to respond
14	to that. You misunderstood what I said. I
15	didn't accuse you of doing something wrong in
16	the past. I simply said we cannot base our
17	actions today on what we have done in the
18	past. That is what I am saying.
19	I am not trying to say something
20	was wrong in the past, but because we did
21	something one way in the past doesn't mean we
22	have to do what we are doing today the same

3	that, Richard. Actually, I think we are both
4	saying the same thing, and we are willing to
5	improve our methodologies as we learn new and
6	better ways of doing things. So, I agree with
7	what you say there and I appreciate your
8	comment.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would say one
LO	element of this where to draw the line and how
11	we approach this, I think it is sort of, how
L2	much of a dose are we dealing with or
L3	potential dose?
L4	And with the residual period, we
L5	are going to have lots of situations we
L6	have already had them where we don't have
L7	very much information on the activities and
L8	the ability, usually very little sampling
L9	data. We are going to be using OTIB-70 a lot
20	in these situations without knowing much about
21	what individuals did on the site.
22	I think when Jim Neton was

MEMBER ZIEMER: And I agree with

way we did it in the past.

1

1	presenting that, I think one of the issues
2	that he raised, and it has come up a little
3	bit with Dow, it will come up with Norton,
4	where Norton is a site, and I am not saying it
5	is the exact same situation here because I
6	think maybe they are different in some ways.
7	But, actually, for part of the
8	residual period where there was
9	decontamination going on, NIOSH is proposing
10	an SEC. And, then, after that decontamination
11	period, it is going back to more of an OTIB-70
12	approach, as I recall.
13	And the reason for that is that
14	the decontamination is a different activity.
15	Again, it differs. They have very little
16	information there. So, again, it is not an
17	exact comparison or analogy, but it is a
18	situation where there may be higher exposures
19	during that part of the residual period.
20	And therefore, I think we sort of
21	logically want to say, well, we need to be a
2.2	little bit more careful with dose

1	reconstruction during that time period;
2	whereas, during a residual period there may be
3	different activities, but it is unlikely to
4	lead to as high exposures or unusually high
5	exposures. And so, the OTIB-70 approach is
6	probably something that is appropriate and
7	something I am personally comfortable with in
8	these situations.
9	I think, can we recognize
10	situations where there's unusual or different
11	activity during the residual period that might
12	lead to higher exposures? Then, how do we
13	handle that?
14	And again, I don't think that
15	negates any of the arguments that people have
16	made, but I think it is one way we need to
17	think about this residual period and how we
18	approach it.
19	Brad, you had further comments?
20	And, then, Mark.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: I just wanted to
22	know, from 1954 on, how much bioassay do they

1	have?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe from
3	1954 to 1969, which is the renovation period,
4	I don't believe they have any.
5	MEMBER ROESSLER: Chris is on the
6	line.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: Let's let him
9	answer that.
10	MR. CRAWFORD: This is Chris
11	Crawford.
12	The building was relieved without
13	restriction at Linde in 1954. So, there was
14	no reason for anyone to have urinalyses. And
15	in fact, we are not aware of any urinalysis or
16	any personal dosimetry of any kind in the
17	residual period.
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: So, that would be
19	no, correct? You have no bioassay?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Here is
22	part of my thing, and I have got to drop back

2	facilities at numerous sites that have shown
3	up clean; we're great.
4	We are dealing, one, with Hanford
5	right now that was a great facility and we
6	tore it up, and we have got hundreds and
7	hundreds of R. We don't know what went on in
8	these facilities like this. They cleaned them
9	up to certain standards. But, also, there's
LO	lots of areas that they never got into and
L1	cleaned.
L2	You know, we all have one vote,
L3	and we can vote how we feel. It is just that
L4	is the most important thing there.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Brad.
L6	Mark?
L7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I am trying
L8	to fill in the gaps on my knowledge on this
L9	site. But, you know, I look at the sufficient
20	accuracy argument that has been circulating.
21	First of all, I think, you know,
22	the renovation period is troubling from my

1 to my knowledge of today. We have numerous

_	practical experience with these type of sites.
2	Obviously, in 1954, the site was released
3	without restrictions. And, then, in 1978,
4	they do surface surveys showing grid average.
5	I think these are grid average values. They
6	might be maximum values with alpha
7	contamination on the floor ranging up to
8	3,000-4,000 dpm.
9	I mean that doesn't even talk
10	about the rafters and the walls. They get
11	much higher in those areas.
12	So, then, you question what
13	happened in our renovation period? If they
14	are pulling down ductwork and things like
15	that, I think this approach may bound for lots
16	of workers, but those directly involved in
17	maintenance or these renovation activities, it
18	could not bound them. I don't think we are
19	overbounding in all cases necessarily. I
20	don't buy that argument.
21	I am still not clear exactly how
22	you are extrapolating back from 1974. The

1	other interesting tidbit, and maybe those that
2	have researched this much more than I have can
3	enlighten me, but all this jackhammering
4	activity is constantly referenced. If they
5	were actually doing sandblasting and
6	jackhammering in these areas, I am very
7	curious how 20 years later they still have
8	these significant decontamination levels left
9	on the floors.
10	I mean I have been in several
11	facilities where we have found very little
12	contamination on the grid floors. We actually
13	ended up looking in cracks in between cement
14	slabs and ended up tearing down half the
15	facility based on cracks because they filled
16	in footprints where old process equipment was.
17	When we lifted those footprints out, we found
18	lots of contamination.
19	So, then, the question was, where
20	the maintenance workers that were in those
21	areas or, you know, doing more intrusive work,
22	were they potentially exposed to much higher

Τ.	values chair we are ancietpacing with the moder
2	that NIOSH is proposing?
3	So, you know, I think people
4	should look at the 1978 data and ask, well, in
5	1954, they say they basically released without
6	restrictions, but, obviously, these are not
7	minor levels that were leftover. They are not
8	just barely and these are just scoping
9	surveys by ORNL as well. They are just
10	deciding, do we need to clean this site up or
11	not? They are not doing this as an exposure
12	assessment study. This is to determine
13	whether the area, the entire building, what
14	areas need to be D&Ded later on?
15	So, these kind of levels, I guess
16	another question I have is, which values are
17	extrapolated back from 1978 to 1969, I guess
18	it is? Are you using like floor average
19	values? I think Jim said something about
20	beta-gammas. Maybe I missed that part.
21	Because there is a very big discrepancy
22	between the average floor grade values and the

1	walls and the rafters. So, I don't know
2	exactly how that was handled.
3	But, to me, there's a lot of
4	uncertainty extrapolating back from an ORNL
5	scoping survey to a 1969 data point, which in
6	itself a little uncertain to me. So, I think
7	I have trouble with the approach. It doesn't
8	convince me that it is bounding, especially
9	for those renovation workers or maintenance
10	workers in those timeframes.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie, and then
12	
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Maybe, Jim
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Actually, go
15	ahead.
16	DR. NETON: I just have one
17	question for Mark. You were talking about
18	extrapolating from 1969 to 1974. That is
19	outside of the renovation period. That is not
20	part of the renovation period. It is a
21	different issue, but it is not what has been
22	discussed here.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: I thought I was
2	saying extrapolating back from 1978 data to
3	1969.
4	DR. NETON: Right, but that is
5	outside of the renovation period. That's a
6	different see, there's several
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is after
8	renovation was over.
9	DR. NETON: The renovation was
10	over in 1969.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, but the
12	data point in 1969 is derived from 1954,
13	right?
14	DR. NETON: Right. Right.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: So, that is a
16	little bit of speculation.
17	DR. NETON: But what I am saying,
18	though, that is a different
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: It's not like you
20	measured in 1969 after the renovations.
21	DR. NETON: What I am saying is

that is a different time period than what has

22

1 been discussed for the last half-hour or so

- 2 Right now, the discussion has centered around
- 3 the renovation period itself. Once the
- 4 renovation period is over, then we have the
- 5 standard TIB-70 approach where it declines.
- 6 And you're right, it goes back -- we don't
- 7 have anything to hang our hat on in 1969. So,
- 8 we go back to 1954.
- 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. That's
- 10 what I was saying.
- DR. NETON: That is the starting
- 12 point. It can't get any higher than that.
- 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm saying I'm
- uncertain in all three of those data points.
- DR. NETON: Okay.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie? And,
- 17 then, I will hear next after Josie from the
- 18 petitioners.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: Well, then, the
- 20 renovation period, during that time, it is my
- 21 understanding the workers' testimony stated
- 22 that they removed large pieces of process

Τ	equipment, which is where I believe the
2	jackhammering came into play.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is it a quick
4	question?
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, just a
6	comment. It was my understanding that during
7	the renovation period they had air samples not
8	only from jackhammering, but from like six
9	different operations. Was that not correct?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It was the
11	decontamination period.
12	DR. NETON: That was for the
13	decontamination period.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay.
15	DR. NETON: Yes, we picked what we
16	thought was the highest value for
17	decontamination, the jackhammering, concrete
18	had already been sandblasted.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, there was a
20	survey. But I want to get to the petitioners.
21	We have got some time issues. And, then, we
22	will come back and there will be more

1	discussion, and we need a break. So, I want
2	to get the petitioners before we get to that
3	point. It is obviously going to take longer
4	than allotted.
5	So, can we hear from the
6	petitioners? Antoinette, first, please.
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, can everyone
8	hear me?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can.
LO	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Good
L1	morning, Dr. Melius. First, I want to thank
L2	you on behalf of the Linde workers and their
L3	families for the opportunity to address the
L4	Board this morning.
L5	I would also like to thank the
L6	Linde Working Group for their efforts of two
L7	and a half years during the Linde SEC
L8	evaluation.
L9	The Linde SEC, one issue was filed
20	in March of 2008 and qualified for review on
21	July 18th, 2008. The first ER for this was
22	released by NIOSH on November 5th 2008 One

1	day before, on November 4th, NIOSH also issued
2	a revised Site Profile.
3	The revised Site Profile was
4	intended to incorporate and resolve issues
5	raised by SC&A in their July 2006 review of
6	the January version of the Site Profile. The
7	revised November 2008 Site Profile represented
8	the third version of the Site Profile since
9	May 2000.
10	Since November 2008, the Linde
11	workers and their families have not only been
12	waiting for resolution of this SEC petition,
13	but an additional SEC petition covering the
14	operational time period from 1947 through
15	1953.
16	During my presentation to the
17	Board in November of last year, I spoke
18	primarily about timeliness and the lack of
19	transparency with the SEC evaluation process.
20	Regarding the issue of timeliness,
21	this SEC evaluation process has had the
22	unfortunate consequence of delaying the

1	appropriate and	timely	review of
2	previously-denied	individu	al dose
3	reconstruction clai	ms covering	the residual
4	radiation period.		
5	NIOSH ha	as refused	to issue a
6	Program Evaluation R	Report to ref	lect necessary
7	changes that must be	e incorporate	d in the next
8	revision of the Lind	le Site Profi	le, which will
9	be revision No. 5.	. And cons	equently, the
10	Department of Labor	refuses to	reopen those
11	previously-denied.		
12	In effec	t, the Linde	e workers are
13	being penalized bed	cause they f	iled this SEC
14	petition. To add i	nsult to inj	ury, DCAS has
15	now chosen to	ignore t	he specific
16	prescriptions of bo	th the stati	ute and their
17	own implementing r	regulations l	oy issuing a
18	revised Evaluation	Report on Ja	nuary 28th of
19	this year.		
20	The orig	inal ER was	issued nearly
21	two and a half year	rs ago. Tha	t original ER
22	was within the gener	al confines o	of the 180-day

1	deadline for issuing an ER. NIOSH now has
2	decided to ignore that deadline and issue a
3	revision and is asking this Board to recommend
4	the denial of this SEC petition, not based on
5	the original ER analysis, but the new ER
6	analysis.
7	When DCAS issued the revised ER on
8	January 28th, they, in effect, conceded that
9	their November 2008 ER failed to provide a
10	plan to reconstruct dose for these workers
11	with sufficient accuracy, as prescribed by the
12	statute and the regulations.
13	The policy DCAS is now using to
14	justify ignoring the statute and ignoring
15	their own regulations directly contradicts why
16	deadlines were specifically delineated for the
17	SEC program. The 180-day deadline was put in
18	place to avoid exactly what has happened with
19	the petition. The deadline exists so that
20	NIOSH and DCAS specifically cannot drag out an
21	SEC evaluation for years and years, so they
22	cannot keep revising ERs ad infinitum until

1	they think they rinarry have it right.
2	DCAS is presenting this Board with
3	an explicit admission that they failed to meet
4	their statutory and regulatory obligation when
5	they issued the November 2008 ER. The
6	Department of Health and Human Services has
7	the explicit authority to interpret provisions
8	within EEOICPA when the legislative intent is
9	unclear.
LO	NIOSH has abused this authority by
L1	ignoring the very clear mandate to produce and
L2	evaluate an ER within 180 days of when a
L3	petition is filed. What these workers do not
L4	understand, what is ambiguous or unclear about
L5	an 180-day deadline? How does 180 days give
L6	NIOSH the wiggle room to go to a
L7	two-and-a-half-year extension of that
L8	deadline?
L9	Congress never intended to empower
20	NIOSH to ignore this restriction. NIOSH
21	issued a response to this issue to me in a
22	letter dated January 31st of this year. That

1	letter, which was distributed to the Board
2	this morning, doesn't even address this issue.
3	It simply doesn't even address that there is
4	a statutory deadline for issuing an ER. And,
5	quite frankly, I was perplexed by the
6	statements from DCAS simply ignoring the
7	question that I posed to them about the
8	180-day deadline.
9	The problem with this policy is
10	not only that workers are expected to wait
11	years for claims to be resolved. The problem
12	is that DCAS has confused the purpose of the
13	SEC program and the remedy it was intended to
14	provide to workers and their families with the
15	actual revising of the Site Profile.
16	These two parts of the Part B
17	program should be distinct. DCAS cannot
18	choose to ignore the fact that Congress put in
19	place a specific deadline for the SEC
20	evaluation process simply because they are
21	still trying to figure out how best to justify
22	a recommendation for denying the petition.

1	The legislative history is clear
2	here. Congress intended there to be a
3	specific deadline here. NIOSH is ignoring
4	that legislative history.
5	DCAS's health physicists and their
6	contractor in ORAU evaluate SECs in a
7	theoretical vacuum, ignoring the fact that
8	these are real people who are seeking
9	compensation under this program because they
10	are sick or because the families that have
11	been left behind are seeking some semblance of
12	justice for their family members that have
13	died.
14	This is not an epidemiological
15	study. This is a reparative compensation
16	program. And as such, DCAS cannot simply pick
17	and choose what parts of the statute they
18	comply with and what parts they can
19	systematically ignore.
20	The first flawed Site Profile was
21	issued by DCAS back in 2005. That Site
22	Profile has since been revised four times and

1	it will need to be revised again, notably
2	because none of the previous Site Profiles
3	ever considered worker exposures in the Linde
4	underground tunnel system.
5	Workers not only worked in those
6	tunnels for a specific maintenance and repair
7	duty, but they also used those tunnels to
8	travel from building to building, particularly
9	during the cold winter months.
10	I wanted to emphasize that
11	particular point about the tunnels. The
12	revised ER makes no mention of that fact, even
13	though the workers who were interviewed by
14	SC&A back in May of last year discussed that
15	very issue of how and why this was used by
16	workers.
17	But, more importantly, the
18	November 2008 ER, the original Evaluation
19	Report, makes no mention of the Linde tunnels.
20	DCAS has known about this potential worker
21	exposure since July of 2006, when SC&A raised
22	the issue in their Site Profile review and

1	recommended	that	DCAS	investigate	the	issue
2	further					

3	However, I believe that DCAS
4	specifically chose to ignore the tunnels as a
5	potential exposure pathway because DCAS did
6	not believe that anyone ever worked in or ever
7	used those tunnels. That fact alone indicates
8	that DCAS failed to propose a model for
9	reconstructing dose in a sufficiently-accurate
10	and claimant-friendly manner when they issued
11	the original ER. And now they are coming to
12	this Board conceding that fact while
13	simultaneously asking you to ignore that fact.
14	Another problem with the revised
15	ER deals with DCAS's unequivocal contention
16	that the Linde tunnels under the original
17	uranium ore processing building aren't
18	constructed until after the operational time
19	period had ended. The only truth that DCAS is
20	relying on for this allegation is based upon
21	an unsourced document prepared by a contractor
22	used by the Army Corps of Engineers for the

1	FUSRAP program. Those documents from Shaw
2	Environmental were prepared back in 2004, and
3	they provide absolutely no indication of what
4	evidence or documentation Shaw Environmental
5	relied on to conclude when specific tunnels
6	were constructed.
7	DCAS has no contemporaneous
8	evidence whatsoever, absolutely none, proving
9	that these specific tunnels were constructed
10	during the residual radiation period. They
11	have no building permits or any evidence from
12	the 1940s to counter statements from workers
13	that those tunnels existed prior to the
14	residual radiation period.
15	With respect to this issue of
16	tunnel reconstruction dates, I would advise
17	all the Board Members to read the memo that
18	Ted distributed this morning carefully because
19	on page 1 of that memo I noted that there is
20	an August 1945 memo that discusses how
21	effluent overflow was redirected from
22	injection wells at the northwest end of the

1	site to the southeast end of the site. There
2	were injection wells near the ceramics
3	building and there were injection wells near
4	the area south, near the southeast end of the
5	site, which was also called Plant 1. And they
6	redirected the overflow from the ceramics
7	building injection wells to the injection
8	wells located near the Plant 1 at the end of
9	the site. They did that using pipe tunnels.
10	Now these pipe tunnels were
11	located in the underground utility pump. And,
12	quite frankly, I don't understand how there is
13	any other explanation, any other explanation
14	as to how they redirected that effluent if the
15	tunnels didn't exist during that time period.
16	So, I would ask the Board Members
17	to particularly look at that memo with respect
18	to this issue.
19	The workers need to believe in the
20	integrity of the SEC evaluation process, and
21	specifically, the integrity and the
22	objectivity of the SEC scientific analysis,

1	because the workers have no real way of
2	challenging that information. I think the
3	conversation and the discussion that the Board
4	Members are having today probably could have
5	been in a foreign language for most of the
6	people who are listening today who are Linde
7	workers or surviving family members.
8	When workers are not provided with
9	an independent, objective analysis, the very
10	issues that are dispositive in the SEC
11	evaluation, they lose confidence in the
12	decisionmaking process.
13	Neither ORAU nor SC&A represent
14	the workers. When there is no representation
15	of the workers on the technical side of the
16	issue, the process becomes completely opaque
17	to them.
18	This lack of transparency is a
19	fundamental defect to how the SEC program is
20	being administered and how the individual dose
21	reconstruction cases are evaluated.
22	In conclusion, I respectfully

1	request that the Board consider two specific
2	issues. First, why does the Board believe
3	DCAS can ignore the statutory and regulatory
4	180-day deadline and use that policy as a
5	justification for recommending that an SEC
6	should be denied by asking this Board to
7	evaluate their denial recommendation solely
8	upon the analysis that is contained within the
9	revised ER? What empowers DCAS to pick and
10	choose what parts of the statute they want to
11	comply with? Why is this admissible when the
12	policy being used here is being used to the
13	detriment of these workers?
14	I ask that the Board review the
15	memo dealing with, the second memo that I sent
16	this morning, dealing with its itemization of
17	the analysis of every instance where DCAS has
18	issued a revised ER and the reasons for doing
19	so, as well as the resolution of those SECs.
20	You will note that the Linde
21	revised ER is the first time that DCAS has
22	issued a revised ER wherein they initially

1	recommended denial, and are still recommending
2	denial, despite the fact that there are
3	material changes to the methodology in the
4	revised ER.
5	I would submit to the Board that
6	this is this revision is a very unique
7	situation and that NIOSH is ignoring the very
8	mandate of the SEC program.
9	The information developed by DCAS
10	and SC&A after the 180-day deadline passed two
11	and a half years ago should be used to revise
12	the obviously inaccurate and incomplete Site
13	Profile that NIOSH used to evaluate the SEC in
14	the first place, and has been using to
15	evaluate individual dose reconstruction
16	claims.
17	However, the Linde petitioners
18	respectfully request that the Board ensure
19	that the significant and material changes that
20	have been made from the original ER are not
21	used to justify recommending denial of this
22	petition. Allowing that would undermine the

1	very purpose of the SEC program.
2	All of the Linde claims that have
3	been denied since issuing the Site Profile in
4	2005 have not been evaluated by NIOSH using an
5	accurate and complete Site Profile. The
6	singular and inescapable reality of the tunnel
7	exposure issue has never been addressed, and
8	any of the four versions of the Site Profile
9	demonstrates this fact.
10	We ask that now, after five years
11	of unfairly evaluated dose reconstruction
12	claims, and after two and a half years of an
13	SEC evaluation process, and it has openly
14	ignored the 180-day statutory deadline, that
15	the Linde workers should be granted immediate
16	relief by this Board today. These workers and
17	their families have waited far too long for
18	some semblance of justice.
19	Finally, I would ask that the
20	Board pick up any remaining issues regarding
21	the OTIB-70 discussion from yesterday and
22	address some of the questions that were raised

1	that were posed by Dr. Lemen, Dr. Melius, and
2	Dr. Poston that may affect the Linde SEC
3	petition analysis. We urge the Board to
4	recommend the approval of the Linde SEC-107.
5	I want to thank the Board for your
6	time and consideration today. I would like to
7	thank Senators Schumer and Gillibrand for
8	their tireless efforts.
9	And most importantly, I would like
LO	to thank all the Linde workers and their
11	families who have waited for a very long time.
L2	It has been an honor to work with them.
L3	Thank you.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
L5	Antoinette.
L6	Is Linda Lux on the line? I have
L7	some indication that she
L8	MS. LUX: Can you hear me?
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can.
20	Thank you.
21	MS. LUX: Okay. After reading

over the revised Evaluation Report that NIOSH

22

1	presented for the Linde Site, I have some
2	concerns how these numbers would be
3	implemented if it is agreed or voted that
4	NIOSH's proposal should be used for any dose
5	reconstruction.
6	The Evaluation Report does not
7	disclose how the 95th percent dose amount
8	would be applied to the workers for the height
9	of the construction or renovation period from
10	1954 to 1969. And I say height because I
11	believe that reading that report it is my
12	understanding, that renovation did go on
13	beyond 1969.
14	In the past NIOSH uses job
15	classification to decide what dose amount each
16	job category receives. While a very few might
17	receive 95 percent most workers receive a much
18	lower dose down to 5 percent.
19	In the case at the Linde Site
20	during the construction period, job
21	classifications are meaningless. There is no
22	documentation as to what building or where on

Τ.	the site the workers were.
2	As NIOSH states in the revised
3	report, Building 30 was used for evaluation
4	purposes although many other contaminated
5	buildings were being renovated all over the
6	site. Many times the buildings were occupied
7	in a business as usual way, and being used as
8	offices or other purposes while construction
9	went on in the same building. So it would be
10	impossible to use job classification in this
11	instance.
12	The construction at Linde went on
13	in all seasons of the year. In the summer
14	months, because there was no air conditioning,
15	windows and doors would have been open
16	exposing not only the buildings being
17	renovated but the neighboring buildings as
18	well.
19	I think we can all relate to
20	excess dust in our own homes when a
21	construction project is going on nearby and
22	our windows are left open, so that scenario

1 would not be unreasonable.

2 In the winter months the 3 building's windows and doors would have been closed up, keeping the dust 4 and airborne radioactivity closed up as well. 5 For NIOSH to 6 say on page 23 of the report that most of the airborne contamination would fall after 7 minutes is not taking into account that the 8 still walking over 9 workers the are 10 stirring it up, the heaters and fans blowing dust around, and most likely everyone 11 is drinking coffee along with the dust that 12 13 had fallen in it. No one thinking was 14 radioactive dust therefore no precautions were 15 taken. 16 Although this report is focused on Building 30, over the years many contaminated 17 buildings on the site were being renovated, 18

buildings on the site were being renovated,
and it is noted on page 22 of the report that
these locations or building numbers were not
documented, so therefore workers cannot be
placed in specific areas.

1	Most of these buildings in later
2	years after 1969 were still found to be
3	contaminated and had to be torn down after
4	repeated attempts at cleaning them up. Torn
5	down because they still could not be used for
6	a healthy work environment.
7	So again I ask how can NIOSH
8	accurately apply a formula to the Linde
9	workers for this 12 year and beyond
10	construction period. NIOSH has not been
11	forthcoming with how they can accomplish this
12	and for the Board Members to agree that
13	NIOSH's proposal is claimant favorable, over-
14	arching, or even fair to the Linde workers
15	without knowing how the numbers would be
16	applied, would be irresponsible and a flagrant
17	disregard to the task that they were hired to
18	perform. In regard to radon in the utility
19	tunnels
20	(Telephonic interference.)
21	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, Linda.
22	Linda, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but someone

1	else	has	their	phone	open	and	they	are	making
---	------	-----	-------	-------	------	-----	------	-----	--------

- 2 a lot of noise.
- 3 Everyone else on this phone except
- 4 for Linda should have their phone muted.
- 5 Press *6 if you don't have a mute button.
- 6 MS. LUX: Okay.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, why don't
- 8 you try now, Linda? Just continue.
- 9 MS. LUX: Okay. I will go back to
- 10 the radon --
- 11 MR. KATZ: Yes, I think that is
- 12 about where it got very difficult.
- MS. LUX: Okay. If the goal of
- 14 the Board is to determine the amount of radon
- in the tunnels at the Linde Site, it is
- inaccurate and factually incorrect to use all
- 17 of Erie county as an average even for the
- lower bound. The radon present in the tunnels
- 19 that may well have come from seepage and
- 20 flooding from the wells that were drilled into
- 21 the ground and filled with radioactive slurry
- is no way common to today's readings of

1	residential neighborhoods county wide. This
2	petition is in regard to the Linde Site only
3	and therefore all information needs to come
4	from the Linde Site in the time period of
5	1954-2006 to be the most accurate for this
6	petition that it can be.
7	I hope the Board will consider
8	these important but overlooked issues with
9	this Linde petition. Thank you for letting me
10	make my comments.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
12	you, Linda.
13	We are running behind schedule.
14	We do have the Bliss & Laughlin Steel
15	scheduled. Actually, it should have started
16	already.
17	I think we need a break. So, what
18	I am going to propose we do, about a
19	15-20-minute break and try to start again a
20	little after 11:30 with Bliss & Laughlin
21	because we do have petitioners that want to

22

listen in for that.

1	And, then, we come back, we have a
2	work period. We do Fernald at 1:30, and,
3	then, at two o'clock we will start back up
4	with Linde. And we also have Dow to deal
5	with, if we can, during that time period. But
6	we have another Board work session later in
7	the afternoon we can use to do that.
8	So, we will reconvene about 11:30
9	to 11:35 and start with Bliss & Laughlin.
10	MS. BONSIGNORE: Dr. Melius?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
12	MS. BONSIGNORE: This is
13	Antoinette.
14	Just repeat what time the Linde
15	session will begin.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will start
17	around two o'clock, but we may be a little bit
18	before, depending on how long the Fernald
19	discussion goes on. So, I would be back or
20	the line by 1:45 Eastern time.
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will not

1	Start Derore that time, but we will start
2	sometime between there and roughly two
3	o'clock.
4	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. There was
5	something that Linda mentioned that I wanted
6	to address again at that time, if you could
7	give me a moment
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure.
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: To make one
10	additional comment.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That would be
12	fine.
13	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
15	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
16	matter went off the record at 11:19 a.m. and
17	went back on the record at 11:38 a.m.)
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we
19	reconvene?
20	And the first item on the agenda,
21	and the only item between now and lunch, is
22	discussion of the Bliss & Laughlin Steel SEC.

1	Are there people on the line
2	listening in?
3	(No response.)
4	Again, why don't we get started?
5	Dr. Ziemer is going to make a
6	presentation on Bliss & Laughlin.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you, Dr.
8	Melius.
9	I want to report on the Work
10	Group's findings or recommendations from a
11	meeting that occurred just this past week.
12	But, before I start in the slides that I have
13	prepared, let me also refer you to the
14	distribution that Ted Katz made last Thursday
15	where he sent a copy of the slides that Sam
16	Glover presented to the Board last July, I
17	believe it was, where we had the formal
18	presentation of the NIOSH Evaluation Report
19	for this site. A copy of that with some minor
20	revisions made in the slides that are based on
21	the outcome from the Work Group, that should
22	have been in your mail on this past Thursday

1	as an attachment, basically, the original
2	Evaluation Report as well as Sam's original
3	presentation with some minor revisions that
4	were indicated on his slides in red.
5	Just to remind you that Bliss &
6	Laughlin Steel, they were a site where in a
7	sense there were very minimal activities.
8	There were five, or possibly six, individual
9	machining operations done on specific days in
10	1951 and 1952. That was the extent of the
11	work there, basically, five or six days of
12	work during that two-year period.
13	In 1992, it was declared to be a
14	FUSRAP site and there was cleanup there in
15	1998 and 1999.
16	The original Evaluation Report was
17	reviewed by SC&A, and SC&A had seven findings
18	which came to the TBD-6000 Work Group and we
19	worked on those at two different meetings, one
20	last fall and then the recent meeting this
21	past week. So, I will give you the bottom

line on those.

1	I would like to point out that I
2	have the Work Group recommendations on each of
3	the findings. Mark Griffon was not able to be
4	with us during the meeting last week. So,
5	Mark did not actually vote on these, and he
6	certainly can have the opportunity to comment.
7	Also, on the first one of the
8	seven I believe Josie either abstained or had
9	some concerns about it.
10	But, overall, there is a consensus
11	recommendation on the individual findings as
12	well as the bottom line.
13	So, let me go through the
14	individual slides here.
15	Basically, what I will do is
16	identify each of the findings, the SC&A
17	findings. Also, I do want to insert here, I
18	believe Sam may be on the slide.
19	Sam Glover, are you on the line as
20	well?
21	DR. GLOVER: Yes, sir, I am.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Good. Sam is here

Т	if there are specific technical questions of
2	NIOSH, and John Mauro is here. And I think
3	somebody is on the line, Bill Thurber.
4	Is Bill Thurber
5	MR. THURBER: I am.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. So, Bill was
7	the person from SC&A who was involved with
8	this as well. So, those are both represented
9	as well.
10	The Work Group, in addition to me,
11	is Josie, Mark, Wanda, and John.
12	Finding No. 1 was that NIOSH
13	should describe and reference the procedural
14	standards for performing individual dose
15	reconstructions.
16	The SC&A review indicated that
17	there wasn't clarity in the ER exactly as to
18	how they were performing these. NIOSH
19	subsequently prepared a detailed summary
20	document and some spreadsheets that gave
21	details that were not presented in the ER.
22	SC&A basically agreed with the DR approach set

1	forth by NIOSH, and the Work Group agreed that
2	we should close this issue.
3	I am going to insert here as an
4	added comment that the description that I am
5	giving here of what NIOSH did in response here
6	is very abbreviated. Of course, the Work
7	Group had fairly extensive discussions on each
8	of these.
9	So, this is really a high-level
10	summary, as it were, in the sense that it is
11	very brief. If you have questions on any of
12	these as I go along or later, please be sure
13	to ask those.
14	So, that is the first issue. And
15	it was not seen by SC&A as a major issue,
16	simply one of providing the details necessary
17	to understand how dose reconstructions were
18	purportedly going to be done.
19	The next finding was that NIOSH
20	should ensure that the text of the SEC
21	Petition Evaluation Report is consistent with
22	the spreadsheet and the text correctly

1	describes the analysis. They seemed to find
2	some discrepancies at that point.
3	And I want to also comment on the
4	word "insure", which when I sent these slides
5	out for comment, one comment I got back was
6	that that's the wrong word. It should be
7	"ensure" with an "e", and that is quite
8	correct, but I point out that the SC&A finding
9	used the word "insure." So, that is the
LO	finding. I have checked the dictionary and
L1	"insure" is an acceptable, but not preferred
L2	use of what should be "ensure". If the court
L3	reporter can get the "e's" and "i's" correct
L4	on that, we will have a good transcript.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will
L6	interpret the finding accordingly.
L7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. It is "i"
L8	before "e", apparently.
L9	In any event, NIOSH reviewed the
20	data which were used and they provided, again,
21	a detailed Excel spreadsheet that matches well
22	with the text of the Evaluation Report. There

1	weren't changes needed in the Evaluation
2	Report, but, again, more consistent detail on
3	how the doses were to be reconstructed. SC&A
4	indicated they understood them, how NIOSH is
5	doing the calculations, and they agree with
6	the general approach.
7	Also, it was agreed that this,
8	actually, is not an SEC issue, but the
9	differences there were simply clarification in
10	how doses would be reconstructed. And we
11	agreed that the issue should be closed.
12	The third finding, NIOSH needs to
13	be prescriptive as to how calculations are to
14	be performed for a bounding analysis. And,
15	basically, after we discussed this, we all
16	concluded that NIOSH's response to issue one
17	also satisfied this issue because they were
18	very descriptive in how they would carry out
19	the dose calculations.
20	And SC&A agreed that these details
21	as they were provided in the spreadsheet were
22	responsive, and the Work Group agreed to close

-		
1	+ n n +	1 0 0 1 1 0
1	that	issue.
	01100	

2	Finally, four, SC&A agrees that it
3	is possible to bound inhalation exposures
4	during the residual period. This one is a
5	bounding issue, we will note. SC&A does not
6	believe that assuming a source-term depletion
7	of 1 percent per day is an appropriate
8	bounding approach.
9	This turns out to be largely an
10	OTIB-70 issue, and NIOSH did agree that, where
11	site data are available, they should be
12	evaluated to determine factors such as
13	depletion factors. And appropriate
14	adjustments have been made using some actual
15	data from the site as the starting point for
16	the calculation for this period, for the
17	residual period.
18	It turns out that NIOSH will
19	actually use values that are significantly
20	higher than the OTIB-70 method because they
21	actually will use as a starting point the

values from the site.

1	Actually, they have Bliss &
2	Laughlin data both for air and surface
3	contamination. So, they can do some relations
4	between those as well.
5	And SC&A accepted the approach now
6	proposed. Again, it follows the general
7	principles of OTIB-70, but uses actual site
8	data as well. And the Work Group agreed that
9	the issue should be closed.
10	Now Finding 5 was actually not a
11	finding. It was a comment in the original
12	document that SC&A concurred with NIOSH that
13	external operation exposures can be bounded
14	based on tables in TBD-6000. And so, it
15	wasn't really a finding, although it was
16	called that in the report. It is just a
17	comment that they agreed with NIOSH in the
18	report. And so, we closed that issue as well.
19	Then, Finding 6, SC&A said, while
20	we believe that it is possible to use the
21	information in TBD-6000 to make a bounding
22	calculation for external exposure at Bliss &

2	TBD, as the basis may not be bounding since,
3	it should say, it is based on an assumed air
4	concentration of 7 dpm per cubic meter, a
5	value neither supported in the source document
6	nor by measurements at Bliss & Laughlin.
7	NIOSH indicated that the site data
8	were used to determine the air concentration
9	and surface loading values in the revised
10	spreadsheet. This issue is linked to the
11	OTIB-70 resuspension factors. And SC&A agreed
12	with the proposed approach, which uses those
13	resuspension factors in combination with the
14	actual source data from the site. And the
15	Work Group agreed to close that issue as well.
16	And, then, finally, Sections
17	3.4.21 and that may be 2.1, I'm not sure; I
18	may need to correct that and Section 7.1.5
19	of TBD-6000 offer different approaches to
20	estimating surface contaminations.
21	I am pausing here a minute because
22	I am looking back at the finding to see if

Laughlin, use of Table 5.1, which is from that

1	there	should	be	а	decimal	point	in	there,	but

- I won't spend time on that now. I think it is
- 3 3.4.2.1 is what it probably is.
- In any event, NIOSH should make
- 5 clear when it is appropriate to use either
- 6 approach and should correct such in 7.1.5 to
- 7 indicate that deposition occurs for 16 hours
- 8 per day.
- 9 NIOSH's response was that Bliss &
- 10 Laughlin had only a handful of campaigns, and
- 11 for the purposes of the calculations
- presented, they actually are using a 8.8-hour
- 13 workday, and they assume a constant
- 14 application of the air concentration level of
- 15 5,480 dpm per cubic meter. And there are
- 16 documents that detail how that is derived, so
- 17 I am not going to go into that here, but that
- is the value, and they compare well with data
- 19 collected during the operation of the fans as
- 20 well -- or, I'm sorry. Comparison of the data
- 21 collected during operation of the fans is well
- 22 below this value and also bounds all the data

1	collected when the fans were not utilized.
2	And SC&A concurred with that approach. The
3	Work Group agreed to close that issue.
4	And, then, the bottom line, based
5	on the review of the Bliss & Laughlin SEC
6	Evaluation Report by the Board's contractor,
7	SC&A, and on the resolution of the issues at
8	the Work Group meeting of October 12th, 2010,
9	and February 16th, 2011, the TBD-6000 Work
LO	Group proposes that the Advisory Board accept
L1	the NIOSH Evaluation Report and recommend to
L2	the Secretary that an SEC Class for Bliss &
L3	Laughlin be denied.
L4	And that ends my report.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
L6	you, Dr. Ziemer.
L7	Any questions for Dr. Ziemer?
L8	(No response.)
L9	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Hello.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
21	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: I have a few
22	things to say here.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you the
2	petitioner?
3	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Yes, I am.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Our usual
5	procedure is that we ask the Board Members to
6	ask questions about the presentation and,
7	then, I will call on you. So, if you can just
8	wait a few minutes, a very few minutes, we
9	should be asking you. So, thank you.
10	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Josie?
12	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I just wanted
13	to state for the record that my objection to
14	one and three was that part of NIOSH's
15	response, why they were very descriptive in
16	how they were going to do the reconstruction,
17	they are going to develop a standalone
18	appendix. They haven't done that already.
19	So, I just wanted to make that clear.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, and I should
21	point out that this is not unlike some other
22	cases where the issue of making a standalone

1	appendix basically is equivalent of a Site
2	Profile. It is not an SEC issue. It simply
3	will delineate in more detail what these dose
4	reconstruction methods would be.
5	But I don't know if either Sam or
6	Jim would like to comment further on that.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Just to add that,
8	my main concern is just the followup
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Because there
11	really isn't any after we close this.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. There is a
13	commitment to actually produce a formal
14	appendix to TBD-6000 for Bliss & Laughlin
15	which will outline these procedures in detail.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And, I mean, one
17	possibility is that the Work Group, the
18	TBD-6000 Work Group, could continue to follow
19	up. So, when that appendix comes out
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, yes.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It follows it.
22	That is one thing.

Т	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, we would do
2	that in any event.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And I
4	think Josie's comments are also appropriate.
5	We have usually, we have tried, in general, to
6	say, well, show us; let's see the actual
7	method, and so forth. So, it somewhat depends
8	on the level of confidence that that method
9	will work, I guess.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, the Work
11	Group assumed methods, and SC&A had seen the
12	methods. So, it is a matter of actually
13	putting them in a document.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: But I don't know,
16	Jim, do you or Sam on the line, do you want to
17	comment on that, and maybe even the time
18	table?
19	DR. NETON: I guess I will give
20	Sam the first crack at it. He is more close
21	to this than I am.
22	(Laughter.)

1	Sam?
2	DR. GLOVER: Yes. This is Sam
3	Glover.
4	The methods that are put forth in
5	the letter provided to the Board are very
6	detailed, and essentially all I am really
7	going to add is just some more of the
8	descriptive material, which will be pulled
9	mostly out of the Evaluation Report. And so,
10	I will combine those.
11	I kept my response to the Working
12	Group very abbreviated, so that it would be
13	focused, not lose the calculations.
14	So, anyway, it will not a great
15	deal of time to prepare an appendix.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks.
17	Any other Board Members have
18	questions or comments?
19	(No response.)
20	Mark, do you? Okay. Okay. Thank
21	you.
22	Okay. Now we will take the

_	opportunity to hear from the petitioner.
2	believe you said you had some comments and
3	questions. So, go ahead.
4	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Thank you.
5	I have in front of me a
6	memorandum, the United States Government, we
7	have gotten it from the library. Oh, my gosh,
8	it was a couple of years ago, and everything
9	was sent in.
LO	And how it reads on one page in
11	here it is File 52, Bliss & Laughlin Steel
L2	Company, Buffalo, New York, machining and
L3	scraping operations on uranium rods.
L4	And I will go to the next
L5	paragraph. "Available records indicate
L6	uranium machining occurred at the site during
L7	September and October 1952, and that
L8	rod-turnings were generated by the Bliss &
L9	Laughlin activity is unknown."
20	So, these records describe the
21	full extent of the Bliss & Laughlin work, no
22	records indicating the total quantity of

1	uranium handled at this site have been
2	located. There is no mention of possible
3	earlier Atomic Energy Commission work at the
4	site in the October 1951 correspondence, which
5	indicated that several drums of high uranium
6	oxide had been accumulated.
7	Based on the operations performed
8	at this site, the potential contaminants would
9	be processed natural uranium. And I would add
10	here, too, surveys of the facility conducted
11	by National Lab Ohio at the time of the
12	rod-turning operations identified
12 13	rod-turning operations identified contamination in the turning machine.
13	contamination in the turning machine.
13	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work
13 14 15	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work replaced disposition of the old equipment is
13 14 15 16	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work replaced disposition of the old equipment is not known. No records indicating the
13 14 15 16 17	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work replaced disposition of the old equipment is not known. No records indicating the radiological condition of this site following
13 14 15 16 17	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work replaced disposition of the old equipment is not known. No records indicating the radiological condition of this site following the uranium machining have been located.
13 14 15 16 17 18	contamination in the turning machine. The machine used for this work replaced disposition of the old equipment is not known. No records indicating the radiological condition of this site following the uranium machining have been located. I also have more information.

1	here.
2	The onsite visit was conducted by
3	the Department of Energy and, also, the
4	Institute for Science and Education in 1992.
5	This survey determined that residual uranium
6	was present in the floor of the building above
7	DOE guidelines.
8	I have a little more information.
9	Just a minute, please
10	MR. KATZ: I am sorry, if you
11	could just repeat yourself? Whatever you just
12	said, this last sentence or two, it was
13	inaudible.
14	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Okay.
15	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
16	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: I understand
17	there is something on the line.
18	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry to interrupt
19	you again. Perhaps you are on a speaker
20	phone, but it is almost impossible to
21	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Is that

better?

Т	MR. KAIZ: Mac's much better.
2	Thank you.
3	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: What I keep
4	seeing over and over again in information I
5	have in my records, it is that records are not
6	completed for all time periods. And that is
7	on page 9.3.1 of the Evaluation Report.
8	Records are not completed for all time
9	periods.
LO	And what about data? How much
L1	more data do we need to send in?
L2	Thank you.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
L4	Any responses or comments to those
L5	questions or comments?
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't know if
L7	Sam wants to comment on any of the technical
L8	issues.
L9	The time period, of course, has
20	been spelled out by the agencies. So, we are
21	locked into that period.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, the

1	covered time period
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: The covered
3	period.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: For those
5	activities. So, while there may be
6	information/suggestion that there are other
7	time periods, we are obligated to focus on
8	just the time period that is listed by DOL and
9	DOE.
10	Sam, do you have any further
11	comment?
12	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: Well, I am
13	looking at the SEC Evaluation Report, the
14	first page, January 1951 to December 1952.
15	And if I can find it now
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We need to move
17	along with our process here.
18	PUBLIC PARTICIPANT: I can't find
19	it right now, but it stated that there was
20	possible operations before that date, too.
21	But, like you just said, you have the dates.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We are fixed by

1	the dates that have been issued, listed as the
2	covered period. That information that you
3	obtained is another covered period, another
4	operations that aren't within this time
5	period, though, there are procedures for
6	getting that information to DOL and DOE to be
7	evaluated. Sam or somebody from NIOSH can
8	follow up and explain that to you.
9	Yes, Paul?
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I did have one
11	question myself that I wanted to raise, and
12	that is procedural. I am not certain, were
13	the revised materials that NIOSH prepared for
14	the Work Group last week distributed to the
15	petitioner as well? Do we know? Or, Sam, do
16	you know?
17	DR. GLOVER: Dr. Ziemer, I
18	provided those to Josh Kinman. I believe that
19	he provided those, obviously, to the
20	petitioner.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. I just
22	wanted to make sure that they were provided.

1	Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any further
3	questions or comments from Board Members?
4	(No response.)
5	Okay. If not, does somebody want
6	to recommend the Work Group has a formal
7	recommendation, I take it?
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: The last slide was
9	the recommendation. It comes from the Work
10	Group. I think it constitutes a motion.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We will
12	do that. We need a second.
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: I will second
14	it.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Henry? Okay.
16	Any further discussion?
17	(No response.)
18	And the motion would be this
19	slide, which is to accept the well, it is
20	based on review, that the TBD-6000 Work Group
21	proposes that the Board accept the NIOSH
22	Evaluation Report and recommend to the

2	Laughlin be denied.
3	So, if there is no further
4	discussion, Ted, do the vote.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: The only other, I
6	mean one other point I would make is that I
7	think this is, and we talked about this a
8	little bit, that it is a site-specific issue
9	here as opposed to an endorsement of the
10	TIB-70 approach in all cases.
11	You know, I think in this case the
12	data supports it, and it is very limited
13	operations, very limited period. I think
14	there are still open items for TIB-70 as
15	regard to the overall approach. I think Paul
16	went over that, but go ahead.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. Although
18	the TIB-70 approach is used here, and Sam can
19	explain this a little more in detail if
20	necessary, but it is coupled with the starting
21	source-term there. They had surface
22	contamination in air-sampled data which gives

Secretary that an SEC Class for Bliss &

1	a starting point. So, we are not using simply
2	a surrogate value out of TBD-6000.
3	Also, then, I think here we are
4	still talking about the 10 to the minus 6,
5	which everybody has accepted for a
6	previously-cleaned-up site. Recognizing,
7	again, that becomes actually, it is not an
8	SEC issue per se. It is a calculational
9	issue, you know.
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: I just wanted to
11	make that point, so that we don't think that
12	we are also buying off on the entire TIB-70
13	approach in all cases.
14	So, that's all I have.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes,
16	ready, let's go ahead.
17	MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
20	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
2	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
4	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
8	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Oh, I didn't check.
L2	Dr. Lockey, are you on the line?
L3	(No response.)
L4	I didn't believe so. I just
L5	wanted to make certain. Okay.
L6	Ms. Munn?
L7	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
L8	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
L9	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
21	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: It is unanimous with
9	one Member absent. I will collect the vote
LO	afterwards. All in favor; the motion passes.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
L2	you.
L3	Thank you, Paul. That was a
L4	helpful presentation on this.
L5	We are scheduled for lunch, and we
L6	will take lunch. Why don't we try to get back
L7	here at 1:30, certainly no more than five
L8	minutes later, because we have a busy
L9	afternoon ahead of us and a long afternoon?
20	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
21	matter went off the record for lunch at 12:11
2.2	a.m. and went back on the record at 1:38 p.m.)

1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	1:38 p.m.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we get
4	started again?
5	I would just remind the people on
6	the phone to please mute your phones. If you
7	don't have a mute button, *6 mutes and *6
8	should also unmute. We appreciate it. It
9	helps a lot for everybody on the line.
10	We are going to start by an update
11	from Brad Clawson from the Fernald Work Group.
12	So, Brad?
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: Thank you.
14	First of all, what I am bringing
15	forward to you is where we are standing at on
16	the Fernald Work Group. This has basically
17	been going on for about four to five years
18	now, and we are getting to a point to where it
19	is going to come to the full Board, I am
20	hoping, at the next meeting.
21	So, I wanted to go over the issues
22	that we are covering right now up front and

1	kind of let you know where we are at. So,
2	with that, I will start with that.
3	Issue 1 is a coworker model for
4	uranium internal exposures. The issue
5	concerns regarding the completeness and
6	adequacy of the uranium bioassay data
7	available for dose reconstruction and
8	supporting the Fernald internal dosimetry
9	coworker model, which is OTIB-78, dated
10	November 6.
11	The issue is resolved except for
12	the matter related to applicability to the
13	coworker model to the Fernald construction
14	workers. NIOSH is to perform an analysis of
15	the construction worker coworker model versus
16	the construction worker bioassay data for
17	OTIB-78 and deliver a report to us.
18	Issue 2 is validation of the
19	HIS-20 database. This is Issue 2A. This
20	completes the validation of the accuracy with
21	which hard-copy dosimetry data was converted
22	into electronic data in the HIS-20 database.

1	NIOSH delivered a complete validation study
2	which resolved all of these issues. So,
3	there's no action items with this at this
4	time.
5	But Issue 2, which is the
6	validation of the HIS-20 database, concerns
7	regarding the integrity of the hard-copy
8	bioassay data, as raised by the petitioner.
9	SC&A has delivered a report describing
10	possible strategies for determining the degree
11	to which data integrity issues could adversely
12	affect the ability to reconstruct internal
13	dose. The Work Group agreed that any such
14	investigation would require considerable time
15	and cost and would likely be inconclusive.
16	One of the biggest issues that we
17	are getting into right now is Issue No. 3,
18	which is the recycled uranium. The issue
19	concerns the default concentrations of Pu-239
20	and Np-238, and other isotopes associated with
21	the recycled uranium at Fernald, may not be
22	bounding for some classes of workers,

1 activities, buildings, and time periods.
2 The issue status is numerous White
3 Papers have been exchanged where NIOSH
4 provides the technical basis in support of the
5 default values and SC&A provides the reasons
6 it believes that the default values may not be
7 bounding for all workers and time periods.
8 At the last Work Group we had an
9 action item for NIOSH to provide a White Paper
10 response to SC&A's second recycled uranium
11 White Paper that focuses on the key findings
that (a) the NIOSH default uranium contaminant
levels may not be bounding for some classes of
workers and (b) the questionable basis for the
existing default value levels. The response
should not simply reframe NIOSH's previous
17 position on the issue. Specifically, the
18 response should focus on:
19 High Pu and neptunium
20 concentrations in some dust collector samples;
21 High plutonium concentrations in
some air particulate samples collected at the

1	site boundaries;
2	The magnesium fluoride, dolomite
3	problem that we have got into;
4	Lack of data and limited health
5	physics controls in the early years;
6	Limitations associated with DOE's
7	report upon which the NIOSH default values are
8	based;
9	And a one-size-fits-all issue.
10	Issue 4, the use of uranium breath
11	data for reconstructing doses due to the
12	inhalation of is it radium? radium and
13	thorium-230.
14	SC&A agrees that radium breath
15	analysis is a scientifically-valid method for
16	reconstructing the intake of radium-226 and
17	thorium-230 when the intake ratios of the two
18	radionuclides are known and the impacted
19	worker population can be identified. However,
20	issues remain regarding identifying the
21	impacted workers and reconstructing the
22	internal doses to thorium-232 when the 232

1	intake is not accompanied by equivalent or
2	known quantities of radium-226.
3	White Papers have been exchanged,
4	and the main issue remaining is identifying
5	and reconstructing internal doses to workers
6	who might have been exposed to thorium-230
7	which may not be accompanied by radium-226.
8	I am missing a little bit of this.
9	The action item is, NIOSH is to
10	provide a response to SC&A's White Paper
11	entitled, "Review of the NIOSH White Paper on
12	Fernald Th-230 and Other Associated
13	Radionuclides - Rev. 7".
14	Issue 5 is review of radon
15	emissions from the K-65 silos and associated
16	exposures. The issue: SC&A believes that,
17	one, the radon release rate from the K-65
18	silos as estimated by NIOSH has been
19	substantially underestimated, and, two, the
20	method used to derive the atmospheric
21	dispersion factors, given the source-term, is
22	scientifically-flawed, but results in an

1	overestimate of the atmospheric dispersion
2	factors at the receptor location.
3	The status of this is, numerous
4	White Papers have been exchanged. Both sides
5	agree to disagree. As a practical matter,
6	NIOSH believes that this issue has little
7	significance with respect to the dose
8	reconstruction for actual claimants, and both
9	parties, NIOSH and SC&A, agree that this is
10	not an SEC issue.
11	Except the action item was, NIOSH
12	will evaluate which cases might be impacted by
13	SC&A's findings regarding the applicability of
14	the atmospheric dispersion model and the
15	veracity of the source-term. NIOSH to
16	consider rescinding its technical guidance
17	regarding the K-65 silos based on what SC&A
18	believes is a flawed source-term and the
19	atmospheric dispersion model and its
20	conclusions regarding the validity of their
21	model based on the Pinney reports.
22	Item 6 is reconstruction of

1	internal exposures from the inhalation of
2	thorium-232. The description: use of
3	breathing zone and general air-sampling data
4	and associated daily weighted exposures for
5	the purpose of reconstructing thorium-232
6	intakes pre-1969. NIOSH has a White Paper,
7	March 11, 2009.
8	The issue: numerous White Papers
9	have been exchanged. SC&A has accepted
10	NIOSH's last White Paper on this issue as
11	being scientifically-sound and
12	claimant-favorable. However, there remain a
13	few technical questions that require
14	attention.
15	NIOSH to respond to SC&A's revised
16	daily weighted report entitled, "Focused
17	Review of Uncertainty and Variability in
18	Historical Time-Weighted Average Exposure
19	Data" this is Davis and Strom, 2008 and
20	its applicability in dose reconstruction under
21	EEOICPA.
22	Issue 6, reconstruction of

1	internal exposures from inhalation of
2	thorium-232, continued.
3	Description of the issue: use of
4	chest counts to reconstruct thorium-232
5	exposure post-1968.
6	The status of the issue: to date,
7	the issue has not been discussed in detail at
8	Work Group meetings, but there has been an
9	exchange of White Papers.
LO	SC&A believes that there are
L1	significant SEC issues that need to be
L2	resolved with respect to this matter. The
L3	Work Group would like NIOSH to provide a
L4	response to SC&A's concerns.
L5	One of the reasons that we are
L6	bringing this before the Board, like I say, I
L7	would like to be able to bring this to the
L8	full Board next meeting, is we basically
L9	haven't moved too much in the last two years.
20	These are what the outlying issues are, and I
21	wanted to bring before the Board to be able to
22	see before our next Work Group meeting if

1	there is any concerns that Board Members have
2	that they would like us to be able to address
3	before our next Work Group meeting.
4	I was going to task SC&A and also
5	NIOSH to be able to send out these papers that
6	I have quoted on here to all the Board
7	Members, so that they can see what our issues
8	are.
9	So, that is the conclusion of my
LO	presentation, if there are any questions.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have any
L2	questions for Brad?
13	(No response.)
L4	I thought this was helpful. I
L5	think what would be important when you bring
L6	this to the Board at the next meeting is that
L7	we have some of the background documents and
L8	assemble those, so we know. They are not
L9	always readily available on the website, at
20	least all of them. So, if you can identify,
21	check the website, and the Work Group can
2.2	identify sort of key documents, especially

1	things that one is sort of, tell us which
2	ones are the key ones. Secondly, if they
3	aren't readily identifiable on the website,
4	then let us know and we will let Ted know so
5	we can get them out to the Board. I think it
6	is helpful.
7	I think that is the most helpful
8	thing. So that, when we come to the next
9	meeting, we are prepared as best we can to at
LO	least discuss the issues and, then, hopefully,
11	reach a resolution on them or at least a path
L2	forward.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: And that is very
L4	true, and this is why I am trying to bring
15	them before us now. What I will try to do is
L6	forward these key ones.
L7	One of the most important ones
L8	that I would like the Board to really look at
L9	is the recycled uranium and the issues that we
20	have on this, especially where we have got
21	and John Stiver did a marvelous job on this.
22	I will have SC&A help me and we will put

1	together these papers. And NIOSH has still
2	got several responses, they're going to be
3	and I will forward those on as the time goes
4	on.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I mean,
6	personally, I don't see any additional issues.
7	I think it is just focusing, I think the
8	priority would be the SEC issues, because we
9	are trying to deal with the SEC. So, if it is
LO	simply a Site Profile issue at this point in
L1	time, that is not going to affect the SEC,
L2	then I think it would have lesser priority.
L3	That doesn't mean we shouldn't be apprised of
L4	it, but I think the first decision I think we
L5	were trying to reach is on the SEC.
L6	MEMBER CLAWSON: And one of the
L7	things that has come up is many of these, if
L8	we can't come to a conclusion, they basically
L9	become an SEC issue. But if we can come to a
20	resolution on them, they become more of a Site
21	Profile.

One of the things I do want to

1	bring forth is that what is interesting about
2	this site, and every site that we deal with
3	has its own unique parts to it, Fernald was
4	run as a heavy metals plants for years. So,
5	they do have urinalysis for uranium. They
6	have, I believe, 230,000 or 250,000 bioassays,
7	but that is it, nothing else to it.
8	And this is part of the issue.
9	You have such good urinalysis bioassay for
10	uranium, but you don't have anything for any
11	of the others. This is what we have been
12	trying to deal with in the Work Group.
13	Are there any other questions?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
15	have comments or questions? Yes, Wanda?
16	MEMBER MUNN: I have a suggestion.
17	It sounds as though there is a significant
18	number of these documents, background
19	documents, that would be helpful to read. If
20	they are not already on the O: drive, it would
21	be very helpful, I think, to accumulate them
22	into a file and just tell us where to find

1	them.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that is
3	what I was asking for. And I should have been
4	more clear. If there are 0: drive-type
5	documents, also, reference those, or if we can
6	put a set in just a folder on the O: drive,
7	keyboard documents or something, because it is
8	very hard on the O: drive to identify, to find
9	documents.
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: I think I have
11	mentioned that several times.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. It's being
13	fixed.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: What I will do is
15	I will have Mark Rolfes put together NIOSH's
16	responses and SC&A, and we will put them in a
17	clean folder where they will be easier to
18	find.
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, and what I would
20	suggest, too, we do is not only put everything

but the kitchen sink in there, it all should

be in there, but let's try to come up with a

21

1	prioritized list that's most useful for the
2	Board Members to get up to snuff because there
3	is probably an overwhelming amount of
4	information.
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: There actually
6	is, and this is what, as the Work Group, this
7	is the key points that we came into on this.
8	This is why I was keying in on them.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, exactly.
LO	If the Board then wants more information on a
L1	subject or one issue becomes more important as
L2	we discuss it, then we can always get more
L3	documents, if needed, or people. But you can
L4	just do the best you can and make it
L5	manageable and so forth. It is difficult,
L6	though. We see that with Linde. We see it
L7	with a lot of these sites. You know, it is a
L8	lot of information.
L9	So, anyway, thanks, Brad.
20	Oh, sorry, Paul.

ZIEMER:

is that I think that all of these

MEMBER

comment

21

22

the

only

Well,

1	findings dealt with issues that were from the
2	SEC petition. So, in one sense, these ones
3	that Brad has enumerated, I think, all have to
4	be resolved as far as SEC is concerned because
5	they are from that SEC document.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right, and the
7	one issue that I want to make sure that people
8	realize is, as any site that we have been at,
9	the petitioner raised a concern about the
10	actual validity of the data that was put onto
11	the HIS-20 database. And we, as a Work Group,
12	we understood that, and we understood and saw
13	documentation of her concern and why, but we
14	didn't have anything that we could really, how
15	we could really validate the corruption of it,
16	or so forth.
17	We wanted to make sure that we
18	addressed it because we felt that her concerns
19	had merit and that we needed to look into how
20	we could do that. And SC&A did spend an awful
21	lot of time trying to develop for us how we
22	could check the database to see if there was

1	anything traudulent or destroyed. We just
2	couldn't come up with anything.
3	So, this was another part to it,
4	and this is why it was brought up on this. We
5	did spend an awful lot of time looking into
6	how we could justify this and look at it, but
7	we didn't come up with anything at the very
8	end that we could really sink our teeth into
9	and say yes or no.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is
11	something we can discuss also. Okay.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks, Brad.
14	We are now going to move on or
15	move back, however you want to term it, to the
16	Linde Site and Linde SEC. I believe that
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: We have the
20	petitioner on the line.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I know. Oh, for
22	

1	MS. BALDRIDGE: Hello. This is
2	Sandy Baldridge for Fernald.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, if you
4	would like to say a few words.
5	MS. BALDRIDGE: Am I being heard?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MS. BALDRIDGE: Okay, I wasn't
8	sure. I was told that I could make a couple
9	of comments about how I felt this has been
LO	handled to this point.
L1	The notation that Brad made
L2	earlier about it being four or five years,
L3	this petition was submitted in December of
L4	2005, which means the discussion period is
L5	entering its sixth year since it was
L6	presented.
L7	I confirmed about the timeliness
L8	issues. The problem, I think, in the delay,
L9	as I perceived it, is, one, NIOSH was trying
20	to fill in a lot of gaps and correcting the
21	Site Profile with some of the data concerning
22	the thorium processes, which maybe diverted

3	And also, in the five years, they
4	have never presented their material, submitted
5	their presentation materials with adequate
6	time for review by the Working Group prior to
7	the meeting, or to the point that I was even
8	given access to the discussion materials.
9	They all needed to be redacted before they
10	could be made available, and I feel that they
11	should have provided the Board and myself a
12	little more courtesy in getting those
13	materials to them and available to me.
14	Another complaint about NIOSH is
15	that my name was posted online as petitioner
16	of this petition, which is a violation of my
17	right to privacy. Now that error was
18	corrected, but I don't know how long that
19	information was available. And it was against
20	my wishes that that information be made
21	available to the public.
22	One of the issues that has been

their attention a little more away from the

1

2

SEC issues.

1	dealt with, even in the evaluation of
2	materials and data presented, is the
3	management at Fernald, their recordkeeping
4	practices and philosophy almost, in some cases
5	and for some periods of time, make it
6	impossible to determine where people were
7	working. Well, if you don't know where a
8	person is working, it makes it difficult to
9	assign them a dose correctly.
10	Let's see. I think those are
11	probably my primary concerns at this time.
12	You know, enough is enough.
13	There is information that was
14	provided to NIOSH over five years ago that has
15	yet to be applied to individual dose
16	reconstruction. They have used the SEC
17	petition as an excuse not to correct the dose
18	reconstructions that were done that were
19	deficient in areas, particularly concerning
20	thorium.
21	I also discovered that there were
22	gaps that they should have been able to

1	accurately fill those gaps. I mean, when they
2	are dosing people based on their future work
3	assignment, and they can't realize that there
4	is only one plant open and one plant
5	operational, do they not realize that is the
6	only place they could have been working?
7	Some of the processes which
8	probably fall under their methodology, I just
9	feel are very illogical and areas of
10	contention in this whole process.
11	I do appreciate all the work that
12	the Working Group and Advisory Board Members
13	have put in. They have been diligent. They
14	have been persistent. SC&A has been as
15	helpful, not only to them, but to explain and
16	answer questions that I've had during the
17	meetings, and I appreciate that.
18	I hope they can proceed in a more
19	timely manner from this point on.
20	Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
22	Now we will move on to the Linde

1	SEC petition. And first, before we do
2	anything, Antoinette indicated she had a
3	couple of more comments.
4	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, thank you, I
5	just wanted to
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me one
7	second. I just want to make sure, also, that,
8	Jim Lockey, are you on the line?
9	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes, I am, Jim.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
11	Go ahead, Antoinette.
12	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you.
13	Yes, I just wanted to make a brief
14	statement about something that Linda Lux had
15	mentioned in her statement regarding the
16	renovation time period.
17	Renovation work at Linde did
18	extend into the early '70s, and many of the
19	workers have stated this in interviews over
20	the years.
21	NIOSH misrepresents itself when
22	they insist that they have specific dates of

1	when the renovation work started and when it
2	ended. They don't have that information.
3	They have very little information about the
4	kind of renovation work that was conducted at
5	Linde and when the renovation work started and
6	when it ended. For NIOSH to insist that it
7	ended definitively in 1959 is just it's
8	simply an inaccurate statement. I wanted to
9	raise that, I wanted to emphasize that to the
10	Board.
11	And also, because workers have
12	indicated that renovation work continued into
13	the 1970s, to me, this is just another example
14	of a pattern that has, unfortunately, occurred
15	with the way NIOSH has evaluated workers'
16	statements over the past few years.
17	Workers' statements have been
18	dismissed, disregarded, and met with extreme
19	skepticism over the years. And I am convinced
20	that this is a very serious problem that I
21	think NIOSH needs to evaluate internally, but
22	also something that the Board really needs to

1	consider in evaluating some of the unequivocal
2	definitive statements that NIOSH insists on
3	making in the revised Evaluation Report.
4	That is all I have. Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
6	Antoinette.
7	Okay. Gen, I believe you have
8	comments?
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: This is in
10	response to some other comments. The first
11	one I have is very short, and it was Brad's
12	comment about there was no bioassay during the
13	residual period.
14	That is not a surprise because in
15	most of the sites during the residual period
16	there's no bioassays. So, that is not really
17	unusual.
18	Then, I think, in response to
19	Mark, I think Dr. Lockey is going to address
20	that, if he is on the line. So, I will put
21	that off just a minute.
22	With regard to Antoinette and the

2	respond to that, the accuracy of the dates.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Which dates are
4	you talking about?
5	MEMBER ROESSLER: I think she is
6	questioning the dates of the renovation.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Renovation,
8	okay. Because we had talked earlier about the
9	tunnels. That is just why I was trying to
10	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes, she was
11	referring to renovation.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I knew that.
13	DR. NETON: Is Chris Crawford on
14	the phone?
15	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, Jim.
16	DR. NETON: I think that Chris is
17	a better person to answer this than I am.
18	MR. CRAWFORD: I believe this is
19	probably maybe better taken up in the Work
20	Group. It was not brought up during the last
21	technical call that we had or teleconference
22	call we had in the Work Group. But,

dates, maybe we have Chris or Jim who could

2	Of the workers' testimony I have
3	seen, as usual for personal witnesses, it is
4	not completely consistent. We have sworn
5	testimony, that is, testimony under oath, that
6	the major period of renovations was between
7	'62 and '68. We have other testimony, in
8	fact, from the same witness, much later,
9	handwritten, saying that, oh, it was '50s,
10	'60s, and '70s.
11	It is very hard to evaluate this
12	because there is only a single incident of
13	renovation that is cited in all the testimony
14	that I have seen from the witnesses. That is
15	the 1966 project to move a machine about 30
16	feet from one place to another in Building 30.
17	It took about six months and involved some
18	jackhammering.
19	So, we have done our best by
20	assigning a period from 1954 to 1961 I
21	mean, sorry, 1969. I think we have been very
22	claimant-friendly.

nonetheless, I will do my best.

1	And, of course, almost all sites
2	are going to have some degree of renovation
3	during very long residual periods, such as the
4	one that we have. I think what we are looking
5	for is, was there an extraordinary amount of
6	it, and did it involve a lot of extraordinary
7	disruptive work such as jackhammering?
8	So, we have to weigh the evidence,
9	in other words, that is presented to us by a
10	witness' statement. And we have done our best
11	to do that.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim Lockey was
13	going to respond to Mark's comments. So, Jim?
14	MEMBER LOCKEY: Not so much to
15	Mark, but to you, Jim, but perhaps more so to
16	Mark. When I went back and looked at these
17	documents again in regard to deciding the
18	higher exposure limit based on the renovation
19	work, the jackhammering, the reason that I did
20	it, and I think SC&A agreed to this, is that
21	this really would represent an upper bound
22	under most all circumstances, because they

1	were assigned that level as if somebody was
2	doing this over a 24-hour day for 15 years,
3	which brings up to your point, Jim, though,
4	that it is very unlikely that anybody was at
5	that upper bound over a 15-year period of
6	time, but it certainly is a claimant-friendly
7	upper bound.
8	Now whether it truly is a
9	plausible upper bound for all the other
10	workers at the plant site, is the issue I
11	think, Jim, that you raised. I am not sure
12	how to address that going forward.
13	But I am confident that, the way
14	NIOSH designed this, it is unlikely that
15	anybody would have a higher exposure based on
16	that upper bound limit.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks for the
18	clarification, Jim.
19	Gen has one more comment. You can
20	have more than one, too, if you want.
21	(Laughter.)
22	MEMBER ROESSLER: Well, mine is in

1	response to Mark's comments. When Mark was
2	talking about being uncertain about stuff that
3	might be up in the rafters and that sort of
4	thing, it brought a visual picture to me. If
5	you look at the material that you were
6	provided for this part of the discussion and
7	look on page 16 in the revised ER, in the
8	middle of there there's a nice paragraph that
9	talks about what they did to clean up.
10	It says, and I will read parts of
11	it, that I think you will see that I don't
12	think we have to be concerned that there was
13	any stuff left in the rafters, and so on.
14	It says, "Shortly after the
15	shutdown of Step 3" and that was in 1949
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you repeat
17	what page you are on, Gen?
18	MEMBER ROESSLER: I am on page 16
19	in the ER.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
21	you.
22	MEMBER ROESSLER: And it is right

1	below the table there. And I won't read it
2	all because you can read it.
3	I think it does say how well they
4	cleaned the place up.
5	It says, "After removal of the
6	bulk of the process equipment, the entire
7	building was vacuum-cleaned and flushed with
8	water. Afterwards, a systematic radiation
9	survey was conducted to identify areas of
LO	contamination. Decontamination was
11	accomplished primarily by removing
L2	contaminated parts of the building", and so
L3	on, "and by abrading surfaces, mostly by
L4	sandblasting", and they used oxygen/acetylene
L5	torches.
L6	"After each area was
L7	decontaminated, it was again cleaned and
L8	flushed, and a final radiation survey was
L9	performed."
20	To me, that takes away any
21	question about how clean the building was.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, you are

1	speaking to the decontamination that occurred
2	before the renovation? Is that correct?
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes. I think
4	what I took was he was sort of saying, could
5	there have been some leftover stuff in the
6	rafters and in the building?
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: I can clear up my
8	comment, too. I wasn't basing it on words. I
9	was basing it on numbers. If I look at the
10	survey data in '78, it is clear that there is
11	still significant levels there. Now the
12	clean-up criteria, obviously, were different
13	in the early '50s than in '78, but it was
14	clear that there was still significant levels
15	left over. So, that was kind of my point.
16	MEMBER ROESSLER: There are
17	numbers for that.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Huh?
19	MEMBER ROESSLER: I mean, they did
20	surveys and there are some
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, there are
22	numbers.

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: There are
3	numbers.
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay. I just
5	wanted to read that part into the record.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But, then, you
8	also had renovation activities like
9	jackhammering going on on surfaces that were
10	at least the building was decontaminated,
11	but there were certainly residuals. So that,
12	then, where material found later on came from
13	could have come also from the renovation
14	period, would not necessarily speak to the
15	what was on decontamination.
16	As I think it has been pointed
17	out, we know so little about this whole period
18	in terms of documentation; it is hard to tell
19	really.
20	But that is helpful, Gen, though,
21	I think.
22	MS RONSIGNORE: Dr Melius could

1	I just make one comment about what Gen just
2	raised?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, just one.
4	Go ahead.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Again,
6	this issue about how dusty the buildings were
7	during the residual radiation period when
8	there was dust on the rafters, the workers
9	have provided countless, countless statements,
10	affidavits, statement after statement after
11	statement, talking about how, when they would
12	have lunch in any of these buildings, the same
13	buildings that they worked in, they ate their
14	lunch in, dust would be falling into their
15	food. Dust would be falling from the rafters
16	into their coffee. Their hard hats would be
17	covered with huge amounts of dust any time
18	they walked through these buildings. This has
19	been documented time and again by the workers
20	in numerous statements.

22 are listening right now to this discussion,

I know a good deal of the workers

1	and I can assure you that they are extremely
2	frustrated when they hear statements
3	suggesting that these buildings were perfectly
4	clean or that there wasn't any dust in the
5	rafters or that they weren't exposed to huge
6	amounts of dust by inhalation and ingestion on
7	a daily basis. They were, and they have
8	testified to this over and over and over
9	again.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
11	you.
12	Well, I have a question. I think
13	it is probably for Chris, but, Jim, maybe the
14	Work Group also.
15	I am just trying to understand the
16	basis for the 16-year renovation period. So,
17	that is one either contract or building permit
18	for a six-month period or something in the
19	middle of that time period, and then
20	statements from some of the workers? Is that
21	what Chris, could you clarify that?
22	Because one of the problems I had, and I read

1	all the transcripts, and so forth, and the
2	reports, it was just hard to there wasn't a
3	lot of discussion of sort of the factual
4	documentation behind that. Now it doesn't
5	mean there wasn't any, but it just never came
6	up in the Work Group with a lot of detail.
7	Chris?
8	MR. CRAWFORD: This is Chris
9	Crawford.
10	Essentially, the entire concept of
11	the renovation period and the length of it is
12	based on workers' testimony, which is to say
13	we don't have documentary evidence during the
14	residual period. They have not made any
15	available to us and their successor company of
16	Linde.
17	So, we did, in fact, take account
18	of the worker testimony and tried to be quite
19	worker- and claimant-friendly in defining some
20	period that we could call the renovation
21	period. It could have been as short as '62 to
22	'68. We elected to make it from the beginning

1	of the period right through to '68.
2	That is about what I can tell you
3	about that.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MR. CRAWFORD: I would urge the
6	Board to read the Heatherton 1950 document
7	that we sent out where it specifically
8	mentions vacuum-cleaning the rafters, for
9	instance.
10	It can be a little confusing to
11	talk about dust in the rafters. Where else is
12	it normally dusty? It is not surprising there
13	would be dust in the rafters at all times
14	during the residual period.
15	The point is, the removable
16	contaminants were, in fact, removed in the
17	'50s by vacuum-cleaning. What was left to
18	contaminate the building was mostly fixed
19	contaminant that would then be covered over by
20	the dust, the dust from subsequent activity.

It is all non-radioactive.

Just a little clarification to Ms.

21

Τ	Bonsignore's comments on that.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
3	Josie has a comment?
4	MEMBER BEACH: Not to belabor
5	this, but on page 17 of the ER report it says
6	from 1962 to 1970, major renovation of
7	Building 30 took place. And they do talk
8	about the former workers indicating that this
9	was a period of almost continuous disruption
LO	within the building activities that could have
11	potentially released and resuspended formerly
L2	inaccessible contamination.
L3	So, underneath those huge machines
L4	that they moved, I believe is what they are
L5	talking about.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
L7	comments?
L8	(No response.)
L9	We have a motion on the table. If
20	there are no further comments or questions or
21	suggestions
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: What exactly is

1	the motion on the table?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The motion is to
3	accept the NIOSH Evaluation Report for the
4	residual period.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: So, it is not
6	radon?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, it is not
8	radon. We double-checked that, and it is to
9	essentially accept the NIOSH conclusion.
10	If there's no further discussion,
11	go ahead, anywhere you want.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. KATZ: I am going to start at
14	one end or the other, with Paul or I'll
15	start with you, then, Andy, since you're
16	smiling.
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: No.
18	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
19	MEMBER BEACH: No.
20	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: No.
22	MR. KATZ: Mr. Field?

1		MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
2		MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
3		MEMBER GIBSON: No.
4		MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
5		MEMBER GRIFFON: No.
6		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
7		MEMBER LEMEN: No.
8		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
9		MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
10		MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
11		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
12		MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
13		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
14		MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
15		MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
16		MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
17		MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
18		MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
19		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I think I
20	might need	to abstain.
21		MR. KATZ: Okay.
22		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Abstain.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
2	MEMBER ROESSLER: I have forgotter
3	the motion, but I think
4	MR. KATZ: The motion is to
5	support
6	MEMBER ROESSLER: I think I ought
7	to vote yes. That was so traumatic.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MR. KATZ: Well, you need to have
LO	the motion clear in your mind.
L1	(Laughter.)
L2	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
L3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
L 4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No.
L5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
L7	MR. KATZ: So, I have seven yeses
L8	and I have one abstention and I have eight
L9	nos, I believe. Yes.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: What is it again?
21	MR. KATZ: I have eight nos, one
22	abstention, and seven yeses, which means the

1	motion fails, I believe.
2	Is that correct, Dr. Ziemer,
3	right, with an abstention?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I believe that is
5	correct, yes. Yes, the motion fails. I
б	believe that is correct.
7	MR. KATZ: Let us make sure.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Does someone
9	have an alternative motion or suggestion for
10	moving forward?
11	MEMBER BEACH: I would like to
12	make a motion that we approve the SEC for
13	Linde.
14	MEMBER LEMEN: I will second that.
15	MR. KATZ: For what period?
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: It is the reverse
17	motion.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I was

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You can do

NEAL R. GROSS

hesitating because I am not sure if I can do

it through the renovation period or for the

whole time period.

19

20

1	either one, but we have just voted, we have
2	just had a vote on the entire period.
3	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So, accept
4	the SEC for the entire period. Thank you.
5	MEMBER LEMEN: And I will still
6	second that.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Any discussion?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any discussion?
10	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
11	Hinnefeld.
12	Just for our benefit, it would be
13	helpful to know there have been a couple of
14	things argued here about what cannot be
15	reconstructed and to know clearly what
16	doses cannot be reconstructed for the period,
17	so that we can then determine what to include
18	in the non-presumptive dose reconstructions.
19	So, it would be helpful for us as part of this
20	motion to understand what is the non-feasible
21	part.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Or the

1	justification for it. That has to be part of
2	the motion.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Right. I
4	mean at some point.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: It doesn't have to
7	be part of the motion.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But we can
9	do that now when it is discussed.
LO	MEMBER LOCKEY: Hello?
l1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim, did you
L2	have a comment? Sorry. Somebody was in the
L3	background.
L4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
L6	MEMBER LOCKEY: Josie, are you
L7	saying that we should go into 2006?
L8	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
L9	MEMBER LOCKEY: And before, I
20	think at the meetings you had said that you
21	thought an earlier date, and after that date
22	most likely they could do dose reconstruction.

1	I take it you're changing your mind?
2	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
3	MEMBER LOCKEY: So, what we are
4	doing is approving this population from 1954
5	to 2006? That is your proposal?
6	MEMBER BEACH: That is correct.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I have a
8	comment. I guess I am not in favor of that.
9	I am in favor of the renovation period. I
LO	think for the residual period after the
L1	renovation period, I think I am comfortable
L2	with what has been proposed, including, I
L3	guess, the main issue that was a problem there
L4	was the radon. I think I am comfortable with
L5	the method that has been approved there. So,
L6	I would have a problem with voting for that
L7	motion. That is just a comment.
L8	MEMBER LEMEN: What is the date of
L9	the renovation? What is the date?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is up through
21	1969. And so, from 1969
22	MEMBER LEMEN: Forward, you are in

1	concurrence? You are saying we should not
2	approve an SEC for that period after '69?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: After '69.
4	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. So, then, can
6	I offer a friendly amendment? Because that
7	was my hesitation upon making the motion.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
9	MEMBER BEACH: But I do want a
10	clarification, Jim. You said the problem was
11	with the radon?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. No, I said
13	the issue
14	MEMBER BEACH: No, it was not with
15	the radon?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The issue that
17	we had discussed and that was earlier
18	problematic was the radon.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Correct.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I actually
21	thought that that had been appropriately
2.2	addressed

1	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: with the
3	latest revision or version of that, that
4	methodology.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Up to '69, not to
7	'78.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Up to the end of
9	'69.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Up to the end of
11	'69.
12	MEMBER BEACH: Then I would offer
13	that as a friendly amendment to my first
14	motion for the SEC from '54 through the end of
15	'69.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, that would
17	be a single motion. Do we have a second to
18	that?
19	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
21	MEMBER LEMEN: So, do you mean we
2.2	are voting on

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we are not
2	voting on anything. We are just having
3	discussions of a motion.
4	MEMBER LEMEN: But when we do
5	vote, just discussing the order, would we vote
6	on the first motion or is the first motion
7	withdrawn from the table?
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: It is not
9	withdrawn; it was defeated.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, no. The
L1	second motion, Josie's motion, she then
L2	modified to cover a shorter
L3	MEMBER LEMEN: Does that mean,
L4	even though I seconded what she did the first
L5	time
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and do you
L7	accept her friendly amendment then?
L8	MEMBER LEMEN: No.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That was my
20	MEMBER LEMEN: No.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
22	MEMBER LEMEN: So, do you need to

Τ	vote on that first, though?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we can
3	either vote on the amendment or we can have
4	somebody else offer an amendment, which I
5	think would be the more proper thing.
6	Paul?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think I can do
8	this without having a vote. I think anyone
9	can request that a motion be split and that we
10	vote on the separate parts. I propose that we
11	vote on the first part. I forget the exact
12	years.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: '54 through the
14	end of '69.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And then
16	vote on the other part.
17	MEMBER LEMEN: That is what I was
18	asking. Thank you, Paul.
19	MR. KATZ: While we are still in
20	comment, the comment phase of this, before we
21	start voting, though, my one concern is about
22	that second piece, then, about the post-'69

1	period, if you are going to vote on that as
2	well as the second part? That is what you are
3	suggesting, right?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Two votes? So, my only
6	concern about that is I think it needs to be
7	clear for the record what the basis would be
8	for that second part, because I am a little
9	concerned about how much discussion and basis
10	there is for the second part versus the first
11	part.
12	So, I mean, someone may just want
13	to reiterate some things if you feel like it
14	has been adequately addressed, but I have a
15	bit of a concern about that.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right now, as the
17	motion stands, since the seconder didn't
18	change, it is a motion for everything. So, if
19	you were in favor of it, the first part, you
20	would vote yes. But if you did not want the
21	SEC to cover the second, you would have to
22	vote no on the second part. And, then, it

1	would require an additional action.
2	MR. KATZ: I guess maybe you
3	didn't understand what I was saying. My
4	concern was not procedural. My concern was
5	that the discussion of the Board today really
6	heavily emphasized the justification related
7	to the first part, but it didn't really go
8	very far in justifying the second part.
9	And for the Secretary's sake,
10	should that vote pass, she needs a very clear
11	basis there. That is my concern.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, I think
13	people that are going to are in support of
14	the second part I think need to clarify why
15	they continue to have concerns about the radon
16	method or any other issue related to that time
17	period.
18	MEMBER MUNN: After 1969.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: After 1969,
20	correct.
21	So, if anybody has concerns if
22	not, it may actually depend on the vote. I

1	mean,	it's	sort	of	а	cart-and-horse	issue.

- 2 MR. KATZ: I think discussion
- 3 would ordinarily come first.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, I
- 5 know. No, I agree with that. I am just
- 6 saying it is a cart-and-horse, though, because
- 7 I can't tell, predict votes.
- 8 So, I guess if anybody has
- 9 continued concerns about the radon method or
- 10 any other issue, I think it is important to
- 11 get it on the table now.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Again, point of
- order, if we split the vote, we are discussing
- only the first part, I think, right now.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You are correct.
- 16 Yes, that is a good point. So, let's do the
- 17 first one, that'll make it --
- 18 Is there any further discussion on
- 19 the first part?
- 20 MEMBER MUNN: Be very clear what
- 21 the first part is.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, the first

1	part is to approve an SEC for the time period
2	from 1954 through the end of 1969.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you. Since
4	that was the second part of the motion
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We are
6	doing a good job of confusing ourselves,
7	probably, with that.
8	So, any further discussion?
9	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean, I can
10	speak to what I was struggling with as I was
11	even struggling with the vote. We started off
12	with an enumerated list of concerns about dose
13	reconstruction. These involve, as they are
14	listed here, lack of bioassay, film badge, air
15	sampling, field monitoring data for the
16	renovation period and the use of surrogate
17	data.
18	I went through those and I felt
19	like I was able to feel satisfied in checking
20	off a number of those concerns. Lack of film
21	badge data, for example, I felt like, well,
22	there is some bounding that could be done.

1	The use of surrogate data, I thought that the
2	discussion about trying to understand how
3	here, I believe here the surrogate data is the
4	information on basement radon levels, you
5	know, I think it is not ideal, but it is
6	workable for this purpose in bounding.
7	What I was left feeling like I
8	wasn't fully confident about was the bounding
9	in this renovation period, not that it
10	couldn't be done, but the question of whether
11	it was truly bounding or not. I think not
12	even that it was, you know, not this issue of
13	plausibility or anything, but kind of we have
14	a limited number of data points and we are
15	trying to draw some curves back into time.
16	And I find it very that is what I was
17	struggling with. Do I really feel like those
18	are truly bounding values or not? To me, it
19	wasn't clear-cut.
20	I mean, in terms of my discussion,
21	and as that relates to the set of outstanding
22	concerns, I felt like almost all of them were

1	off the table except this question there.
2	MEMBER MUNN: So, your concern is
3	with the second part?
4	MEMBER RICHARDSON: No.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: It is with the
7	first part.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is the first
9	part. It is whether the upper bound is really
10	bounding, and then there is a second issue,
11	which is the one I think I emphasize more, so
12	I don't disagree with David. But my issue was
13	whether it was plausible for applying that to
14	the entire work site for this entire time
15	period, given how little documentation, how
16	little we know.
17	Again, we have talked about this
18	before. I don't want to belabor it, but it is
19	how little we know about what went on during
20	this time period. It just makes it difficult
21	to reach conclusions on it. I think that is
22	why. I think if we knew more, we would

1	probably reach more of a consensus on this
2	issue.
3	But we can have different reasons
4	for supporting or not supporting a motion.
5	And I would just add, if a
6	significant number of Board Members feel that
7	additional information, or whatever, would be
8	helpful, I think that is something that could
9	be discussed also. I don't want to try to
10	force a vote.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: We are still on the
12	first part?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We are still on
14	the first part, '54 to '69.
15	Yes?
16	MEMBER FIELD: Could I just ask,
17	just for clarification, just to make sure that
18	I understand this issue, ask if Jim would just
19	mind just stating why NIOSH believes it is
20	bounding? Given all the discussion that we
21	have had
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes, he

1	did before, and I think it is helpful to
2	repeat it. So, go ahead.
3	DR. NETON: Yes, we looked at the
4	various activities that occurred during the
5	D&D period that had some pretty good
6	air-sampling measurements associated with
7	them. In fact, there were breathing zone air
8	samples for a lot of these operations. I
9	forget the number, but there were five or six
10	different operations.
11	And we selected the pneumatic
12	jackhammering measurement as the bounding
13	value because it was the highest, outside of
14	the sandblasting activity, which they had
15	cleaned up already, it was the highest
16	measured value that occurred. Well, after it
17	had been cleaned up, they took a jackhammer
18	and jackhammered previously-clean concrete
19	that was still contaminated, was the residual,
20	the residual contamination. That was the
21	value that was measured.
22	So, that was the highest value

1	that we thought could plausibly be there
2	during the renovation period because there
3	were indications during the renovation period
4	that jackhammering had occurred. And that
5	generated 2.3 MAC air, a MAC being 70 dpm per
6	cubic meter. That puts it somewhere around
7	180, or something like that, dpm per cubic
8	meter. It seemed to be a plausible upper
9	bound for a continuous exposure.
10	The other aspect of this is that
11	it doesn't necessarily mean that all people
12	were jackhammering. We know nothing about the
13	movement of these people through the
14	buildings. There could have been adjacent
15	cubicles, or whatever, and people existing in
16	this cloud at any given period of time.
17	The reason that we kept it at a
18	constant level and not dropped it down like we
19	do with normal TIB-70 is because these
20	jackhammering activities could have occurred
21	at various locations within the building over
22	time and still have resuspended the same

1	amount of material. There was no depletion.
2	So, that is the reason that we
3	believe that it is a bounding estimate.
4	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And for my
5	purposes, can you, have you or is it easy to
6	express that, for example, as an estimate of a
7	lung dose?
8	DR. NETON: That's a good
9	question. We would always pick the most
10	insoluble material, which would be slow
11	solubility clearance. It is not a lot of
12	activity. A hundred and seventy dpm is
13	somewhere less than a milligram of activity
14	per cubic meter. So, it is not this huge
15	cloud that they are generating.
16	Chris, have we done dose
17	reconstructions that you could give us a clue
18	as to what the lung dose is or the dose is
19	from this activity?
20	I suspect it is not small. It is
21	going to be in the rems of range, but
22	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, I could take a

2	anything on that.
3	DR. NETON: They are just example
4	DRs. They are not
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes, I
6	think the only problem, I think the method has
7	changed since that. It goes back. Because I
8	have looked at them, and you have made some
9	modifications to that method also, I think. I
10	don't know how significant they were, but
11	there were some. Maybe you modified them, but
12	
13	DR. NETON: Anytime you are
14	continuously inhaling about 170 dpm per cubic
15	meter, it is going to get you into some
16	significant the lung dose would be the
17	highest, of course, if it was insoluble
18	material. And I just couldn't hazard a guess
19	right now, but it is not trivial.
20	I would suspect that you could get
21	over 50 percent PoC at those levels if you
22	breathed it for an extended period of time.

look at the example DRs and see if we have

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, you have
2	got 16 years.
3	DR. NETON: Yes. Yes. So, I
4	would suspect that there's compensable levels
5	in there.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	Okay. Any other clarifications or
8	
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I'm sorry.
10	I just would follow up with Jim on that. I
11	am looking at that, and I agree with, I think
12	it was Chris on the phone who said to look
13	back at this 1950 Heatherton, or whoever,
14	report.
15	There is a table in there on page
16	26 of the sampling you were talking about.
17	And that was a good clarification because you
18	are telling me that you selected the
19	jackhammering on previously-decontaminated
20	floor, I mean, basically.
21	DR. NETON: Right.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Floors that had

1	been at least grossly decontaminated, right?
2	DR. NETON: Right, and in our
3	opinion, that is the way the facility was
4	turned over to Linde, which was decontaminated
5	through sandblasting and water cleaning, and
6	stuff.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right.
8	And it is interesting to note in this that the
9	sandblasting
10	DR. NETON: It is much higher.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: was like 160
12	MAC
13	DR. NETON: Yes, yes, sure.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: as opposed to
15	like 10
16	DR. NETON: That was before
17	cleaning.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
19	DR. NETON: And we don't know
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: The question that
21	comes up on the renovation issue, which is
22	also my field experience in this, is that if

1	they were actually moving, removing production
2	processes, where we always found the most
3	contamination was in the footprint of these
4	processes.
5	DR. NETON: Yes. Well, if you
6	read
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: I don't know if
8	that is true at Linde, but, you know
9	DR. NETON: If you read, most of
10	the process equipment was taken out of the
11	building prior to cleaning.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Prior to
13	renovations?
14	DR. NETON: Prior to cleaning,
15	during D&D. There was some left, but
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: I thought I heard
17	something about removing equipment during
18	renovations.
19	DR. NETON: No, no.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: I don't know if
21	it was processing
22	DR NETON: I think one piece of

1	equipment was moved during D&D or renovation
2	activities, but if you read that closely, it
3	says prior to, during D&D they removed most of
4	the process equipment or much of it. So, that
5	was done.
6	And, then, also, where they could
7	not clean to their standard specifications
8	that they set up prior to the activity, they
9	actually concreted over the walls up to like 8
10	feet tall around the various areas. I forget
11	what the preset criteria was for removable or
12	fixed contamination remaining, but they
13	actually put a concrete cover over the walls
14	to a certain height.
15	And they actually ripped out
16	certain parts that couldn't be decontaminated.
17	There was a railing and a balcony that they
18	ripped out. So, there was some pretty
19	extensive mechanisms for clean-up that were
20	done.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Thanks.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any

1	additional questions?
2	(No response.)
3	Okay. So, we are voting on part
4	one of the motion, which is to approve the SEC
5	for 1954 through the end of 1969, the
6	renovation period at Linde.
7	And go ahead, Ted.
8	MR. KATZ: Okay, I will reverse
9	the order this time, just for parity or
LO	whatever.
L1	And begin with Dr. Ziemer.
L2	MEMBER ZIEMER: I vote no.
L3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
L4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
L5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
L6	MEMBER ROESSLER: No.
L7	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
L8	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
L9	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
20	MEMBER PRESLEY: No.
21	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
22	MEMBER POSTON: No.

1		MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
2		MEMBER MUNN: No.
3		MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
4		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
6		MEMBER LOCKEY: No.
7		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
8		MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
10		MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
11		MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
12		MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
13		MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
14		MEMBER FIELD: No.
15		MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
16		MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
17		MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
18		MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
19		MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
20		MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
21		MR. KATZ: Nine yeses. That would
22	make seven	nos. And the motion passes.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now we need to
2	consider part two of the motion, which is the
3	time period from the end of the renovation, so
4	beginning in 1970 through the end of the
5	residual period.
6	Do we have any further discussion
7	or comments on that? Yes, Dick?
8	MEMBER LEMEN: I will preface this
9	by saying I am not completely stubborn
10	(laughter) but I am not clarified in my
11	mind that the information on the tunnels after
12	'69 is still not an issue. And I am not sure
13	and I am not convinced that all of the
14	potential exposures in that area are being
15	taken into consideration.
16	I don't think that I was
17	adequately convinced by NIOSH that they were
18	taking into consideration people that might
19	walk through the tunnels or even that the
20	samples taken in the tunnel are representative
21	of the problems that might occur in the
22	tunnels.

1	So, that is my rationale. If I am	
2	wrong, I may change my vote back to agree with	
3	everyone else. But that is why I am still	
4	intending to vote no on this second part.	
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think you were	
6	doing a justification for voting yes.	
7	MEMBER LEMEN: Was I?	
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is to approve	
9	the SEC.	
10	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay.	
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because you have	
12	doubts.	
13	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm sorry.	
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I was going to	
15	clarify again before the vote. It is	
16	confusing.	
17	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes, I would vote	
18	no then. Vote yes, I mean.	
19	(Laughter.)	
20	We word these things so hard	
21	sometimes for us simple people.	
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, we did it	

1	one way. Now we are doing it the other way.
2	MEMBER LEMEN: Because simple
3	people don't understand sometimes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, that
5	is fine. It is confusing.
6	Anybody else want to speak to the
7	second part? And I guess, particularly if you
8	are going to vote yes, it is helpful to have
9	justification on the record, in addition to
10	what Dr. Lemen has provided as a reason for
11	that.
12	Yes, Paul?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is more of a
14	question. My understanding is that, if dose
15	reconstruction is done rather than an SEC, all
16	the individuals would still get assigned some
17	tunnel component, is that correct, because we
18	can't distinguish between those who walked
19	through the tunnels and those who did not?
20	So, doesn't everybody get a tunnel
21	contribution?

DR. NETON: That is correct.

1	MEMBER LEMEN: I would just say,
2	even with what Paul, Dr. Ziemer, just said, it
3	doesn't change my mind because I am not
4	convinced that the sampling done in the
5	tunnels is adequate.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
7	comments?
8	(No response.)
9	If not, the vote would be on the
10	second part of the motion, which is to approve
11	an SEC, approve the petition, approve a new
12	Class, for the time period from 1970 to the
13	end of the residual period. And a vote yes is
14	for the approval; a vote no is to reject that
15	approval.
16	And go ahead wherever you want to
17	start, Ted.
18	MR. KATZ: Yes, I will just
19	flip-flop again to keep things spicy.
20	(Laughter.)
21	Dr. Anderson?
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: No.

1	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
2	MEMBER BEACH: No.
3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
4	MEMBER CLAWSON: No.
5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
6	MEMBER FIELD: Vote no.
7	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
8	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: No.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
12	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
14	MEMBER LOCKEY: No.
15	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
17	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
18	MEMBER MUNN: No.
19	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
20	MEMBER POSTON: No.
21	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
22	MEMBER PRESLEY: No.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
2	MEMBER RICHARDSON: No.
3	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: No.
5	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No.
7	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: No.
9	MR. KATZ: So, the nays have it.
LO	It is 14 to 2. The motion fails.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
L2	you.
L3	I will prepare letters to that
L4	effect.
L5	Yes, Paul?
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Mr. Chairman, do
L7	we actually now perhaps need a motion that we
L8	would approve the NIOSH recommendation for
L9	that period?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is a good
21	point. Yes.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Because, in a

1	sense, we rejected that before.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We rejected it,
3	yes.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Because it was
5	linked in with the other.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, right. You
7	are correct. That is correct.
8	So, we need
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, it is a motion
10	that we recommend that we accept the NIOSH
11	approach for dose reconstruction during the
12	residual period. Well, do I have the correct,
13	1970 and whatever?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Until the end of
15	the residual period.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: A second to that
18	from Mark.
19	Okay. Any further discussion?
20	(No response.)
21	If not, Ted, we're keeping you

busy. Go ahead. No, go ahead.

1	MR. KATZ: Okay. Dr. Ziemer?
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Let's see now, a
3	yes vote
4	(Laughter.)
5	I made the motion. I think I'm
6	going to vote yes.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. KATZ: The motion is to
9	support the NIOSH finding
LO	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm voting yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
L2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
L3	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
L4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
L5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
L6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
L7	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
L8	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
L9	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
20	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
6	MEMBER LEMEN: No.
7	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
10	MEMBER GIBSON: No.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
12	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
16	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: The yeas have it 14 to
20 2	2. The motion passes.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Josie and
)) 	hen Stu

1	MEMBER BEACH: I just wanted just
2	a clarification on SEC-00154. That is the
3	Linde petition from November 1st, '47 through
4	'53. Does that affect that in any way?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
6	MEMBER BEACH: No? Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. Stu?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, Stu Hinnefeld
9	again.
10	In line with my earlier comment,
11	the Class for up through 1969 has not been
12	handled for, as near as I can tell from the
13	discussion, from the particulate internal
14	exposure potential during that period. And
15	so, most of the discussion, the basis seems to
16	me to have been internal exposure. And so,
17	the method proposed for external exposures,
18	then, we would retain for the
19	non-presumptives, if I am correct.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You are correct.
21	The focus on the problems during the
22	renovation period was on internal exposure.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Thank you
2	very much.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I remember that
4	because we had remember, we had the
5	mistitled report last time that confused me.
6	Okay. We have a few minutes
7	before our scheduled break. I guess I want to
8	at least start some discussion on Dow because
9	we are sort of running out of time to fit
10	things in, unfortunately, and we have got
11	another petition to go through as well as
12	that. We can continue this over into the work
13	session.
14	But I guess, at this point, are
15	there people that have any issues in terms of
16	clarification on Dow? I can't remember if it
17	was Bill or Dick; somebody had asked for some
18	more time to look at some information.
19	MEMBER RICHARDSON: That was me.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Have you
21	had an opportunity to do that? Do you have
22	any additional questions based on that, David?

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I have
2	had a chance to look at it. I don't think I
3	have questions right now, no.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Does
5	anybody else have any further questions?
6	(No response.)
7	Do people feel, are they ready to
8	vote today? I'm not going to say the timing
9	because I think everyone is a little tired. I
LO	hesitate
L1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Was there a
L2	motion on the table? Since I wasn't here, was
L3	there a motion offered or not yet?
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I am trying to
L5	remember, actually.
L6	MEMBER LEMEN: I don't think there
L7	was a motion.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. No. I
L9	think David had asked for I think I asked
20	the question, did someone need any additional
21	time before we could take action, and David
2.2	asked for further clarification and time to

1	read one of the reports.
2	So, why don't we do it this way?
3	Why don't we take our break now? We will come
4	back at 3:15 to do Norton. Then, we have a
5	Board work session that follows that. Then,
6	we will try to resolve Dow during that time
7	period.
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
9	matter went off the record at 2:51 p.m. and
10	resumed at 3:19 p.m.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. If
12	everyone will get seated, we will get started.
13	And the first order of business
14	now, we have a Norton Company SEC petition for
15	the residual period. And LaVon will be
16	presenting.
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: Thank you, Dr.
18	Melius.
19	Chris Crawford was supposed to
20	present this. However, Chris has been sick,

as you might know. And so, I am going to

present on his behalf. Hopefully, he is

21

Т	fistening in case I need any technical help.
2	All right. This petition was
3	received on May 17th, 2010. The petitioner
4	proposed a Class of all employees of the
5	Norton Company who worked in any building or
6	area at the Norton Company location on New
7	Bond Street in Worcester, Massachusetts, from
8	1960 through 1972.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's Worcester.
10	(Laughter.)
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: Worcester, okay.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Us Massachusetts
13	natives take
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: You know, this is
15	a southern Ohio boy here. I'm sorry. You are
16	just going to have to live with it.
17	(Laughter.)
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now, if you are
19	in England, I can tell you a funny story about
20	being asked for directions in the Worcester
21	tube station once.
22	(Laughter.)

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: All right. The
2	petition qualified for evaluation on July 1st,
3	2010. Basis was radiation monitoring records
4	are insufficient, or the basis provided by the
5	petitioner was radiation monitoring records
6	were insufficient to adequately estimate doses
7	for workers at the site.
8	Since this is a residual period
9	and we typically discuss that there is usually
10	very little monitoring data during the
11	residual period, we qualified the petition, as
12	well as, we were aware of some D&D activities
13	that occurred early on in the residual period.
14	The covered period for Norton
15	Company was January 1, 1945 through December
16	31st of 1957. The residual period extended
17	past that.
18	Those of you who were on the Board
19	for a while may remember that we added a Class
20	for Norton for that operational period some
21	time ago. That included all AWE employees at
22	the Massachusetts site from January 1, 1945 to

1 December 31st, 1957	December 31st, 19	10/
-----------------------	-------------------	-----

- 2 The Class evaluated by NIOSH was
- 3 all AWE employees who worked in any building
- 4 or area at the facility owned by Norton
- 5 Company during the residual period from
- 6 January 1, 1958 through October 31st of 2009.
- 7 A little background: Norton
- 8 Company, as we have just discussed, is located
- 9 in -- say it again, Dr. Melius.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Worcester.
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Worcester,
- 12 Massachusetts.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Isn't there a
- 14 Wooster, Ohio?
- MR. RUTHERFORD: Worcester. Got
- 16 it. Okay. Hey, how come it's not spelled
- 17 W-O-O-S-T-E-R?
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because they're
- 19 educated.
- 20 (Laughter.)
- 21 MR. RUTHERFORD: All right. The
- 22 company performed MED and AEC contract work

1	with uranium and thorium metal oxides from
2	January 1, 1945 through December 31st of 1957.
3	At that time and past that, Norton also
4	performed commercial work with thorium during
5	the residual period in a separate area with
6	separate equipment.
7	In 1962, AEC equipment, including
8	kilns, furnaces, furniture, and flooring, was
9	dismantled, scrubbed, and placed in barrels.
LO	Surface areas of the building were cleaned,
11	and the residue was placed in barrels.
L2	So, our covered period ended in
L3	1957. This activity actually and I will
L4	discuss this a little further this main
L5	activity occurred in 1962 of dismantling and
L6	D&Ding equipment. Prior to that, there was
L7	some additional work. Again, I will discuss
L8	that.
L9	Norton plant and process
20	descriptions during the residual radiation
21	period:
22	Operations after 1957 shifted to a

_	ceal-down and removal of the AWE materials and
2	clean-up of contamination that was completed
3	by October 10th of 1962.
4	Twenty tons of material were
5	transported to a portion of the landfill
6	located on the Norton Company Site and buried
7	at a 30-foot depth on October 8th through 10th
8	of 1962.
9	The source-term of the buried
10	materials was estimated to be 15 pounds of
11	thorium-232 and 25 pounds of uranium-238.
12	Now those of you who read the
13	Evaluation Report know that, again, there were
14	20 tons of material. It was just that the
15	estimated actual source content was those low
16	volumes.
17	Sources of available information:
18	again, we looked through Site Profiles,
19	Technical Information Bulletins. We did have
20	interviews with three former workers. The
21	petitioner who worked right after the covered
22	period provided some good information on the

1	actual D&D activities that occurred right
2	after the covered period. In fact, the
3	discussion from the petitioner actually helped
4	us look for different information on that D&D
5	work.
6	We looked at existing claimant
7	files, documentation provided by the
8	petitioner, the Site Research Database data
9	captures, and the State of Massachusetts
10	Department of Health.
11	Some of the data capture efforts:
12	let's see. The U.S. Atomic Energy
13	Commission. We also looked at FUSRAP data
14	during the residual period; Oak Ridge National
15	Lab records, DOE OpenNet, the CEDR database,
16	NARA, and we did data captures at various DOE
17	locations.
18	Previous dose reconstructions, and
19	this includes all the dose reconstructions for
20	Norton or all the claims for Norton. There
21	were 64 claims. Claims that meet the Class
22	definition or were an evaluated Class were 56.

1	For the recommendation that we are going to
2	make today, there is roughly 15 claims that
3	would be included in that with presumptive
4	cancers.
5	Dose reconstructions were
6	completed for claims that meet the Class
7	definition, 18. We have no internal or
8	external monitoring data for those.
9	Internal monitoring data
10	pre-October 1962, so this is for the period
11	1957 or 1958 through 1962. We have no
12	reliable bioassay data. We have limited air
13	sample data. We have air sample data in 1958
14	for some operations during that period.
15	We have external monitoring data
16	pre-October 1962, no film badge data or area
17	radiation surveys. We do have some smear
18	samples and contact readings.
19	Air monitoring data, again, there
20	were 28 air monitoring sample results
21	reported for 14 samples collected in July
22	11th, 1957. Fourteen sample results were

1	associated with the thorium processing area.
2	When they say there were 14 samples taken and
3	28 results, they also looked at thoron
4	measurements as well. Thoron levels were
5	derived from this.
6	We have 42 air monitoring results
7	reported for 21 samples collected on May 13th
8	of 1958. Sixteen results were associated with
9	the thorium processing area and six with the
LO	uranium processing area. Thoron levels were
11	derived from these surveys as well.
L2	Two air monitoring samples were
L3	collected on September 9th, 1958 by Liberty
L4	Mutual. One sample was taken in the thorium
L5	processing area, and the other was taken in
L6	the uranium processing area.
L7	Five air monitoring results were
L8	collected in 1962, 1963, and 1964. All five
L9	could be identified as being taken in a
20	thorium area. Liberty Mutual Insurance
21	Company collected those, and there's dates for

22

those samples.

1	Various other air monitoring
2	contamination surveys were done between 1958
3	and 1965 and considered in the feasibility
4	analysis. I think those are laid out fairly
5	well in the Evaluation Report, each of the air
6	monitoring results.
7	Potential radiation exposures
8	during the Class period: we have internal
9	sources of exposure were associated with
10	uranium, thorium and their progeny, may have
11	been inhaled or ingested by workers at Norton.
12	These residual airborne
13	radioactive contaminants may have been present
14	at low levels during the residual period and
15	at raised levels during the decontamination
16	and decommissioning operations in 1962 or any
17	previous clean-up attempts. So, there were
18	some clean-up attempts that occurred prior to
19	1962, roughly, from the '58 to '62 period.
20	External sources of exposure: we
21	had photon and beta exposures from the uranium
22	and thorium source material, as well as

2	the residual period.
3	Neutrons were not a significant
4	source of external exposure at the site.
5	Additional information on internal
6	monitoring data post-October 1962: the
7	information I discussed earlier was pre-1962.
8	This is post-1962.
9	We have no bioassay data for the
10	Class period. This is what I would call a
11	more classic residual period after the D&D
12	operations.
13	We have limited air sample data
14	that are available during the production and
15	residual periods.
16	External monitoring data
17	post-October 1962, again, we have no film
18	badge data or no radiation surveys.
19	As you have seen a number of
20	times, the evaluation process is a two-pronged
21	test. Is it feasible to estimate the level of
22	radiation dose of individual members of the
	NEAL D. CDOSS

surface contamination that was present during

1	Class with sufficient accuracy? And, then, if
2	that answer is no, then is there a reasonable
3	likelihood that such radiation dose may have
4	endangered the health of members of the Class?
5	We found that the available
6	monitoring records, process descriptions, and
7	source-term data are adequate to complete dose
8	reconstruction with sufficient accuracy for
9	the evaluated Class employees after, but not
10	before, October 10th, 1962. So, from the
11	period 1958 up through October 10th, 1962, we
12	felt that dose reconstruction was not
13	feasible.
14	Our reason behind this was mainly
15	the clean-up and D&D activities that occurred
16	during that period. We did not have air
17	monitoring data for those activities, and the
18	removal of the process equipment we felt could
19	have generated higher airborne concentrations
20	than we could bound based on the information
21	available.

This residual period after October

1	10th, 1962: little bioassay data for the
2	residual period. Intakes for uranium and
3	thorium were derived from the long-lived alpha
4	emitters measured in the 1958 survey and
5	depleted according to TIB-70.
6	So, basically, we took the air
7	concentrations in 1958, which would have
8	included, actually, operations and
9	resuspension from any residual material. We
10	used that as our starting point. And, then,
11	we used the depletion rate based on the
12	source-term from TIB-70 to derive our intakes
13	through the years.
14	Again, the intake rates for the
15	post-October 10th, 1962 residual period were
16	adjusted for source-term depletion for future
17	years based on TIB-70. The first year rate
18	applied to 1962 and '63. The third year rate
19	was applied to '64.
20	And you can see the tables here.
21	You see the adjustment factors based on
22	TIB-70, the source-term depletion. On the

1	side we have inhalation rates for 1962 and
2	1963 and ingestion as well, and those break
3	down, again, based on that depletion constant.
4	Since only uranium metal and
5	oxides were handled at Norton Company, radon
6	was not a significant hazard. We do have
7	monitoring data for thoron that exists for
8	1957 and 1958. The latter values were used to
9	bound thoron exposures because the AEC
LO	source-term only decreased after December 31,
11	1957. So, basically, what we used was we used
L2	the same source-term depletion constant for
L3	the thoron as well, recognizing that thoron
L4	would have only been generated from that
L5	residual contaminants of thorium.
L6	Again, here is our table with
L7	TIB-70 with the inhalation values and the
L8	distribution for given years.
L9	There was no external monitoring
20	data for the residual period. We used
21	deposition methods that were employed for the
22	internal contamination based on the 1957

1	survey. A contamination level of 1.83 times
2	10 to the minus 6 dpm per meter squared was
3	calculated. Basically, what they used was
4	they deposited the airborne concentrations on
5	to develop a surface contamination level.
6	The external doses from
7	penetrating photons with energies were derived
8	from that. Exposure rates were adjusted for
9	source-term depletion using the same
10	source-term depletion values for future years
11	for TIB-70.
12	We get the table on that as well.
13	So, if you look at the first year, roughly,
14	26 millirem per year and you see it depletes
15	based on that depletion constant.
16	So, in summary, our feasibility
17	for the period of January 1, 1958 through
18	October 10th of 1962, we felt dose
19	reconstruction is not feasible, internal or
20	external, just based on the amount of
21	knowledge that we have from the source-term.
22	The limited knowledge we have on the

1	source-term, the activities that were
2	conducted during the D&D and the clean-up
3	period from '58 to '62, we felt that we could
4	not estimate dose from that.
5	And for the second period of
6	October 11th, 1962 through December 31st of
7	2009, we found dose reconstruction is feasible
8	using a TIB-70 approach, using existing air
9	concentrations from the end of operations.
10	So, again, dose reconstruction for
11	the period from January 1, '58 through October
12	10th of '62, we found that dose estimates
13	cannot be adequately reconstructed for that
14	period.
15	And that's it.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: Questions?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
19	LaVon.
20	Any questions for LaVon?
21	(No response.)
22	If not, I have a couple of

Τ	questions for chariffication. On page 14 of
2	the report, which looks like new information,
3	we have previously approved an earlier SEC
4	here. And this looks like new information.
5	You report that, it says, for
6	1957, about 25 Norton Company employees worked
7	on the AWE program, and they all worked in one
8	building.
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: That was based on
10	the personal communications from the
11	petitioner. Yes, that is relatively that's
12	new information. We did not have the
13	information of 25 workers, and, again, that is
14	based on an interview from a worker from that
15	period who indicated that it was roughly 25
16	people. And he also indicated it was Building
17	112 that the operations occurred.
18	When we did add the previous
19	Class, we did not have the information about
20	the specific building number or the estimate
21	of employees involved. I don't think it would
22	have changed our recommendation because of the

1	material, if you remember back at that time
2	period, we had actually identified that some
3	material may have been stored onsite at other
4	locations when the materials were received for
5	processing. And plus, we could not establish
6	any access controls or information during that
7	time.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And what about
9	personnel records that would indicate where
LO	people worked in the building for the current
L1	time period?
L2	MR. RUTHERFORD: For the current
L3	time period?
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L5	MR. RUTHERFORD: We have nothing
L6	right now that would indicate that.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Because,
L8	I mean, this is a large facility.
L9	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right. Right, it
20	is.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: As in hundreds
22	of workers. So, I am trying to get that on

1	the record.								
2	Anybody else have questions about								
3	it?								
4	(No response.)								
5	I have one more which, if I can								
6	find quickly, I will ask, but if I can't I								
7	don't think it was that. I think that was it.								
8	Okay.								
9	If there are no further questions,								
10	I will entertain a motion for further we								
11	may have a petitioner. Yes.								
12	Is there a petitioner on the line								
13	for the Norton Company?								
14	MS. RASZEWSKI: Yes, sir.								
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Would you								
16	like to make comments?								
17	MS. RASZEWSKI: Hello.								
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.								
19	MS. RASZEWSKI: Would you like me								
20	to speak?								
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, if you								

would like to. You are not required to.

22

Ιt

1	is	voluntary.	But	it	is	up	to	you.	Ιf	you

- 2 would like to, you are welcome to at this
- 3 point.
- 4 MS. RASZEWSKI: Okay. Thank you
- 5 very much.
- 6 Good afternoon, ladies and
- 7 gentlemen.
- 8 My name is Denise Raszewski. I am
- 9 speaking today on behalf of my husband, Joe
- 10 Raszewski, who died of pancreatic cancer on
- 11 December 27th, 2000.
- 12 My husband worked at the Norton
- 13 Company from 1960 to 1972. I filed my
- 14 petition for the EEOICPA on October 13th,
- 15 2001. It is now February 2011. Ten years
- have passed without a final resolution.
- 17 My husband's job as a licensed
- 18 electrician required that he travel throughout
- 19 all the buildings associated with Norton
- 20 operations because it required further
- 21 maintenance such as changing the fluorescent
- 22 light fixtures and doing machine wiring.

1	It is my full belief that his								
2	cancer was a direct result of exposure to								
3	residual contamination of a hazardous								
4	substance such as thorium dust.								
5	My husband served his country in								
6	the U.S. military and also as a Cold War								
7	veteran.								
8	I respectfully request that you								
9	consider my husband for addition to the Norton								
10	SEC Class, as well as anyone else who may have								
11	become ill or who may have died from one of								
12	the listed cancers.								
13	These employees served their								
14	country without question and deserve to be								
15	acknowledged.								
16	Thank you, ladies and gentlemen,								
17	for your time and generous consideration.								
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.								
19	Any other Board Members have								
20	further yes, Paul?								
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: We obviously can't								
22	deal with individual cases, but she did put on								

1	the record the dates at which your husband
2	worked there. Could you repeat those?
3	MS. RASZEWSKI: My husband worked
4	there from 1960 to 1972.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other
7	questions, comments?
8	(No response.)
9	If not, I would entertain a
LO	motion.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Since my
L2	recommendation and my motion is going to be to
L3	follow the NIOSH recommendation, how do you
L4	want to do this? Do you want to split it into
L5	two, the SEC period being from '58 through
L6	October 10, '62, and the non-SEC period being
L7	all dates thereafter? Or can I incorporate
L8	this in one motion?
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it is
20	preferable to have two motions. It avoids
21	confusion. I am not sure it would be
22	necessary in this case, but I think it would

1	probably be a better way to go. So, why don't
2	you do the one first and then we will deal
3	with that and then go on?
4	MEMBER MUNN: I move that for the
5	Norton facility in Worcester, Massachusetts,
6	an SEC be allowed for the period January 1,
7	1958 through October 10, 1962.
8	MEMBER POSTON: Second.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Second from John
LO	Poston.
11	Any further discussion on that?
L2	(No response.)
L3	Okay, Ted, go ahead.
L4	MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
L5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
L6	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
L7	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
L8	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
L9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
21	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?

1	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm actually
4	going to recuse myself. It is not clear in my
5	conflict letter, but I am going to recuse
6	myself from this. I did some work there, not
7	necessarily dose reconstruction work.
8	MR. KATZ: That's fine.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Abstain I think
10	is
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Abstain.
12	MEMBER MUNN: No, recuse.
13	MR. KATZ: Recuse from action.
14	Dr. Lemen?
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey is absent,
17	but we will collect his vote after.
18	Dr. Melius?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
21	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?

1	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
3	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
7	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
LO	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
L1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
L2	MR. KATZ: So, the motion passes
L3	with 14 in favor, one recusal, and one vote to
L4	collect. That's motion one.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but we may
L6	have another motion.
L7	Mark, you should stay out for the
L8	entire yes.
L9	Wanda, do you have
20	MEMBER MUNN: Dr. Melius, I move
21	
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me one

1	second.
2	Go ahead, Wanda.
3	MEMBER MUNN: I move that for the
4	period October 11, 1962 through December 31,
5	2009, for the Norton facility located in
6	Worcester, Massachusetts, the petition for SEC
7	be denied.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Do I have
9	a second to that?
LO	MEMBER PRESLEY: I will second
L1	that.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, from Bob.
L3	Any further discussion? Josie and
L4	then John.
L5	MEMBER BEACH: I was just
L6	wondering if our contractor, SC&A, had had a
L7	chance to look at this. No?
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't believe
L9	they have ever looked at this site.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Could I ask
21	for one more clarification?
22	CHAIRMAN MELTIS: Sure

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I don't know
2	that a claimant has petitioned for an SEC
3	running through to 2009. There has been a
4	petition through '72. So, how do we
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But NIOSH is
6	allowed to modify the Class definition for the
7	petition in terms of what they consider. So,
8	we are allowed, therefore, to review we are
9	reviewing the NIOSH report. So, we are
10	allowed to review the entire time period.
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: If it helps, Dr.
12	Richardson, the reason why we would extend
13	that, if we find that the basis for qualifying
14	a petition for evaluation the petitioner
15	only petitioned for a certain period, but if
16	that basis is supported beyond that, we would
17	evaluate beyond that until that basis is no
18	longer applicable. So, that is why we
19	extended it all the way through.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I was
21	wondering about the language, I guess.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You know, it is

1	Wanda's motion that may be a little unclear
2	because I believe it referred to the petition,
3	not the date in the Evaluation Reports. I
4	mean, she actually mentioned the dates, but I
5	think it is a little confusing. So, if we can
6	get a friendly amendment, yes.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: The ones in the
8	chart.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
LO	MEMBER MUNN: The amendment is
11	certainly accepted by the mover.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, we would be
L3	voting on the period from October 11th, 1962
L4	through October 31st, 2009, to accept NIOSH's
L5	recommendation in their Evaluation Report that
L6	that time period not be part of the SEC.
L7	MEMBER ZIEMER: The slide said
L8	December 31st, 2009, which is what
L9	MEMBER LEMEN: But the petition
20	says October 31st, 2009.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is there a
22	difference between the presentation and the

1	the	Evaluation	Report,	I	think,	had	а
---	-----	------------	---------	---	--------	-----	---

- different date, was the thing. We just need
- 3 to clarify which is the correct month.
- 4 MEMBER LEMEN: The report says
- 5 October.
- 6 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, October
- 7 10th.
- 8 MR. RUTHERFORD: I think the
- 9 report says October. Apparently, my slides
- 10 were wrong on that.
- 11 MEMBER RICHARDSON: No, I think
- the issue here is the Class evaluated by NIOSH
- 13 I am assuming is January 1, 1958 through
- December 31, 2009, and the second period that
- we are discussing commences October 11th and
- runs through December 31st, 2009.
- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
- 18 MEMBER LEMEN: It runs through
- 19 October 31st, 2009.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, October.
- 21 If you read their report -- the slides are
- 22 wrong -- if you read their report, and I think

1	LaVon indicated that is correct
2	MEMBER LEMEN: It is on page
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: it is October
4	31st, 2009, is the time period they evaluated
5	to.
6	MEMBER LEMEN: It's on page 33 of
7	the report.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is also on
9	the cover page. I hope they match.
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: The table is
11	October 10th.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Well,
13	October 10th is for the approved
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right, and,
15	then, October 11, '62
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: To October 31st
17	
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Well, what is
19	the basis for October 2009?
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: The October 31st,
21	2009 is from the Residual Contamination
22	Report. It was defined as the end of the

1	residual period at that time.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, NIOSH is
3	saying that, from October 11th, 1962 through
4	the end of the residual period, October 31st,
5	they are able to reconstruct doses.
6	MEMBER MUNN: And my motion is so
7	corrected, please.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
9	So, are we ready to Mike, I'm
10	sorry. Mike and John.
11	MEMBER GIBSON: Just for my own
12	clarification, NIOSH's recommendation
13	post-1962 is based on no employee internal or
14	external monitoring data, but simply on
15	limited air samples and some smear samples to
16	do the dose reconstructions?
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: That is correct.
18	That is consistent with what we see with a
19	lot of residual periods. Remember, this is a
20	residual period that included from the '58 to

'62 period was a clean-up period and a D&D

Effectively, after, post-D&D, if we

period.

21

Τ.	would have had a post-bab clean-up survey,
2	there may not have been anything there. We
3	are not sure.
4	But what we provided is an
5	estimate of air concentrations that would
6	start at the beginning of that post-1962
7	period and deplete off based on TIB-70. That
8	will give some internal exposure to those
9	workers.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now, John, I
L1	apologize, I skipped over
L2	MEMBER POSTON: That's okay.
L3	Mike raised a question that I
L4	wanted to raise also. I am very uncomfortable
15	with this. I am all for science and
L6	extrapolation, and so forth. But when you
L7	read slides that say no bioassay data and
L8	limited air sample data, no film badge data,
L9	no area surveys, and then you say, "But we can

reconstruct dose", something is wrong here, at

just can't vote in favor of

least for me.

20

21

1	denying an SEC on such, what I would believe
2	is flimsy evidence.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Would you be
4	suggesting further evaluation or review of the
5	report?
6	MEMBER POSTON: Well, I think I
7	would steal Josie's she can put her sign
8	down.
9	(Laughter.)
LO	Since SC&A hasn't looked at this,
L1	I also feel very uncomfortable about voting on
L2	this at this time. We have no feedback from
L3	our
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. No, that's
L5	what I was Mike?
L6	MEMBER GIBSON: This case seems a
L7	little different to me in that NIOSH is not
L8	saying they haven't found any bioassay data.
L9	It says none exists, period. So, I don't know
20	that having SC&A looking at this any further
21	would do any good.
22	Personally I don't think I could

2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think, if
3	I understand this correctly, and maybe LaVor
4	can clarify, but this is based on an OTIB-70
5	approach, which is under review. I think
6	there are issues related to how that is
7	applied at a site. I certainly think
8	something might be gained from having a more
9	detailed review of what they are doing.
LO	You may be right, Mike or John,
L1	and that may be where we will end up, but at
L2	least have further information at least for a
L3	method that is in use and may be in use in the
L4	future would be helpful.
L5	So, Paul and then LaVon.
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, this is a
L7	question for LaVon.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L9	MEMBER ZIEMER: My understanding
20	would be that this is a cleaned-up area. It
21	is released for general use in the plant. It
2.2	is not a radiological area at that point. So,

support NIOSH's recommendation.

1	there would be no reason to require either
2	external monitoring or bioassay. Am I correct
3	in understanding that?
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: That would be
5	correct for this specific area, yes. There
6	were activities going on on the site off and
7	on
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: That's right.
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: with thorium
10	elsewhere, but in this specific area, that is
11	correct.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And they
13	have had other areas, residual areas, in other
14	facilities where this is the case. You are
15	not going to have any monitoring. So, the
16	issue then is, is there residual activity of
17	significance? And you are assuming there is
18	some, based on the endpoint.
19	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: And, then, the
21	TIB-70 approach of saying, okay, let's assume
22	there is some, even after the clean-up. And,

1	then, you deplete that over time according to
2	TIB-70.
3	MEMBER LEMEN: Right. If you
4	can't accept this approach here, I mean, this
5	is a global issue. I mean, a site issue.
6	This is similar to what Dr. Roessler
7	mentioned. This is a straight TIB-70 approach
8	for doing something. And recognizing the fact
9	that residual contamination periods, as Dr.
LO	Roessler mentioned earlier, by definition, are
11	not going to have much data. So, I just want
L2	to point that out.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Dr.
L4	Poston, you had further or you changed your
L5	mind?
L6	MEMBER POSTON: Well, I was going
L7	to ask the question because I seem to recall
L8	that, when LaVon stood up last time, he said
L9	they have no confirmation that the site was
20	cleaned up.
21	You have no data after the site
22	was cleaned up?

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: We do not have a
2	post-contamination survey, that is what I
3	meant, yes. We do not have a
4	post-contamination, and if we had a
5	post-contamination survey, that would have
6	been one, we could have said, what would
7	have happened if there was a
8	post-contamination survey that said everything
9	was cleaned up? The residual contamination
LO	would indicate that, and there would be no
L1	residual period for that activity, that
L2	covered activity.
L3	However, in this case, we don't
L4	have that information. Therefore, we could
L5	not identify when the residual contamination
L6	would have ended.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes,
L8	Henry?
L9	MEMBER ANDERSON: I didn't maybe
20	go through it carefully enough. But, I mean,
21	how confident are we on what clean-up was done
22	and what might have remained as far as

1	subsequent removal type of activity?
2	I mean, it is kind of like in the
3	last one, equipment might have been there and
4	the kind of floors, you know, and, I mean,
5	1962 is different than 1958.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Sure. In fact,
7	'58-59 we only had small indications, '58,
8	'59, '60, '61, of clean-up activities. It was
9	the '62 period where the major clean-up
10	occurred. That is when the actual equipment
11	was removed, all of the material. They even
12	put together estimates on how much material
13	that was removed out of the area. They
14	identified the number of drums that were sent
15	out of the area, where it was buried. We just
16	do not have a post-contamination survey to
17	support saying there was no activity there.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Any idea why
19	there wasn't? I mean, typically, there would
20	have been. Is it possible one was done and it
21	has now been lost, or what?
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: We have been

1	unable to find that at this time. We
2	interviewed the actual radiation safety
3	officer who actually was part of that
4	activity. He indicated that there was film
5	badge measurements taken; there was air
6	sampling taken during the D&D activities, and
7	there were post-surveys. We have been unable
8	to find any of that information.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And there is an
10	ownership issue
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, there is.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: change of
13	ownership at Norton, which complicates this
14	even further.
15	Is the sense of the Board, then,
16	that you would like to refer this to SC&A for
17	further review?
18	I would just add that, on the
19	residual period time, we have not focused on
20	this in terms of doing reviews before. One
21	reason I wanted it asked for the presentation
22	today, because we have several sites where

1	this was coming up; they are all different.
2	And so, I don't think we have ever
3	really sort of accepted these. We just have
4	not taken an action one way or the other on
5	most of the residual period cycles as a Board.
6	It may have come up in some of the Work
7	Groups, but, again, we have not had lots of
8	discussions. And so, some review by SC&A, I
9	think, would be worthwhile for that.
LO	Dr. Lemen?
11	MEMBER LEMEN: I just question why
L2	we would refer to SC&A if there's no data. I
L3	am not convinced anyone has told me there is
L 4	any data. I am with Dr. Poston and I am with
L5	Mark on that. I mean, what can SC&A do? If
L6	there is no data, there is no data.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There is a small
L8	amount of data and there is a method to deal
L9	with small amounts of data.
20	DR. NETON: Well, in the TIB-70
21	approach, we have air sample data that was
2.2	taken during the operational period, and that

1	is used to bound what could have been there
2	during the residual period, because during the
3	residual period the material had already been
4	taken away. So, that is our starting point.
5	We believe it can be no higher
6	than the air samples that were taken during
7	operations. And that is the starting point
8	for the depletion that we used in TIB-70, and
9	that is what we have done for many, many
10	sites.
11	So, you are almost by definition
12	never going to have bioassay data for AEC
13	operations after the AEC contract is over,
14	because they are gone. So, that is the common
15	feature in AWEs.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And, most
17	likely, most of the contamination is gone, and
18	there may be some residual, but it is usually
19	expected to be small and should be small.
20	So, to have this as an SEC is
21	really
22	MEMBER LEMEN: So. basically. you

Τ	are saying, with what Jim Just said and what
2	you just said, if you do a dose
3	reconstruction, nobody in that period is going
4	to qualify anyhow?
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: You don't know
6	that.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You don't know
8	that.
9	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, basically,
10	you would be pretty sure
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I wouldn't
12	
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: They may overlap.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Could I comment,
16	too? I know the person's work period may
17	overlap the active period plus this. This
18	adds to
19	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I understand
20	that, but if they overlap, they would still be
21	back in the SEC, right?
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, they might

2	MEMBER ZIEMER: They may have a
3	non-SEC cancer. They may have less than 250
4	days in the other in any event, it adds
5	additional dose.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right, and
7	individuals that are in those first few years
8	where we say they are going to get the higher
9	intake values and possible respiratory tract
10	cancers could be compensated from this.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Could I ask,
12	just for a piece of information, you have said
13	there is, and I don't know if it true by
14	definition, but let's say that, typically, in
15	residual periods there is not individual
16	monitoring. But you described that there was
17	some air monitoring data and some samples
18	taken by Liberty Mutual, maybe, and by another
19	group?
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And what would
22	that show? I mean if the report doesn't say,

have a non-SEC cancer.

1	actually, what the results are. It just says
2	that these samples were
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, again,
4	remember, some commercial activities continued
5	on after that. The Liberty Mutual samples
6	that were taken in 1965 were actually from a
7	thorium processing area that was commercial
8	activity in another area. So, they would
9	provide no help whatsoever.
10	MEMBER LEMEN: They would not
11	provide help?
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: No.
13	And I wanted to remind, the
14	thought process, too, on the 58 operational
15	samples that we took, if you think about this,
16	if you are taking general area air samples,
17	and the general area air samples are going to
18	have a contribution from operation, but they
19	are also going to have a contribution from
20	resuspension of materials, which is the same
21	concept for the residual period, is the
22	resuspension of materials. So, it is a clear

	bounding incake to start with from that time
2	period.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brad?
4	MEMBER CLAWSON: You know, I
5	understand what LaVon is saying there, but
6	have we ever, in implementing OTIB-70, have we
7	ever had SC&A look at the implementation of it
8	and how it
9	MEMBER MUNN: Oh my, yes.
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, Dow
11	Chemical, SC&A looked at a TIB-70 approach.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Well,
13	with Linde recently, and so forth. And the
14	Procedures Committee is still somewhat in
15	process. If I recall their recommendations,
16	at least some of the areas of concern that we
17	went over on day one of this meeting yesterday
18	related to how this was applied, at least
19	OTIB-70 was being applied, at sites.
20	There was site-specific data,
21	information that was sort of critical to some
22	of the assumptions that were being used for

1	the methodology for OTIB-70. So, I think sort
2	of further review of it, I think for the most
3	part, as I recall, really of OTIB-70, it
4	really needed to be on a site-by-site basis.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Correct, and we have
6	only two of the I can't remember whether it
7	was 15 or 17 original findings we have only
8	two of them left open, but they are still
9	under discussion. They definitely are site
LO	any information that is applied for TIB-70
L1	will be site-specific information. It is not
L2	an overarching kind of activity.
L3	MEMBER CLAWSON: And I understand
L4	that. My question was, we have been
L5	discussing about having SC&A look at this.
L6	The only thing that SC&A can do, because there
L7	is no data there, is just look at the
L8	implementation of OTIB-70 to this site,
L9	because it is site-specific and this is what I
20	was questioning.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Maybe this is what

1 3	zou kn	ow, Dr.	Lemen	is	right,	there	is	no
-----	--------	---------	-------	----	--------	-------	----	----

- 2 information. I was just wondering if that is
- what we needed to do, is possibly just have
- 4 them look at this to see the implementation of
- 5 this.
- 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
- 7 MEMBER CLAWSON: Like you said, it
- 8 is site-specific.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, I am
- 10 smiling because I believe that is what Josie
- 11 had suggested. To me, personally, it makes
- 12 sense to do that.
- 13 MEMBER CLAWSON: You know,
- 14 periodically, we are going to have to see how
- 15 this is implemented --
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
- 17 MEMBER CLAWSON: -- because, as
- 18 Ms. Munn has said, all this is based on
- 19 site-specific things. But, for me,
- 20 personally, to be able to say, yes, we can
- 21 look at that, I guess occasionally I would
- 22 like to be able to have the contractor look at

Т	chis to make sure it was implemented light.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	So, if that is the sense of the
4	Board, then I think we need either a motion to
5	table Wanda's motion or, alternatively, since
6	we are not going to get back to this
7	immediately because it is going to take SC&A
8	some time, we need to task them, and figure
9	out does a Work Group need to be involved or
10	how we want to approach that.
11	But we need a motion to postpone
12	consideration of Wanda's motion until we have
13	completed that task. So, either approach is
14	fine. If someone wants to make a motion to do
15	that? We do have to deal with Wanda's motion.
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: I make a motion
17	that we table the first motion. Do we want to
18	go onto the next one?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, no, no.
20	MEMBER BEACH: I will second it.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have a
22	second. It is not debatable.

1	All in favor say aye.
2	(Chorus of ayes.)
3	Opposed?
4	Abstain?
5	(No response.)
6	Okay, it passes. Okay.
7	Paul?
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a comment
9	on the follow-up. In this particular case, I
LO	believe the only issue will be determining
L1	whether the right starting point was used in
L2	terms of the values that start. I mean we
L3	have already pretty well agreed, I think, in
L4	the Procedures Group that for a cleaned-up
L5	facility we can use the TIB-70 method. But if
L6	it is site-specific, it is that starting
L7	value.
L8	And it seems to me that the
L9	Procedures Group could look at that pretty
20	quickly within the framework of the OTIB-70
21	reviews anyway. I am kind of looking to John
22	Mauro, if he would agree that, in other words,

1 we could take a look	at that.
2 I don't	want to volunteer for the
3 chore of that Com	mittee, but I am on it
4 myself. But it seen	ns to me that, since we are
5 working pretty close	ely on OTIB-70, it might be
6 efficient just to	say, okay, how does this
7 apply to that partic	cular site, and is that how
8 it should be used?	
9 DR. MAURO	O: I agree. But the only
thing is I think it	was very important in the
11 Linde that there wa	as certain activities that
12 took place during	the residual period that
13 sort of disturbed t	he residual material in a
14 way that made it dif	ficult for you folks to be
15 comfortable with t	he way in which it was
16 applied, even thoug	h it was flat, you know,
17 3.2 MAC flat.	
I would	think the other question
19 so, I would say	there were two things that
we would probably lo	ook at, and probably pretty
21 quickly, is the star	ting point, whether or not

the air sampling during operations seems to

21

1	capture the sense as a good point to start for
2	the residual period.
3	And, second, was there anything
4	going on at the site after, during the
5	residual period, where maybe there was a lot
6	of disturbance, similar to the problems we had
7	with Linde?
8	I think those would be the two
9	tests that we would look at, and that could be
10	done pretty quickly, I presume.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I would just
12	add one clarification to what Paul said.
13	While the Procedures Work Group has looked at
14	the procedure, the full Board has not. And
15	so, I think when we come back from this
16	activity, if it is agreeable to everybody, I
17	think we also need for a presentation and
18	further discussion of the Board on OTIB-70,
19	particularly if we have developed more
20	concerns, or at least, also, to address some
21	of the concerns that were raised here.
22	Because I think at some point we have to be

Τ	satisfied with the basic procedure, if it is
2	going to be applied to many sites, and I
3	believe it will be. So, it will be worth some
4	time to have some further discussion on that
5	procedure at that time. That's all.
6	So, I think we would just, why
7	don't we have a motion to refer the site to
8	the Procedures Subcommittee for evaluation and
9	to report back to the Board?
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: I will second
11	that.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any
13	further discussion?
14	(No response.)
15	All in favor say aye.
16	(Chorus of ayes.)
17	Opposed?
18	I think the ayes have it, a large
19	margin. Okay.
20	MEMBER LEMEN: I just have a quick
21	question.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MEMBER LEMEN: Did we vote on the
2	first part, on what NIOSH recommended? That
3	passed, right?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That passed.
5	That passed. So, they have been added to the
6	SEC Class. It is the second residual period
7	that
8	MEMBER LEMEN: That's fine.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We had the
LO	motion. We tabled that. We have referred it
L1	to the Procedures Work Group. They will come
L2	forward to us. Good.
L3	And we now have Dow.
L4	Ted may have been a little
L5	confused at the end there, but there is a
L6	motion that was tabled which was to accept the
L7	NIOSH Evaluation Report on Dow, which will be
L8	to turn down the petition for the residual
L9	period. That was tabled. So, Board Members
20	had further time to review.
21	So, to reconsider that, we would
22	need to have a motion to take it off the

1	table.	
2	M	EMBER RICHARDSON: I will make a
3	motion.	
4	C	HAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
5	you, David.	
6	Α	second to that?
7	M	EMBER LEMEN: I will second it.
8	C	HAIRMAN MELIUS: From Dick Lemen.
9	M	R. KATZ: We need to get Mark.
10	C	HAIRMAN MELIUS: Get Mark, yes.
11	Here he come	s. Here he comes.
12	S	o, Mark, we have a motion and a
13	second, and	we are about to vote on removing
14	the Dow moti	on from the table.
15	S	o, all in favor of removing from
16	the table?	
17	(Chorus of ayes.)
18	0	pposed?
19	(No response.)
20	0	kay. It carries. So, now we
21	have before	us a motion to accept the NIOSH
22	Evaluation 1	Report on Dow Chemical for the

1	Madison Site for the residual period.
2	Does anybody have any further
3	questions, concerns?
4	The NIOSH recommendation was to
5	deny the Class for that time period.
6	And if there is no further
7	MR. KATZ: Do you want to wait on
8	Brad?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Where is he
10	okay. Let's be fair to him. We have to go
11	collect his vote anyway, so that's it's not
12	let's wait a couple of minutes.
13	(Off-the-record comments.)
14	So, Brad, we are about, I believe,
15	to do a vote on the Dow Chemical to accept the
16	NIOSH recommendation of the Evaluation Report.
17	It is off the table. We are ready to vote.
18	I checked and nobody had further
19	issues or discussion. We wanted to give you
20	the opportunity. If not, we will call the
21	vote.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.

1		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, go ahead,
2	Ted.	
3		MR. KATZ: Okay. Dr. Ziemer?
4		MEMBER ZIEMER: The actual motion
5	is whether	or not to accept the NIOSH report?
6		MR. KATZ: The motion is to accept
7	the NIOSH	report.
8		MEMBER ZIEMER: Which is to deny
9		
10		MR. KATZ: Which is to say that
11	dose recon	struction
12		MEMBER ZIEMER: Couldn't be done
13	during the	residual period. And I vote yes.
14		MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
15		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
16		MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
17		MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
18		MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
19		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
20		MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
21		MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
22		MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?

1	MI	EMBER POSTON: Yes.
2	ME	R. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
3	MI	EMBER MUNN: Yes.
4	ME	R. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
5	CI	HAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
6	ME	R. KATZ: Dr. Lockey's vote I
7	will collect.	
8	Dı	r. Lemen?
9	MI	EMBER LEMEN: No.
10	ME	R. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
11	MI	EMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
12	ME	R. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
13	MI	EMBER GIBSON: Yes.
14	ME	R. KATZ: Dr. Field?
15	MI	EMBER FIELD: Yes.
16	ME	R. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
17	MI	EMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
18	ME	R. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
19	MI	EMBER BEACH: Yes.
20	ME	R. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
21	MI	EMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
22	ME	R. KATZ: So, the motion passes

1	with 14 in favor, 1 no, and 1 vote to collect.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't believe
3	that we have any further Work Group issues. I
4	haven't had time to check my calendar yet.
5	So, I will have to try to do that by tomorrow
6	morning.
7	Are you ready? Okay, go ahead.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Dose
9	Reconstruction Subcommittee update: we have
LO	been continuing along with the reviews on the
L1	dose reconstructions. SC&A at this point is
L2	working on the 14th set of cases. The
L3	Committee is reviewing. We have closed out
L4	the sixth set, the seventh, I believe, we have
L5	also closed out, and the eighth and ninth are
L6	sort of we have gone through them, all the
L7	issues, at least one time. We are still
L8	coming to resolution with the eighth and ninth
L9	set of cases. And that is sort of where we
20	are at with the case reviews.
21	The first 100-case report remains
22	sort of there are some outstanding actions

1	that were established in our November, I
2	believe November Subcommittee meeting. That
3	was for NIOSH to give us an overview at the
4	next so, they should be we have an
5	upcoming meeting March 14th on the schedule,
6	and NIOSH is going to give us an overview of
7	their QA program, their internal QA program
8	for reviewing cases. There might be another
9	action associated with that.
10	But we are sort of waiting on this
11	quality assurance review. If you recall, in
12	the first 100 cases, one thing that the full
13	Board asked the Subcommittee to go back and
14	look at a little further was some of these
15	overarching findings and what implications
16	they had on future dose reconstruction work.
17	So, we are kind of examining these a little
18	further.
19	One, in particular, that we are
20	trying to drill down into is the quality
21	assurance errors because there were several
22	that fell into that category within the first

1 100 cases.	. So, we a	are trying t	o get a sense
of, you k	now, what d	loes that me	ean overall to
3 the dose	reconstruct	ion approach	nes. There is
4 something	broken in t	heir QA sys	tem.
5	To explor	e that a li	ittle further,
6 we sort of	need to kr	now exactly	how they we
7 had a ser	nse of how	NIOSH doe	s it, but we
8 wanted a	more detai	led present	tation on how
9 they do th	at internal	ly.	
LO	And so, t	that is kind	d of where we
ll are at on	those item	s. So, we	are continuing
on the re	gular revie	ews. I am	really hoping
l3 that soor	ı, maybe	in the nex	kt couple of
14 meetings,	we can cl	lose out th	nis first 100
l5 cases repo	ort and bri	ing it back	to the Board
l6 for some o	conclusion c	n that.	
L7	And I th	ink that is	all for the
update on	the Subcomm	nittee.	
19	CHAIRMAN	MELIUS:	Okay. Any
questions	for Mark?		
21	(No respor	nse.)	
22	We had	another	Congressional

Т.	Office that wanted to make comments.
2	Michelle Ortiz, are you on the
3	line?
4	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Yes, I am.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I
6	apologize. We got tied up dealing with some
7	motions there. We remembered, and so you are
8	welcome to make comments now.
9	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Thank you so
10	much.
11	Chairman Melius and Members of the
12	Advisory Board, thank you on behalf of Senator
13	Udall for allowing time on the agenda to share
14	a statement.
15	First, I just want to apologize
16	for the failed attempt to connect this
17	morning. There were clearly some technical
18	problems coupled with miscommunication, and I
19	think it illustrates the challenges that are
20	associated with participating in these
21	meetings via teleconference. I know the
22	Senator is especially sympathetic to

_	petitioners who have no choice but to present
2	their SEC petitions over the telephone.
3	And using that as a segue, I want
4	to first touch on a logistical issue. It is,
5	frankly, the question, which is, is it
6	possible to share with affected petitioners
7	both the Advisory Board meeting agendas and
8	NIOSH Evaluation Reports with more advanced
9	notice?
10	I throw it out there because this
11	is a common refrain that the Congressional
12	offices hear from the petitioners. It is
13	important to get on the record that there may
14	be an opportunity for improvement in terms of
15	allowing petitioners more time to review,
16	digest, and respond to the final Evaluation
17	Reports issued by NIOSH.
18	In addition, Senator Udall's
19	office is aware that there is a strong
20	interest by New Mexico petitioners in
21	attending the Advisory Board meeting in which
22	the LANL and Sandia SEC petitions will be

1	considered. The Senator would like to request
2	that the New Mexico petitioners be notified as
3	soon as possible when a time, date, and
4	location have been identified for the Board to
5	consider the LANL and Sandia SEC petitions.
6	Moreover, it is entirely
7	appropriate that the responsible agencies
8	provide the congressional delegation with
9	advance notice of these meetings as well. So,
10	we put that out there for agency consideration
11	and response.
12	I know that no one needs a
13	reminder, but I am going to share it anyway.
14	These petitioners don't qualify for the
15	government rate, and Uncle Sam does not pay
16	for their travel to these meetings. So, they
17	deserve to be given more advance notice if
18	their petition is on the agenda for Board
19	consideration, so that they can make the
20	necessary travel arrangements to present their
21	case to you in person, if they so choose.
22	So, those are a couple of

1	housekeeping items shared in the spirit of
2	process improvement and in the ultimate hope
3	of leveling the playing field for the SEC
4	petitioners.
5	On the policy side, several
6	individuals have expressed to the Advisory
7	Board a concern related to workers' statements
8	and affidavits, and to what extent NIOSH
9	appears to be incorporating that input into
10	its report that is shared with the Advisory
11	Board. This is not a new concern, and one
12	that Senator Udall believes deserves closer
13	attention and scrutiny.
14	On a separate issue, this morning
15	you heard a statement from Senators Schumer
16	and Gillibrand expressing concern about the
17	180-day rule. And of course, you heard from
18	petitioners for Linde and Fernald about how
19	this problem has directly affected those
20	petitioners.
21	The LANL post-1975 SEC petition
22	has also been affected by the delay. So, it

1	suggests a systemic problem.
2	In a nutshell, there does appear
3	to be a tendency by NIOSH to routinely ignore
4	the 180-day deadline mandated and required by
5	law. As you may recall, Senator Udall shared
6	a statement of concern about the 180-day issue
7	as well as the issue of timeliness during the
8	November Advisory Board meeting in
9	Albuquerque.
10	Since that time, we have learned
11	that the February 2011 Work Group meeting for
12	the LANL post-1975 SEC, that that meeting was
13	cancelled by NIOSH because the agency was not
14	ready.
15	There is a reason that Congress
16	issued the 180-day deadline. It was to
17	prevent this very tendency for the federal
18	government to string along the petition and to
19	do that indefinitely.
20	NIOSH issues its Evaluation
21	Report, but then it keeps redrafting and
22	customizing the report to address any new

1	issues that are raised by the Advisory Board
2	Work Groups. The process is a moving target,
3	and the result is an indefinite delay for the
4	petitioner. That is certainly not what
5	Congress directed when it passed the law.
6	The Senator would like to ask for
7	the Advisory Board's assistance us in closely
8	examining and ideally resolving this lingering
9	problem.
LO	Thank you for your thoughtful
L1	consideration of the issues that have been
L2	raised and for the hard work and countless
L3	hours that each of you devotes to your service
L4	as Members of this important Board.
L5	And that concludes my statement on
L6	behalf of the Senator, Tom Udall.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
L8	you, Michelle. We appreciate the input to
L9	that.
20	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Thank you, Dr.
21	Melius.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

22

Thank you.

2	because I can't remember the exact timing.
3	When does the Board agenda get finalized and
4	made public?
5	MR. KATZ: As soon as we settle
6	what petitions are going to be addressed, we
7	make it public.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, it is at
9	least 30 days, isn't it?
10	MR. KATZ: Yes. Well, let me
11	think about that. I can't say that for a
12	fact, that it is always 30 days because
13	sometimes we have a moving target. I am not
14	sure that it is always 30 days in advance.
15	So, I think we could probably do
16	better on that.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: So, I have heard that
19	concern.
20	I would also note, Michelle, if
21	you are still there, in terms of the SEC
22	petitions being provided to petitioners, those

I do have one question for Ted

1	are provided immediately when they are
2	completed, actually. They are not provided
3	sooner to the Board, except that perhaps, I
4	mean, by a day or two, whatever it might be in
5	terms of some sort of PA clearances. But,
6	essentially, they are provided directly to the
7	petitioners.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. This is
9	LaVon Rutherford.
LO	If we have an email address for
11	the petitioners, we have even emailed them at
L2	the same time we email the Advisory Board the
L3	Petition Evaluation Report.
L4	I also want to add that our goal
L5	is to get the Petition Evaluation Reports out
L6	30 days before the Board meeting. However, I
L7	said, "our goal". Our latest that we will go
L8	is two weeks prior to the Board meeting, and
L9	we have always listened to the petitioners
20	when they have said that they need more time
21	to review the Evaluation Report and taken that
22	into consideration whether we present the

1		~	
1	r. Crocori	()r	ricii
	report	O_{\perp}	1100.

- 2 MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: This is
- 3 Michelle again.
- 4 Certainly, in comparing Harriet
- 5 Ruiz's pre-1975 Los Alamos SEC, the Final
- 6 Evaluation Report, comparing that to what we
- 7 are hearing now, I think I would agree that
- 8 there has been an improvement. We have,
- 9 however, heard reports of receipt of these
- 10 Final Evaluation Reports, that the petitioners
- 11 are getting them with less than 30 days'
- 12 notice.
- So, at the very least, honestly, I
- 14 don't know what the goal is. I don't know
- what the specified sort of target for you all
- is. But anything less than 30 days makes it
- 17 extremely difficult for the petitioner.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think
- 19 that is recognized.
- 20 MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Thank you for
- 21 hearing the concern.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, it is a

1	concern. It also, I think, comes up probably
2	more often, then, with the full Evaluation
3	Reports with supplements and issues they are
4	trying to get resolved in time for a meeting.
5	I think the communication NIOSH
6	just appointed a new SEC sort of outreach
7	person, Josh Kinman, who is at the meeting
8	here with us. And so, I think that will help.
9	There was a period of time when
10	there was sort of interim people there. I
11	think that could have caused some delays in
12	communication. And it will be followed up on.
13	But we appreciate your comments
14	and efforts.
15	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: Thank you very
16	much.
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: As a question,
18	we have sort of SECs that are on the horizon,
19	right? I mean, even before something is
20	firmly set to one meeting or another,
21	scheduled, perhaps they are moving through a
22	process of getting closer to being on the

2	useful to share?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It may be. It
4	is difficult to schedule. The agenda, even
5	for a meeting, Ted and I exchange a
6	preliminary agenda, and you would be amazed at
7	how many changes occur in that. It is why we
8	have some very crowded agendas and some empty
9	time periods.
10	And it is even more difficult to
11	look out a year ahead to schedule a meeting in
12	a city at the right time.
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I didn't mean
14	to schedule it. I meant, would sharing that
15	information be useful as people would have a
16	sense of what is on the horizon for the next
17	I mean, not that it is going to appear at a
18	specific meeting, but where things are moving
19	along.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, no, I
21	mean, LaVon does the update. Then, I think
22	Josh can certainly do further outreach beyond

horizon. Would that sort of information be

1	the updates to let people know that this may
2	be coming, and so forth.
3	So, I think it is something that
4	needs to be worked on, to be addressed. It is
5	certainly important, and so forth.
6	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: And thank you.
7	Just to note, we are obviously interested,
8	Senator Udall is interested in the LANL
9	petition, but we understand that the Sandia
10	report may be coming out soon. So, just any
11	report and/or date
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
13	MS. JACQUEZ-ORTIZ: you know,
14	as to when it is going to be considered, as
15	much advance notice as possible would be
16	greatly, greatly appreciated. So, thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we will do
18	our best. Thank you.
19	We are scheduled now to discuss
20	the Savannah River Site activities. The way
21	the agenda, at least my agenda Phil is
22	looking at me. You've got me worried. We

2	from the Work Group. We will take a short
3	break, and then we will go into a public
4	comment period that will start around 5:30.
5	So, we will do that.
6	So, this is sort of Board time,
7	but it is an update from Tim and then from
8	Mark, and then some Board discussion. Then,
9	we will take a short break and do the public
10	comment period.
11	Tim, go.
12	DR. TAULBEE: Thank you, Dr.
13	Ziemer and Members of the Board.
14	(Laughter.)
15	The goal of my presentation here
16	is to give an update on NIOSH's activities at
17	the Savannah River Site. So, I wanted to
18	start with a little bit of discussion on dose
19	reconstructions for a couple of slides.
20	And the main reason for this is
21	that this is one of the most common questions
22	that I get whenever I do go onto the site or

would have an update from NIOSH, an update

1	during the Work Group. We have actually had
2	some petitioners and public members ask some
3	of these questions about our claims and where
4	we are at with dose reconstruction. So, just
5	a few minutes on this.
6	As of February 1st, we have had
7	3,978 claims submitted to NIOSH for dose
8	reconstruction. We have completed 3,653, and
9	we have 229 active claims. So, right now, we
10	have completed about 95 percent of the dose
11	reconstructions. So, we are really at a
12	steady state. Those 229 is new claims coming
13	in as well as going out to the Department of
14	Labor. And, then, we have got 96 that were
15	returned to the Department of Labor without
16	dose reconstruction for various reasons.
17	So, like I said, we are pretty
18	much at steady state with regard to dose
19	reconstructions. We are completing them
20	within a year of receiving them, actually,
21	much faster than that at this time. And so,
22	that is where we are at.

1	Now the second part of the
2	question that comes to me, especially from
3	members of the public or people out there on
4	the site, is compensation information. What
5	is the percentage of people being compensated
6	there at the site?
7	And so, in order to present this
8	information, I really needed to break it into
9	two components. One was single cancer claims
10	that are filed, and the second is multi-cancer
11	claims, when people have more than one primary
12	cancer.
13	Now this information here is based
14	on the Department of Labor's final decisions.
15	And so you will notice that these numbers are
16	slightly different than what you saw on the
17	previous slide, and that is because the
18	Department of Labor has the final say in the
19	Adjudication Process.
20	So, this is where we have gotten
21	feedback from the Department of Labor about
22	these claims. And to date, the Department of

Т	habor has selle us back information on 5,214 or
2	these claims, and the percent compensated was
3	36.2 percent, which is about the national
4	average.
5	If you look at just the single
6	cancer claims, the 2,222 claims, that percent
7	compensation rate is 30.2 percent. That was a
8	comment that was made yesterday during the
9	public comment period, that Savannah River was
10	below the national average. I don't know what
11	the actual single cancer rate is for the
12	national average, but that is probably where
13	that 30 percent came from. But when you
14	combine it in total, it is 36.2, which is
15	right at the national average.
16	What I want to focus on next is
17	that 2,222 claims and give a little bit of a
18	breakdown of the compensation rate by cancer
19	type, because, again, this is one of the
20	questions that I am asked quite often.
21	And so, I took that 2,222 and
22	ranked them based upon frequency of cancer

1	that we have observed at the Savannah River
2	Site of people filing claims. The most common
3	is lung cancer, as it is for many sites. And
4	the percent compensated from Savannah River
5	for those who filed a single cancer claim of
6	lung cancer is 62 percent.
7	The second most common claim that
8	has been filed for which we have information
9	back from the Department of Labor on is all
10	male genitalia, which includes prostate
11	cancer. And in this case, you can see the
12	compensation rate is drastically different,
13	down at 6 percent, and this is primarily
14	through the use of the IREP model.
15	And, then, going on down the list
16	there, when specifically asked about
17	leukemias, for this particular slide I
18	combined all the leukemias together. There is
19	actually four different types that we break
20	out separately. But there have been 69 claims
21	that have been adjudicated, and the
22	compensation rate is 58 percent. So, again,

1	for the primary cancers, that is where the 30
2	percent number came from.
3	On the back table here we do have
4	a breakout for all of the different cancer
5	types for the Savannah River Site for members
6	of the public and Board Members to review.
7	And in that particular case, what you will see
8	is the leukemias are all broken out. So, they
9	are smaller numbers than the 69 here that I
10	have got listed.
11	One word of caution in using that
12	particular table is to please be careful when
13	the total number of claims are less than, say,
14	50, especially when you are down around four
15	claims or something. To date, a single change
16	from one person being compensated to the other
17	can make a 20 percent change in your percent
18	compensated. So, don't try and draw too many
19	conclusions when you are dealing with small
20	numbers of claims for some of those cancers.
21	So, I just wanted to present that
22	information briefly here at the beginning

1	before I jumped into our update on the Special
2	Exposure Cohort and some of the activities.
3	For the new Board Members who
4	weren't here when I presented in December of
5	2008, let me give you a couple of slides here
6	of background on this particular petition. We
7	received the petition for the Savannah River
8	Site in November of 2007, and the
9	petitioner-proposed Class was construction
10	workers and all other workers in all locations
11	at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina
12	from January 1st, 1950 to present.
13	In March of 2008, the petition
14	qualified for evaluation, but the
15	qualification was for construction and
16	building trades workers only, and this was
17	primarily due to the evidence that was
18	presented in the petition was a report
19	compiled and developed by the Center for the
20	Protection of Worker Rights. Their analysis
21	was comparing construction trades workers to
22	all other workers, and their indication that

1	they presented to us was that the construction
2	trade workers were underrepresented in the
3	HPAREH database that we use for coworker
4	models. And so, that was the basis for
5	qualification.
6	We sent out a Federal Register
7	notice in March of 2008 about this
8	qualification. There were three petitioners,
9	and only one of the petitioners was a
10	construction trades worker. The other two
11	requested an administrative review in April of
12	2008.
13	In June of 2008, the NIOSH
14	administrative review findings were that the
15	petitioners did not provide sufficient
16	information to extend the Class definition
17	beyond SRS employees classified as
18	construction trades workers.
19	So, the Class that was evaluated
20	by NIOSH was all construction trades workers
21	who worked in any area at the Savannah River
22	Site from the period of January 1, 1950

through December 31st, 2007.
In November of 2008, we issued our
Evaluation Report. And, then, in December of
2008, we presented it here to the Advisory
Board on Radiation and Worker Health. And at
that time, we reserved thorium exposures.
And the reason that we reserved
the thorium exposures was due to some
additional research that we needed to do. We
had identified these as a potential issue, and
we just didn't have enough information on it
at that time.
So, since my presentation to you
on December of 2008, we interviewed several
former workers regarding thorium exposures.
And, then, in January of 2009, we did a data
capture down here at Savannah River for
neutron exposures in the 200 area. That was
one of the other issues that we had committed
that we would follow up on, was early neutron
exposures.

February of 2009 is when we really

22

1 got more	into our thorium research. We had
2 evidence	of whole body count information for
3 thorium a	t the Savannah River Site. And so,
4 we were t	rying to find it. We were not able
5 to locate	those records.
6	So, back in March of 2009, we
7 conducted	a separate records search to
8 identify	radiological survey records. This
9 involved	a database search to identify boxes
10 of radiat	ion records and determine where they
11 are from.	And, literally, out at the site we
12 are looki	ng at around 1,000 boxes of radiation
13 survey re	cords and air sample records.
14	We identified some of these boxes.
15 In April	of 2009, we conducted a data capture
16 for thor	ium monitoring information. We
17 collected	air sample data, survey data, and
18 thorium p	roduction records. We completed the
19 data capt	ure in May 2009.
20	In July of 2009, we had also
21 identifie	d some neutron monitoring records
22 through	this effort, and we captured that

2	September of 2009 is when the
3	Advisory Board conducted a tour of the SRS
4	facilities, which included the tank farms, the
5	tritium facilities, the Canyon, the B-line,
6	and the C reactor.
7	And, then, in December of 2009, we
8	had an onsite meeting to discuss tritium
9	exposures with a few worker members.
LO	In January of 2010 was the first
11	SRS Work Group meeting regarding the Special
L2	Exposure Cohort. And, then, in April of 2010,
L3	we issued our Evaluation Report Addendum
L 4	regarding thorium exposures. And, then, in
L5	May 2010, we presented our findings from this
L6	Evaluation Report to the Savannah River Site
L7	Work Group.
L8	And our determination was that
L9	dose reconstruction for thorium canning
20	operations was feasible using uranium bioassay
21	as a surrogate.

I want to emphasize here that we

22

information.

1	focused on canning operations almost
2	exclusively. We knew about some other
3	operations based upon our interviews, but at
4	that time we were focusing on the tons of
5	thorium that were handled in the 300 area.
6	And so, that was what we limited and we felt
7	would be bounding at that time. And I will
8	elaborate more on that here shortly.
9	In June of 2010, our focus shifted
10	a little bit to metal hydride exposures or
11	tritides. And, then, in September of 2010, we
12	conducted some more onsite interviews with
13	multiple workers regarding metal hydride
14	exposures at the Savannah River Site, or
15	tritides.
16	Then, November 10th we had a
17	teleconference for the Savannah River Site
18	Work Group.
19	In December of 2010, we issued a
20	Tritium Coworker Report. This report compared
21	coworker models developed using only
22	construction trades workers to a coworker

1	model developed using all monitored workers.
2	And what we found from this
3	evaluation was that there was no significant
4	difference that was observed between those two
5	models that were developed using the two
6	different datasets.
7	In January 2011, we received the
8	Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health
9	comments, SC&A's comments on the Evaluation
10	Report regarding thorium. And one of the most
11	significant findings there within that report
12	regarded thorium exposures from other areas.
13	As I mentioned, we focused on the 300 area,
14	feeling that that was bounding. SC&A
15	presented some evidence that indicates that we
16	might not have been actually covering all of
17	the thorium exposures.
18	Some of the other areas, the 700
19	area, for example, did a lot of research.
20	While the quantities that they worked with
21	with thorium were much smaller, the potential
22	for exposure could be higher. So, this is

Τ	something that we are currently evaluating.
2	February 2011 was the fourth
3	Savannah River Site Work Group meeting, and we
4	are currently working to resolve those
5	particular SEC comments and issues.
6	Last week we were down here onsite
7	to do a data search review for the thorium
8	operations in the other areas, the 700 and 200
9	areas. And we have identified some records,
10	and we do plan on capturing those within the
11	next couple of weeks down here at the site.
12	With that, I will turn it over to
13	Mark, unless there are other questions here.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do people have
15	specific questions for Tim? Yes, Paul?
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you, Tim,
17	for that presentation.
18	I noticed in the update sheets
19	that we got on deliverables, and so on,
20	probably about a dozen issues that are being
21	dealt with. It wasn't clear to me whether
22	these are SEC issues or are they Site Profile

1	issues, or both?
2	DR. TAULBEE: They are both,
3	actually. Most of them probably deal with SEC
4	issues. I believe there's 24 issues that are
5	still on the table for the Savannah River
6	Site. And at this last Work Group meeting,
7	they were kind of prioritized to elevate the
8	ones that might have the most impact from that
9	standpoint. And I think Mark is going to talk
10	a little bit more about that.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I am going
12	to go into that.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thanks.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
15	else have questions for Tim?
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Just a quick
17	question about the coworker models for
18	tritium.

MEMBER

DR. TAULBEE: Yes, sir.

granted an SEC for the construction workers,

RICHARDSON:

is that right?

19

20

21

22

You

have

1	DR. TAULBEE: No. No, that is
2	what we are evaluating.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Oh.
4	DR. TAULBEE: That hasn't been,
5	no.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay.
7	DR. TAULBEE: And the purpose of
8	that evaluation was there was concern about
9	construction trades workers' exposures being
10	higher than other tritium workers. And when
11	you think about some of the construction
12	trades work, it is more of an upset type of
13	condition, you are breaking into things.
14	But there's kind of two offsetting
15	factors. So, while the intensity of the
16	exposure might be higher, the duration of the
17	exposure is likely to be shorter than a
18	regular operations worker.
19	So, we weren't sure. You know,
20	are construction trades workers over the long
21	run, is their exposure experience different
22	that would result in a higher dose than the

1	regular operations work? So, that is why we
2	did that particular comparison.
3	Please keep in mind that this
4	comparison was just for tritium, and we are
5	currently working on an evaluation for
6	americium, curium, and californium. And,
7	then, depending upon the direction of the Work
8	Group, we plan on doing this same comparison
9	for uranium and plutonium work as well.
10	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And this is a
11	comparison for a given year of things like the
12	mean, median, and upper percentiles of the
13	recorded tritium dose for all SRS operations
14	workers compared to the mean, median, and
15	upper percentiles of all construction workers,
16	is that right?
17	DR. TAULBEE: Correct, sort of.
18	And let me tell you the two things that we
19	compared was geometric mean and geometric
20	standard deviation. So, they are melded
21	together.
22	And if you look at our Evaluation

1	Report, there is a Monte Carlo method of
2	evaluating both of those two parameters, a
3	Monte Carlo permutation test that was
4	conducted comparing them simultaneously. So,
5	we are actually comparing the median as well
6	as the distribution and variance.
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Which, yes,
8	for tritium at SRS in most years is
9	essentially zero. I mean, there are
10	DR. TAULBEE: I wouldn't say zero.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean it is
12	an extremely skewed distribution there.
13	What would the operation workers'
14	tritium doses be? I mean, what would the
15	basis for those records be between 1950 and
16	1979, given that they are not computerized
17	until, except for people who have continued
18	working into 1979 and they enter into the
19	HPAREH system?
20	DR. TAULBEE: Actually, what we
21	did was we took all of the NOCTS claims, using
22	the OTIB-75 methodology. And so, we coded all

Τ	of that data from 1950 for all of the
2	claimants that we have in our files. So, we
3	do have that electronically.
4	MEMBER RICHARDSON: For a subset
5	of people who are claimants within the
6	program?
7	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
8	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, now you
9	have got 3,000 people, some of them terminated
10	before 1979?
11	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: A partition of
13	them are construction workers, and another
14	partition of them are operations workers.
15	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And, then, you
17	just compare it for a given year?
18	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
19	MEMBER RICHARDSON: The median and
20	
21	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
22	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean, I

1	would be not surprised that it is not
2	statistically different.
3	DR. TAULBEE: We have quite a bit
4	of data when you actually look at the total
5	number of people. And I would encourage you
6	to look at our report. I believe it is Report
7	48.
8	I mean, we believe that we have
9	ended up coding somewhere on the order of
10	400,000 bioassays, something like that.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, but, I
12	mean, we know what the number is. You have
13	got a few thousand workers over a few years,
14	and you are comparing annual values. So, it
15	is a product of the number of workers times
16	the number of years, and you want to do an
17	annual comparison. So, now you are down to
18	the number of workers within a year.
19	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: It is not
21	hundreds of thousands. It is hundreds.
22	DR. TAULBEE: No. No, it is

1 hundreds on a per-year basis, yes	3.
-------------------------------------	----

- 2 MEMBER RICHARDSON: And it is a
- 3 highly-skewed distribution where lots of them
- 4 are near zero.
- DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
- 6 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. Thank
- 7 you. I don't want to go any further than
- 8 that.
- 9 DR. TAULBEE: Okay.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks.
- 11 Yes, Bill?
- 12 MEMBER FIELD: I greatly
- 13 appreciated your discussion.
- DR. TAULBEE: Oh, thank you.
- 15 MEMBER FIELD: It was helpful to
- 16 get some background.
- I was just curious, back in the
- 18 '50s and '60s and '70s, how easy is to
- 19 classify people that were construction versus
- other trades within that early period?
- DR. TAULBEE: Well, there are
- 22 several different methods that we have

2	really self-report within NOCTS because that
3	was the easiest that we could get.
4	So, when people reported through
5	the Department of Labor what their occupation
6	was, or during the CATI interview, that was
7	the data that we took. And if they ever
8	mentioned construction trades workers, we
9	included them as a construction trades
10	workers.
11	MEMBER FIELD: So, it was all
12	self-reported information?
13	DR. TAULBEE: That is correct.
14	MEMBER FIELD: What do you do with
15	people that change? Do you have people that
16	are construction for a while and then move
17	over? And how do you deal with that?
18	DR. TAULBEE: That has occurred,
19	but we did not go into that level of detail
20	for this analysis.
21	MEMBER FIELD: Okay. And there is
22	still a minimum time period for the

available to us. The method that we chose was

Т	construction?
2	DR. TAULBEE: I'm sorry?
3	MEMBER FIELD: Is there a minimum
4	time period that they have to work in
5	construction?
6	DR. TAULBEE: No. We just
7	basically looked at the dataset.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Why don't
9	we move on to Mark's presentation?
LO	While Mark is getting ready, for
11	people that just came in, we just had an
L2	update from NIOSH on their review on the SEC
L3	petition for Savannah River. Mark is a Board
L 4	Member, Griffon, and Chair of the Work Group
L5	for the Board on Savannah River. He is going
L6	to present an update on the Board's review of
L7	that.
L8	Then, we are going to take a short
L9	break. Then, we will start the public
20	comment period.
21	If the technology cooperates.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: I am trying to

1	figure out how to get into slideshow mode. I
2	guess up at the top, yes. F5? All right.
3	Thank you.
4	Okay. I will try to brief because
5	some of this overlaps a little bit with what
6	Tim had introduced, but just to give a
7	background of the process from our standpoint
8	from the Work Group and the Board:
9	November 2007, the petition was
10	submitted, qualified in March 2009. And as
11	Tim mentioned, the petition focuses on
12	construction trades only.
13	In September 2008, SC&A started a
14	preliminary review, and that was really, we
15	were sort of in Site Profile review mode, not
16	the petition necessarily. They did that a
17	little later on, as NIOSH's Evaluation Report
18	came out.
19	So, December 2008, NIOSH provided
20	their Evaluation Report, and they did leave a

gap for this thorium question, 1953 through

1960.

21

1	In January 2009, SC&A started to
2	review the Evaluation Report itself, our
3	contractor, SC&A.
4	In April 2010, NIOSH issued this
5	Addendum that addresses the thorium question
6	from 1953 through 1965, actually, instead of
7	1960, as was stated before.
8	Some of the Work Group meetings we
9	have had, from January 2010, May 2010,
10	November 2010, we had a teleconference, and
11	just recently we had a February 3rd meeting in
12	this year.
13	The status of this issue: so, it
14	was mentioned that there were 24 issues that
15	remain. Actually, I think we counted 25. A
16	few of them have been merged because they were
17	very similar issues in our Matrix that we keep
18	track of these things with.
19	And we have 29, and two of those
20	were actually closed. So, that gives 19
21	remaining issues that are open that are still
22	under discussion between NIOSH and SC&A and

Τ	the work Group.
2	Just to give you a sense of where
3	they fall out, 14 of them are really focused
4	on internal dose reconstruction issues, two or
5	neutron issues, and completeness of data are
6	the main focus of the other three remaining
7	issues.
8	The petitioners have also provided
9	some issues of concern. Some of them we
LO	catalogued and are in the process of
11	incorporating them in the Matrix. A lot of
L2	them fall into other categories that already
L3	existed in the Matrix. So, they may not
L4	result in new items necessarily, but they will
L5	be certainly considered as we go through the
L6	process.
L7	So, the main issues, just to go
L8	through what sort of remains on the table:
L9	Thorium doses from 1953 through
20	1971, and SC&A recently reviewed the NIOSE
21	report on this and has concerns about how

NIOSH is proposing to model, to bound the

1	doses for thorium exposures in the 300-M area
2	through 1965.
3	As Tim mentioned, SC&A also in the
4	report identified many, a list of several
5	different areas where thorium work took place
6	in Savannah River other than the 300-M area.
7	And currently, the NIOSH model only focuses on
8	the 300-M area.
9	Some of that was discussed at our
10	last Work Group meeting. NIOSH indicated they
11	had to do more research on this area before
12	they could respond to a lot of the concerns.
13	SC&A is also in the process of
14	reviewing the '65 to '71. So, the overall
15	timeframe is from '53 to '71. It is sort of
16	broken up for various reasons. It is split
17	from '53 to '65, '65 to '71. And SC&A is
18	still reviewing that part of the NIOSH report.
19	One important thing here is that
20	SC&A feels that this issue, at least this
21	issue, the thorium issue, applies to both the
2.2	construction workers and non-construction

1	workers. So, even though the petition is
2	focusing on construction worker concerns, we
3	have agreed on the Work Group that, as it
4	comes up and as it is important, since a lot
5	of the modeling is based on non-construction
6	worker data, if we feel it applies also to
7	non-construction workers or production
8	workers, we will make that point. And SC&A
9	feels that it definitely applies in this
10	circumstance.
11	This issue was established as a
12	priority action for NIOSH. At the end of my
13	short presentation, I will mention where we
14	are prioritizing now.
15	And I guess I just said that SC&A
16	is completing the review of the 1965 to 1971
17	model.
18	Other issues that are still on the
19	table, and I am probably not covering all of
20	them, but I want to hit the main ones that we
21	are still dealing with:
22	NIOSH completed a report on

1	plutonium-210 and other fairly exotic
2	radionuclides. And SC&A is currently
3	reviewing this. So, again, it is another
4	approach to reconstruct dose using a coworker
5	model for this particular radionuclide. SC&A
6	has not yet reviewed NIOSH's approach.
7	Recycled uranium issues, and we
8	certainly have addressed those on the Board at
9	several other sites, that is also in review by
10	SC&A.
11	And then there are several other
12	coworker models. So, basically, the reason
13	for these coworker models is that there isn't
14	necessarily all people weren't necessarily
15	monitored. There is not enough individual
16	data to reconstruct doses for all these
17	nuclides. So, they are looking at it as a
18	coworker model collectively. Do we have
19	enough data to be able to bound doses for
20	workers at the site?
21	And several of probably the most
22	important ones are listed here underlined in

1	my bottom bullet: neptunium, americium,
2	curium, californium, cobalt-60. Some of these
3	overlap.
4	There's a category we have been
5	calling "exotic", which are other than listed,
6	I guess. There are several other nuclides
7	that come up at this site that are pretty rare
8	nuclides, but they were at this site used in
9	some capacity. We don't know NIOSH's approach
LO	for some of those yet or for any of those
L1	yet.
L2	And, then, fission products,
L3	activation products, and tritides. So, the
L4	point here is that we were waiting for a lot
L5	of information as far as coworker models go, a
L6	lot outstanding.
L7	Another issue that is on our
L8	Matrix relates to incidents. At several of
L9	our other sites we have dealt with,
20	oftentimes, we have determined that some of
21	the chronic coworker models that we
22	established actually end up bounding a lot of

1	the incidents. However, we feel that we have
2	to at least look at those and make sure that
3	it is true in the case of Savannah River.
4	The incident database has been an
5	issue for a while in terms of questions on the
6	completeness of it. Are we looking at
7	everything that we think should be in there?
8	And if we find all this incident
9	data, then we want to compare and make sure
10	that the coworker models would actually bound,
11	even in the cases of these incidents where you
12	have higher potential exposures or intakes.
13	One of the I guess this doesn't
14	really fall into an incident, but there was a
15	question on a practice that took place called
16	open pan burning, and there is a question on
17	how NIOSH intends to assign dose based on this
18	particular activity.
19	Another broad item is completeness
20	of bioassay records. We have looked at this
21	to some extent. I actually believe it has
22	mainly been focused on uranium, but, you know,

1	there were some discrepancies that have been
2	found and identified. But, at this point, I
3	am not convinced this is a showstopper. I
4	think we have found reasonable comparisons
5	between logbook entries and database data that
6	NIOSH is using.
7	I don't know that we have actually
8	closed that item, but I think we are getting
9	close to closing that item. So, I don't think
10	completeness is going to be a showstopper or
11	an SEC issue in this case. I am not 100
12	percent sure, but I think we are probably 90
13	percent there.
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Would you go
15	back for a second? What does that mean?
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Which one?
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Seven percent
18	of bioassay records in logbooks were not in
19	the workers' records?
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I think,
21	yes, maybe Arjun can clarify that. I think we
22	were comparing logbooks versus the actual

1	record of the individual, probably had HPAREH
2	printouts or something like that.
3	DR. MAKHIJANI: There were two
4	things we were looking for. NIOSH did some
5	verification of comparing data in the
6	logbooks, bioassay data in the logbooks to
7	what was in the worker's individual records.
8	So, there are two things to compare. Were the
9	data in the logbooks when there was a
10	corresponding entry in the worker's individual
11	record, was it the same number? And the other
12	one, was all the data in the logbooks found in
13	the worker's records, or vice versa?
14	And we found that, in terms of
15	accuracy of transfer, it was very good. I
16	mean, there was some discrepancy but very few,
17	less than 1 percent generally.
18	Six percent of the cases, there
19	were bioassay data in the logbooks that were
20	not in the individual worker dose records.
21	Many of these were less than MDA, but, of
22	course, that matters in dose reconstruction

1	because you use MD over 2 in the dose
2	reconstruction.
3	And it was biased by a lot of
4	there are four workers for which none of their
5	bioassay that were in the logbooks were in the
6	individual records. That doesn't mean
7	individual records were empty. And we did a
8	limited check, you know, four logbooks. So,
9	two from the early '60s and two from the early
10	'70s.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: A few people
12	accounted for a lot of the contribution to
13	that 6 percent. That is what you are
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes. There was
15	one person who actually contributed a lot, and
16	one construction worker. So, it is kind of a
17	strange
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, we found
19	before in the creation of the HPAREH file that
20	there was one magnetic tape that wasn't
21	transferred into HPAREH.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And it could
2	be identified by a number of workers with
3	higher in-term dates over a specific period,
4	and it was a big gap in the electronic file.
5	I had assumed that NIOSH used
6	logbook data, not HPAREH, in doing dose
7	reconstructions, but maybe I am wrong. Maybe
8	that was a faulty assumption.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Tim maybe can
10	address that.
11	DR. TAULBEE: What we primarily
12	use for dose reconstruction is the bioassay
13	cards that we get for a particular individual
14	from the Radiological Records Group there at
15	Savannah River.
16	We actually don't use HPAREH that
17	much. Or, in fact, I don't think we actually
18	use it at all for our dose reconstructions.
19	We go back to the original hard-copy cards.
20	One other possibility here, and I
21	don't know if you checked into this, Arjun,
22	for this particular discrepancy, would be a

1	resample where somebody had a result and they
2	did a resample. And so, they might have only
3	reported whatever their final result or final
4	determination was.
5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, it doesn't
6	sound like this was the case then.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, I don't think
8	that was the case. You know, I didn't do the
9	raw. I only reviewed the report that Bob
10	compiled. So, I didn't get into the raw data
11	myself.
12	But I don't think that the
13	resampling issue was the case, but I will
14	double-check and get back to you about that.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: I mean, I think
16	one thing we did look at was I don't think it
17	was in any way skewed. I don't think we were
18	finding that high values were eliminated
19	intentionally or anything like that. I don't
20	think your
21	DP MAKHIJANI: That is correct

There are two findings in that regard. In the

1	individuals concerned, it could affect their
2	dose reconstruction because you are missing
3	some numbers from the cards. But we found
4	that, in terms of use of non-construction
5	worker data for construction worker, that the
6	omitted data didn't bias the field. So, it
7	was not a biased omission of the data when you
8	compare what was left.
9	When you compare the data omitted,
10	because we know the numbers that were omitted,
11	so when you put it all together, it doesn't
12	bias the results in terms of coworker models.
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: It matters.
14	If there is a gap, I don't know, if there was
15	systematically a problem of there being a gap
16	in a period of years, and they are going to
17	use a coworker model for an estimate of a dose
18	in a year, it really could cause a sample
19	problem.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Yes. No, I
21	don't disagree with that. Okay.

So, other items that we looked at:

1	neutron dose coworker model is still on the
2	table.
3	And, then, I think I already
4	mentioned that the petitioner issues that have
5	been raised throughout the process are being
6	catalogued and incorporated into our Matrix.
7	A lot of them cover questions on external
8	dose, on data completeness, on assertions that
9	people were asked to work in areas without
10	wearing their badge, issues like that. And we
11	are addressing those. A lot of them are being
12	incorporated into other parts of the Matrix.
13	And, finally, the construction
14	worker/non-construction worker issue, I think
15	it comes up for all these coworker models that
16	we are looking at. So far, we have got
17	thorium and, as you can see on the bottom, we
18	have looked at tritium a little bit. I think
19	there is certainly at this point a
20	disagreement with SC&A and NIOSH on the
21	question of whether these are appropriate for
22	construction workers.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	And part of it is looking at this
2	job-type question. I think the current models
3	look at construction workers versus all
4	workers. First of all, the comparison
5	includes construction workers. All workers,
6	construction workers are part of that. So, we
7	are sorting this out on the Work Group level.
8	Actually, in the case of the
9	tritium model, SC&A provided a report
LO	simultaneously with NIOSH's report. So, we
11	have sort of two separate reviews done
L2	different ways, which is difficult to compare.
L3	But we are sort of working through that.
L4	But one question that comes up,
L5	for instance, is that, is it important to
L6	parse out different job types? Pipe-fitters
L7	fall into construction workers, but they seem
L8	to have a very different exposure history than
L9	a lot of the other construction trades.
20	So, that is one sort of reason I
21	put job type up there, that we are at least
2.2	looking at that, examining that.

1	And, then, just two slides on the
2	path forward. As Tim mentioned, we are
3	talking about priorities now. And the reason
4	we want to look at these is, if we can look at
5	certain issues and decide right now that, you
6	know, for instance, thorium is an SEC issue,
7	we can't reconstruct dose, and it covers a
8	certain time period, we may be able to focus
9	in our efforts on other time periods and not
10	spend so much time on, for instance, the early
11	period if we know something is going to fall
12	into an SEC.
13	We are targeting these high-dose
14	nuclides. A lot of them fall into the exotic
15	category, as I mentioned before, but thorium,
16	neptunium, americium, curium, californium, and
17	the fission products and activation products.
18	Now my last slide, this is a
19	personal point. The Work Group hasn't come to
20	this conclusion, but my feeling, based on our
21	discussion at the last Work Group meeting, is
22	that, particularly on the thorium issue, I

1	believe that we should consider, the Work
2	Group should consider establishing a motion
3	for all workers,
4	construction/non-construction, who could have
5	been exposed to the thorium '53 to '65.
6	And it is not only based on the
7	model that NIOSH offered at the last meeting
8	for the 300 area, but it is also based on a
9	list of, I believe, 10 other areas where SC&A
10	had brought up concerns about other thorium
11	exposures. And it is quite clear to me that
12	NIOSH has not yet considered these, and we are
13	going back to the data collection phase on
14	these things.
15	So, I think, basically, it is time
16	for NIOSH to come forward with a model on
17	thorium, and I am considering bringing this up
18	to the Work Group at our next Work Group
19	meeting, probably in early May, to let's,
20	based on the weight of the evidence, make a
21	decision here on thorium. That is my personal
22	opinion, not a Work Group opinion at this

1	point, but I just wanted to close with that.
2	And that is my update.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Do Board
4	Members have any questions for Mark? Brad?
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: Mark, did you
6	know about this February data capture?
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: I just heard
8	about it today.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
10	questions?
11	MEMBER BEACH: I have just a quick
12	one.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Josie.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Can we get a copy
15	of your presentation, Mark?
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: It is in pretty
17	rough form. But, yes, I will forward it to
18	Ted.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ted, yes, will
20	email it around. Good.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okav.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: And there's
2	different fonts on every slide, I believe,
3	because I was editing it today.
4	(Laughter.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we will look
6	forward to further discussion at our May
7	meeting.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All in the same
10	font, though, by that time.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Okay.
13	Okay, we are at a point now, what
14	we will do is take a short break, about 10 or
15	15 minutes. So, at least by 5:25, plan on
16	being back and we will start the public
17	comment period.
18	For people that wish to make
19	public comments, there is a sign-in sheet out
20	at the desk. If you haven't signed in
21	already, please do so. It is just helpful for
22	us to manage the time, and so forth, for

2	after you have signed in, that is okay also,
3	but it is up to you if you wish to do so.
4	So, we will see you back here in
5	about 10 or 15 minutes.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter went off the record at 5:11 p.m. and
8	resumed at 5:25 p.m.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If everyone will
10	get seated, we will get started now.
11	MR. KATZ: Good evening, everybody
12	who has come and everybody who might be on the
13	line.
14	At the head of this public comment
15	session, let me just explain the ground rules
16	about the transcripts. Because, as you may
17	not all know, there is a verbatim transcript
18	made of all the Board meetings, including the
19	public comment sessions.
20	So, the comments you might give
21	tonight will be also transcribed verbatim and
22	available to the public. Everything you say

1 people to do so. If you change your mind

Τ	about yoursell, however private, will be
2	available to the public. So, just keep that
3	in mind.
4	However, whatever you might say
5	about another party, a third party, that
6	information may be redacted to protect their
7	privacy. So, be aware of that as well. It
8	doesn't keep you from saying things about a
9	third party, but we will limit the information
LO	about a third party that is included in the
11	transcript to protect their privacy.
L2	And the full policy, if you want
L3	to read it in its fine details, should be
L4	available on the back table, and it is also
L5	available on the NIOSH website under the
L6	Board's section of the NIOSH website that
L7	deals with this program.
L8	And I think that covers what I
L9	need to say.
20	The only other thing is just to
21	remind folks on the phone, please keep your
22	phones muted until it is time for you to speak

1	and, then, you will have to take your phone
2	off of mute. Take it off with *6, if you
3	don't have a mute button, when you are
4	prepared to give your remarks.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, and we are
6	going to try to start with focusing on the
7	Savannah River Site because that is why we are
8	holding the meeting here. We will come back
9	to other people, so I may skip over people a
10	little bit. We also may have people on the
11	phone who will be speaking later.
12	So, I would remind you that there
13	is at the most a ten-minute limit for your
14	remarks. If you want to submit additional
15	information afterwards, that is fine. You are
16	not required to speak for ten minutes, either.
17	So, whatever you want to say.
18	And the first person I have listed
19	here I believe is from the Savannah River Site
20	is a Perkins Farmer, as best I can tell. It
21	is the second person to sign up, and I may be
22	mispronouncing because we are having trouble

1	reading the name. Okay?
2	Then, the next person down, I
3	don't know where you are from. Tim Lerew, are
4	you from the site?
5	And I would add that you are
6	welcome to speak from there. You are welcome
7	to speak from there. People are also welcome
8	to speak from the microphone here. Either one
9	will be picked up.
10	So, go ahead, Tim.
11	MR. LEREW: Very good. Thank you.
12	My name is Tim Lerew. I am with
13	an association called Cold War Patriots. We
14	are a national association of volunteer
15	members, about 6,000 former nuclear complex
16	workers and uranium miners, pretty much from
17	every state in the Union. It has been about
18	three years since the group was incepted.
19	Speaking of the situation here at
20	Savannah River Site's Special Exposure Cohort
21	Petition, I have had the privilege to attend a
22	few of the other Board meetings around the

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	country. And I believe the Board has probably
2	reviewed and approved close to 50 SECs in
3	different locations throughout the United
4	States.
5	As I heard Mark's and Tim's
6	presentations, and made a few notes prior to
7	those presentations, it almost seems that in
8	the Savannah River Site's case, the premise
9	that we started with in 2007 with the
10	construction workers was a little bit of a
11	flawed premise when it came to trying to come
12	about with a fair SEC decision.
13	The Working Group, to Mark's
14	credit, seems to have addressed some of that
15	to include the non-construction workers,
16	which, of course, is in the interest of
17	everyone who is here, all of the workers that
18	were affected by exposure at Savannah River
19	Site.
20	I think in this particular case,
21	this particular SEC petition, we really need
22	to look to you, the Board Members, for some of

1	the leadership that sometimes the individual
2	petitioners have brought from other locations
3	around the country.
4	A little bit conspicuous by their
5	absence with this particular petition are
6	those individuals with a lot of experience,
7	depth, and technical expertise that they have
8	acquired over several years that they can
9	bring to the petition itself.
10	And in the absence of that, in
11	order to arrive at a fair conclusion, just as
12	NIOSH uses dose reconstruction from an
13	individual job category to try to establish
14	what my dose or another individual's was, it
15	almost suggests itself to me that other sites
16	that you have had the opportunity to work on
17	comparable materials might suggest the need
18	for at least a specific SEC finding at
19	Savannah River Site.
20	And the site that comes to my mind
21	that the Board recently acted upon would be
22	the Hanford Reservation, comparable type of

1	work, comparable type of exposures. And, of
2	course, I understand that the Board, to arrive
3	at a decision, usually needs actionable
4	information, gaps in data that are identified
5	from some of the work from SC&A and NIOSH. A
6	little bit of that seems to be absent in the
7	case of the Savannah River Site petition.
8	I don't think it is absent because
9	it is not there. I think it is absent because
10	we haven't had the level of detail and passion
11	and expertise from the petitioner side to
12	establish those gaps that are likely to exist.
13	I have an opportunity to put
14	together individual claimants and
15	beneficiaries with benefits that they might be
16	entitled to at Savannah River Site as well as
17	around the country. And common sense tells me
18	that we are missing opportunities to serve
19	individuals that did have the exposures back
20	in the '50s and '60s that are likely to
21	require an SEC finding.

You have heard a little bit of it

1	from Mark, kind of an advanced view of the
2	Working Group's finding that in his view from
3	1953 to 1965, due to thorium exposure, an SEC
4	finding is probably something that he would
5	actually support. That is a little unusual,
6	in my view, to sometimes have the folks at
7	SC&A and NIOSH come to some of those
8	conclusions without being pushed by the
9	petitioner itself.
LO	So, I think there is something
11	there when it comes to Savannah River Site. I
12	think these employees and former employees and
13	their families, especially in the period of
L4	the '50s and '60s and maybe extending into the
L5	'70s, depending on findings of fact, are
L6	entitled to an SEC finding. So that those
L7	poor individuals that do have these cancers
L8	don't have the very, very frustrating
L9	experience of waiting on benefits that will
20	never come, relief that won't be provided for
21	their families or their heirs.

I would like to thank the Board

1	for its thoughtful consideration, and I would
2	like to challenge the individual members to
3	look for opportunities in this particular
4	petition where you can lead to an appropriate
5	conclusion and finding of fact.
6	Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
8	The next person I have signed up
9	is a Peggy Widener. Yes?
10	MS. WIDENER: I can actually say
11	what I want to say from back here.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. Because it
13	is recorded, I am sorry, it is better to do it
14	by the microphone. Actually, she can use
15	either one, whatever your preference is.
16	MS. WIDENER: Well, I am going to
17	be short and sweet.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's fine.
19	MS. WIDENER: But I am asking you
20	Board Members to please approve the SEC
21	petition for the Savannah River Plant, or
22	Site. It has changed now to a site.

1	Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
3	you, ma'am.
4	Okay. The next person I have
5	listed is a Selma Uldrick.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Ms. Uldrick spoke
7	to me earlier and said that she was removing
8	her name from the list and would not be
9	speaking.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
11	you.
12	Tom Boland. Welcome, Mr. Boland.
13	MR. BOLAND: Thank you.
14	I am here on behalf my father
15	worked at Savannah River Plant, and I think a
16	good example. He started in 1950 as a
17	construction worker. Then, he moved on and
18	became in operations. And, then, he became a
19	supervisor. So, he spent many years out
20	there, not just doing construction, but other
21	jobs, also being exposed.

they

did

when

But

22

NIOSH

the

1	reconstruction, they had him listed as a
2	supervisor because that is what was on his
3	record. So, I don't think you should narrow
4	this so easily and so quickly that you leave
5	off people because we have some others here
6	who also worked through construction for that
7	whole system. So, I am asking you to consider
8	expanding this to all workers.
9	One thing that interested me was
LO	when the guy got up and said that he had just
11	found a thousand boxes of records. That shows
L2	that the NIOSH's dose reconstruction should be
L3	reconsidered.
L4	(Laughter.)
L5	And, then, somebody else said they
L6	found some more records. There is a flaw that
L7	started way back that needs to be corrected.
L8	And one way to do it is to do the SEC petition
L9	so it covers everybody out there.
20	Then, they narrowed it to the 300
21	area. Then, the other guy gets up and says,
22	well, it was in other areas, too.

1	Now they had my father listed as
2	in the 100 area, but we also have information
3	in there where he worked in the 200 to 700.
4	He was all over that place, and some of these
5	other workers.
6	We have Ms. Sims back here who
7	asked me to speak for her because she has had
8	her leg removed because of cancer. She wasn't
9	a construction worker, but she had to go and
10	check on what construction they did, to count
11	the guys' hours. She was right there where
12	the construction workers were and making sure
13	that they were doing what they were supposed
14	to be doing.
15	So, I think that is another reason
16	that you should expand this. And you have got
17	50 other sites. How many others of those have
18	been narrowed just completely to the
19	construction worker?
20	We are not asking for special
21	consideration, but we would like to be treated
22	like everybody else that worked out there.

1	Then, there was some mention about
2	there was 6 percent who got left out. Well,
3	if you are in that 6 percent, that is 100
4	percent negative to you. So, we are asking
5	don't just throw these 6 percent or the 1
6	percent out the door. Let's give everybody a
7	fair shot at this with the SEC petition.
8	I do have an affidavit that was
9	from [identifying information redacted]. Of
10	course, he is very old now and can't be here.
11	But this is regarding my father who was out
12	there. He was a supervisor, but they had
13	major spills. And as a supervisor, he was
14	required to go in and clean up. He didn't
15	have the choice. Now [identifying information
16	redacted] said, "hey," they said, "do you go
17	in there?" "No, I'm not a supervisor. I'm
18	not going in." But my father had no choice.
19	And a lot of these workers had no choices when
20	there were things that went on there.
21	And there is no information that
22	we could find about this spill, but I know it

1	occurred. This is another way that the SEC
2	can overcome a lot of lost records, and
3	there's a thousand boxes sitting around
4	somewhere for the last seven or eight years,
5	because this dose reconstruction stuff started
6	back in the early 2000s.
7	So, I will present this, and I
8	wrote my name on it.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
10	MR. BOLAND: And there are several
11	other older ladies and gentlemen here from the
12	Savannah River Plant. If you could raise your
13	hand? And some of them didn't want to get up
14	here, but they asked me to speak for them, and
15	that is what we are asking. Just give us a
16	fair shot at it.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
18	MR. BOLAND: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, and
20	thank you for speaking on behalf of the others
21	also.
22	I just would indicate, because

1	this is a complicated program, and even though
2	the SEC petition that is currently under
3	consideration only qualified for construction
4	workers, our purview is the entire site. So,
5	we are going to be looking at that, and there
6	are various ways that those concerns can be
7	addressed.
8	So, the misperception shouldn't be
9	that we only are focusing on construction
10	workers. We are sort of limited in terms of
11	the SEC petition at this time, but we are
12	looking at those other issues and we will
13	continue to look at those other issues as we
14	go forward.
15	And we also recognize what you
16	pointed out, that people had lots of different
17	jobs and different duties there. It doesn't
18	always match up with what the name was or the
19	name was at the time they left the site, and
20	so forth.
21	So, again, I thank you for your
22	input.

1	The next person I have listed is a
2	Bob Esposito. Is Bob here?
3	(No response.)
4	Okay.
5	MR. BOLAND: He was one that asked
6	me to speak for him.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, fine.
8	Thank you. Okay. Then, I have a Wayne Knox.
9	MR. KNOX: Yes. Thank you. I am
LO	back again.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L2	MR. KNOX: I am one of the
L3	dirty-hands operational health physicists, the
L4	kind of guy that has to make it work no matter
15	what. Make it work in spite of all of the
L6	problems we have in terms of equipment
L7	resources, personnel resources, money, you
L8	name it, we have to make it work. And we made
L9	it work by minimizing the exposure to workers
20	as much as possible.
21	I am here to talk about some of
22	the specific problems that I have as an

1	advocate trying to help people obtain fair
2	medical treatment and compensation for their
3	exposures. So, I am just going to talk about
4	some specifics, but I could say the same thing
5	for a number of sites throughout the country.
6	As I said, I am an exposed worker.
7	At one of the previous Board meetings, I
8	provided videotapes, actual analysis, actual
9	data that show where 40 people down here at
10	Savannah River were exposed to unmonitored
11	plutonium and tritium. I gave this to the
12	previous Board. It was passed along to NIOSH
13	and it went into a dead file. Nothing
14	happened.
15	I would recommend that we look at
16	that again where you can see what really
17	happens. The video shows what happens to
18	people in a working environment.
19	As I go about the country looking
20	at various sites and reading various Site
21	Profiles, I see one major problem is that they
22	all needed to be updated. They need to

1	reflect the reality.
2	Most of the reality is going to
3	come from those workers that are there. And I
4	have held a number of meetings with workers
5	and derived a lot of excellent information
6	from them. So, to paint the picture, I would
7	strongly encourage the Board to go to the
8	workers and get the information from them.
9	And I will give you one quick case
LO	of the Kansas City plant. The Kansas City
L1	plant is supposed to be a non-nuclear plant,
L2	but it has 10,000-pound lots, they process
L3	10,000-pound lots of depleted uranium.
L4	It had hundreds of
L5	X-ray-generating machines. It had PuBe
L6	sources, plutonium-beryllium sources, that
L7	produced neutron exposures.
L8	But in talking to the workers, the
L9	facility was not designed for radiological
20	work or even chemical work. You look at the
21	stacks. You have very short stacks. Workers

say the walls come in, but only go up so far.

1	And you have a huge facility there that on
2	one side you will find the non-nuclear work;
3	on the other side, you will have GSA people
4	and the clean side. But you have a common
5	ventilation system. You have short stacks.
6	So, the contaminated air goes out
7	of the short stacks on the roof, goes right
8	back into the ventilation system.
9	I have listed a number of problems
10	associated with this facility, including
11	having a contamination event that lasted for
12	15 years and went undetected. It went
13	undetected because they had no health
14	physicists assigned to the staff. They didn't
15	have the instrumentation. They didn't tell
16	the people what they were working with because
17	of secrecy, and it was a, quote/unquote,
18	"non-nuclear site".
19	They had one cesium source there
20	that was 280 curies. How did they handle all
21	of that? Not too well.
22	Again, you take a look at the

1	problems. And all of this, again, is derived
2	from Evaluation Reports. DOE came in and
3	evaluated them and identified this. So, this
4	is what Wayne Knox is saying.
5	And I would suggest that a lot of
6	information concerning the sites can be
7	derived from the Evaluation Reports. But if
8	you look at the reports, contamination had
9	gotten into people's homes. It was in the
10	ventilation system. They had cases of
11	reported bioassay, that is, uptakes of
12	radioactive material within the population,
13	within the workers. However, they found that
14	later on they were all false positive events.
15	I have another case here of a
16	fireman, one of our heroes, who has a whole
17	list of zeroes on his dosimetry records. He
18	has six separate cancers. How many people do
19	you know with six separate cancers?
20	But he waded in contaminated
21	water, getting people out of cars. He
22	backburned the contaminated brush on the wall,

1	on the waste sites. He went into all of the
2	reactor facilities, into high radiation zones.
3	He even reported seeing the blue light on the
4	reactor when they went there to retrieve the
5	dead animals that had been killed by the
6	radiation, the blue light, Cherenkov
7	radiation, very high levels of radiation.
8	But yet he still if you look at
9	what they assigned him, they assigned him a
10	radiation dose that was less than less than
11	a person standing on the outside of the
12	facility in a very narrow band of full-time
13	energy, no neutron. And keep in mind, they
14	had to fight a forest fire with the airplane
15	reactor suspended in the air. I don't know if
16	you know what the airplane reactor was. They
17	fought the fire, but we understand no neutron
18	exposure, no internal deposition.
19	So, you have a fireman that went
20	into all of these facilities maintaining these
21	reactors and all of the radiological
22	facilities, and, yet, he has zeroes. And each

1	time one of the cancers appeared, the dose
2	reconstruction would be done again and still
3	found that everything would be reduced where
4	he would be below the Probability of
5	Causation.
6	Another quick one here is one of
7	our clients who was a cloud chaser. This
8	gentleman was responsible for taking a
9	handheld radiation instrument and measuring
10	the clouds from atomic bomb explosions. Most
11	Japanese only experienced one. This
12	individual experienced over 800 nuclear bomb
13	explosions, and he gets all zeroes.
14	He gets all zeroes because, when
15	he gets a chance to go out and do a mission,
16	they take his badge and they give him another
17	badge. When he comes back, they will take the
18	badge that they gave him and give him his
19	routine badge back, and they read that. So,
20	he has all zeroes.
21	But he tells me the problems, that
22	in all of this dust and fallout, it covered

1	them. He has beta burns on his body from the
2	fallout. He has lung conditions. He has two
3	separate cancers. But he is only being given
4	credit for one.
5	We tried, because I'm an HP, I
6	even taught nuclear weapons effects. So, I
7	know what they can do. I thought that you
8	could easily push 800-bomb explosion
9	experience by this guy through NIOSH, but we
10	couldn't get it through.
11	So, we said, well, what we are
12	going to do is wrap around and do silicosis.
13	Forget about radiation. Part B, you put a
14	bomb in a pile of sand. You get a lot of
15	dust. You have got silicosis. So, we tried
16	silicosis.
17	That didn't work out well, either,
18	because the doctor diagnosed silicosis.
19	However, the CE, the claims examiner, didn't
20	like that because he put simple silicosis,
21	chronic simple, and the claims examiner went

back to the doctor and questioned him in terms

The

1	of his ability to diagnose silicosis. The
2	medical doctor got upset with him and said he
3	would never do any more of these again.
4	Another quick one
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you,
6	please you are at 10 minutes. So, we would
7	like you to wrap up, please.
8	MR. KNOX: Okay. Okay. Another
9	quick one is a research scientist, a
10	radiochemist, a chemist here. He has
11	pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, and a host
12	of other medical conditions.
13	He also worked at Mound. His
14	medical records clearly establish that he was
15	given, he was exposed to tritium and it had
16	his tritium exposure data. And trying to
17	process this through, NIOSH had generated a
18	list of all of the workers that were qualified
19	for the Mound SEC.
20	They would not, DOL would not
21	allow this worker, even though he had
22	pancreatic cancer, even though he had a record

1	that	demonstrated	that	he	had	tritium

- 2 exposure, they would not allow him to be a
- 3 part of the SEC, simply because his name and
- 4 Social Security Number was not on the NIOSH
- 5 list.
- 6 But in looking at this thing even
- 7 further, the list is incomplete. A gentleman
- 8 just talked about incomplete records.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, can we
- 10 please wrap up?
- 11 MR. KNOX: Yes. Okay.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You are well
- over.
- MR. KNOX: Well, the bottom line
- is that the Mound SEC qualifications should
- 16 not be simply based upon the NIOSH list. It
- 17 is incomplete. The records have been lost.
- 18 It should simply be based on the official
- 19 dosimetry records.
- Thank you.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Mr.
- 22 Knox.

1	Is there anybody else here from
2	Savannah River that would like to make
3	comments? Yes?
4	MS. SIMS: I wanted to thank you
5	for
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you just
7	MS. SIMS: emphasizing how you
8	came up in the ranks at SRP
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you please
10	give us your name first?
11	MS. SIMS: Joan Sims.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
13	you, Ms. Sims.
14	MS. SIMS: I got all my records
15	from different places to send in. And every
16	time I would get one back, it would emphasize
17	that for three weeks I worked in the clerical
18	department and, then, also, in the service
19	department, which at that time that is the
20	only way you could get a job at Savannah
21	River.

Yes.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

1	MS. SIMS: What was I going to
2	say?
3	Like I said, three weeks, but also
4	for the last 10 years, I worked as an HP
5	inspector in just about every area out there
6	and covered all kinds of jobs.
7	So, a couple of years ago, I had
8	three cancerous spots and my lymph nodes
9	removed, and now I have got it on my arms.
10	And I am due for surgery March the 8th.
11	And all they ever thought to look
12	at was, well, she just worked in clerical or
13	she just worked as a janitor. Those were just
14	short days compared to 10 years. I even
15	worked in tritium in there, the 200 area.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, we recognize
17	that people had many different duties at the
18	site, and it is not always reflected in the
19	title. And there are occasional problems with
20	the work records, and so forth, to that.
21	That is helpful. We appreciate
22	it, and we wish you luck with your surgery.

1	MS. SIMS: Thank you.
2	MS. STALEY: Hi. My name is
3	Carrie Staley. My dad worked at the Savannah
4	River Site from 1951, I think, until 19 he
5	passed away in 1980. He was 55 years old. He
6	was a construction worker. He was a
7	carpenter.
8	And we went through the NIOSH
9	process, and we went all the way through the
10	appeal process. The person that met with us
11	for our appeal hearing came from Jacksonville,
12	Florida, forgot our daddy's record.
13	He mentioned that it was written
14	on the top of my dad's record in big letters,
15	"Why?" Why was it turned down?
16	The first time we had dose
17	reconstruction it was a higher number, pretty
18	close to 51 percent. When they did a second
19	dose reconstruction, the numbers went down.
20	And that is what he said, wrote on our record,
21	my dad's record, "Why?" But he failed to
22	bring those records with him to the hearing.

1	My sisters and brothers, it's 12
2	of us. My dad sent all of us to college, and
3	my baby brother was 13 years old when my daddy
4	died at age 55, and he left money for my baby
5	brother to go to college.
6	He has never gotten, my baby
7	brother has never gotten his monies from my
8	daddy's work out at the site. My mother
9	passed away before a claim was done, and we
10	have been working with this over I think it
11	came out in like 2001, and never got any
12	results, any compensation.
13	He had colon cancer, and I know
14	that at age 55 with the work conditions that
15	he worked at, there was no way to record
16	whatever radiation uptake they were taking in
17	the early years, in the early 1950s and '60s.
18	So, they asked us, when we did our
19	hearing, to give them information from people
20	who worked with my father, people that he rode
21	to work with. They, too, had cancer. And I
22	was just thinking they are waiting for

1	everybody to die before they could finish
2	reevaluating our case. The people that wrote
3	the letters, they were already passed away.
4	And I don't understand, you know,
5	if they gave them information from the word of
6	mouth of a person that worked with him, why
7	can't NIOSH receive that information? And
8	what kind of data are you using? Because if
9	they didn't have any records, then where are
10	you getting your information from?
11	And I would hope that you all
12	would reconsider that because it has been over
13	a number of years, and my baby brother had to
14	go I mean, he was 13 years old when my
15	daddy passed away and never received any
16	portion of any of the amount of monies that
17	was supposed to be sent to him at that time.
18	So, please reconsider.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes,
20	thank you.
21	And we are not allowed to discuss
22	individual cases, but there are people from

1	NIOSH here. Right to your left is Stu
2	Hinnefeld, and maybe if you
3	MS. STALEY: Where?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right behind
5	you. And maybe he can talk to you, and at
6	least get the information and follow up with
7	you.
8	Yes, sir?
9	MR. MILLS: My name is Roy Mills,
10	and I live in Aiken, and have been in Aiken
11	almost all my life.
12	My request is, for the passage of
13	this, is on behalf of my two children who are
14	42 and 37 currently. My wife at the time
15	worked at Savannah River Plant in the late
16	'60s. She died of malignant melanoma when she
17	was 31 years old, and I had a 5-year-old and a
18	2-year-old when she passed away.
19	My thing is that the NIOSH, if a

person, if you are at 45 and I am 50, you

know, if you are a little bit pregnant, you

are all the way pregnant kind of a thing, but

20

21

so that the benefit for my children counts forward. My daughter, who is one survivors, had a little 2-year-old s	of the
4 My daughter, who is one	
5 survivors, had a little 2-year-old s	on, my
6 grandson, who was diagnosed with leukem	ia when
7 he was 2 years old. And I am happy to	report
8 that he is, as of this point, 100 perce	nt. He
9 just turned 9. So, he is doing great.	
But, in any event, whether	that is
any relevance or not, I would like to s	ee this
passed forward and more consideration.	
In one instance, the plant	records
that were, the Savannah River Site	records
that were forwarded didn't have th	at she
l6 worked in a certain area that I ha	ıve now
established that it was, she did work	in that
18 area. So, there is some, could have	re been
19 exposure.	
I started this at the very	start,
when it came out in 2001. Here it is	s 2011.
22 But just about the time I get ready t	to give

in any event, I would like to see this passed,

1	up, something new comes up, so I continue to
2	fight.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
4	MR. MILLS: Thank you for your
5	consideration.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I think if
7	you have new information, you might want to
8	talk to Mr. Hinnefeld or somebody here from
9	NIOSH just to talk about the procedure for
LO	dealing with that.
L1	MR. MILLS: Thank you.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And thank you
L3	for your information and do that.
L4	Okay. Anybody else from Savannah
L5	River that would like to speak?
L6	(No response.)
L7	Okay. If not, we have one other
L8	person here who has been patient for us, and
L9	then we will go to the phone. But, first,
20	Donna Hand.

and,

MS. HAND:

advocate

Donna Hand.

an

also,

worker

21

22

I am a

authorized

1	representative for a survivor claimant at
2	Savannah River. And that is the one I am
3	talking to you about tonight, the problem
4	there.
5	In a closeout interview with the
6	OCAS-1, whenever you disagree with the
7	radiation dose because you point out to them
8	certain things that they did not capture, they
9	inform us there is nothing they can do about
10	it; you have to discuss that over when you get
11	to FAB at Department of Labor.
12	So, then, when we go to the
13	Department of Labor, and we have the FAB
14	hearing, we say, "We want to discuss the
15	application of the method and how come certain
16	radiation doses were not considered,
17	specifically incidents?"
18	They, in turn, say, "No, you're
19	talking about the method, which is binding.
20	So, therefore, we can't talk to you about it."
21	And it doesn't go anywhere.
22	The federal regulations in 42 CFR

1	82 and 81 also require in that stipulation
2	that we can ask a review. A review is done by
3	an independent party at NIOSH. It is not done
4	by the Department of Labor's health physicist.
5	A rework is done by them, and they can send
6	it back over. However, a review is separate.
7	But yet they are using the term
8	"review" to mean that the Department of Labor
9	gets to review it. So, therefore, that
10	entitlement that these claimants are entitled
11	to is a review of the radiation dose by an
12	independent party, is being denied.
13	When we get the application and
14	the independent review and the methods that
15	are done by the federal regulations and
16	statute, these methods are in the law and you
17	are supposed to establish the guidelines.
18	However, when they do the dose reconstruction
19	for one year, and then, all of a sudden, it
20	comes back the next time and the only thing
21	that was changed was maybe employment or
22	another cancer, they say, oh, we're going to

1	do the 50th percentile now. So, they reduce
2	everything back to 50 percent, where before
3	you were at the 95th percentile.
4	And they said, "This is the
5	current method." No, this is the application
6	of a method. This is not a method.
7	The guidelines have not been
8	changed. The regulations have not been
9	changed, and the statute has not been changed.
LO	However, they, on their own, will go ahead and
L1	do this.
L2	For a particular case, this is a
L3	laborer. He worked in the reactor areas, 200
L4	area, and 773A building. He had multiple
L5	myeloma. He worked from '52 to '78.
L6	His dose, external dose, went from
L7	57 rems to 12 rems. His ambient dose, onsite
L8	ambient dose, went from 2.5 rems to 1.1. His
L9	medical X-ray went from .890 rems to .240.
20	These are medical. Why would that have

2004,

but

in

Why was it cut in half?

in

changed?

change

anything

21

22

It didn't

2009 it

1	changed.
---	----------

- Internal dose, it did go up. So,
- we appreciate that, 5.7 up to 16. But, still,
- 4 the overall dose was cut in half.
- In the report, on the first report
- 6 that this went to NIOSH with, this gentleman
- 7 had in the file where he was hurt in the
- 8 manhole where there was bluish fumes. We
- 9 presume that that must have been the reactor
- 10 area, bluish fumes. But because there were
- 11 bluish fumes and there were vapors, they would
- 12 not do a dose reconstruction for that
- 13 incident.
- 14 Upon obtaining the copy of the
- 15 file that NIOSH had on this worker, he was
- 16 also exposed, and in his file, to uranium to
- 17 the face and plutonium to the face. Just
- 18 received that newest report. They ignored
- 19 those incidents as well, even though it is
- 20 actually in the file.
- So, you have a report that has,
- 22 you know, you are supposed to include all

1	incidents. It is documented. Yet, they still
2	deny it.
3	If you are going to have and
4	you won't deal with anything unless the
5	Department of Labor sends it over to NIOSH,
6	and this is what they are telling me, but then
7	NIOSH refuses to send over cancers or
8	employment and employment duties, how can that
9	NIOSH do a dose reconstruction that is
LO	accurate?
11	And if you are going to do a
L2	Special Exposure Cohort petition and you
L3	define it after your Work Group Committee has
L4	met, your Advisory Committee has met, SC&A has
L5	done an audit, the Department of Labor was
L6	involved as far as implementing that, then
L7	once it is put in the Federal Register, please
L8	do not renegotiate that definition because you
L9	have established by law that that's a Special
20	Exposure Cohort petition, defined it, and
21	these workers meet that criteria as it is
22	established in the Federal Register. To

2	legislation.	
3	Т	The other thing is that these
4	people dese	rve the Special Exposure Cohort
5	petition bed	ause you do not have the data for
6	them at this	time. 83.14, and the preamble it
7	says, if you	do not have the current data, you
8	are to issu	e a Special Exposure Cohort. If
9	later on you	find the data, the Secretary has
10	the right,	then, to withdraw that petition.
11	But, until t	hen, that is what you are supposed
12	to be doing,	according to the regulations. I
13	have never s	een it implemented.
14	T	hank you.
15	C	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
16	C	okay. Is there anybody on the
17	telephone w	who would like to make public
18	comments?	
19	M	IS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, Dr. Melius,
20	this is Anto	inette Bonsignore.
21	C	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, go ahead.
22	M	IS. BONSIGNORE: I would just like

1 redefine it is really doing backdoor

2	on behalf of the Linde workers and their
3	families. They are very happy tonight that
4	this petition has finally been approved for
5	the time period that it was today. And I am
6	glad that the Board, after much considered
7	deliberation over the past few months, has
8	finally provided these workers with the
9	justice they have waited so long for. So,
10	thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
12	Antoinette.
13	Anybody else on the phone who
14	would like to make public comments?
15	(No response.)
16	Okay. Hearing nobody, anybody
17	else in the audience?
18	(No response.)
19	Okay. We appreciate your coming
20	today. There are people from NIOSH that are
21	here. If you have specific questions, they
22	can help you. If not, thanks.

to take a moment to thank the Advisory Board

1	And, Board Members, we will see
2	you all tomorrow morning, 8:15, bright and
3	early, and we should have an agenda. We plan
4	to finish up on time by 10:30.
5	(Whereupon, at 6:07 p.m., the
6	proceedings in the above-entitled matter were
7	adjourned for the day, to reconvene the
8	following day, Friday, February 25, 2011, at
9	8:15 a.m.)
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	