UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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79th MEETING

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THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 2011

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The meeting convened at 8:30 a.m., Pacific Daylight Time, in the Courtyard Marriott, 480 Columbia Point, Richland, Washington, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

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

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PRESENT: (continued)

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

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 8:30 a.m. 3 MR. KATZ: Good morning, everyone, and everyone on the line. Let me check first 4 and see about whether we have any of our 5 6 absent Board Members on the line. 7 So, Bob Presley, are you on the line? Or Mike Gibson? 8 Next, just let me note 9 Very good. 10 for everyone on the line as well as here, the presentations for today are on the NIOSH 11 website under the Board section, so you can 12 13 follow along. There's no public comment 14 session today. lastly, please, everyone on 15 And 16 the line, I understand there was some music 17 folks were listening to at some point in the meeting yesterday, unfortunately, so please 18 19 mute your phones on the line. 20 If you don't have a mute button on your phone, press star six, that will mute 21 22 your phone, and then press star six to come

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1 off mute.

And thank you, 2 And -- good. 3 that's it. Dr. Melius? CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, the first 4 item on our agenda this morning is the Pantex 5 6 plant SEC, and I know Brad, or -- I'm not sure who's up first. Mark? 7 8 Well, Brad, do you want to then introduce, and then if you want Mark to go 9 10 first, that's fine. The two of you need to 11 work it out. 12 Okay. 13 MR. KATZ: Okay. And just while 14 Mark is getting ready, Board Members, I've 15 sent to you a presentation from the 16 petitioner. 17 Does everyone have it? Because I have hard copies for anyone who didn't get it. 18 19 PARTICIPANT: When did you send it? 20 I sent it -- so you 21 MR. KATZ: don't have it, so I'll give it to you. 22 I've

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1 got a hard copy. That's easier.

2 Anyone else? 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just do the hard That's fine, so just everybody has it. 4 copy. Anyone else need it? 5 KATZ: MR. Just let me know as I come around. 6 (Off the record comments.) 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, Mark. 8 MR. ROLFES: Okay, thank you. 9 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sorry to 11 surprise you. Thank you, 12 MR. ROLFES: Dr. Melius. 13 morning, ladies 14 Good and 15 gentlemen. My name is Mark Rolfes. 16 I'm a health physicist with the 17 National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Compensation Analysis and 18 19 Support. I'm here today to present a brief 20 update on the Pantex Plant Special Exposure 21 22 Cohort bounding uranium intakes.

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Pantex Plant off 1 The started 2 developing and fabricating high explosives, 3 assembling finished parts into nuclear weapons, conducting surveillance testing in 4 5 evaluation of nuclear weapons and weapon 6 components.

7 They performed retrofits and 8 modifications and then also dismantled nuclear 9 weapons from the stockpile.

To give you a little bit of a feel for the uranium exposure potential at the Pantex Plant, assembly operations involved the handling of clean, new, depleted uranium components.

A memorandum from to the Y-12 facility from Pantex dated 1959 explicitly pronounced Pantex's commitment to allow no detectable removable contamination into the assembly area.

20 The potential for internal 21 exposure from the handling of new uranium 22 parts is very low, and this is evidenced by a

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review of greater than 5,000 Pantex workplace 1 2 air monitoring results from the 1960s up to 3 1990, greater than 200,000 contamination swipes from the 1980s through 2010, and also a 4 review of the source-term information over the 5 operational history for all years at the site. 6

exposure 7 There is а higher potential -- a higher potential for intake 8 during the dismantlement of nuclear weapons. 9 10 However, early Pantex operations primarily 11 focused on assembly. And the majority of the 12 dismantlement work at Plant Pantex occurred after 1973. 13

W28 dismantlement operations from the 1984 through 1989 time period had the highest potential for uranium internal exposures. And this is supported by observed contamination levels, documented interviews, and site expert discussions.

The reasons why the W28 campaign would bound any uranium intakes associated with assembly and disassembly operations

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include the following: the W28 weapons series 1 2 stockpiled up to 30 years, which were 3 maximized the potential for age-related oxidation. 4

5 Corrosion of uranium is a function 6 of composition, age, temperature, and 7 humidity. The depleted uranium metal in the 8 W28 was not alloyed or encased, and alloying 9 of uranium would inhibit corrosion.

10 The W28 had one of the largest 11 uranium surface areas of all weapons, hence, 12 more metal was exposed to the corrosive 13 environments during storage.

14 Disassembly operations to reduce 15 the nuclear stockpile in the more recent era 16 far exceeded earlier disassembly operations.

17Approximately300uranium18urinalyses were collected from weapon assembly19and disassembly workers at Pantex shortly20after the 1984 through 1989 campaign ended.21These samples can be used to bound

22 the maximum chronic intakes that could have

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occurred over the six year period of
 dismantlement activities.

The 95th percentile uranium intake value of this distribution of measured urine samples bounds potential intakes for all assembly and disassembly operations at the Pantex Plant.

8 The uranium intakes proposed by 9 NIOSH are bounding under plausible conditions. 10 For type S uranium intakes, we would assign a 11 daily chronic intake of 135 picocuries. This 12 equates to approximately 30 uranium dpm per 13 cubic meter of air.

levels airborne 14 The NIOSH are consistent with 15 empirically-derived values 16 from similar operations involving uranium. in vivo data collected following the 17 The urinalyses, these in vivo 18 results were 19 collected from the same worker population, and the results of the in vivo counts, the lung 20 counts, support that the chronic 95th 21 percentile uranium intakes proposed by NIOSH 22

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1 are bounding.

2 In summary, NIOSH has developed a 3 scientific quantitative methodology to bound potential uranium intakes incurred by Pantex 4 assembly and disassembly workers for all 5 6 years. 7 Thank you. Okay. Thank 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 9 you, Mark. 10 I think it might be best for our discussion purposes, Brad, if you present the 11 12 Work Group's report, and then we can ask both 13 of you questions and --Well, first of 14 MEMBER CLAWSON: all, my name's Brad Clawson. 15 I'm the Work 16 Group Chair for the Pantex Work Group. Other 17 Members who were on that Work Group were Presley, Josie Beach, 18 Robert and Phil 19 Schofield. I noticed a mistake. 20 I quess I'm supposed to be about five miles up the road at 21 Pasco, but I think we can get by with that all 22

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1 right.

2	Okay, the petition qualified
3	November 20th, 2007. All employees who worked
4	in all facilities of the Pantex Plant in
5	Amarillo, Texas from January 1st, 1951 through
6	December 1991. August 8th, 2008, NIOSH's ER
7	report issued, and this is a critical one.
8	This is NIOSH's report.
9	NIOSH found no part of the Class
10	under evaluation for which it can estimate
11	radiation dose with significant accuracy.
12	May 4th, 2010, May 3rd, 2011, Work
13	Group meeting. October 26th through the 28th,
14	2010, on-site visit. 2009 through 11,
15	multiple on-site data captures and worker
16	interviews.
17	Work Group SEC issues, now, when I
18	say that these are open, that does not mean
19	that they're vast, big problems. It's,
20	there's one or two things that we're trying to
21	tie up on it.

22 Adequacy for internal dose records

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is open. Internal dose modeling for uranium,
 open, dose estimates approach for plutonium is
 closed.

And I need to put a caveat as, when they say this is closed, this is recommended by SC&A. Some Members of the Work Group still may have some questions, but as far as more research and stuff, it's closed.

9 estimated approach for Dose 10 thorium, open. Internal dose approach for metal tritides, closed. Interpretation of 11 external dose data, closed. 95 percentile 12 13 neutron to photon ratio, not bounding, it's 14 open.

15 Completeness of historical rad
16 exposure sources, open. Incidents cited
17 limited, incomplete, open.

18 Inadequate consideration given to 19 the firing site is open. Validation whether 20 most highly exposed worker badged, external, 21 closed.

22 Accuracy of plant exposure data,

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petitioner issue, closed. Petitioner's issue,
 closed. Too few workers monitored for valid
 DR, petitioner issue, open.

4 Records indicate incomplete for
5 subcontractor, temp worker, short-term
6 employees, petitioner issue was closed.

7 Exposure from tritium leaks,8 petitioner issue, open.

9 Badge placement, petitioner issue, 10 open. Efficacy of HP and IH program, 11 petitioner issues, closed. It's merged with 12 another issue.

We heard earlier, the W28 involved uncased DU components whose corrosion resulting in contamination upon disassembly. The first W28 disassembly was in 1958.

17 NIOSH ER stipulates 350 bioassay 1990s depleted uranium 18 results from the 19 concentrations indicate that the W28 system be 20 to bound all prior DU potential used exposures. SC&A disagrees that 1989 incident 21 necessarily the 22 is worst, there is no

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1 objective basis in the ER for this.

2 The ER indicates the 1990 results 3 were used because most comprehensive set of DU intake data found, and represent large, known, 4 high-quality intake from exposures, expected 5 6 to be above normal operational exposures. acknowledges that 7 SC&A the W28 system appears to have had the highest 8 exposure potential, but finds that at least 9 10 one lab comparison shows mean uranium intakes 11 for earlier years, 1966 to 1977 to be double 12 that of the later years.

NIOSH indicated the modeling of airborne contamination levels and analysis of available air sample data tended to be in agreement with ER recommended intake values.

17 However, SC&A believes the use of the pre-1990 to workplace contamination air 18 19 sample data to be of suspect reliability, 20 given the 1989 DOE audit of the Pantex finding gross 21 internal dosimetry program, inadequacies. 22

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1 Recollections of the magnitude of 2 the 1989 incident as compared with prior 3 contamination incidents vary among 4 interviewees.

5 SC&A has also questioned 6 retrospective use of the 1990 bioassay results over 30 years of Pantex disassembly operations 7 without some evidence of normalized operation 8 radial radiological controls and monitoring 9 10 multiple units handled in bays during the 11 early years.

12 Worker categories potentially 13 exposed to DU contamination from W28 disassembly included technicians, supervisors, 14 engineers, safety personnel, handlers, 15 and 16 other support personnel. All had access to 17 the W28 areas.

Contamination spread have involved 18 19 adjacent hallways, storage areas and offices. 20 Contamination control inadequate. Selfmonitoring limited. 21 RAMs used as BZmonitoring. Beryllium contamination found in 22

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1 these areas.

2 Interviewees indicate that the 3 early workers entered and left bays without any routine egress monitoring. 4 Open question on thorium. Thorium 5 was a contamination concern in at least four 6 7 weapon systems dating back to the 1960s. One bioassay performed in 1983, 8 the remainder in the `90s results showed no 9 10 intakes of significance. 11 NIOSH proposes to base estimate of chronic intake of thorium on two percent of DU 12 intake for the time when thorium was present 13 in the disassemblies based on the observed 14 15 mass ratios. 16 Further review by the Work Group awaits Board action on uranium SEC issue. 17 adequacy and completeness. 18 Data 19 Work Group received NIOSH's response to SC&A's White Paper on August 5th. This is a couple 20 days before our meeting, it is still being 21 22 reviewed.

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Тоо 1 few workers monitored for 2 valid DR exposure from tritium leaks, 3 petitioner issue. Inadequate consideration given to the firing sites. Badge placement, 4 petitioner issue. 5

б In summary, the Work Group full 7 recommends Board review and action regarding dose reconstruction of 8 worker exposure to the depleted uranium at Pantex 9 10 from 1958 through 1983, where exposure potentials existed with the disassembly of the 11 W28. 12

Work Group defers action of 1984 13 through `91 pending further NIOSH assessment 14 15 of whether 1989 bioassay data would be 16 bounding for this specific campaign period and subsequent SC&A review of NIOSH's approach. 17

18 SC&A continues its review of DU19 exposure potentials during 1951 to 1958.

20 Work Group defers action for 21 thorium pending full Board review of the 22 uranium SEC issue.

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Remaining issues of data adequacy
 to be dispositioned with NIOSH and SC&A with
 receipt of the NIOSH paper.

I know this is another boring slide show that I've gone through, but I want to sum it up in common words. It's the way that I can understand it.

8 The way they want to be able to do 9 it is they want to be able to take 1990 data, 10 back extrapolate 30 years. Numerous weapons 11 came on line and went off line that we have no 12 information for.

Mark was correct when he says the clean -- the assembly site of it was clean. You know, these parts were coming in and stuff.

17 It was the disassembly. The W28 18 had 11 units a year that were disassembled, 19 numerous ones clear down to the bottom end. 20 That was part of their QA program.

21 There was no rad controls on these 22 boundaries. We went down and we toured the

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facilities. The only thing between the
 hallway and the disassemblies was a chain link
 fence.

The samplers were even outside in the hallways. Anybody going through and past could have come in contact with this.

7 And one of the people down there, 8 when we asked him about this, he said, well, 9 the uranium's just like the beryllium. We 10 thought it was going to be contained to these 11 cells, but as we started to check, it had 12 spread everywhere.

13 There was one common change room 14 where everybody changed. These people would 15 come in totally black from disassembly. Their 16 clothes would go in with everybody else.

17 They were changing with the 18 firefighters. They were changing with the 19 pipefitters. The pipefitters were coming in 20 and out of these areas.

21 1990 data is totally different the22 way the processes run than the earlier years.

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1 The earlier years, we've interviewed people, 2 they've had up to five weapons in one spot to 3 where now it's one.

And you know, the best comparison I can see is from the disassembly bays and cells and stuff of today to what they were yesterday, you can pick out all the things that they've come to find out that were wrong, the breathing zones, everything else like that.

And this is why the Work Group has brought it to the Board. And just for your information, it was unanimous to be able to bring this for the Board for the SEC.

There was one concern that Mr. Presley raised that -- of all workers and stuff, and as we've reviewed it, there's no way to be able to single out other people, so I'll put that up for questions.

20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So just for 21 clarification, so the Work Group is 22 recommending that the group -- all workers at

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1 Pantex --

2 MEMBER CLAWSON: I've got a paper 3 of what we've agreed on.

4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

All Work Group 5 MEMBER CLAWSON: 6 potentially exposed radiation material while 7 working at the Pantex Plant during the period of January 1st, 1958, through December 31st, 8 1983, for a number of work days aggregated at 9 least 250 days, occurring either solely under 10 the employment or in combination with work 11 12 days within the parameter established for one 13 or more Class of employees included in the 14 SEC.

15 Lack of adequate information 16 necessary to complete individual dose records 17 with sufficient accuracy for internal 18 radiological exposure.

Now, I want to make something clear, though, and I said it in my slides, but as many of these slides -- you're just running through -- the petition is actually to 1991,

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1 but we have some data, 350 data that we are 2 going to check on later on. 3 And if anything, that would be a later issue, but we've got to be able to look 4 5 at that in more detail and go from there. 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Can -questions for Brad, Joe Fitzgerald's handled 7 this for SC&A here, and for Mark? 8 Wanda, and then Paul? 9 10 MEMBER MUNN: Back on slide five, 11 12 CLAWSON: does it MEMBER How 13 start? All I've got is a blank here. Uranium continued? 14 15 MEMBER MUNN: Well, the open 16 issues, internal dose models for uranium, the 17 bullet says, NIOSH ER stipulates the 305 incident, bio results. 18 19 And then it says that SC&A 20 disagrees that the `89 incident is necessarily the worst, because there's no objective basis 21 in the ER. 22

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The lack of evidence doesn't mean 1 2 to me that it's not the worst, or I would like 3 to hear why there is a feeling that there might have been incidents that were worse than 4 that. What did you unearth? 5 6 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, we found lab results, 1966 to 1979, where the -- it was, 7 well, in comparison of the means 8 uranium

9 intake from 1966 to 1979 versus 1980 to 1990 10 was .375 versus 1.188. It was double than 11 what the `89 was.

12 MEMBER MUNN: Did you find any 13 problem with the incident reporting system for 14 the 1960s?

MEMBER CLAWSON: Actually, they weren't reported. The only one --

MEMBER MUNN: There was no incident reporting system?

19 MEMBER CLAWSON: There was no 20 incident report for this, but this was the lab 21 means that we were seeing with the depleted

22 uranium.

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As the interviewee that we stated, and we asked this question, and if he felt that the 1989 was the worst one, and he said, well, no, not really, it's the most documented one.

6 Because you've got to see, you 7 know, as we've seen at all these sites, 1985 8 to 1990, the whole process has started to 9 change.

10 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

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11 Before that, the MEMBER CLAWSON: reporting of it wasn't. So we went back, and 12 found these lab results that 13 we it. was actually double the amount of uranium than 14 15 what was in the 1989. That's why we question 16 that.

17 You know, you're establishing a 18 point 30 years down the road and trying to 19 back extrapolate, and you don't have any data. 20 There's nothing there.

21 And that's what our problem has 22 been from the very get-go on this. But we did

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find data that kind of questioned that being
 the worst one. Actually, we found data that
 said it was double in the earlier years.

And also, too, as the years have gone by and Pantex, you know, they got beat up pretty bad, 1989 time era. The Tiger Team tore them up.

8 There was a lot of reports. 9 Albuquerque office tore them all up. They'd 10 been kind of somewhat in a bubble.

11 The site was clean, they really 12 weren't worrying too much about disassembly. 13 They were in a bomb-making mode. And so it 14 kind of fell under the wire. Then they 15 started getting under the gun.

16 To be quite honest with you, the 17 issue of the health physicist, they had one professional health physicist and two rad safe 18 19 people for 500 assembly and disassembly 20 the amount that they pushed people, and through that facility was absolutely amazing. 21

22 The criteria for monitoring,

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especially the W28, because we picked that out, was they would pull 11 of them out and do checks on them.

And when we looked into the QA program and stuff, several of those were stripped down to the bare units. Nothing on them, and reassembled, because they were still trying to gain information of wiring and everything else like that.

10 So to your question, yes, we've 11 got dated information that shows that the `89 12 was not the most bounding.

MEMBER MUNN: I guess the lack of incident reports is the thing that seems most concern to me. And I'm wondering if there is a point in their timeline when you can identify incident reports as becoming a standardized part of standard operations.

19 MEMBER CLAWSON: 1992.

20 MEMBER MUNN: Prior to that time 21 -- in other words, the Tiger Team made it 22 happen. Prior to that time, really, they had

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1 no real incident reporting system.

2 MEMBER CLAWSON: Right. Well, the 3 questions that came up when we were talking with these earlier health physicists and so 4 forth that had been out there on the field of 5 6 incident-driven bioassay, to be honest, and my question was, what is an incident that you 7 would do this on? What are your levels for an 8 What drives you into this? 9 incident? 10 And he says, to be honest with you, Brad, is, if you can't get it cleaned up 11 before the end of the shift, then it's an 12 incident. 13 But see, this was in the earlier 14 15 years. And I'll be honest in depleted uranium 16 and uranium was not a big player. 17 MEMBER MUNN: No. They weren't 18 MEMBER CLAWSON: 19 worried about that. It was the other parts, 20 the plutonium. 21 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

22 MEMBER CLAWSON: And there was a

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lot of lessons learned. As we've seen on
 every site, you start getting into the `89,
 `90 time frame, things start to change.

As a matter of fact, 1989, the RadCon department shut Pantex down because of insufficient manpower. They had two people monitoring all of these assembly and disassembly people.

9 Since that time, into these time 10 frames, they've got over 160 H.P.s, well, rad 11 safe personnel. So that's a big time frame.

12 MEMBER MUNN: Right.

13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I believe14 Paul has a question.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Thanks, and thanks, Brad, again, for working on a very complex operation here.

I found it personally a little I difficult, going through all of these materials, to fully understand the full basis of the Work Group's recommendation, because all of these things are sort of commingled

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here. And plus, we've had a couple of additional White Papers in the last week or two, both from SC&A and NIOSH, I think, or maybe both from NIOSH, plus we just got some additional information this morning from the petitioner.

And although the Work Group has
made this recommendation, I'm personally a
little reluctant to act on it today.

10 On other complex sites where we've 11 carved out pieces of Special Exposure Cohorts, 12 usually we've done that where both SC&A and 13 the Work Group and NIOSH are in agreement on 14 the inability to reconstruct dose.

15 Here, we have a case where, I 16 believe, that NIOSH is still saying they can. 17 SC&A has questioned that. It's pictured in the description as being an open issue, and 18 19 the Work Group has made а specific 20 recommendation.

21 I guess from a personal point of 22 view, I'm reluctant to go ahead and take

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action without delving into this in more depth, particularly -- and in one way or the other, I mean, I would like to even understand what the petitioner is saying, how that impacts on this.

6 But, so it's more of a comment. 7 I'm just uncomfortable in taking the action at 8 this point.

9 MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, Paul, if I 10 could, I want to make something clear. In 11 August 2008 -- on August 8th, 2008, NIOSH's 12 own ER report issued NIOSH found no part of 13 the Class under evaluation for which it can 14 establish radiation dose.

15 MR. HINNEFELD: For which we 16 cannot.

MEMBER ZIEMER: So I think their my understanding is they're saying they can.
Could that be clarified?
MR. ROLFES: Yes, this is Mark
Rolfes, and our Evaluation Report says that

22 there is no portion of the Class for which we

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1 cannot establish an upper bound.

2 So bound we can doses, 3 essentially, is what it is saying. ZIEMER: Right. 4 MEMBER That's what I'm saying. So it appears to me that 5 here, we have a conflict between the two, and 6 the Board is being asked to make a decision 7 with fairly recent information input for us to 8 digest. 9 And this is a complex site, and, 10 you know, I'm not unaware of the issues that 11 12 they've had at Pantex, because of involvement 13 way back with those Tiger Teams. 14 nonetheless, I think But in 15 fairness, we need to be able to digest this 16 information individually. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil? I find it kind MEMBER SCHOFIELD: 18 19 of odd that you claim you can have this 20 science where you can have a few data points, and those few data points you got from one 21 incident will cover everybody for 30 years. 22

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We had guards we talked to. We talked to craftspeople, and stuff got out of those kivas, got out in the hallways. Some of the CAM alarms weren't even in the kiva they were using. They were down the hallway.

And these guards, a lot of these people, are going through that area on foot. They weren't monitored. No film badge, no in vivo, nothing.

10 And yet you're going to absolutely 11 guarantee me nobody out there could have 12 inhaled something that somebody in that room 13 did?

14 No. Common sense says, if this15 spread to other areas, you can inhale it.

16 MR. FITZGERALD: Ι wanted to 17 respond to Paul's comment, because I think, reflecting on where we've been on Pantex, now 18 19 understand that, you know, we've been working 20 on Pantex probably somewhere between four and 21 five years. Four years as a Work Group. 22 Certainly, the Site Profile was done almost

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1 five years ago.

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This issue, apart from the recent White Papers, is by no means a new issue. I think the issue itself we've been debating for about three years.

6 We have been exchanging analyses 7 on the uranium question for at least a couple 8 years. You know, this last exchange, if you 9 may, was a confirmation of a concerted effort 10 on the part of both NIOSH, SC&A and the Work 11 Group to really try to pin this particular 12 issue down on uranium and thorium.

Yes, those were two of several open issues, but they were two pretty critical issues, you know, very critical issues, ones that -- I think there was agreement, a lot of the Pantex SEC hinges on.

And we went through, since the beginning of this year, a rather protracted effort that involved additional on-site data capture focused on this issue, a classified session or two at DOE, so that, you know,

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everyone could frankly look at everything at
 once, and a number of discussions, very
 detailed discussions between the Work Group,
 NIOSH and DOE on this issue.

5 So I want to make sure it's clear 6 that the Work Group, NIOSH, and SC&A have been 7 very focused on this question for almost, you 8 know, eight, nine, ten months, because it is a 9 very central issue.

10 So, yes, there's been some valedictory exchanges of, you know, best and 11 final offerings, I think you might call it, 12 but the, you know, the thesis I think that was 13 presented, certainly on our behalf with the 14 15 Work Group earlier this year, I don't think 16 has persuaded the Work Group that any new 17 information has changed our concern that use of this bioassay data, late era bioassay data 18 19 to bound the operational period of 30 years is sufficiently founded. 20

21 Now, to give everybody credit, I 22 think Mark, the Work Group, we and NIOSH have

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all dug deeply to see if there's any real,
 hard-edged data, because, and I think as
 you've heard, a lot of what's being relied
 upon is interviews, discussions.

5 You know, this sort of reminds me, 6 I was listening to your comment, Wanda. it 7 sort of reminds me of Delphi technique as 8 applied to dose reconstruction, which is, do 9 you think the `89 "incident," quotation marks, 10 was the biggest one?

11 And you sort of say, well, yes, I 12 think that was the biggest one, or you talk to 13 another person, yes, okay, that's the biggest 14 one.

I, when I went back to Pantex, sort of said, you know, I'll try that, too. So we interviewed a site expert and said, you know, could there have been a bigger one? This is getting in the science of, if you ask the right question, you can get a certain answer.

22 They said, yes, there could have

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1 been bigger ones.

2 Now if I would have said, "Was it 3 the biggest one?", I could have heard, "It was 4 the biggest one."

But you know, this is not, in my 5 6 mind, а basis for hanging a bounding 7 conclusion on, because I think you'll get different answers depending on the background 8 of the people. And if they were contemporary 9 10 with that incident -- now, we're talking 20 This isn't -- you know, I say, 11 years ago. 12 contemporary, it's 20 years ago this incident 13 happened, so you're talking to people that might have been on the scene. 14

Well, if that person was the director of health physics, okay, you're going to get a different answer than if you talk to someone that was a rad tech or somebody.

19 So, know, again, so much you 20 colors you actually these -when ask 21 somebody's opinion about how big something And that's what makes me concerned on 22 was.

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assuming that this set of bioassays in fact
 reflected the biggest incident that could have
 occurred on this particular assembly, because
 I just don't think we know, subjectively.

we've gone through this 5 And as 6 discussion, you know, it's been a search for something more objective. 7 What's in the ER? And I think that quotation was up there. 8 Is the going-in proposition for why the `89-`90 9 10 bioassay data was used?

And I thought that was pretty much on the mark. It's the biggest collection of statistically valid data that's available. And I think, you know, I can accept that.

But is it from the biggest, most bounding, you know, release? You know, I can't accept that as being the premise.

18 There's certainly a lot of data 19 that's statistically valid, and certainly is 20 usable, but the reason it's being used is we 21 don't have an usable, statistically usable 22 data, and that's what the ER says. We just

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don't have enough of it before `89 back to `58
 to rely upon that information.

3 Now, in digging hard both in the classified files and the unclassified files, 4 just trying to find something to illuminate 5 this thing, just something that would 6 be objective, not asking somebody's opinion or 7 that kind of thing, the only thing I've found 8 was a comparison of median excretion rate for 9 uranium bioassays collected in the mid-`60s. 10 There was, I think, 34 samples or 11 something of that sort collected off the line 12 in the mid-60s, and this was in the NIOSH TBD 13 for internal dose for Pantex. 14

They compared that, and that's in the TBD, compared that with the median uranium excretion rate for the 305 that they collected in `89 and `90.

To me, that's like -- that's the perfect thing, that's the only thing that, you know, really is objective, and that's actually a very relevant comparison.

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And the comparison shows that the early data, the median excretion rate for the early samples is double that of the 305 that was collected in `89-`90. Double.

5 MEMBER MUNN: But the sample size 6 was smaller than that.

Well, that's 7 MR. FITZGERALD: true, but I'm looking -- now, again, I'm 8 looking for any indices, anything that's 9 10 objective that would give credence to the fact that this latter-day -- because, you know, I 11 think the standard -- this sort of reminds me 12 13 of the surrogate data debate.

The standard for using late data, The standard for using late data, and this is pretty late in the game, `89-`90, and using it over 30 years of operational practice, sort of using it backwards, I think that standard has to be relatively high.

I mean, you have to be able to show that you have some normalized operations on one hand, some normalized radiological controls, and you certainly have to

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demonstrate that there isn't conflicting information or, you know, something that would give you a sense that it's not someone's opinion that this was the biggest, but, in fact, you could show that all the earlier releases were smaller.

Now, I've got to tell you, it's 7 counterintuitive to think that the earliest 8 days of dismantlement were going to be more 9 10 cleanly handled from а contamination standpoint than in `89-`90. I mean, you know, 11 12 I haven't really seen that in the DOE complex. 13 So right away, it's counterintuitive that you 14 can expect that.

Now, the other things that would be concerning, and I think the Work Group heard this, is that, you know, radiological practices and controls improved over those 30 years.

I mean, they used to have as many as four or five W28s in a bay being, you know, disassembled or -- either assembled or

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disassembled at a time. And over time, they
 restricted the numbers for numbers of reasons,
 safety included. That's just one example.

But there's other examples, in terms of, you know, controls, both procedures and everything else.

7 So when you're going to assume that the -- and, you know, again, make a 8 9 subjective argument, weight of evidence 10 argument that the `89-`90 is the worst, I think you've got to look at the practices and 11 the circumstances to feel that, in fact, you 12 13 can make that judgment without any objective evidence. 14

15 So the -- you know, I guess what 16 I'm saying is what we have, essentially, is a 17 subjective call that this `89 incident was, in 18 fact, bounding, because it was the worst one 19 of the previous 30 years.

20 And I want to make sure it's 21 clear, the reason this `89 -- and I keep 22 saying quotation marks around incident. What

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happened in `89 was, you know, given the growing awareness that was going through the complex because of Tiger Teams and everything, and there was certainly much more focus on everything, and I think Paul will remember `89-`90 was a crucial time for the complex.

The workers who were handling this 7 disassembly and who were covered with this 8 uranium dust, literally covered, head to toe, 9 10 black, were -- you know, they finally felt they had a legitimate complaint, that they 11 12 felt that -- they got the courage, and it took 13 courage at Pantex, believe me, the courage to 14 take it to management en masse. And in this 15 case, management was receptive.

And essentially, you know, this whole thing with the bioassays, that all arose not because you had a series of incidents and each one got a report. This arose because the workers complained, management investigated, there was a decision that they better go and take all of these samples.

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Now, the Albuquerque field office,
 this is DOE, came in right after that, because
 they felt they had to do this investigation
 on, you know, how in the world could we have
 such a mess?

6 They went in afterwards and did a 7 complete scrub of the internal dosimetry 8 program at Pantex, and we have the findings. 9 We can go through those findings.

But essentially, what they found 10 was, you know, a disbelief that this -- you 11 know, this incident was reported the way it 12 was when, in fact, you had these kinds of 13 14 releases happening on chronic basis а 15 throughout this campaign.

16 In other words, this wasn't an This was just the one release that 17 incident. frankly elevated 18 was to management's 19 attention. You had releases all throughout 20 that campaign.

21 Every time you took one of these22 apart, you had a release. Okay? They just

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didn't see that as an incident in the previous
 years.

Every time you uncased a W28, particularly in the latter years as corrosion got worse and worse, you had a potential exposure pathway. You had uranium corrosion coming off that unit.

You had people -- and, we, you 8 NIOSH interviewed them as well, they 9 know, 10 were covered with depleted uranium, essentially black, blowing their noses with 11 depleted uranium coming out. It was pretty 12 extensive. 13

14 It was just the nature of that 15 particular unit, when you're using a -- and I 16 think Mark pointed out very well, a large bare surface depleted uranium component that was 17 uncased, directly exposed to the air, 18 the immediately, 19 corrosion almost began got 20 progressively worse.

21 So when it came back to be 22 disassembled -- let me paint a picture. You

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1 know, yes, you had a lot of disassemblies in 2 the `80s as the Cold War -- particularly as 3 the Cold War wound down, for retirement 4 purposes.

5 before that, you had this But 6 particular unit going -- cycling back, the Pantex on a regular basis, you had a complete 7 cycling, because they had a QA program, 8 9 surveillance program. You know, they pulled 10 11 units, dismantled completely seven of them 11 every year.

12 had modifications, Then you They started modifying this 13 beginning in `61. unit. I mean, they completely broke it down, 14 15 put new components, and put it back together, 16 okay? And they also had retrofits and the 17 whole works.

18 So that unit was rebuilt. All the 19 units were rebuilt over time, before they got 20 to the retirement point where they were 21 actually taken out of service. So you had 22 that contiguous, continuous operation.

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1 We did ask the question, you know, 2 what -- could people have been working on a 3 W28 on a regular basis? answer was, you could have 4 The spent your entire career, and some Pantex 5 workers did, on the W28 line. Okay? 6 So I just want to make sure that 7 that perspective is given, that this isn't a 8 novel or a new issue for the Work Group. 9 10 This has been something, I think, we've been working closely with NIOSH, and 11 SC&A's been involved in trying to bring this 12 13 to closure. And this past six months has been 14 15 a closure exercise of trying to get to that 16 point where there is not, frankly, any new 17 data or new information that can be brought to 18 bear anymore. 19 We're at that point where, you 20 agreed, in this case, to know, we have disagree, but this is where we're at. 21 22 Paul has a quick CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

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1 follow-up.

2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thanks, Joe. I
3	appreciate that explanation. And in fact,
4	what I was trying to ascertain, and it wasn't
5	clear to me, is, in fact, that you are at the
6	point where NIOSH and SC&A have agreed to
7	disagree on this issue.
8	That wasn't clear to me in the
9	other documents, you know, whether or not
10	we're as far as we can go. There's not new
11	information that can be looked at and so on,
12	so I appreciate that input.
13	Well, I'll stop at that point.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gen, and let me
15	just indicate, I know the petitioner some
16	of the petitioners are on the line. As soon
17	as the Board is done with questions, you will
18	get an opportunity to speak.
19	The Board is not done yet, so,
20	first, Stu had a comment?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: I wanted to make
22	just a couple comments to kind of frame the

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philosophy of our Evaluation Report, because I
 don't think it has come out very well in the
 discussion so far.

The philosophy and approach of the 4 Evaluation Report hinges on certain things, 5 6 that the W28 was likely and the _ _ 7 dismantlement for retirement purposes was largely -- was the highest exposure situation, 8 and it was a chronic exposure situation from 9 10 1984 through 1989 at least, and 1989 was when the workers became -- they complained enough 11 12 about the conditions that the bioassay were 13 collected.

The bioassay were collected from 14 15 everyone who was still at Pantex, Т as 16 understand it, and everybody who was still at Pantex at the time, who had worked on W28 17 dismantlement. So that's the population. 18

And the postulated daily intake rate that's derived in the Evaluation Report is for the chronic situation from 1984 to `89 as they were dismantling the W28s.

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1 So, while there may have been 2 incidents where an intake may have occurred 3 that was higher than what happened in 1989, it's characterized -- we believe that the `84 4 to `89 dismantlement is the worst exposure, 5 6 and that this is a bounding estimate. By estimating that intake, we have bounded the 7 intake. 8

9 The discussion of earlier samples, 10 earlier bioassay samples that lead to the 11 conclusion of a higher daily intake is based 12 on approximately 30 samples -- that analysis 13 is in our Evaluation Report -- or, not in our 14 Evaluation Report, it's in our Site Profile.

15 It's based on about 30 samples 16 which were either entirely or largely firing-17 site samples where there would be a firing site, a depleted uranium shot on the firing 18 19 site, and samples collected afterwards, and so it would be indicative of, essentially, 20 an acute exposure. 21

22 But when you treat that population

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1 of 30 and I can argue, like, why in the world 2 would we ever even say this in the TBD, but 3 when you treat that population of 30 as a population, and you do some sort of chronic 4 intake, and I don't know what kind of intake 5 6 period we'd use, then that number does come out higher than the daily intake rate that's 7 generated from the 1989 bioassay data for the 8 dismantlement. 9

10 There's a function that's largely a function of the detection level of the 11 laboratories, because the bioassay detection 12 level was higher in 1966 than it was in 1989. 13 14 And I want to make sure -- and in 15 terms of dismantlement versus disassembly, 16 there were certain disassemblies of these weapons starting very early on, about -- I 17 think it was about 10 or 11 per year for a 18 19 surveillance program.

And then the modification numbers, I don't have. There were about 1,000 dismantlements per year, in the `84 to `89

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1 time period, as they took this weapon out of 2 service.

3 So those are kind of some bases 4 that we arrived at that said, well, this was 5 the highest exposure, this chronic exposure 6 period was the highest exposure period, and 7 that bounds all exposures.

8 Now, I'm not here to argue any 9 more than that. I just wanted to lay out some 10 aspects that I didn't think had come across in 11 terms of the logic of the Evaluation Report.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Stu.
 Gen, you had a question, or --

MEMBER ROESSLER: No, I have a comment. NIOSH and SC&A disagree on this, so this puts Board Members in the situation where we have to make a decision.

I don't feel I'm ready, as a Board Member, to make a decision. Some things have come up today, for example, the bioassay results. I'd like to now go back and look in detail at all the papers and read on that the

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1 thorium results.

2 I can't say at this time that I 3 disagree or agree with either group, so I think it's -- what we're trying to do here 4 today is really what you would normally do in 5 6 a Work Group, where you have interaction, and you ask questions, and as -- and the Members 7 would have more background. 8 I just feel that this is too soon 9 to force a vote on the Board. 10 11 Well, CHAIRMAN MELIUS: can we 12 first do questions, and then we'll come to how we'll deal with this? 13 I mean, I appreciate what you're saying, Gen, but I think we're 14 trying to get questions out of the way first. 15 16 We need to hear from the petitioners. Then, I think, as a Board we 17 decide whether to go forward and how to do 18 19 that. -- and Bob, is that 20 Josie Bob 21 Presley? 22 MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, go ahead, 2 Bob. I was going to call on you next. 3 MEMBER PRESLEY: I've been trying to get on here ever since you all stated. You 4 5 can't hardly hear me or something. 6 After poring through the data and reading the data, I am more in support of 7 trying to find a plan going with where the 8 individuals did their work. 9 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You're breaking up, Bob. We're having a little trouble 11 12 hearing you. But I think our understanding is 13 that you were -- it was the -- this was 14 little bit before that your 15 presented a 16 concern was whether to include all workers, 17 and try to be -- you wanted to be more selective in terms of which workers would be 18 19 covered by any potential --20 MEMBER PRESLEY: That's correct. 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,

22 Bob.

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Josie had a --1 2 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I just have a 3 quick comment. I can't do much on the follow-Joe, you did a good job explaining 4 up. things, as well as Brad. 5 I just wanted to remind the Board 6 that the Work Group has come today with the 7 recommendation to approve an SEC from 1958 to 8 1983 for uranium, based on the fact that the 9 10 Work Group has decided that there's no more 11 work that can be done to -- so that, I just

12 want to make sure.

We're still working on thorium. There's other dates that the Work Group still wants to work out, but we wanted to move ahead with this SEC.

MEMBER CLAWSON: One thing that didn't come out, probably, in the slides very good is to understand that the only way they're going to be able to do thorium is if the depleted uranium -- because that's where they're getting the thorium information from.

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1 It's something that you all need 2 to realize, is we're talking -- one weapon 3 that we've got fairly good information on, but in that time frame there was numerous weapons 4 that came on line, went off line, that you 5 6 have no information for. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Do Board 7 Members have any more questions? 8 9 I'd like to hear from the Okay. 10 petitioners. I know Lars Fuortes, you're on 11 the line? 12 MR. FUORTES: I am on the line. 13 Can you hear? 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, yes. Go 15 ahead, Lars. 16 MR. FUORTES: Thank you very much. I thank all of you for your work on this. 17 I want to remind some of you of 18 19 the process. You know, this petition was initially submitted in 2006, 20 and we have of workers who have suffered 21 decades 22 consequences of exposures from this work.

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Remind you that there was tremendous disadvantage experienced by the workers -- for example, the petition was not allowed -- it was disallowed, initially. It needed to go through an administrative appeal to be accepted in 2007.

7 So there has been some 8 institutional, governmental resistance to this 9 petition.

10 There is also some institutional 11 resistance to acceptance of workers' histories 12 and recognition of the disadvantage that 13 current workers and their families have in 14 speaking out.

15 Can you hear me? Is the Board 16 still on the line?

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can hear18 you, Lars.

MR. FUORTES: Okay. So I want that to be noted by the Board. And in fact, workers' histories were discounted from the first by NIOSH, stating that they had to have

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signed affidavits in the case of this plant.
 In no other facility was that requested, nor
 has that been requested by NIOSH in their
 collection of histories from administrators,
 safety workers, et cetera.

workers, in order to 6 So give facility, 7 testimony from this they were obliged to sign affidavits -- and I think that 8 this is double 9 а standard that aqain 10 disadvantaged workers.

11 made it clear in But we our petition and our discussions with NIOSH that 12 these workers told us of situations where they 13 had exposures to tritium, for example, where 14 they were obliged to go to the medical office, 15 16 were sent home with prescriptions for milk or 17 beer.

18 These were exposure scenarios that 19 we heard from various workers not around each 20 other at the time, individual histories that 21 were given to us, so they seem quite credible 22 to us.

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And they've been validated by 1 2 other workers at other sites telling us, yes, 3 this did happen in the early years, and no Incident Reports filed. 4 5 that brings me So to a second 6 issue, which is Incident Reports versus 7 routine monitoring. The data that is being --CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Lars, we just 8 9 lost you. 10 Sarah Ray, are you on the line? Just trying to get -- I think we've lost the 11 line entirely. 12 13 Is anybody on the line? Could 14 they speak up? We're trying -- we cannot --MR. FUORTES: Hello? 15 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Lars, you're back now. 17 MR. FUORTES: I don't know if you 18 19 heard that issue of the Incident Reports 20 versus routine monitoring? CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, we did not. 21 22 That's where you cut out.

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MR. FUORTES: Okay. Well,
 hopefully I'm not being edited out.

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, no. We4 had some technical difficulty here.

5 FUORTES: I'm talking about MR. 6 disadvantaged workers in this process. NIOSH is proposing to use routine monitoring data 7 collected after 1984 to evaluate exposures 8 which we now have documented have occurred 9 10 from failures of protective systems, failures 11 of engineering.

12 Those incidents are not evaluated 13 sufficiently to assess exposure during those 14 failures. You cannot use routine monitoring 15 data to assess people's maximal exposure. 16 It's inherently unfair, and it occurs all the 17 time in occupational health. So I would argue 18 for that.

19 The fact that a couple of Board 20 Members are reluctant to take action at this 21 point because NIOSH and SC&A disagree, I would 22 like to then point out that it's the same

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1 thing that happened at the sister plant of 2 Pantex, the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, where 3 the same thing happened, the same health physicists argued the same arguments of being 4 able to use data from latter years, from other 5 6 sites, in fact, to assess exposure during 7 earlier years.

8 So that's really all I have to 9 say, and I thank you very much for the 10 opportunity.

11CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Lars.12Sarah Ray, are you on the line?

13 MS. RAY: Yes, I am.

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

15 MS. RAY: Can you hear me?

16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I can hear 17 you. And before you start, I'll let you know 18 that you had sent us some information, a 19 series of slides that had been handed out to 20 all of the Board Members, so everyone got 21 those yesterday, so we have those. So, if you 22 want to summarize your comments.

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MS. RAY: I would. And those are truly not slides. They are notes. So I apologize for the quality. That's the reason for saying that.

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Actually, we were 6 quite impressed, so don't apologize.

7 MS. RAY: I would like to point 8 out it's, from NIOSH's own 2008 review, one of 9 the key points that I found there was a 10 question in the number of personnel that were 11 monitored.

12 It showed 200 people working on 13 the B28, and they were monitored by the 14 Helgeson in vivo counter in `89. And the 15 results of these counts were later determined 16 to contain a positive bias and were deemed not 17 credible.

And also, I've talked to workers since then, and they said that they were just pulled in. They asked for volunteers to come over and do the test or do the screening.

22 So this was not even just people

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who worked only on the 28, it was anybody they
 could get to do it.

Another thing that I found quite interesting, this was also from NIOSH's own document, and I think it was in August 2008, but 1989 figures showed that there were zero people -- or zero workers were monitored for uranium in 1989.

9 And the next paragraph, and I'm 10 just really on slide two, and I'm not going to 11 go through all of them, I promise, but just a 12 repeat of the numbers being proposed by NIOSH 13 that typical values for the specific activity 14 of depleted uranium may be 20 percent or more 15 higher than the value proposed by NIOSH.

And NIOSH is using a .30, and DOE's accepted is a .33. And also, one of the things -- and I'm not a health physicist. I am not a rad safety person. You know, I can't talk technical stuff.

21 But one of the things that was 22 mentioned was a significant amount of activity

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continues to come from U-234. The Tiger Team findings, you know, that talked about the PPE, the standards and procedures that were in use. So many contaminated operations, so many facilities, and you have to look at the right facilities.

7 And talking about these facilities, air handlers dumped back into the 8 main hallways, you know, I've talked with --9 10 to speak about including everyone, you know, I know that people have told me that the payroll 11 clerks brought their checks to them in the 12 bays and cells. 13

You know, I remember myself in 15 1974, and I believe the term -- at the time, I 16 believe I was considered L-cleared, which is 17 something they don't have anymore.

I could go to the vacuum chambers. I could go in various facilities. But I could not go to the applied technology area. That was the only place that I could not go in the entire plant.

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1 And I was actually asked to get 2 out of a taxi, you know, when they entered 3 those areas, but I could go anywhere else. the things 4 You know, some of _ _ the engineering controls, the administrative 5 controls, you know, understanding what -- the 6 two-man rule, is it custody of pit? 7

8 It was literally, people ate their 9 lunches on top of the pit cans. And I can't 10 tell you what types of rays are emitted, but 11 the experts I've talked to they said rays are 12 continually emitted from those cans.

13 And, you know, lack of PPE, the lead aprons, you know, people had to beg for 14 My sister was a weapons engineer, and 15 those. 16 she's one of the people that worked in 26, and she's often told me of putting the pits on her 17 lap and scooting across the floor to get them 18 19 in the weight chambers, because there was some kind of a strange configuration that came down 20 from Burlington that one of the engineers 21 insisted be used. 22

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1 You know, radiation alarm 2 monitoring system, I was actually a member of 3 the RAMs Assessment Committee, and we looked 4 at doing upgrades.

had 5 We continual issues and 6 problems with settings being incorrect on the 7 RAMs. And I happened to be the person who read all of the standards, and I found where 8 incorrect standards --9 the the incorrect 10 numbers were in the procedures being followed 11 in rad safety only by one person that would 12 periodically come around and change the 13 settings on the tritium monitors.

You know, I proposed a tagging system, and Harry Griffith with the DOE was exceedingly happy because the simple little tag that I came up with is now on all the RAMs monitors, and they are -- now the settings are correct.

20 But I've looked at hundreds and 21 thousands of records of RAMs and did that 22 before I retired. You know, there were always

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1 problems, particularly with the older cams. 2 They lacked appropriate air flow. Some of the 3 areas where they were sniffed in, and they 4 were sniffed in at eye-level, alpha monitors 5 in the bays in 1226 and in the pit vaults.

6 You know, particulate matter does 7 not rise. It is not a gas, as I understand But, you know, all of these are -- the 8 it. firing sites that were mentioned, even one of 9 10 the firing sites was shut down due to radiation contamination. 11

You know, the firefighters, and in 12 13 2003, I believe it was, you know, they brought in an issue to the DOE for study because so 14 kids were being born 15 many of their with 16 deformities or stillborn, you know, kids without ears, all types of deformities. 17

And they burned these chemicals in unlined pits. They wore inappropriate PPE. You know, their pictures clearly show that they have -- all they have is a splash shield, and unknown chemicals in the drums, black

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smoke, just, you know, the pictures I have,
 and we've shared these with people.

You know, it's just black smoke being distributed into the air. The 1969 tornado, you know, I have spoken with supervisors who were in general stores and other areas.

8 They told me of wading through 9 water to secure the special nuclear material 10 items that had been distributed across the 11 plant.

You know, the roofs were blown off these facilities. All of the glass was blown out of every single window.

15 Shared facilities and services, 16 Brad brought up the point that there's only 17 one change house, and that was 12-1. You 18 know, our workers have never been swiped, as 19 is common practice. Even now they're not 20 swiped.

21 You know, whatever they have on 22 their clothing, wherever they go on the plant

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site, during their work day, whether it's they go over to 36 -- or 36 was the administrative building in the old days, if they went over there to get cash because they needed it or they were going on travel, then they wore their coveralls over there.

7 I've even had workers tell me that 8 if too many of them approached the radiation 9 monitors, when they were exiting the areas, 10 that if they got to the gates and they set off 11 the alarms, the guards had them back up and 12 come one at a time.

13 Even though they did progress 14 individually, if too many of them approached 15 the monitor together, then it was too high, 16 and that's -- but they were all in their clothing. And this was even in current years. 17 There are no records of worker 18 19 movements around the plant. You know, there 20 was some kind of an activity in the -- I think it was the late `80s, and they told workers 21 that, you know, they needed this information 22

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now, you know, go back and tell me what programs you've worked on in the last ten years and tell me which buildings you've worked in.

Contaminated clothing. You know, 5 6 all of the coveralls for the craftspeople are washed with -- it's still common practice. 7 Nothing is swiped before it goes 8 to the laundry, and all of the clothing goes in bins 9 10 up in 12-1, picked up by the laundry service, 11 carried down to the laundry through hallways, even now, that everybody goes through to get 12 to the now-current 12-70 cafeteria. 13 It used to be the 12-1 cafeteria. 14

15 The cell one tritium release, you 16 know, I talked with a person who had to put in 17 the evaporative air cooler, you know, and 18 change out those pads. What happened to those 19 pads?

20 You know, I have walked through 21 the craft areas and seen the HEPA filters, and 22 they're lining the hallways.

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1 MR. KATZ: Excuse me, Sarah? 2 MS. RAY: Anybody can walk through 3 those ramps. KATZ: Sarah? 4 MR. Excuse me, I just want to interrupt you a sec. 5 Sarah. 6 We're hearing a lot of back-7 chatter. There are other people on the phone, apparently, who are speaking. 8 Everyone else on the phone should 9 10 have their phone muted so we can hear Sarah. 11 If you don't have a mute button, please press That will mute your phone. 12 *6. 13 Thanks. Go on, Sarah. I'm sorry. 14 MS. RAY: Okay. But the rad 15 protection staff, you know, obviously, I think 16 several people have brought this up, they 17 lacked compliance with DOE orders. They were deficient in size and practices. 18 19 There no trending. The was 20 surveys were undocumented. There was one professional health physicist, and one of the 21 ones that was in the QA job, he was not 22

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1 cleared and he had no idea, he'd never seen
2 plant operations, he was not on the plant, but
3 he was doing the reviews.

There was no written approval of 4 procedures for decontamination on the 28. 5 6 Before June 1989, no protective clothing 7 required for the B28 program disassembly operations, and this is from the Tiger Team 8 9 report. The records were swiped, but no 10 records of possible contamination of workers. 11 The plant was unable to meet compliance in 1989, as someone else had said. 12

13 The Tiger Team report said that 14 rad safety personnel lacked clear 15 understanding of their responsibilities. They 16 didn't even know what they were supposed to 17 do.

18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me,
19 Sarah, could you please try to sum up? We
20 have all the slides in front of us.

21 MS. RAY: Okay.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The Board has

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1 read them, and --

2	MS. RAY: My key points are: the
3	Tiger Team reports need to be considered. The
4	rad con manual issues, that are described on
5	slide 19, and some questions that were raised
6	on that, in the 1992-94 report by the DOE
7	let's see, it was their occupational rad
8	exposure report for `92-`94, I think that is
9	important to look at.
10	The documents were never swiped
11	that were brought from the nuclear line. They
12	were shredded in an open mail area.
13	I really have nothing else I can
14	say. I just encourage the Board Members that
15	if they question it at all, then to me, I hope
16	that they will listen to the workers.
17	Hopefully, I'm representing them
18	in a good way. But I hope that they will
19	approve our petition for workers, because it's
20	very valid, and many people have waited for a
21	very long time.
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22 Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you
 very much.

Ted, we have one other petitioner representative who has submitted comments, and I'll have Ted read those into the record.

6 MR. KATZ: Thank you. So, these 7 are comments from Sheldon Samuels, who's a 8 professor of cancer and molecular biological 9 research, Temple University, and of public 10 health at Drexel University, and, like you 11 said, he's a petition representative.

"Because I have a conflicting obligation, mounting as I write this, I will not be able to participate. However, I have been briefed by Sarah on what she intends to present.

17 "As a special representative of 18 the metal trades department, AFL-CIO, for the 19 Pantex SEC issue, I fully endorse her 20 testimony.

"In addition, it is important forthe Board and Dr. Howard to know that in my

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opinion, Mr. Clawson will present," these are bullets, "Mr. Clawson will present what appears to be a good summary to date of where we are with the petition.

staff has confronted 5 "NIOSH as 6 well as could be expected, given the inadequacies of DOE contractor records 7 and practices, a huge amount of work reflected not 8 only in their challenge of our SEC petition, 9 10 but in their processing of claims.

"More, the Board's contractor, SC&A, has done a thorough, excellent job of empirical evaluation in the best tradition of the professions.

15 "This is not to say that each of 16 us as individuals and parties in contention may not differ in our simple perceptions, 17 since truth does not begin, as Socrates warned 18 19 us, with the declaration that a pig or a dog-20 faced baboon other or some yet stranger monster which has sensation is the measure of 21 all things. 22

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1 "What we see and understand is packaged by our own memories, from which it is 2 3 not only difficult to draw a shared reality but a reality independent of any of us, there 4 5 must be, if we can both seek and find it. 6 "Mine is an Amarillo memory of

1969, chief field 7 when as services air pollution program, USPHS/EPA, a slip of a gal 8 asked me if it is all right to carry some of 9 10 that stuff on a tray she qot from the 11 cafeteria.

"Of course, now there is a flood of questions and answers which I and, I contend, none of us can answer, despite the commitment of management, as noted by Mr. Rolfes.

17 "To then or now declare what was, is, or will be safe, that, in fact, is why the 18 19 wisdom of the legislature is in need, the SEC. 20 "Enough said. Have а qood 21 meeting. look forward to reading the Ι transcript." 22

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And end of comment.

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 3 you. 4 Any Board Members have any further 5 questions?

6 Okay. If not, then I think we 7 have suggestions from both Paul and Gen that 8 they would prefer to postpone action to have 9 more time to review materials.

10 Other people, Board Members want 11 to react to that?

12 Yes, Dick.

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This is Richard 13 MEMBER LEMEN: 14 I don't agree that we should postpone. Lemen. 15 I think this has been in the works since 16 2006. I think that the recommendation that Brad and his committee have made is a valid 17 recommendation, and I would like to see the 18 19 Board support that.

I would like to say one other thing, that I think we oftentimes are treating these things as research projects, when

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they're a compensation program. I've said
 this before.

3 And I think we should not hold up action to satisfy our research zest, and that 4 we should move forward with the information 5 that 6 we have and vote to approve this 7 recommendation as the committee has recommended to the Board. 8

9 Thank you.

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else?11 Henry?

12 MEMBER ANDERSON: I would Yes, 13 also --I mean, looking through all the materials that we've had for some time, this -14 15 - the proposal only deals with up to 1983, and 16 so a lot of the data and the 1989 issues 17 really covers the six years from `83 to `89, and the availability of data, the assessments 18 19 prior to that, simply gets less and less.

20 So that's why I think it makes 21 sense to split this into various phases, that 22 there still seems to be many issues remaining

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1 in the later period.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 2 Anybody 3 -- Wanda? MUNN: Ι think 4 MEMBER Henry's comment is well taken, that it makes sense to 5 split this into a number of different issues, 6 because clearly, it does not seem logical that 7 we would approach all of the issues with many 8 still open and outstanding. 9 10 We've gone to a great deal of 11 effort to make sure that we do hear comments from all of our workers and petitioners, and I 12 13 personally have not had an opportunity to review adequately the material that we've just 14 15 received. 16 I would prefer that we postpone action on this SEC until the potential for my 17 personal understanding of 18 what types of 19 differentiation we're going to make is more 20 complete.

21 I would prefer to make a 22 recommendation and a motion that we table this

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issue until our next full Board meeting.
 During that period of time, I'm assuming that
 the Work Group will be meeting again and that
 other potential groupings will come from that
 Board meeting.

6 If that assumption is incorrect, 7 then perhaps I could reconsider what I'm 8 saying here, but I would prefer that we 9 postpone this.

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie, then 11 Dick.

MEMBER BEACH: At this time, the Work Group has no further plans on this earlier period to meet. We've decided that we've done all that we can do.

We are going to meet on the later years, but not the earlier years. And correct me if I'm wrong on that.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We have a20 Board call on October 20th.

21 MEMBER LEMEN: I would just like 22 to say that what Josie said earlier I thought

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1 was somewhat what Henry was talking about,
2 that we are petitioning off parts of this.
3 We're not closing this all out.
4 And I'd like to ask if Brad or Josie could
5 read what they were proposing again, I think
6 it addresses what Wanda and Henry were talking
7 about. Could we have that?

MEMBER CLAWSON: It states: "all 8 9 workers potentially exposed to radioactive 10 material while working at Pantex plant during 11 the period from January 1st, 1958 through December 31st, 1983 for all numbers of work 12 aggregated at least 250 days occurring either 13 under 14 solely the employment of or in 15 combination with work days within the 16 permitted estimate for one or more of the 17 Classes of employees included in the SEC, lack of adequate information necessary to complete 18 19 individual dose reconstruction with 20 significant accuracy for internal radioactive exposure to uranium." 21

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

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MEMBER LEMEN: Is it inappropriate
 at this time to make a motion --

3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, let's hear from other people. Bill, how do you --4 really 5 MEMBER FIELD: It's 6 difficult. I'd like to proceed today, but I'm not sure I have all the information, and maybe 7 I have all the information, but I don't feel 8 like I know enough to say that. 9

10 So I'd like to second the motion 11 that was made to take this up at the next 12 meeting.

13 It would also be good to really 14 see a point-by-point discussion or a summary 15 of what the NIOSH position is versus the SC&A 16 position on these issues, because I'm not 17 clear on that.

And Josie, I understand what you're saying, that this is just for uranium, but it's difficult sometimes, because during those same periods, there were other exposures that may affect, you know, how one would vote.

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1 So for me, if we vote today, I 2 don't feel like I'd be voting with all the 3 information I need to make informed an decision. That's just 4 my personal perspective. 5

6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just note that Mark Griffon, a Board Member who had 7 leave but listened to 8 to most of the discussion, indicated to me that he would 9 10 support the need for more time for the Board, and suggested that we take this up at our 11 12 October meeting.

13 Really, since there's no -- just 14 to explore that possibility. Since there's no 15 need for further meetings of the Work Group or 16 further clarification issues, all I'm hearing 17 is that people would like more time to review 18 the information.

And I see no reason why we couldn't act on this at the October meeting, and I think also ask the Work Group and NIOSH to prepare the type of summary and make sure

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that everybody understands what the issues 1 2 are, specific issues are at this -- for this 3 decision that we're being asked to make, and frankly, I think we should be ready to make 4 shortly, because the Work Group has 5 said 6 they've taken it as far as they can, and the petitioners have waited a significant amount 7 of time, and I think we need to try to move 8 this forward as best we can. 9

10 Dr. Lemen?

11 MEMBER LEMEN: I was just going to 12 say that I would still support the Working 13 Group recommendation, even after I've heard the comments of the rest of the Board. 14 Ι 15 really think that we owe it to the petitioners 16 to take some action, and I think we have enough information to take action on this one 17 issue, and only the one issue, but we can deal 18 19 with the other issues and portion this out. 20 So I still would speak in favor of the recommendation of the Board Working Group. 21 22 Wanda, did you CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

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1 -- I may not have been listening. Did you 2 make a motion to postpone? I wasn't --3 MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I did. There 4 was no second. 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Do I 6 hear a second to Wanda? 7 MEMBER FIELD: I seconded it. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bill seconded 8 9 it, okay. 10 Any further discussion on that? 11 Comment, Paul? Go ahead. 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, it actually 13 is my understanding that we actually have, I think, all the information, Bill, I think, 14 15 including what you were asking for, as I've 16 reviewed it. And I am not speaking against the 17 motion, but the Work Group's been immersed in 18 19 this for several years. And in reality, we've only been immersed in it for the last week or 20 21 two.

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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MEMBER ZIEMER: And it's a complex
 thing. So I'm not speaking against the
 recommendation at all.

I was only raising the level of 4 discomfort that I felt, because in a sense, 5 6 the Board is being asked to -- what I would call adjudicate the final evaluation where we 7 have a conflict between -- not a conflict, but 8 a disagreement between the Board's technical 9 10 contractor and NIOSH on whether or not dose 11 can be reconstructed.

asked 12 So we're to make that 13 decision based on a wealth of information 14 here, which the Work Group indeed has been 15 digging into and clearly feel quite 16 comfortable, but nonetheless, we're asked to do that. 17

And we all -- I think we all trust each other and our recommendations, but we also have the responsibility to say, yes, I myself have gone through these things in depth.

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1 And so my vote is not just based 2 the recommendation, but based on on my 3 understanding -- clear understanding and knowledge of the issues and the pros and cons. 4 And so, you know, that's the only 5 6 point that I'm making, that I want to make sure that my decision -- I can support it to 7 myself, and it may or may not be the same. So 8 I'm not objecting at all to the Work Group's 9 10 recommendation. 11 Could I LEMEN: make a MEMBER point of clarification? 12 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 14 MEMBER LEMEN: Don't we owe the 15 Working Group an answer before we vote on the 16 motion that Wanda is making? Didn't they make a motion first? 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, but a motion 18 19 to postpone or table takes precedence --20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Takes precedence over that. And I also -- well, I would just 21 point out that given the absence of Board 22

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Members, I don't think this would be settled
 anyway, so it's -- and I don't know, I'm not
 knowing what the outcome would be.

4 So my only question is to clarify 5 Wanda's motion, which -- was your motion to 6 postpone until the December meeting, or --

Yes, it was. 7 MEMBER MUNN: The purpose in that, however, was to try to 8 identify, better 9 identify the areas of 10 disagreement with respect to what is and is 11 not possible in all of the aspects that are still open. And I had assumed it would take 12 more than a couple of weeks to do that. 13

14 If the Work Group is not going to 15 be meeting, then I'm not sure who is going to 16 put together the kind of comparison that I had 17 hoped I would see, but I would be more than 18 happy to withdraw my specificity with regard 19 to a date if that would be helpful for other 20 people at the table.

21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe it 22 would. And just to clarify, my understanding

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1 is that the Work Group was going to be 2 meeting, but I see between now and October, is 3 that --

4 MEMBER BEACH: No date.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, could we 5 6 ask the Work Group -- we could certainly ask 7 the Work Group to meet, at least for the purposes of developing that summary, working 8 with NIOSH, I think that could be done by a 9 10 conference call of the Work Group and could easily be scheduled between now and October 11 12 and in time for that to be ready for our October 20th call. Is that --13

MEMBER CLAWSON: I would have to refer to NIOSH and SC&A, if they'll be able to deliver in that time. This would -- you know, this is the same thing. We got some of this paperwork a couple of days before the meeting.

19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?

20 MEMBER ZIEMER: Mr. Chairman, I 21 honestly think we have the information, and 22 you know, I've read through them, and I think

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I understand sort of superficially, at least,
 the arguments on both sides.

I'm not sure that there's any more information to be developed. Maybe it's the issue of organizing it in a way that we can sort of lay it side by side, but I believe the information is there.

8 Mark Rolfes, I don't know that you 9 have more that you would offer beyond the 10 White Papers.

11 And Joe, I think your folks have 12 delineated your views pretty clearly.

MR. ROLFES: This is Mark Rolfes with NIOSH, and I believe all of the information that we've received from SC&A, we've prepared responses.

17 of the external dosimetry Some issues haven't made it back over to the Work 18 19 Group, but by and large, we've proposed 20 methodologies to bound intakes for workers at Plant for essentially 21 the Pantex all radionuclides and essentially all issues that 22

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1 we've received from SC&A.

2 It's not categorized in a summary. 3 Most of that information is prepared in a data adequacy and review response that we have 4 completed in response to SC&A's review. 5 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, this just 7 gets into the iterative thing. I don't think we have anything new 8 9 to respond to NIOSH's most recent White Paper. 10 I think what would be very helpful, though, 11 is if there's any way to speed the up 12 transcripts from the last Work Group meeting that -- well, I think the one before that, but 13 certainly the last Work Group meeting, this 14 15 issue was center stage. And I think that 16 meeting was, what, a few weeks ago? 17 So that would be helpful for just looking at the details that were discussed. 18 19 But I would say that would be one more piece of information that you don't have now that 20 would be very germane to this thinking. 21

22 MR. KATZ: Yes, and certainly we

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1 can do -- we'll do as much as we can to speed 2 it up. But we have time, even when we're 3 talking about an October time frame, even in 4 the normal course of transcripts. But we will 5 ask them to expedite it, so we can get that 6 done as quickly as possible and out to all the 7 Board Members.

8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And I am 9 sure if a Board Member can't find a -- is 10 looking for a particular piece of information 11 or understanding on an issue that, you know, 12 NIOSH, SC&A is available to point -- at least 13 where something might be, because there are a 14 lot of documents, but we'll do that.

Okay. So I think as I understand Wanda's motion now would be to postpone, simply to postpone till our next meeting the consideration on this petition. And we have a second to that. So, Ted?

20 MEMBER ANDERSON: And it is just 21 to be through the --

22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: To the next

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1 October meeting.

2 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, but the 3 shorter period, not the whole thing? CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Not the whole 4 5 thing, yes. 6 MEMBER ANDERSON: So their focus is going to be through `83? 7 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct. Yes, 9 just this recommendation, yes, because I don't 10 think the Work Group will have а 11 recommendation before then. MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson? 12 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. 14 MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach? MEMBER BEACH: 15 Yes. 16 MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson? 17 MEMBER CLAWSON: No. MR. KATZ: Dr. Field? 18 19 MEMBER FIELD: Yes. 20 MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen? 21 MEMBER LEMEN: No. 22 MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
3	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Bob Presley, are you
5	still on the line?
6	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay. Yes. Thank you.
8	Dr. Roessler?
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No.
12	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Okay. The motion
15	passes with three nays and the remainder
16	present voting yes.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
18	you. And thank everybody, and certainly thank
19	the Work Group for all your hard work in
20	getting this prepared, and the petitioners
21	also.

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1 on the record that Dr. Poston had recused.

2 MR. KATZ: Yes. I meant to say 3 that. Thank you, Jenny.

4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And we 5 have another petition scheduled at 10:15, so 6 why don't we take a break and people come back 7 here at 10:15?

8 We should be, for the Board 9 Members and audience, we should be wrapping up 10 right after that next petition, so.

11 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off 12 the record at 10:06 a.m. and 13 resumed at 10:22 a.m.)

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We will 15 qet started again. There were some 16 discussions during the break, and we actually -- I think NIOSH felt, and Ted and I talked 17 and we also thought that it probably would be 18 19 helpful to have a sort of a summary document for Board Members from both NIOSH and SC&A 20 21 that of summarized the respective sort background 22 justifications for their or

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positions, as well as references back to the many different documents that have been prepared on this site, and was useful -- and they thought it would be helpful. So I think we can have them go ahead and do that.

Also, that there will also be a --6 we'll 7 and make those available to the petitioners also. And also, NIOSH was going 8 to also look at the -- sort of the Class 9 10 Definition potential issues, just to give us a 11 little bit of of sort background for 12 discussion purposes on what -- how people were 13 badged, some of the access issues, and so forth. 14

15 It will just be a factual piece 16 that it would be helpful if we have to define 17 a Class Definition for that.

And again, that will be something 18 19 available to everybody, including the 20 petitioners. So, any questions on that? I'm hoping that the 21 MEMBER MUNN: summaries will 22 two have similar topic

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1 headings, so that --

2 (Laughter.) 3 will not be trying to we identify which topic heading relates to the 4 5 other topic heading. 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think we can And I think actually the last 7 manage that. 8 item on our agenda for today is the Vitro. And this is the addendum to the 9 10 Special Cohort Evaluation Report on Vitro, so, 11 Jim? Thank you, Dr. Melius. 12 DR. NETON: I think this is the first time I've ever 13 14 given a last presentation. That's usually reserved for LaVon, so I'm not sure what that 15 16 really means. But, yes. 17 Т talking about the Vitro am Manufacturing facility in 18 Canonsburg,

19 Pennsylvania, and this is an addendum to the20 Special Exposure Cohort evaluation petition.

21 To refresh your memory, we 22 provided an ER on Petition SEC 00177 on July

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14th, 2010. It was an 83.13 petition.
 Actually, we received it on that date.
 3 September 9th we qualified it.

And at that time, we divided the 4 Petition Requested Class into 5 two time 6 periods, the first time period which was 7 discussed previously was January 1st, `58, through December 31st, `59, and then we 8 reserved this residual radiation period from 9 10 January 1st, 1960 through April 30th, 1965, 11 weren't quite sure because we just what 12 happened in that time period and weren't comfortable making a determination at that 13 14 time.

15 Since then, we've gone back and 16 obtained some additional information to help 17 us figure out what we're going to recommend, and that's what I'm here to talk about today. 18 19 So again, the addendum here that 20 you have in your hands is completion of the Evaluation Report addendum, which evaluates 21 the time periods of January 1st, 1960, through 22

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1 September 30th, 1965.

2 Just to refresh your memory a 3 little bit about the Vitro facility, it is located in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, about 20 4 miles from Pittsburgh. 5 It's a fairly small site, as these 6 It's about 18 acres. 7 sites qo. And they performed a lot of work 8 for the Manhattan Engineering District and the 9 10 AEC. They had a contract to recover uranium for residues and scraps beginning in `42, but 11 12 they also at one point processed some Belgian 13 Congo ore. prior to their involvement 14 And 15 with the AEC, they were involved heavily in 16 the purification extraction and ___ purification of radium compounds. So there 17 was a long history of work with radioactive 18 19 materials at this site. 20 also performed various They process developments to recover uranium from 21 different waste streams, notably the Tonawanda 22

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wastes that are stored at Lake Ontario
 Ordnance Works, so they're sort of a catch-all
 place.

Anything that was contaminated that might have valuable uranium that was there in residue quantities was shipped there, and tried to extract some valuable material. That ended up resulting in contaminating a large number of buildings at the site.

But I want to talk a little bit about the waste that was generated there, and this is where the story gets a little complicated.

In 1955, there was a campaign to receive a lot of -- essentially uranium mill tailings. They had, you know, the uranium had been taken out, but there was still about a half a percent uranium by weight in the materials.

And they thought, well, Vitro could process these waste residues and pull out the uranium that was left. And that of

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course ended up with a lot of byproduct
 material.

3 So they received a lot of these 4 residues, starting in `55, thousands of tons 5 of residues were shipped there, so-called Port 6 Hope waste materials.

by January `57, they had 7 And extracted enough uranium to make about, I 8 9 think, 800 pounds of uranium, but they 10 resulted in the generation of about 10,000 tons of residues that were eventually shipped 11 off-site. 12

13 But of these Port Hope wastes that were shipped there, there were 4,000 tons of 14 15 original waste that was never processed. The 16 process was shut down in around 1959, so, 17 there remained these piles of essentially what I would call uranium mill tailings, 4,000 tons 18 19 of them, sitting above ground at the site. 20 These residues, these 4,000 tons

of uranium, what I would call mill tailings, laid above ground at the facility through 1965

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1 till eventually it was buried.

2 So, we have sort of a little 3 variety of operations during this 1960 to `65 4 period, and I tried to capture that in the 5 next couple slides.

6 the very beginning of 1960, In 7 there was some decontamination and decommissioning work. And as far as we can 8 tell, it pretty much lasted though the middle 9 10 of 1960, May to June time frame.

In fact, looking through our Claims, we have no one who had full-time employment at the site after June of 1960. So that kind of ends the formal operations at the site.

During that period, workers During that period, workers obviously could have been exposed during the shuttering of the process equipment and the storage and removing of the residues, that sort of thing.

21 After 1960, May time frame, all 22 that you really have left are these buildings

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1 that are contaminated.

2 No work activity is going on, but 3 have these 4,000 tons of these you ore residues sitting above ground protected by a 4 chain link fence and a quard service. 5 6 The Vitro Company indicated to the 7 AEC that the materials were being kept wet, so there's possibly some workers periodically 8 entering the area and wetting down the piles, 9 10 but that's about the only activity through 11 1960 till about the end of 1965. And towards the end of 1965, the 12 13 residue piles were buried. Around the August time frame, the burial activities actually 14 15 started, planning started a little bit before 16 that. 17 the best But that we can determine, beginning on August 2nd of `65, the 18 19 burial started and was completed by September 30 of `65. 20 21

21 So you have a period here where 22 you have some D&D activities through June of

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1 1960, not much going on except security 2 patrols and some workers wetting down these 3 above-ground ore residue piles, 4,000 tons. 4 And then in 1965, you have about a 5 month or so of activity where the piles were 6 buried -- buried underground.

the potential radionuclide 7 So, exposure at the site, then, were obviously 8 from the uranium and the uranium progeny. Of 9 10 course, mill tailings have a fair amount of radium progeny, notably thorium-230, radium-11 226, radon-222, so that all was present in 12 13 both the buildings and the ore piles. So we 14 have that exposure source term.

And then the external exposures would be from the residues themselves, which would contain not super-significant levels of external exposures, but certainly measurable quantities in the low millirem per hour ranges.

21 We have no monitoring data during 22 this period -- no bioassay data, no air

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1 sampling data, no external data.

2 We do have some limited area 3 survey data, between `60 and `65, of the soil areas that were collected to prepare for the 4 remediation project for the burial of 5 the 6 wastes.

of other 7 Sources available information, we obviously have our Technical 8 Information Bulletins. There was an interview 9 10 conducted with seven former workers, existing files, documentation provided by 11 claimant 12 petitioner, and the sort of normal types of data that we obtain for sites such of this. 13

We had data capture efforts listed here. I won't read them all, but they're sort of our standard sources of information for Atomic Weapons Employer facilities.

to talk about 18 And just the 19 interviews а little bit, we did, Ι as 20 mentioned, had seven interviews with former workers, but their work was completed between 21 January `58 and 1960, so there really have 22

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1 nothing in -- the interviews aren't relevant 2 to the `60 to `65 period, unfortunately.

3 Previous dose reconstructions -we have 27 claims for Vitro. Of those claims, 4 eight claimants have employment during the 5 evaluation period, that is, from `60 to `65, 6 although I looked at the claims, and the 7 latest one, employment is June 1960 is the 8 last employment period, although there is one 9 claimant who has, I think, 10 140 hours of 11 exposures in 1961.

12 I'm not sure what that's all 13 about. There's always something. It's only 14 140 hours. It was some sort of an engineering 15 design issue, as best I can tell.

16 And none of the claims, as we 17 suggested earlier, have any kind of monitoring 18 data whatsoever.

19 So, we believe that the available 20 information to us, as far as process 21 description source terms, doesn't allow us to 22 complete dose reconstructions with sufficient

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accuracy for this time period, that 1 is, 2 January 1st, 1960 through September 30th, `65. 3 We do believe, with the effective removal of the source term, 4 that is, the burial of the waste underground and 5 some 6 subsequent surveys of them that, we have information 7 sufficient to reconstruct exposures after that time period, using the 8 normal methodologies that we would use for 9 10 residual contamination periods.

11 brief So, а summary of the findings 12 feasibility here: we can't reconstruct any of the internal or external 13 14 Occupational medical is exposures. not 15 applicable to this time period, nor are 16 neutron exposures.

17 So the final NIOSH recommendation 18 is: all AWE employees who worked at Vitro from 19 January 1st, 1960 through September 30th, 1965 20 for 250 work days.

21 And that concludes my 22 presentation.

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1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 2 you.

3 Questions or comments? Paul?
4 MEMBER ZIEMER: Dr. Neton, could
5 you just clarify the slide before the final
6 table?

7 You said you could effectively 8 model external exposures because of the 9 removal of the source term, but then on the 10 chart, you're saying you cannot reconstruct 11 external --

12 DR. NETON: Oh.

MEMBER ZIEMER: That's not clear
to me what --

DR. NETON: We could model after the source term is buried, after 1965, there is a typo there on this slide right here, the feasibility.

19 It should say September 30th, 20 1965, but after `65, when they buried the 21 4,000 tons of material, then we could 22 reconstruct the exposures, because there are

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1 surface measurements of external.

2 MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, right. Okay, 3 I get it. DR. NETON: Sorry. 4 5 Any other questions? I'll just 6 comment -- oh, sorry, Josie, go ahead. 7 MEMBER BEACH: Oh, I just had a quick one for clarification. On page 10 of 8 it says the residual period was 9 the ER, 10 designated from 1958 to 1985. 11 that typo, or is that Is а 12 correct? 13 DR. NETON: No, that's correct. 14 MEMBER BEACH: That is correct? Ι 15 just wanted to be clear. 16 DR. NETON: The material is still 17 there. It's buried, but it's -- yes, it goes through `85. 18 19 The material is still there It's not there 20 through `85, is what I meant. currently, it was remediated in `85, but it is 21 22 there -- it was there through 1985.

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1 And like I said, once they buried 2 it in `65, that 20-year period, we believe we 3 could reconstruct exposures.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 4 I would just add, I looked at this when -- a few weeks 5 6 ago and had some email correspondence with Jim about the -- Jim's question about this time 7 period up later in `65, just were there 8 9 actually people -do we actually have 10 claimants, and do we have a better idea what was going on there? 11

12 It wasn't clear to me why we 13 couldn't, for example, do dose reconstruction 14 for the security patrol as opposed to people 15 working on the site.

But I think -- Jim looked back through the claims, and we just don't have information. And you can argue either way, but it's almost a hypothetical worker, and you really can't tell.

21 And I'm comfortable with this 22 finding going forward, based on that. I don't

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think we should wait, given the effort that's
 been made so far.

Any other comments or questions?
Okay. Do I hear a motion?
Wanda? You didn't even need to
raise that, Wanda. I'm trained.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MEMBER MUNN: I that move we 9 accept the NIOSH recommendation to grant an 10 SEC for all qualifying employees of the Vitro 11 Manufacturing in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania plant from January 1, 1960 through September 12 30, 1965. 13

14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I hear a15 second to that?

16 MEMBER FIELD: Second.

17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Second from

18 Bill. Any further discussion?

19 If not, Ted, can you call the

- 20 roll?
- 21 MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson?
- 22 MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.

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1		MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
2		MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
3		MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
4		MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
6		MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
8		MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey no, wait,
10	I'm sorry.	Dr. Melius?
11		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
12		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey is absent.
13	Ms. Munn?	
14		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
15		MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
16		MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
17		MR. KATZ: Bob, are you still on
18	the line?	Bob Presley?
19		Okay, absent. I'll collect his
20	vote afterv	wards.
21		Dr. Roessler?
22		MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
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MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield? 1 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: 2 Yes. 3 MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer? MEMBER ZIEMER: 4 Yes. 5 MR. KATZ: So it's unanimous among 6 Members present. And the motion passes, and then I'll collect absent votes after this 7 meeting. And I'll pass out the letter. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have the 10 letter ready; it'll just take a second. 11 I would point out to Ted, it would be, you know, I think, polite that, at least 12 start with Dr. Ziemer at one of the votes at 13 each meeting, you know? 14 15 (Laughter.) 16 Ι mean, Henry gets all the attention and all the pressure of making the 17 first decision. 18 19 I don't think that's fair, but, you know, the Z's don't get to go first very 20 often, and I think we should do that. 21 22 (Laughter.)

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1 Okay, I will read this into the 2 record, again, the usual stipulation that --3 not move forward in 30 days, I will notify the 4 Board.

Advisory Board on Radiation 5 The 6 and Worker Health, the Board has evaluated a Special Exposure Cohort, SEC, Petition 00177 7 Addendum 1 concerning workers at the Vitro 8 Facility 9 Manufacturing in Canonsburg, 10 Pennsylvania, under the statutory requirements 11 established by the Energy Employees 12 Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, EEOICPA, incorporated into 42 CFR 13 Section 83.13. 14

The Board respectfully recommends 15 16 that SEC status be accorded to all atomic employees who worked 17 weapons at Vitro Manufacturing in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, 18 19 from January 1st, 1960 through September 30th, 20 1965 for a number of work days aggregating at least 250 work days, occurring either solely 21 under this employment or in combination with 22

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work days within the parameters established
 for one or more other Classes of employees
 included in the Special Exposure Cohort.

This recommendation is made based 4 on the following factors: individuals working 5 6 at Vitro Manufacturing, Canonsburg, 7 Pennsylvania during the time period in question were exposed to materials that 8 contained uranium and uranium progeny during 9 10 storage and disposal of these materials at the 11 site.

The National 12 Institute for 13 Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH, review available monitoring data, 14 of as well as 15 available process and source term information 16 for various production activities at Vitro 17 Manufacturing in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania found that NIOSH lacked adequate information 18 19 necessary to complete individual dose 20 reconstructions with sufficient accuracy for both external and internal doses during the 21 22 time period in question.

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1 The Board concurs with this 2 determination.

3 NIOSH determined that health may 4 have been endangered for these Vitro 5 Manufacturing employees during the time period 6 in question. The Board also concurs with this 7 determination.

8 Based on these considerations and 9 the discussions at the August 23rd through 10 25th, 2011 Board meeting held in Richland, 11 Washington, the Board recommends that this 12 Class be added to the SEC.

13And there will be the usual14closing paragraph on transmittal of materials.15Any comments or questions on that?

16 Okay. Good.

17 Any other business the Board18 Members would like to raise?

19 Josie?

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20 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I was 21 wondering about work for SC&A with the Site 22 Profile issues, the outstanding issues?

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think we
 need to hold off on that.

3 NIOSH actually has some effort underway already, working on that, and I had 4 some discussions with them, with both SC&A and 5 And I think we'll come back with a 6 NIOSH. 7 proposal at the next -- at our October call. I want to make sure -- understand what NIOSH 8 9 is doing, we don't duplicate their effort, so. 10 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. That sounds fair enough. 11 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We'll do 13 that, and John Mauro wasn't here, and he was the one that had made one of the proposals, 14 15 and I want to make sure we -- we have a firm 16 and a very specific proposal for tasking to go 17 forward. for raising 18 Thank you that, 19 though.

20Any other Board business? If not,21do I hear a motion to adjourn?

22 MEMBER ZIEMER: So moved.

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MEMBER CLAWSON: Seconded. 1 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Second? All in 3 favor? 4 (Chorus of ayes.) 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Opposed? Abstain? 6 7 Ted, you don't have to do the roll call, even though it might be nice for --8 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: Anyone opposed can 10 just stay here. 11 (Laughter.) 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We're adjourned. Thank you, everybody. Thank you 13 to those left. 14 15 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off 16 the record at 10:43 a.m.) 17 18 19 20 21

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