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

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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PANTEX PLANT WORK GROUP

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19, 2011

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The Work Group convened via teleconference at 11:00 a.m., Bradley P. Clawson, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Chairman JOSIE BEACH, Member ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member

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

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official ISAF AL-NABULSI, DOE ROBERT BISTLINE, SC&A RON BUCHANAN, SC&A JOE FITZGERALD, SC&A LAURENCE FUORTES EMILY HOWELL, HHS JENNY LIN, HHS JIM NETON, DCAS KATHY ROBERTSON-DEMERS, SC&A MARK ROLFES, DCAS LAVON RUTHERFORD, DCAS

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 (11:01 a.m.) 3 MR. KATZ: So this is the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health Pantex 4 5 Work Group, and let me take roll call 6 beginning with Board Members, and please 7 speak to your conflict of interest -- of interest situation with respect to Pantex 8 when you -- when you note your attendance 9 10 today. 11 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, this is 12 Brad -- this is Brad Clawson, Work Group 13 Chair for the Pantex, no conflict. 14 MEMBER BEACH: Josie Beach, no 15 conflict with Pantex. 16 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Phil Schofield, 17 no conflict with Pantex. 18 MEMBER PRESLEY: Bob Presley, no 19 conflict. MR. KATZ: Very good. Any other 20 Board Members? Okay. Moving on then to -- so, 21 Mark Griffon, are you not on the line yet? 22

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1 Okay. Moving on to the NIOSH-ORAU team.

2 MR. ROLFES: This is Mark Rolfes, health physicist with NIOSH. 3 I have no conflict of interest. 4 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: LaVon Rutherford, 6 health physicist, NIOSH. No conflict with 7 Pantex. 8 MR. KATZ: Very good. SC&A team? MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, this is Joe 9 10 Fitzgerald. I have no conflict with Pantex. 11 MS. This is **ROBERTSON-DEMERS:** 12 Kathy Robertson-DeMers. I have no conflict. 13 DR. BUCHANAN: This is Ron Buchanan with SC&A. No conflict. 14 15 DR. BISTLINE: This is Bob 16 Bistline, SC&A. No conflict. 17 MR. KATZ: Thanks, SC&A. And for 18 the court reporter, that's Ron Buchanan and 19 Bob Bistline. They trampled each other a little bit, but --20 DR. NETON: Hey, Ted, this is Jim 21 22 Neton. I just got on, I don't know if you

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1 went through --

2 MR. KATZ: Yes, but thank you, Jim. That's --3 4 DR. NETON: I have no conflict 5 with Pantex. б MR. KATZ: -- Jim Neton, he's also 7 NIOSH. Okay, any other NIOSH or ORAU, NIOSH ORAU or SC&A folks? Okay, moving on. Other, 8 whether it's NIOSH, HHS, or federal officials 9 10 or contractors to the feds. MS. LIN: This is Jenny with OGC. 11 12 Emily Howell, MS. HOWELL: HHS 13 OGC. MR. KATZ: Do we have anyone attending from DOE? 14 15 DR. AL-NABULSI: Isaf Al-Nabulsi. 16 MR. KATZ: Okay. And last but not 17 least, do we have any members of the public, 18 whether they're petitioners or other, that 19 would like to identify themselves as listening to the call--20 DR. FUORTES: Thank you, this is 21 Laurence Fuortes in Iowa City. Sarah Ray will 22

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1 try and get on in about an hour.

2 MR. KATZ: Thank you, Laurence, 3 welcome.

4 DR. FUORTES: Thank you.

KATZ: All right, that does 5 MR. 6 for roll call. Then let me just ask everyone 7 on the call except when you're addressing the group please mute your phone. If you don't 8 have a mute button, pressing * and 6 will 9 10 mute your phone. Press * and 6 again and it will unmute your phone. And also please do 11 12 not at any point put the call on hold but 13 hang up and dial back in if you need to leave 14 the -- leave the call for some period. And, 15 Brad, it is -- it's your agenda, maybe if you 16 could just give people just sort of a 17 thousand foot agenda idea before we get 18 started, that'll that'll help _ _ the 19 petitioners and anyone else who doesn't have 20 Joe's memo just get a sense of what and when. CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, 21 well, first of all this is the -- I want to make 22

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1 sure that everybody got a copy of -- I sent 2 this out back in December. I know that Mark Rolfes and -- sent out that they had received 3 it like I asked, but I just wanted to make 4 5 that everybody has this sure paper, 6 especially NIOSH and so forth.

Jim, you've got it andeverything, all right?

9 DR. NETON: Are you talking to me, 10 Brad?

11 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Yes, I was. I 12 just wanted to make sure that you got the 13 paper and so forth that we were working to --14 DR. NETON: I definitely have it.

15 CLAWSON: Okay, CHAIRMAN that 16 sounds good. One of the things we're going to 17 -- we're going to start out is make sure what 18 our expectations are as our last Work Group 19 meeting. We had several issues that we've 20 given to NIOSH, and we were -- this is basically to figure out kind of where we're 21 at on it. 22

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1 One of the big, big ones was 2 internal dosimetry that we had -- we'd had some questions on and were waiting for a 3 4 response back on that. You know, how I mapped this, where everybody's got this paper, I 5 wanted to make sure if there was any issues 6 7 with it, Mark or Jim, that, that you saw. 8 Any -- was there any problems, or any questions on any of it of what we were 9 10 asking? MR. ROLFES: Well, to be honest, 11 Brad, I haven't looked through this in its 12 13 entirety. This is Mark Rolfes. I didn't know that this was the basis for our Working Group 14 15 meeting today honestly, so. 16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Oh, okay, well I, I guess that's -- I guess that's why we 17 18 sent that out so that we could make sure that 19 we were all on the same page of it. Okay, so

20 --

21 DR. NETON: Brad? Brad, this is 22 Jim. You know, I looked through it, and one

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1 thing that, you know, I understand where Joe 2 was coming from with the emphasis on the internal dosimetry, but I guess what I was --3 4 what I was missing there was, you know, we 5 had done a formal response at the last May 6 Working Group meeting to SC&A's review, and I 7 don't think we've ever received written 8 comments from them those, those on on responses unless this is in lieu of that, I 9 10 don't know.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, actually 11 12 in the last Work Group meeting Stu Hinnefeld 13 mentioned to us that -- we told him that we needed more clarification on that, it wasn't 14 15 very good, and he promised that he would get 16 it back to us. And so maybe that's where the misunderstanding is at if -- because we could 17 18 not understand how they were doing what they 19 were doing, and Stu promised that he was going to come back with us, and maybe that's 20 why you haven't got formal responses because 21 we haven't gotten anything, and, you know, 22

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1 reviewing the transcripts and all this is 2 what came out of it. And I guess this is part of the reason why we're having this Work 3 4 Group call like this is to make sure that everybody's on board with what their response 5 6 was and what their responsibility was to 7 respond to it.

8 MR. FITZGERALD: Let -- this is 9 Joe. Can I interject at this point?

10 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Sure.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. What we did 11 12 the written got a, you know, we got we 13 response, Jim, and, you know, we didn't have a length of time to come up with a detailed 14 15 really it wouldn't response, but have 16 mattered form a timing standpoint because the 17 response was more qualitative -- is that the 18 best way to put it, meaning it reiterated, I 19 think, some of the premises, the assumptions that were laid out in the ER and our original 20 issues from the matrix raised some questions 21 about the lack of substantiation of those 22

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very fundamental assumptions and the need for more justification beyond looking to rad controls and looking to some of the what I would call more of the programmatic bases for making those assumptions.

б And we had a discussion during the May Work Group meeting where we made it 7 kind of clear that this -- this had not yet 8 gotten to a substantive technical exchange 9 10 because we frankly didn't have what I would 11 consider evaluative basis for an those 12 assumptions meaning that something that could 13 be truly evaluated on a -- from a technical standpoint. 14

15 You know, the -- and that concern 16 was, I think, pretty well articulated during 17 the meeting, and there was agreement at the 18 table, and that's one reason I think it's 19 helpful for everybody to go back through the Ι think there 20 transcripts. was general agreement at the table from everybody there 21 that, yes, in order to have a meaningful 22

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1 technical exchange we needed a clearer and, I 2 say evaluative, meaning something that truly could be evaluated on a technical basis, 3 4 something that goes back to, you know, actual 5 records, data, whatever, and that was the --6 and that was the agreement on I think the 7 bigger issues on internal anyway was that further justification and that was the word 8 that was used at the table and agreed to, 9 10 would be forthcoming on these questions of back extrapolation, some of the assumptions 11 12 on the state of contamination, you know, the same issues that I think we've been pointing 13 at now for several years. 14

15 And to move the ball forward, okay, from where it is now it was pretty 16 17 clear at the Work Group meeting that we truly 18 needed that more defined bases for the 19 assumptions that NIOSH was hinging its SEC 20 recommendation and ER on, or otherwise Ι think we would continue talking past each 21 22 other, at least be sort of in one of these

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1 subjective analyses that could not be brought 2 to resolution and so the -- so I think the important take home message from May was that 3 4 the Work Group needed that clear and more defined bases. I think Mark Griffon who is 5 6 participating he even pointed to you know, 7 can you even highlight the specific 8 interviews that are the strongest part of your argument, something that the Work Group 9 10 would be able to review, evaluate, come to 11 some kind of a conclusion. Where it was left before that and where it is left in the 12 13 ER is not -- is not sufficient, and I think that was the conclusion. So, you know, that 14 15 is not something that -- an SC&A response 16 would have helped. I mean, we gave, I think, our response at the table which was that 17 18 there wasn't sufficient information or 19 substantiation that would enable us to evaluate and provide feedback to this Work 20 Group. 21

22 And that's still our conclusion,

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and we needed more information back from
 NIOSH, and that's -- and that was agreed to.
 So we're still in that mode at this point.

4 DR. NETON: Well, I understand 5 what you're saying. I don't exactly remember 6 it being that hard and fast, but I guess I'd 7 have to go back and read the transcripts, but we made a lot of other points in those 8 responses that went above and beyond the 9 10 internal dosimetry issue, and it's sort of unusual -- it's an unusual practice for us to 11 put a response out and then get nothing in 12 13 writing back rather than just do over. That's sort of what I'm hearing. 14

15 No, Ι MR. FITZGERALD: don't 16 disagree that it is unusual, but I think the 17 ER position for Pantex is unusual, and I 18 think that's where the Work Group, based on 19 the discussions we had, made it clear that that wasn't adequate at this point in time, 20 or at that point in time. So I think this is 21 an unusual place, and I don't find, and I 22

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don't think the Work Group found, the basis that was provided in toto, I mean, in the ER and in the response in May, to be sufficient to enable any kind of conclusion to be reached or any evaluation to be done. So I think that is unusual.

DR. NETON: I remember, you know, 7 SC&A got that review document a couple days 8 -- response like a couple days before, and I 9 10 don't really recall it being, you know, a done deal, it was more like well we just got 11 12 this, here's our sort of initial response 13 based on reviewing it. Anyway, I fully agree with you that the internal dosimetry issue is 14 15 sort of the overarching issue at this point, 16 though, I'll definitely --

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I think this is a little alarming, at least from our standpoint, because the Work Group findings, the conclusions, and the commitments made at the table by NIOSH in May were unequivocal, that it was an acknowledgment that further

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1 justification was warranted and that further 2 justification would be provided that was -up to and including Stu who was present as 3 4 well, so Ι don't think there was anv 5 ambiguity, and the transcripts are very clear 6 so I, you know, that's kind of one reason I 7 wanted to go back in this -- summary to set the stage because I think this kind of --8 this kind of typifies the situation that I 9 10 think Pantex has been under now for some time that we're not -- the Work Group isn't --11

12 MR. KATZ: Joe, I'm sorry, Joe, 13 Joe, I hate to interrupt, but somebody has joined the call who is not on mute, 14 and 15 there's a lot -- I don't know if anyone else 16 is hearing this, but there's a lot of either 17 beating or static coming from someone's line 18 who's joined this call recently. Please, 19 everyone, mute your phones or use *6 if you don't have a mute button. That'll mute your 20 phone so that we can have a clear hearing of 21 22 the proceedings. Thank you.

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1 MR. FITZGERALD: At any rate I 2 think, again, if you read the transcripts you will see that it is very clear what the 3 4 pathway was defined back in May. We've been 5 working issues of data adequacy on and 6 completeness as we do at most sites and are 7 almost completed with that as well as the neutron issue. But for the internal issue 8 which I think is the real sticking point as 9 10 you note, that, you know, that is something 11 that still resides with NIOSH.

12 We're not able to do anything 13 with that without any further substantiation or justification back from NIOSH on what it's 14 15 provided, so we made that clear at the table, 16 we could not go further than that and there, you know, there isn't anything at this point, 17 18 so I think that's something the Work Group is 19 going to have to wrestle with because, you know, if we're eight months further along and 20 really have no further information on the 21 internal, I think the Board has to deal with 22

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1 that. We can't.

2	DR. NETON: Right, well, okay, I
3	think we can move forward with this internal
4	issue, I mean, that seems to be the central
5	subject, and I agree with that. Part of my
6	problem or situation is that I thought there
7	was some other than additional meeting that
8	was held at the Pantex facility in the
9	intervening time period, and you know, I
10	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: That would have
11	been I think believe you were referring
12	to our tour that we had.
13	DR. NETON: Right, and I don't
14	know if that shed any additional light on
15	this issue or not that's neither here nor
16	there. I guess what we can do is Mark and
17	I know there's been a couple email
18	transmittals by Mark to Brad and the Working
19	Group as to what needs done since the May
20	meeting, and maybe Mark can speak to that and
21	work from there.

22 MR. ROLFES: Yes, I certainly

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will, Jim, I tried to chime in a little bit
 earlier, and --

3 DR. NETON: Sorry, I didn't mean4 to cut you off.

5 MR. ROLFES: Wanted to make sure 6 everyone was able to get their say in before 7 I chimed in here. I just wanted to follow up on our responses following the Working Group 8 meeting that we had last year. I'd sent out 9 10 an email saying that we had planned to consolidate the bioassay results for the 11 12 Pantex employees into one centralized 13 location under the Advisory Board's document 14 review folder for Pantex to add information 15 regarding the potential for historical 16 internal exposures.

17 And also to consolidate worker 18 and subject matter expert interviews, and 19 then the third thing we had also agreed to 20 provide a reference. We haven't provided that 21 third reference. I also did ask for any 22 individual spots on any of the topics which I

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may not have addressed in that email.

2 Let's see -- as -- let's see -on July 9th of last year I sent out an email 3 4 to let the Advisory Board Working Group Members know that we had placed all of the 5 6 bioassay data that we had in electronic files 7 and as well as the subject matter expert interviews out onto the Advisory Board's 8 review folder, and looking back at the number 9 10 of bioassay files, we put 102 PDFs of bioassay data out on the O: drive for the 11 12 Advisory Board's review and also put a little 13 under 50 documented interviews with subject 14 matter experts and also worker outreach 15 information, information that had we 16 collected over several years of having worker 17 outreaches for both the Special Exposure 18 Cohort evaluation process as well as from the 19 Site Profile. And, let's see, I believe we had also put several references out regarding 20 the types of air monitors that were used 21 historically at Pantex. 22

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1 So I guess we've put out what we felt provided the additional justification to 2 show, you know, historical exposure potential 3 and also some of the historical, you know, 4 5 monitoring methods, et cetera. And I don't 6 know if you've had an opportunity to look at 7 the documentation that we put out, but I know there's been concerns about, you know, for 8 example, the adequacy of internal dosimetry 9 10 records and our current basis on -- in our 11 Site Profile that we have for the Pantex 12 plant, is relying upon more recent bioassay 13 data basically estimate intakes to historically, 14 and we've provided 15 justification as to why we feel that's a 16 sound basis and have also looked at some of 17 the historical air monitoring data as well to compare to our intakes, and we've essentially 18 19 validated our bioassay-derived intakes as being rather claimant-favorable compared to 20 the actual air monitoring data that we've 21 collected from the site. 22

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1 This was something that we did 2 during the SEC evaluation process back in October of 2008, and I know there's always 3 4 uncertainties in our evaluations, and I believe that we've used those uncertainties 5 to the benefit of the doubt of the claimants 6 7 for whose dose we're reconstructing.

8 Ιf there's, I understand, you it's difficult for 9 know, us to discuss 10 specific concerns without having, you know, a specific review of of our work product, I 11 12 quess, is where I'm coming from, and, I mean, 13 I can address any questions that there might be if you would like to go through some of 14 15 these issues still, and if we don't have a 16 response right now, we'll certainly be able 17 to get back to you in writing with a more 18 detailed response.

But I don't know if anybody has anything else to add before we go through these topics in more detail.

22 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Mark, this is

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1 Brad. So in your Evaluation Report you want 2 to take 1992 data and back extrapolate it to the `40s, and you know as well as I do that 3 4 air monitoring data is really pretty lacking, 5 and as we saw at our tour down there, where 6 they place the air monitoring data back in 7 those days the only thing they were going to pick up anything was catastrophic, and that's 8 what they did, and so -- and you know, there 9 10 was, this was part of a thing we was supposed to come out of this was how are you going to 11 be able to do this because as we showed on 12 13 there, there was many weapons that came into production and left production that you don't 14 have any data on, period. 15

MR. ROLFES: Okay, let me clarify a little bit. Pantex wasn't operational as a covered DOE facility during the 1940s. It didn't become operational until 1951. And it was approximately 1957, `58 time period when fissile materials began to be handled at Pantex, and that also coincided with the

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construction of the Gravel Gerties on site,
 and that's also when air monitoring began
 being conducted within those cells.

4 We're not using air monitoring 5 data to back extrapolate. We're using the 6 urinalysis data that was collected as а result of a large incident that occurred in 7 late 18 -- or, 1989. 8 There was a large population of workers that were involved in 9 10 this specific program and had been exposed to some uranium oxide contamination, and we're -11 - we have looked at that data as a method for 12 13 bounding earlier internal doses.

14 of the Because number of 15 disassemblies and assemblies that took place, 16 it was during disassembly where the greatest potential for intake occurred, and we're 17 18 using data collected from essentially a very 19 large incident, you heard, as as was described to us during the tour, this was a 20 really significant incident that occurred in 21 1989 and resulted in a shutdown 22 of the

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1 operations at the site.

2 So what we've done is taken all that bioassay data that we have collected and 3 4 used that to essentially assign uranium intakes back to 1980, and subsequent to that 5 we also looked at the number of disassemblies 6 which were occurring in the 1970s and 1980s 7 and felt that the approach that we have used 8 for the later time period based on uranium 9 10 bioassay was claimant-favorable in comparison to the observed air concentrations at the 11 site. 12

13 And to make the comparison we actually looked at about alpha air 14 4500 15 samples that were collected during the 1970s and 16 and `80s, our intakes that we're 17 currently assigning in our Site Profile for 18 Pantex are roughly 1000 times the intakes 19 that would be assigned based on the air monitoring data. 20

21 MR. FITZGERALD: Mark, this is 22 Joe. Can I stop you right there because I

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think this is perhaps a sample issue of the overall concern on the `89 back extrapolation as we said at the table back in May. Yes, you have a lot of sample and, you know, in terms of the n value, that's something that is attractive because it gives you a number of -- the data is large.

basis for 8 But the back extrapolation has to hinge on whether or not 9 10 operations can be normalized, and your sampling is in fact equivalent or can be 11 12 adjusted. And all we were asking for was a 13 basis beyond the fact that you had this data 14 in `89 and that based on -- this is where we 15 have problems, based on your reading of 16 program management operational controls and what not for the plant you felt there -- and 17 18 just number of dissassmblies, you felt you 19 could back extrapolate.

20 But it was all subjective. 21 nothing hard in There's terms of а understanding of the operations over that 22

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time frame where it could be normalized so 1 2 that you could in fact do that legitimately, and that, you know, you're talking about the 3 4 same kind of sampling regime even though the sampling regime in the early years would have 5 fallen before the major upgrade that took 6 place at Pantex in `90, `91, where we know 7 they overhauled the entire health physics 8 program including the dosimetry program. 9

10 So the Work Group, and this is just one example of many, back in May, said 11 12 that, you know, know what vou're we 13 proposing, but you have not provided -- you 14 haven't let the other shoe drop which is the 15 for basis arguing that you can back 16 extrapolate over the earlier years because you can normalize against the usual changes 17 18 that take place in operations programs and 19 monitoring over that time frame.

And without repeating all the discussion that took place last spring, that was where the Work Group came out, asking for

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something that would substantiate that aspect of the basis that has to be provided that isn't clear in the ER, hasn't been made clear in your responses back in May which is about the only thing we can evaluate.

б I mean I can look at the number of samples that were in `89, but the rest of 7 it is -- I have to -- I have to take on faith 8 that the, you know, that, you know, that that 9 10 would be representative of the earlier years. NETON: Joe, this is Jim. I 11 DR. 12 quess I'm a little bit confused as to what 13 you're saying. Are you saying that you don't believe the air sampling values that were 14 15 used for comparison are adequate, they are 16 not representative of the --

17 MR. FTTZGERALD: Т don't think 18 that they're necessarily bounding until one can show that the samples that were taken 19 earlier -- you know, there's missing samples. 20 The reason we're using `89 is there's no data 21 22 _ _

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1 DR. NETON: I understand that, but 2 there were air samples that Mark was talking about, he went back in the earlier period, 3 and I heard a number, something like 4000, 4 where calculated air concentration values and 5 then determined that if we assign intake 6 7 based on what was measured in the air the values we're using from the `89 incident are 8 substantially larger than what was actually 9 10 measured in the air in these cells. You know, 11 I --

12 MR. FITZGERALD: I have a number 13 of problems. One, I think it's pretty well established from interviews that the sampling 14 15 done in the cells that was was not 16 necessarily representative. That was something that came out pretty strongly --17

DR. NETON: Okay, that's what I've not seen in writing anywhere from SC&A. We need to have an evaluation is that approach invalid and why, and, you know, if it's interview material, that's great, but I'd

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like some technical justification as to why
 these air samples are invalid.

3 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, let's go
4 back; 1989, you're taking 1989 samples from
5 an incident --

б DR. NETON: Incident? MR. FITZGERALD: And -- right. And 7 8 the claim is that those are going to be more conservative based on air samples that were 9 10 taken many years before because the air samples that were taken years before seemed 11 12 relatively lower than to be what's 13 represented by the measurements in `89, right? 14

15 DR. NETON: Right.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay, I'm saying that those air samples that were taken in the cells have been largely undercut by a number of interviews of workers working in those cells as well as the rad techs who are still around, by the way, where the monitors were positioned in ways that would have missed

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1 much of the contamination, so it certainly --2 a lot of questions regarding the 3 representativeness of those air samples to 4 begin with.

And then going back to the 1989 5 6 set -- sample set, the justification as Mark has laid out, you know, this was the period 7 know, high disassembly, 8 of quote, you therefore this would be subjectively bounding 9 10 because of the number of disassemblies, and I think one thing we pointed out in May was 11 that starting in the early `80s there was a 12 13 large series of disassemblies that started taking place because the earlier generation 14 15 of weapons being recycled and going out of 16 the stockpile. So even though, yes, 17 because of the end of the Cold War you started seeing a spike beginning in `89, just 18 19 basing it on a lot of disassemblies quote 20 unquote in `89 Ι thought was pretty subjective. So, you know, what we're coming 21 back down to is if one is going to back 22

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1 extrapolate, I think there's got to be some 2 kind of discussion, substantiation of how you would normalize against sort of the usual 3 4 operational changes that take place during that -- we've done this at other SEC sites. 5 6 How do you normalize across the time span so 7 that you know, you know, the `89 sample is 8 representative enough and that if you're, you if you're comparing it against any 9 know, 10 other samples that those samples in fact are either representative or seen as relatively 11 12 accurate so you can make that conclusion.

DR. NETON: Right. Well, one thing that SC&A didn't comment on that was in the Site Profile was that there are bioassay samples that exist back through, back to 17 1959. There aren't a lot, but --

18 MR. FITZGERALD: -- not conflate, 19 the Site Profile points out the status -- of 20 the data, our data accuracy piece that will 21 be forthcoming in the next four or five weeks 22 once we get through DOE we'll go through this

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in more detail. But we're hinging on the dose estimation approach which is in the ER which came after our Site Profile review that says, okay, given the circumstance and what data does exist, here's how we're going to apply that --

7 DR. NETON: Right, but what I'm 8 saying is the -- the Site Profile actually 9 commented that there were bioassay samples 10 that existed prior to 1989, and if you look 11 at those samples they are in the -- in the 12 right range or similar range as those that we 13 would use for 1989.

In fact there's about 115 or so bioassay samples that were incident based prior to `89, and they, again, they go all the way back to `59. I think those values need to be looked at and compared as well.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, that may be, but, Jim -- that would be, that would be a very legitimate start for further justification, but the ER, as it reads, and

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that's the only thing we can go by, makes it's case for back extrapolation on a very subjective base, that's the best way I can put it --

5 DR. NETON: I -- in your writeup, 6 Joe, though, that you said that the matrix 7 was largely based on your review of the Site 8 Profile. You know, and I can read from you 9 where it says that. I mean --

10 MR. FITZGERALD: That was the 11 starting point --

12 DR. NETON: Right, and that --

13 MR. FITZGERALD: That was the 14 starting point but -- we're not -- we're not back three years ago, we're -- we have now 15 gone so far as to have a review of the ER and 16 17 have a Work Group meeting, and it was made 18 clear that the one of the central issues is 19 the need to have more -- more specificity on 20 the bases for these back extrapolation 21 claims. MR. ROLFES: Joe, this is Mark, once again, and I don't feel that we've 22

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produced a subjective evaluation of 1 our 2 approach. I feel that we've actually done a job of evaluating the 3 pretty decent air 4 sampling data and comparing the intakes from 5 air sampling data to those that we've 6 defaulted to based upon our urinalysis 7 coworker study. And that's my concern, you 8 know, if there's some specific issues with the approach that we've adopted there that's 9 10 probably the best place to focus your efforts 11 on looking.

12 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, but, Mark, 13 you know, we have covered this ground, okay, we have covered this ground in May, and it 14 15 made clear at the table, explicitly was 16 clear, it's on the transcripts, what these 17 there concerns meant, and was ample opportunity for NIOSH to respond that in fact 18 19 there was further justification, maybe it 20 wasn't explicit in the ER but there was further justification available and certainly 21 it was there. 22

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1 No, I think we went through this 2 discussion, and I'm frankly, you know, I don't value in 3 repeating the see any discussion we had at the Work Group meeting. 4 We spent a whole day on this, and it was 5 6 agreed at the table with the Work Group with 7 NIOSH present that, yes, there was a need for clearer justification on some of these points 8 that wasn't available in the ER and was not 9 10 available in the response that the Work Group received in April right before the meeting. 11

12 And there may in fact be some 13 bioassay samples that could be shown to be 14 within the range of the `89, for example, 15 data, but we don't have that analysis. That 16 hasn't been provided.

17 All we have is what's in the ER 18 and what's in the response, and I'll remind 19 you the response we got, what the Work Group got, basically almost on every issue with 20 21 internal points preamble to а that 22 reiterates, you know, the overriding

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1 assumptions that guides this ER which is, you 2 know, very comprehensive rad-control а program that would have enabled, you know, a 3 4 adequate, very adequate event-driven bioassay 5 with little chronic program very 6 contamination and, you know, so forth and so on, very absolute, and we're saying okay, if 7 that's the case, then I think it's incumbent 8 on NIOSH to demonstrate that beyond how good 9 10 the program might have been and what the level of surety could have been, but actually 11 12 substantially that these conditions existed. And I, you know, I don't see anything yet 13 that does that. 14

15 ROLFES: Well, don't MR. Ι 16 honestly know what else we can do besides take all the scientific data we've had and 17 collected and analyze that and compare them. 18 19 I -- that's why I'm hoping that we would receive something in writing where we can 20 focus our efforts because I think we've done 21 really a pretty good job. We've been pretty 22

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active with the Pantex Site. I know I've been down there several times in the past probably five years collecting information, collecting records, speaking with workers, and, you know, we've given every record that we've collected and generated to the Advisory Board and used all those in our consideration.

8 Many of the issues, we've certainly listened to the concerns that we 9 10 had from workers, and many of the issues that we heard from the work force and the Advisory 11 12 Board just recently heard on the tour, those 13 have been incorporated into our Site Profile revisions, and, you know, we've done our 14 15 homework, and so I'm sort of at a loss as to 16 what additional information need we to consider or what additional validations we 17 should complete. 18

19 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Mark, this is 20 Brad --Jim, let me jump in here because, 21 Mark, you brought up a very good point to us 22 about the tour, and I hope that you remember

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1 this. Do you remember where the placement of 2 the heads was for the cells? 3 MR. ROLFES: Yes, correct. CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Where? 4 5 ROLFES: There, within MR. the 6 cells there is a air sampler at about 6, 7 feet high on the wall. 7 8 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: No, they're out in the hallway. 9 10 MR. ROLFES: That's not true. 11 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: In the early years, yes, they were. 12 13 MR. ROLFES: In the bay --CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: -- this is one 14 15 of the questions because one of the things 16 that came out of this is this was also right 17 where the supply -- the draft fan was going 18 out, and as the RadCon told us down there, 19 yes, we've learned through the years of our placement of these, of our air monitoring 20 data that this was insufficient, that this 21 did catch the Cell 1 incident. 22

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1 So, you know, the thing, too, is 2 we have been asking for this robust health physics program that Pantex had. With all 3 4 three of the RadCon, three and for a time 5 there there was only two during all of this 6 work period. The -- this to me is just -it's -- to me it's incredible to tell you the 7 admitted 8 truth because they even it themselves when Cell 1 happened they didn't 9 10 even know what they were dealing with. They didn't even have an idea. 11 12 They had to call somebody else in because 13 they didn't know what or how to even handle it. And then when it gets to the point when 14 15 in 1989 where they actually have to shut the 16 program down because they're not abiding to 17 the new regulations and they've increased --

18 I -- some -- they have increased so high on 19 their RadCon because they were not able to 20 monitor.

21 They were doing the best job they 22 could, but they even admitted themselves that

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they didn't know what they were dealing with,
 nor did they have the manpower.

DR. NETON: Right. Hey, Brad, this 3 4 is Jim. I, you know, I would point out that in 1989 that the threshold for monitoring 5 6 really went way down to where you had to be 7 able to demonstrate that you could see 100 millirem internal dose which is a pretty low 8 bar for measuring inhalation of actinide type 9 10 materials.

11 MR. ROLFES: Jim, this is Mark. 12 And what Brad's referring to was a 1989 13 tritium release, and air monitoring data 14 isn't our basis for --

15 NETON: DR. Let me go back to 16 where I was going to mention with the -- this 17 justification issue. I know -- depleted 18 uranium seems to be -- one of the key issues 19 here, and I've gone back recently just in preparation for this meeting and looked at 20 the bioassay data that we do have prior to 21 `89, and in fact the numbers are very low, a 22

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1 matter of fact a majority of them I believe 2 are nondetectable measurements of depleted 3 uranium, and these were incident based driven 4 samples.

That in my mind confirms that the 5 6 potential exposure appeared to be fairly low. 7 Now maybe we need to go back, and maybe this is a little late in the game, but -- and look 8 at those samples, and, Mark, do we have any 9 10 additional samples in claimant bioassay, claimants records or not? 11

MR. ROLFES: Yes, well, if I, what 12 13 we have done with all the documentation that we've collected and added into our 14 Site Research Database, we've SPEDELite linked, if 15 16 an individual's name popped up, we SPEDELite 17 link that to the individual's claim, and so if there's a document in the Site Research 18 19 Database --

20 DR. NETON: Well, there aren't a 21 lot of data out there, but, again, these are 22 these incident-driven samples that -- they're

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1 not all nondetectable, there are a few 2 positive ones sprinkled about here and there, but having worked at a uranium facility in 3 4 the past, they're not alarmingly high value, they're not like we think you couldn't bound 5 6 these types of exposure scenarios, which are sort of consistent with what Mark is seeing 7 8 in the air sampling program, which is somewhat consistent that was seen in 1989. 9 10 I think -- I think what's not 11 happened here is put together to а 12 comprehensive picture of this --

13 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, Jim, that's a good point because this is one of 14 15 the questions that we had, too, was what is 16 an event, what is there, is there a limit 17 that considers it an event driven, or what 18 triggers the bioassay program? And there's 19 nothing, and it's not even -- it's not even clear of who -- how you determine what an 20 21 event was.

22 And in talking with the people

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down there and talking with the RadCon, I asked them I says so what established an event that you would have to bioassay? Their comment was if we couldn't get it cleaned up before the end of shift. And the comment about relatively clean coming in.

When we went into the weighing 7 and so forth area I asked them because the 8 surveys aren't being done by RadCon, they're 9 10 being done by operators and so forth. And I 11 asked them what kind of levels that they had, 12 and he says when they come in or when they 13 leave, and I says well what do you mean, and a little bit 14 he says there's always of 15 leaching to them.

You always wipe the pits down before you ever handle them and work with them. Because it's always going to be a little bit of leaching.

20 DR. NETON: Right.

21 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, this

22 whole thing --

1 DR. NETON: The thing to remember, is when you take bioassay samples 2 Brad, they're long term integrators. So if there 3 4 are samples of workers that were taken and I've seen these, `49, `63, `65, `67, `73, and 5 they're nondetectable and those workers have 6 been consistently working in those areas and 7 there's nothing coming out in their urine and 8 we establish a threshold like we do typically 9 10 to cap the output at the detection limit for a chronic exposure scenario, that has a way 11 12 of bounding those people's exposures using 13 that technique. 14 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: So what you're telling me is that you've got substantial 15 16 bioassay for the workforce --DR. I'm NETON: not

DR. NETON: I'm not saying substantial, but what I'm saying is if you take a bioassay sample on a person in `65, that is an integrator of all the exposure to uranium that occurred before that time. And, you know, if you can establish what the

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1 maximum concentration the person could have 2 breathed in on a chronic basis and not been 3 above the detection limit, you can bound that 4 person's intake. We do this very regularly at 5 a number of sites.

6 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, you know, 7 that's one of the things that has kind of 8 come out was -- that we've been -- that I've 9 been looking at is is the premise that the 10 highest exposed people were the ones that did 11 the bioassay. And that's not correct.

12 NETON: Well, it seems if DR. 13 they're incident driven, you would expect that they would be among the higher exposed 14 15 people, otherwise they weren't incident 16 driven which -- I don't know what they were. 17 I mean, I thought we --

18 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: That's kind of19 what we've been looking at ourselves.

20 DR. NETON: Right. I thought it 21 was generally agreed that it was an incident 22 driven program meaning that they only sampled

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when there were off normal conditions, that
 is some type of contamination was either
 observed or measured or that sort of thing.

4 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: And what. we 5 kind of also found out was that when they 6 sampled, it was kind of a broader spectrum of 7 people, too, because they wanted to have 8 someone to compare to, but, you know, this is kind of our -- this is my hangup and my 9 10 problem with this is for one thing there 11 isn't that much data out there. There's so 12 many different events there is no procedures 13 to tell us what was your limits to be able to -- for an event. What did you guys consider 14 15 as an event. There's nothing clear.

MR. ROLFES: Brad, this is Mark. And dating back to 1959 they had standard operating procedures. The report number was 321. It was in the 321 series, and they do have essentially what's considered a minor event versus a major event document to -back as early as that, and one of the bases

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when sealed pits came on site, one of the coccurrences or incidents, you know, was the dropping of a component, and so that was one of the early things that was considered to be an incident.

6 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: A dropping.

7 MR. ROLFES: Yes.

8 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: That was an 9 event. So it wasn't a release; it was a 10 dropping.

MR. ROLFES: Well, the concern was 11 12 that if something was dropped it could have, 13 you know, cracked or broken or released contamination, and so in those events or in 14 15 earlier time periods those that was 16 considered to be an event.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can I say something here because I don't want this misconception that early bioassay data were always associated with incidents. In fact we looked at a lot of those -- of the incident reports and how they correlated to how the

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bioassay correlated to the incidents, and in
 fact most of the bioassay were not taken as a
 result of an incident.
 MR. ROLFES: Okay. Did you produce

5 a report to share with us on this --

6 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: It is on 7 its way.

8 MR. ROLFES: Okay.

9 MR. KATZ: For the court reporter, 10 and I guess we all could just be careful 11 about this, that was Kathy DeMers from SC&A.

12 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, you know, 13 I kind of have a deja vu because this is the 14 same thing we went over back in the Work 15 Group meeting, so I guess, Joe --

16DR. NETON: Brad, this is Jim.17Could I ask Kathy a question? What is this18report that we're going to be receiving?19MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: It is the20data adequacy and completeness report. It's

21 going in for review to Pantex today. Once we
22 get it back we'll ship it out.

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1 DR. NETON: And that, as you said, 2 incorporates a review of the early bioassay samples? 3 4 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Yes. 5 DR. NETON: The ones that are out 6 there on the O: drive now? 7 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right. DR. NETON: Well that would be --8 that's very important for us to know, I mean 9 10 _ _ Yes, this 11 is what MR. ROLFES: we're going to need, I think, to move forward 12 13 on something, so. 14 MR. FITZGERALD: Well I object to 15 that to some extent. You know, there were 16 specific deliverables that came out of the 17 Work Group. I went ahead and, you know, put 18 them down at the very end of this status 19 thing I sent to the Work Group in December. And we had four deliverables, and -- one of 20 which was the data adequacy and completeness 21 which you know, we've been working on since 22

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1 last fall but been held up by Pantex a couple 2 times. But that about ready to pop. Sent the neutron paper, and these were all taskings 3 4 from the Work Group. Sent the neutron paper 5 in in December after we've further qot 6 information on the Mound neutron approach.

7 And we're going back to do data 8 capture the site once they make at arrangements to get us back on site so we can 9 10 get a little bit more additional information on source terms. That was something the Work 11 12 Group was interested in. And we also have 13 site interview summaries which are qoinq through classification review and hopefully, 14 15 Kathy, are those almost available?

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: The status of our interview summaries is -- and that DOE-RL was to ship them to Pantex for review, and they were to complete that review by January 14th. This morning I found out that Pantex never received those interviews for review, so we are in the process of trying to

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find out what the holdup is with Richland.

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2 MR. FITZGERALD: So they're with DOE, but those summaries are something that, 3 4 you know, Jim, we were saying as far as some of this feedback, those interview summaries 5 6 are something that would be useful as well. Those are the four deliverables that came out 7 of the Work Group meeting as far as taskings, 8 and on the NIOSH side, the -- there were 9 10 basically two. One was the additional the 11 justification internal dose on 12 reconstruction approach, and the other was 13 more from a Site Profile standpoint loose ends that came out of the -- this was the 14 15 Hans Behling discussion on external, and I 16 think it was agreed there were some loose ends on that issue, but they looked like they 17 were tracking toward a Site Profile, and it's 18 19 all in the transcripts.

20 So as far as work products, paper 21 products, they're either delivered or in DOE 22 screening at this point. But as far as what

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we can look at, we frankly need to look at
 the internal dose approach, and that hasn't
 changed.

4 MR. ROLFES: Joe, this is Mark. I 5 did want to let you know that we did in fact 6 receive the review of our neutron dose 7 reconstruction methodology, and we're working 8 on preparing responses to that.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right. Now going 9 10 back to internal, I know it's a tough one. We had the same discussion as far as what the 11 12 need was and what the -- the problem was back 13 in May, and I don't -- I guess I'm at odds as to what -- what more can we say at this point 14 to put you in a position to provide the 15 16 additional justification that we can then evaluate. You know, I -- looking at 17 the response that we got back in May to the Work 18 19 Group, there's not, there's nothing here in most cases that we can really deal with other 20 than some programmatic information as far as 21 the way the program is managed, the level of 22

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1 contamination and things like that.

DR. NETON: Well, it seems to me 2 that there's two things here. One is that 3 there seems -- there's some debate concerning 4 5 the value of the air sampling program as it 6 existed in the early years. I mean, I've 7 heard Mark say that these were at basically breathing zone heights in the cells, and I've 8 also heard Brad say that workers were saying 9 10 that they were in the hallway. There's a big disconnect there. Somehow we need to get to 11 12 the bottom of that and determine, you know, 13 why there is that disconnect and which is what it is, you know, what is the real value 14 15 of these samples.

16 MR. ROLFES: Jim, this is Mark. 17 And there's two different sampling locations, and one is within the cell, and the second is 18 19 a series of bays where there are air samplers set up just outside of the bay on the wall. 20 DR. NETON: Right. So it seems to 21 me that we need to somehow communicate better 22

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what we're actually using and why we do believe that these are representative of the work activities that were ongoing in the early years. I mean, you know, if those air samples are truly invalid, then I fully agree there's a problem here with this -- one of the pieces of this analysis.

8 MR. ROLFES: And to further related elaborate Brad 9 on what. was 10 relaying earlier on the Cell 1 incident that occurred, that was a tritium release, and I 11 12 just wanted to discuss that. The tritium 13 monitoring program, they had routinely sampled workers for tritium exposures since 14 15 the early 1970s and then had also selectively 16 analyzed some samples prior to that in the `60s for tritium. 17 And so the workers that were involved in this incident would 18 19 have been in a tritium sampling program in the first place, and we wouldn't be using the 20 air monitoring data from that release in 1989 21 to be estimating their intakes. We'd use 22

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1 their actual urinalysis results.

2 DR. NETON: Okay, but this `89 3 incident we're talking about earlier was the 4 uranium incident.

MR. ROLFES: Well, yes, there was 5 also an incident in 1989 involving uranium as 6 7 well, and as a result of that incident that 8 occurred there were some workers that had basically exited the area that had some 9 10 visible contamination on them. Some of it 11 contained uranium. And as a result of that 12 incident they shut down the operation that 13 was ongoing there and essentially shut down 14 that operation completely until they could 15 and document how survey the area much 16 contamination was on the workers, how much contamination was 17 in the work area, et 18 cetera.

And then following that they also went back and found approximately 300 workers that had been involved in working on that specific program over the past several years

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1 and took Helgeson lung counts of those 2 individuals, and they believed that there was a positive bias to the lung burdens that they 3 4 measured so they -- that prompted a second 5 check by using urinalyses which were analyzed by -- Y-12. 6 And so it was that large 7 population of bioassay data which would have been collected from anybody who had been 8 working on that program and potentially could 9 10 have been chronically exposed over the past 11 several years.

DR. NETON: Right, I got that Mark, this air sampler validation, is that written up anywhere? I mean, have we provided that?

16 MR. ROLFES: We, as part of our Evaluation Report we did an analysis of the 17 18 4500 air sample results that we analyzed, and 19 I can -it was actually part of the 20 Evaluation Report which we produced for Pantex. 21

22 DR. NETON: I had forgotten that

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part, and somehow I've not heard anybody criticize this other than the fact that no one's actually come out and said these were invalid --

5 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: No, that's not 6 true, Jim, because I questioned, I said where 7 was the air sampling, where were the air sampler heads, and we were not able to take 8 care of that until we got down to Pantex and 9 10 actually saw the cells and how the cells were set up. And if you remember right, Mark, as 11 12 Scott was telling us, there wasn't anything in the cells, it was all in the hallways 13 because all of those doors opened up into 14 15 that one hallway, and their theory was that 16 any of the contamination that would come out of any of those cells would be going towards 17 a large exhaust fans that was now a brick 18 19 wall there.

20 MR. RUTHERFORD: Brad, this is 21 LaVon, and I do have to disagree. There was -22 - I know of at least one cell that we went

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into that there was clearly a sample head up
 there.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay now which 3 -- which cell though? 4 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: I can't remember 6 the numbers or which one, you know, exactly, but I clearly remember that there being a 7 8 sampler, a sample head in the cell and one in the hall, in the bay. 9 10 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right, okay, 11 and --12 RUTHERFORD: Well, wait MR. а 13 minute, are these -- are these older cells or were these the --14 15 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: These are the 16 newer cells, LaVon --17 MR. RUTHERFORD: The newer cells 18 would not be representative anyway. 19 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right, and this is the point that I'm trying to bring out is 20 21 that you have to in the later years actually

22 if you would have listened to what Scott said

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1 they went through basically three generations 2 of air sampling data, and in the later years, as you saw the cell, this is what prompted 3 them to be able to put them where that they 4 did do that. Another thing if you might 5 6 remember, LaVon, is that the air is actually recirculated inside of this cell, it never 7 pulls out of the newer cells. 8

This was different in the earlier 9 10 years because in that hallway that we were standing in that we were looking inside to 11 12 the cells the ones that had the big pits in 13 the -- the big holes in the floors that had the big rad symbols all over them and stuff, 14 15 they had a fan in the hallway. It looked like 16 a big doorway with new brick right there, and that's where the fan was that, and it pulled 17 air out and -- out of the building. The air 18 19 sampler heads were in the hallway because they never had to go into the cells to change 20 any of the papers. 21

22 So you are correct that later

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1 years they have, but in the earlier years 2 they were all in the hall because that was one of my questions at the very beginning of 3 4 this was where was the positioning of these 5 heads, where -- was it a good representative 6 sample. You're using this air sampling data, 7 but you can't even tell me where the heads And this 8 are at. is what part of the importance of this tour was. 9 10 MS. **ROBERTSON-DEMERS:** This is Kathy DeMers. Can I ask a clarification about 11 12 some of the data in the ER? Can you guys tell 13 me what you defined as cell air? ROLFES: Kathy, I'm not sure 14 MR. 15 of the question. This is Mark Rolfes. 16 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, in the ER, when you go back to the table in the 17

back where it lists the availability of surveillance data, air sampling data and other data, you have, I believe, high volume cell air, and lapel. What are you defining as cell air? Is that the RAMS?

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MR. ROLFES: Well, it was called 1 2 the RAMS in the more recent time period, but, it cell air being basically 3 ves, was 4 collected. They had, let's see here, dig it 5 more formal. Let's see, they had up а 6 continuous air sampler within the cells, and 7 I believe it operated essentially for the entire week, and they'd be changed 8 out weekly. 9 10 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, so 11 that -- what that is is what we saw, what --12 what, say, LaVon is talking about what we saw 13 on the wall of the cell? 14 ROLFES: Well, we didn't go MR. 15 into an operational cell. 16 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: No, we didn't, but we went into other cells. 17 18 MR. ROLFES: Correct. 19 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And he was talking about seeing a monitoring system on 20 the wall in the cell. 21 22 MR. ROLFES: There -- I tried to

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1 clarify this earlier. There's been air 2 samplers within the cells since the cells 3 were basically put into operation, and also 4 in addition to that there were the air 5 samplers outside the bays as well.

6 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, and 7 this is opposed to putting a general air 8 sample right next to the individual or a 9 lapel sample on them.

10 MR. ROLFES: Yes, lapel sampling was done in the `90s, not routinely done in 11 12 the earlier time periods. There were some 13 occurrences when there were some incidents where they had set up some not necessarily --14 15 they were more -- they were still, I guess, 16 general area air monitors, but, yes, lapel 17 sampling wasn't done until much more 18 recently. MS. **ROBERTSON-DEMERS:** 19 Okay, and a majority of the air sampling you're talking about is cell air, is in that 20 category? 21

22 MR. ROLFES: That would be 45 --

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1 the 4500 samples that we've analyzed.

2	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Right.
3	MR. ROLFES: That's correct.
4	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay. I
5	actually kind of on a different note had two
6	other questions for you from earlier
7	statements you made. You said that there's 50
8	interviews out there under the Advisory Board
9	folder.
10	MR. ROLFES: Yes, interviews and
11	worker outreach minutes.
12	MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay. Which
13	specific interviews did you draw from in your
14	response to a that was issued, I believe, in
15	February of last year?
16	MR. ROLFES: Well, the entire
17	interview process we've considered, you know,
18	every interview that we've conducted and
19	every worker outreach meeting that we've
20	held, we've considered you know, I've
21	provided every piece of information that
22	we've gathered because this isn't something

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1 that you know, we've seen, you know, the 2 Evaluation Report as being the culmination of all of our work. However you can't take that 3 independently of all the other information 4 that we've collected and used to develop the 5 6 Site Profile, and the Site Profile alone 7 can't be used independent by itself without also considering the worker's own exposure 8 monitoring data and bioassay data. 9 10 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So if Ι want to go back and you're talking about 11 interviews with workers in your response, I'm 12 13 going to need to review all 50? 14 ROLFES: Yes, essentially. I MR. 15 mean you can't really take things piecemeal, 16 you got to consider everything as a whole to 17 make a good understanding of operations and exposure potentials. 18

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, and one other question. You said that you went back and you were able to look at the number of disassemblies per year?

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1 MR. ROLFES: We looked, you know, 2 historically the disassemblies certainly ramped up. There weren't really too many done 3 4 in the earlier years, and then in the more recent time period they've certainly ramped 5 6 up, and surprisingly enough if you look at 7 our analysis that we've completed, the actual alpha air concentrations within the cells 8 appears to be correlated to the number of 9 10 disassembles which took place in the `70s versus the `80s. So if you take a look at the 11 alpha air concentrations in the 1980s they're 12 13 slightly higher than the air concentrations from the 1970s. 14

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, so you have the numbers of dissassmblies by year?

18 MR. ROLFES: Yes, it's published. 19 It's published by the Department of Energy 20 for the more recent time period, up until a 21 certain date. I don't recall what it is, 22 though.

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1 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Can you 2 either provide us with the specific reference of that information, or provide us with some 3 4 compilation of what you --5 MR. ROLFES: Ι believe you've 6 already accessed that information during your last -- I believe Joe had indicated that you 7 reviewed the same documentation that I have 8 9 at -- I don't recall, was it at OSTI, 10 perhaps? MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Okay, well 11 I am aware of a document that we reviewed at 12 13 OSTI. Really can't get into the contents of

14 it, but that would indicate that there were 15 other peaks.

MR. ROLFES: Okay, well also keep in mind, you know, this document would report for facilities other than just the Pantex plant. It would also account for other facilities that were doing similar work.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: So we don'thave specific numbers for Pantex?

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1 MR. ROLFES: No, it was just a 2 general, just a --

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: The number, the specific number of disassemblies and let's throw in there retrofit modifications and surveillance units and JTAs, we don't have that data for Pantex by year.

8 MR. ROLFES: It's not -- it's not really needed for, 9 you know, just а 10 generalized analysis of the air sampling data 11 though. We're just using the number of 12 diassessmblies, we're just showing a trend in 13 the air monitoring data, that's all.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Well, that seems to be one of your, your key arguments for back extrapolation is that the number of disassmeblies went up. And that's why I'm kind of asking for this data.

MR. ROLFES: Okay, well we can look into it if you want specific numbers of diassemblies by year in order to, you know, feel better about the analysis that we've

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done, we can certainly request that from the
 Department of Energy.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: And what --3 what we would look be looking for is actually 4 for Pantex, not for Iowa, not for Medina, not 5 for Clarksville. And also while I have got a 6 7 captive audience I wanted to let you guys know that I just had a conversation with 8 Pantex before this call, 9 and our tour 10 notebooks, all but Phil's and mine, have been shipped out as of last Friday or Monday of 11 this week. And that's helpful in all of this 12 13 analysis and discussion that we're talking about. 14

15 MR. ROLFES: Okay.

16 MR. FITZGERALD: Brad, this is 17 Joe. What I would recommend at this point, I 18 mean clearly what we're trying to do is find 19 way to stage a meaningful Work Group а discussion for this -- for the second Work 20 Group meeting and to have enough information 21 22 hard information that would enable the Work

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Group to reach some closure on some of these
 questions and come up with a recommendation
 for the full Board.

4 It seems like we're gravitating 5 to, you know, I went ahead and based on the 6 transcripts from the last meeting and some of the discussions, wrote down what I thought 7 were -- and I call them threshold questions, 8 but ones that the Work Group clearly has to 9 10 come to some closure on, ones that we've kind 11 of talked about.

And some of these -- some of the, 12 13 forwards that Jim Neton you know, pass mentioned for depleted uranium and Kathy and 14 15 Mark were just talking about regarding, you 16 know, diassemblies which is sort of operational status and even discussion that I 17 18 think Jim had with you, Brad, on air 19 sampling, I mean, these all come down to 20 these, I guess, essentially, let's see, four questions. The first one has two parts, but 21 four basic questions. 22

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1 Is there any way we can just 2 reach agreement that for purposes of the actual Work Group meeting, face to face 3 meeting, that NIOSH as we laid out back in 4 5 May could come back with -- this goes back to 6 our discussion at Santa Fe, Jim, а 7 quantitative, you know, quantitative 8 response, something that sort of goes to source term evaluation but sort of stays on 9 10 the quantitative side in terms of providing a basis for the approach. 11

12 And the first one is, you know, 13 to substantiate with, you know, whether it's air samples or whatever, you know, the --14 15 where one is back extrapolating, you know, 16 1990s or `89 data -- making use of that data, 17 what qives NIOSH confidence that that represents an upper bound and -- from a 18 19 quantitative basis, you know, whatever you 20 got.

21 And that has two parts but really 22 gets down to representativeness without

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1 relying on, you know, sort of an opinion 2 about the radiological control practices 3 Ι think that's dangerous because ground sometimes. And what -- where the confidence 4 5 for normalizing operations which gets to things like disassemblies and the condition 6 of the facilities, changes in monitoring 7 just basically normalizing 8 practices, operations, that would be number one. 9

10 Number two gets to the issue, I think, that Jim and Brad talked about which 11 12 is, you know, the confidence on the air 13 sampling itself and the placement of monitoring, what have you, and I agree, I 14 15 think one has to get to some facts as to the 16 earlier days, not in the current regime but 17 in the earlier days was there an issue 18 revolving around the placement and 19 representativeness of the air samples themselves. 20

21 Because if they're not 22 representative, I agree with Jim, it really

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1 undercuts the back extrapolation as a whole. 2 The third thing is, you know, and we had this discussion Santa Fe 3 at about exposure 4 potential, and it sort of crosses the ground, 5 know, where in fact the you exposure 6 potential can be demonstrated and for those 7 that were present is there a quantitative 8 basis for saying that they can be neglected, or negligible or not. And we had some issues 9 10 revolving around contamination of pits.

11 think And Ι again some 12 assumptions were made about that. And the 13 final thing is what we're hoping to deliver shortly which completeness 14 is the and 15 adequacy of the internal and external dose 16 records themselves, and that's something that 17 I think we need for the actual Work Group 18 meeting well, so just to bring as the 19 internal discussion to the, or move it 20 forward and get some closure on it, I think those four elements, if we can provide a 21 quantitative, you know, fact-based response 22

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to bring to the table first three I think --1 2 well we would share a little bit on the on the third one as far as exposure potential 3 but certainly the first two would be NIOSH 4 the fourth would be ours, and certainly on 5 6 the exposure potential we're still 7 investigating onsite help tests of data 8 capture that would help bring that to closure. 9

10 But Ι think that's the path forward, if we can agree those four questions 11 need to be answered and need to be answered 12 13 quantitative approach usinq а without reliance on you know, assumptions on program 14 15 status and how well the program was managed, 16 that kind of thing. That would help, that would help get us there. 17

DR. NETON: Joe, this is Jim. I wrote down before you spoke what I thought was the path forward and I am remarkably in agreement here.

22 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, well, you

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1 know, I had thought about this over the 2 holidays I hate to confess that but I think those are the tracks and I don't, you know, I 3 4 don't want to presume that there isn't a way 5 using the data that happen to have, we 6 there's not a lot of data but there is data 7 and bring it back and it would be something that we could evaluate and you certainly 8 could evaluate the neutron paper, the data 9 10 completeness paper and I think then we're talking about some ability to close on this, 11 that we haven't had before. 12

13 Yes, to me, DR. NETON: me it justification 14 hinges upon the the air 15 sampling program, the robustness of it, tied 16 in with the bioassay that we do have and in 17 light of the data adequacy that you've done 18 on which I guess apparently on that bioassay 19 data that already there we'd like to see that be able to pull that in at the same time 20 21 rather than you know, have to go back and relook at it. 22

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1 MR. FITZGERALD: No, certainly 2 agree with that. I think for purposes of an actual Work Group meeting in the near term we 3 4 want to get that in your hands within weeks, it just has to go through DOE clearance so 5 that should be fairly forthcoming but I think 6 7 going back to where we left it in May it 8 would be very useful to have a quantitative kind dispelling 9 approach just of this 10 question that, you know, sort of lingering 11 questions on back extrapolation which is 12 used, you know, across the board pretty much 13 on all these nuclides you know, in fact it may be that it will -- one can justify an 14 15 upper bound if you look at some of this data 16 and that would be useful just to for Work 17 Groups just to you know, get beyond that, we 18 seem to be stuck and I think that's the way 19 to get past it. Does that sound reasonable, Brad? 20

21 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Yes, I guess 22 just so we make sure that everybody's on

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1 board with what we're requesting and apply, 2 you know, because I'm going to be brutally honest, Joe, I thought this was kind of what 3 4 we had gone over in the last Work Group meeting I kind of, it's kind of like we're of 5 6 the same position and I guess I just want to 7 make sure that and again you know, Jim you 8 brought up something very good too that we need to -- every one of these air sampling 9 10 data heads should have had an ID number. If you're using these air sampling datas then 11 12 there's going to be a placement for it and I 13 realize that in the later years and I'm not worried about it, I'm worried about the pre-14 15 `90 of where these placement heads were at 16 and I've got my feeling of before where they 17 were at and so forth so we need to make sure 18 that that this air sampling data and we 19 brought this numerous times up was 20 sufficient, now we've got to see the generations samples they've 21 of and how evolved and all the marvelous things that 22

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1 they've got in all of these new cells and so 2 forth like that, because they've learned from the past that the issues that they did have 3 4 with their sampling program and so I, you know, that's one thing and I know that Joe's 5 6 covered this but I want to make sure that the 7 if we're going to be using those air sampling it is validated that 8 data that it was representative. 9

10DR. NETON: I 100 percent agree11with you Brad.

12 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well then what I 13 that we can work off these 14 would say is 15 threshold questions as the action items and 16 Brad can circulate that and I would only add 17 emphasis on the need for maybe some а 18 quantitative approach which would you know, I 19 think be consistent what we just talked if it's 20 about, you know, number of disassemblies, if it's actually placement of 21 air samples and validity or reliability of 22

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1 air samples, I think that's that's what we're 2 talking about.

KATZ: Joe and Jim, this is 3 MR. Ted. Why don't you two trade notes on your, 4 on the action items so that they're fully and 5 6 completely worded and then get out to the Work Group a final list that's definitive and 7 unambiguous, just to be certain we don't have 8 any disconnect about what's meant about any 9 10 of the items.

DR. NETON: Could I suggest that maybe Mark take on that for our side and I'll be happy to look at it before it goes out.

14 MR. KATZ: Yes, I'm sorry, Ι 15 didn't, Jim, Ι didn't mean anyone 16 particularly whether it's you or Mark but just in other words Joe and someone from DCAS 17 18 just work on putting it together.

DR. NETON: Sounds good, I think Ielect Mark to that task.

21 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, and I was 22 going to say my certainly my starting point

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1 is in that status piece I would only provide 2 little bit emphasis а more on the quantitativeness of the justification. And I 3 4 think it's important given the given the lag 5 that, you know, we're experiencing with the 6 proceedings to, you know, this is the Work 7 Group's call but as far as the aiming point which is one reason for the call that would 8 that helpful 9 be something would be to 10 understand also I know you know, looking at this, you're going to you know, figure out 11 12 resource-wise where this puts us but I would 13 think certainly we would like to be able to discuss this sometime in April or somewhere 14 15 in that time frame.

MR. KATZ: So--this is Ted, again--Joe, and that's something I guess we don't need to deal with online but afterwards I mean integral to doing this will be at least one then meeting, secure meeting for the documentation that you discussed that needs to be looked at and so on--

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1 MR. FITZGERALD: Here's a secure 2 meeting but as part of the resource loading of compiling these questions and figuring out 3 4 what one has to do to answer the questions, 5 and some of these questions also involve us. 6 That would be something to coordinate with 7 you and Brad and just figure out then you know, is there a window that we should get 8 back together as a Work Group and that's--9 10 MR. KATZ: This is Ted. Ι 11 understand what you're saying there, what I, 12 what I my point I was trying to make is that 13 it seems like that secure meeting needs to be scheduled and that's an element in the timing 14 15 of this face to face Work Group meeting. 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, and I think 17 they'll track together and I actually won't 18 be too inconsistent because I think we have a 19 little, well, I don't want to say that either, because it's, you know, let's see how 20

22 hopeful that as soon as we can, you know,

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quickly the DOE can transfer stuff but I'm

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consolidate the records we can certainly go
 to Germantown with Mark.

3 Okay so we will trade you know, 4 versions of this thing and you certainly have 5 our starting proposition from this this memo. 6 Mark.

7 MR. ROLFES: All right, yes, I 8 just wanted to make sure that these are the four issues that we need to address and we'll 9 10 sort out exactly what the details are and is that 11 move forward from there. That's, 12 correct?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, right, and I I think the fourth one clearly, as Kathy noted has been completed and just has to go through clearance you will have that available for your review as well.

18 MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, this is Ted 19 again. I just want to be clear because there are four that you and Jim spoke of but then 20 also mentioned that Ι mean 21 you you've 22 delivered the neutron report, that also gets

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1 knocked or not?

2 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, these are the four items that are listed under internal 3 4 only. We have we haven't gotten to the 5 external or neutron pieces of the Pantex discussion. 6 7 MR. KATZ: Okay and you're not in 8 something for the neutron one to also be addressed at that face to face? 9 10 MR. FITZGERALD: No, we would be, we would address it, I'm just saying that 11 we've been focusing on internal for the last 12 13 hour because I think that's the, that's the area where clearly we needed to agree what 14 15 needed to be done. 16 MR. KATZ: No, I understand. 17 FITZGERALD: Yes, neutron I MR. 18 think is we have a pretty good path on that, 19 I you know, we can get into that now but that I think both sides understand where 20 one 21 that's headed. We certainly have some

22 questions for clarification, some issues, but

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NIOSH as Mark indicated is visibly looking at 1 2 that, responding to it, so I don't think that's a question of organization. I think 3 the internal one is troublesome because we 4 5 having some communication issues we're 6 obviously.

7 MR. KATZ: No, I understand, Joe, 8 I just wanted to make certain we weren't 9 banking on that being ready to be put to bed 10 at this next--

MR. FITZGERALD: Oh, I think these 11 12 should be available for exposure at the next 13 Work Group meeting. Assuming that NIOSH has 14 had a chance to review it and develop the 15 response and we have the chance to look at 16 that response before the meeting. I would you 17 know, I would hope that we can you know, 18 pretty much dispatch that, as we have with 19 Mound, along the same lines. There's some questions, some issues of clarification but 20 21 that's on, to me, that's on a different track than some of 22 the questions we have for

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1 internal.

2	MR. KATZ: Okay, thank you.
3	MR. FITZGERALD: So, yes, we would
4	hope to have that one the table and hopefully
5	for Work Group closure depending on how
6	things go could be NIOSH response.
7	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Now, Jim,
8	you'veor, I'm sorry, Joeyou've sent out
9	the neutron paper to NIOSH, correct?
10	MR. FITZGERALD: That's correct.
11	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, so
12	they're going to, they're going be working on
13	that because I was just looking through the
14	paperwork and listening to what you guys were
15	saying and that, will you, we're just waiting
16	for something
17	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, yes, I mean
18	certainly there's two major pieces of paper,
19	that was the first on neutron, the second
20	one's going to be on data completeness for
21	external and internal. And both of those will
22	be available for discussion at next Work

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1 Group meeting.

2 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Well, I quess before my phone goes dead let me plug 3 4 into another one. I quess my -- we've got a 5 path forward on where we're going here and I, 6 as Ted has said we've -- I just want to make 7 sure, how can I politely, that we're all on 8 the same page is what's being requested from each other so there's no misunderstanding and 9 10 you and Mark are going to exchange papers on -- you're going to exchange what each one's 11 12 responsibility is, is this correct? What we're looking for? 13

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, we're gonna 14 15 reiterate what was agreed to in last May and 16 put it in writing and be very explicit about 17 the nature of the response that would be most 18 helpful, some of which we discussed today, 19 that would be most helpful to to the ten some assumptions for example, 20 of these back extrapolation on whatever data's available 21 22 that would show that that would be а

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conservative approach and a bounding one.

2 And, you know, where we have issues like placement of representatives of 3 air sampling, you know, I think both we and 4 NIOSH need to do further homework to try to 5 6 one way or another resolve the question if there's a you know, if there's a disagreement 7 then by all means we're going to have to try 8 and resolve that but you know, I think right 9 10 now the ER is saying one thing and we're feedback from workers 11 getting from the 12 earlier era suggesting something else. 13 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Riqht,

13 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right, well, 14 and okay, I -- and now, we had some questions 15 on the burning ground, and I'm trying to 16 remember, we do we have any air sampling data 17 for the burial ground--or, burning grounds?

18 MR. ROLFES: There--this is Mark, 19 and there is some limited alpha air concentration monitoring results 20 for the burning grounds. There's also some bioassay 21 data for some of the individuals that were 22

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1 there as well.

2	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, because
3	MR. ROLFES: Notit's not much, I
4	want to make sure we're
5	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, I
6	understand that and when we were after the
7	burning grounds because this got into the
8	placement of the heads and so forth, that was
9	actually I believe on the boundary of the
10	site so I want to make sure because that's a
11	great distance and so that's wanted to make
12	sure that we made sure we knew where the
13	placement of that was too because this is a
14	critical thing, you know, we've learned a lot
15	of things over the years and Pantex is a
16	prime example of this, because if you look at
17	the first generatiosn themselves to what the
18	new generation of cells are they're totally
19	different and as Scott said down there,
20	they've made a lot of improvements through
21	the years and they've learned a lot.

22 And so I just I want to make sure

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that we don't confuse the new cells with the 1 2 old cells. But I guess Joe, I guess reading through on your paper I guess my question is 3 4 is do we have anything more to go over? 5 MR. FITZGERALD: No, that was my 6 original concern back in May that you know, 7 we would need something more definitive, more quantitative to provide a recommendation 8 to the Work Group and I think if we can agree 9 10 on these explicit questions that threshold questions that need to be answered and using 11 12 quantitative means then you know, I think we can reach resolution, one way or the other, 13 let the chips fall where they may and may 14 15 turn out there's enough to give the Work 16 Group confidence to make a recommendation 17 that no, you know, there's no SEC issue but I 18 don't think the Work Group is there right 19 now.

20 So, no, there's nothing more I 21 don't think that we can discuss the on internal additional 22 until have this we

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1 justification.

2 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Did we 3 want to discuss anything with the external 4 dose, or?

5 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, let's just, 6 again, a high level of, we had we had Hans 7 Behling on the phone if you may recall last year and there were a number of questions 8 that came out of the Site Profile but it was 9 10 his opinion that the Work Group tended to agree with him that none of these did not 11 seem insurmountable as far as being able to 12 13 come up with adjustments or what have you and the agreement was that NIOSH would simply, 14 15 you know, pursue the issues as they're 16 described and justified in the Site Profile 17 to come to some kind of closure to bring back 18 to the Work Group, basically indicating how 19 they would be addressed. Ron, I don't know, do you have anything more to offer on that? 20 DR. BUCHANAN: No, as far as the 21 dose, like you say Hans 22 external worked

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1 mostly with that on the low energy issue, 60 2 keV is low and as far as I can tell from the 3 transcripts and the past papers is if that 4 was to be treated as SEC issue it would be 5 taken off -- I mean as a Site Profile it 6 would be taken off the SEC issue slate if we 7 can show it's been corrected.

8 MR. FITZGERALD: This, and this had more to do with how the calibration and 9 10 processing was handled with different vendors and I think there was some response to NIOSH 11 on that that explained how that was done and 12 13 skin contamination, how that was addressed in terms of methodology. So we went through all 14 15 that, and certainly Hans agreed as well that 16 this was tilting toward a Site Profile issue and that's how we left it and that NIOSH 17 would basically close out of 18 some the 19 questions or at least provide some of those clarifications to the Work Group you know, 20 how they would be addressed either through 21 OTIBs, existing OTIBs or whatever. More of a 22

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1 housekeeping question or issue.

2 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well, yes of the 3 because Joe one ones that was 4 bothering me on it, this is mainly form the petitioners, the validation of the highest 5 6 exposed worker being badged because earlier 7 years they all weren't badged, and there was some issue on that of you know, if they were 8 or if they weren't and how they determined 9 10 you know, they had а lot of different bioassay, or dosimetry but I sure didn't see 11 12 how the highest exposed workers were the only 13 ones that were badged. Matter of fact the guards are actually out of their dosimetry 14 15 program but that's later years, so. Okay, so-16

MR. FITZGERALD: I, you know, I
would defer to Mark but I think we did have
that discussion last year.

20 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right. I guess 21 that, Mark, that was just one of the 22 questions because it is tilting towards the

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1 Site Profile issue but that to me was one of 2 the questions, the mechanics express that or 3 prove that, then that to me was an issue.

4 MR. ROLFES: Okay I can take a 5 look back in the Evaluation Report to see 6 what we did to address that, if we want to 7 carry on with something else I can come back 8 to this.

9 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Yes. Okay, 10 well--

11 MR. ROLFES: In our Site Profile 12 also we've also got the doses received by 13 year for employees and if an individual was 14 unmonitored and was a rad worker doing hands-15 on work and had a potential for exposure then 16 we would, we could assign a coworker external 17 dose to that individual.

18 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well one of the 19 things that came out and this was from the 20 petitioners and so forth like that in the 21 earlier years there really wasn't a rhyme or 22 reason to who had badges and who didn't, it

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1 was you know, just kind of take a spot check, 2 is what I remember them expressing to me because there was numerous workers, you know, 3 4 the, and the badge was not even really -- a lot of it was left on their coat on a table 5 6 someplace, there wasn't a real badge program. 7 And this is something that I've found interesting and I, you know, it's an 8 issue that we need to kind of put to bed on 9 10 this, figure out how we're going to do it because I know that you guys have stated that 11 12 this is the highest exposed, according to 13 Pantex the highest exposed people were the ones that were badged, that -- there was a 14 15 lot of issues with how the badges were 16 because you only have badges in certain areas 17 but you went out to the burning grounds you 18 didn't have any badge there and so forth so 19 this is kind of I just wanted to try to figure out how they determined who was going 20 to be badged, who wasn't going to be badged, 21 and if it was actually carried out. 22

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The individuals 1 MR. FITZGERALD: 2 that would have had the highest potential for exposure would have been those that were 3 doing hands on routine work in the cells with 4 the cell materials and/or the individuals in 5 6 the earlier years who were doing radiography 7 operations. And it was those first few years of operation that the individuals who were 8 doing the radiography operations they were 9 10 the ones who had the highest potential for 11 exposure very early on. And, then subsequent to that were 12

13 those who were routinely handling the 14 materials--

15 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Not all the 16 people that were handling the materials were 17 badged.

MEMBER BEACH: This is Josie, can I interject also? We also heard form several of the guards and they were in the cells they were also in the hallways and I don't believe they were badged either.

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1 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well Josie if 2 you remember right, too, they were the ones that received all of the pits they actually 3 4 had to go into the trucks and had to do a serial number check and a seal check before 5 6 because they were actually the ones that would receive the materials. 7 8 MEMBER BEACH: That is, well that's why I brought that up--9 10 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, I'm 11 MEMBER BEACH: They sorry. 12 should have been considered highly exposed 13 and I don't believe they are. CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right and this 14 15 was one of our questions that came out on 16 this, was there's some gaps there, so. 17 DR. BUCHANAN: Brad, this is Ron. 18 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right. 19 DR. BUCHANAN: In the data 20 accuracy and completeness paper we just completed, in that it does shed some light on 21

22 your question when was people badged

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1 significantly and so it does show that, you 2 know, there was spot badging to begin with and it increased in 1979 before it really 3 4 look like they badged a large percent and the case, of course this is just a sampling, but 5 6 the three guard cases I looked at going all the way back to the fifties, the guards were 7 8 never badged.

9 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Right.

DR. BUCHANAN: On the three cases, three guards I looked at were not badged. So, anyway, that'll shed a little light on it, I know it doesn't really answer the question were the most exposed badged, but it does show when badging, how the badging progressed through the years.

17 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Well and 18 like I say it sounds like a lot is going to 19 be hinging on you guys' paper that's coming 20 out and Mark that may help you in part of my 21 question that I had there.

22 MR. ROLFES: Well Brad I would say

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1 that we certainly can, as Ron pointed out, 2 address the the accuracy of the data, the certainly 3 completeness and there's а 4 petitioner issue about, you know, too few monitored for 5 workers valid dose 6 reconstruction that was another issue. 7 Whether the most highly exposed worker was badged I would think is something that maybe 8 Mark can go back and provide -- go back to 9 10 the ER and the basis for the ER may provide 11 an answer.

12 Certainly that was part of the 13 petition but we did not have from an SC&A for 14 standpoint an issue on that а Site 15 Profile.

16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Well, 17 Joe, I guess I'm going to refer to you. Is 18 there any other thing on, anything else that 19 we need to get clarification on this for a 20 path forward?

21 MR. FITZGERALD: Well I think 22 again on the external issue we're doing data

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1 completeness and accuracy, that's going to 2 address some of the petitioner issues explicitly from our standpoint. The issues 3 that we have raised in the matrix though I 4 5 think need a NIOSH response as far as -- I 6 call it housekeeping but certainly some of these issues are fairly old, three or four 7 years old from the Site Profile. Some of them 8 have been addressed in OTIBs and what have 9 10 you, and the way it was left at the last Work Group meeting was, even though this 11 is tilting towards Site Profile, NIOSH would 12 provide a response to these matrix items as 13 14 far they would be addressed as how and 15 resolved from their standpoint.

16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay.

17 FITZGERALD: That would be, MR. 18 that would be something that would be 19 highlighted in any action piece that would go out but again I think we want to make sure 20 that the context is clear, you know, we're 21 22 not saying that this is looking like a bigger

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and bigger SEC issue. In fact it's going the
 other way.

3 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Well, 4 Joe, is there anything else that we need--MR. FITZGERALD: Well, beyond that 5 6 you know, I don't want to take up a lot of 7 time on the neutron issue. We did spend time in May talking about that in some detail, 8 it's in the transcripts. NIOSH now has, as 9 10 does the Work Group, the paper that we generated, and in short, you know, NIOSH has 11 12 adopted a new approach different that what 13 was in the ER making use of actual data rather than the neutron proton ratios using 14 15 MCMP and the coworker model and we had 16 examined that overall approach as part of the 17 Mound SEC so that gave us a leg up on this 18 thing and we also have the benefit of the 19 latest response to our response on the MCMP issue from Mound that came in early December 20 21 looked at that as part of so we Ron's 22 treatment of this thing he authored the White

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1 Paper that went out the end of December so I 2 know Mark is in the throes of going through think 3 that paper and I we're certainly 4 interested in that response when it's ready. 5 But I think that certainly is on track to 6 some closure.

7 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Mark do you have any kind of a time frame that we'd 8 be looking at for the response for that? 9 10 MR. ROLFES: I'm saying it should be probably about a month before we receive 11 12 it, you know, give or take a couple of weeks 13 including the review if necessary et cetera by DOE so hopefully by the end of February we 14 15 should have something out.

16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay, we'll be 17 looking. Okay, do we have any other issues 18 that need to come before the Work Group, Joe 19 or Mark, that we need clarification on? 20 MR. FITZGERALD: No, I think, I 21 think the justifications that the Work Group 22 wanted and we're trying to be more definitive

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1 about it is where we still are and I think if 2 we can somehow get those together and have 3 that discussion in the next few months that 4 should that should be enough.

5 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: You're talking 6 the classified?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, some of the 7 discussions that are facility specific or 8 source specific will have to be at a secure 9 10 location. That combined with our open discussion I think would help put these to 11 12 rest.

13 CLAWSON: CHAIRMAN Okay. And Ι think you're -- Jim you said that you had 14 15 read Joe's response here and after today's 16 call here, are there any other questions or 17 question of direction that you may have had? 18 I know that Mark hasn't had a chance to read 19 this in entirety and that's why I'm directing it towards you, Jim. 20

21 DR. NETON: No, Brad, I think 22 we've covered the issues okay by my opinion.

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1 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Oh, okay, Ι 2 just wanted to make sure that we didn't have any outstanding issues that needed a little 3 bit more clarification on. Mark, is there any 4 question of the direction and the -- what the 5 6 Work Group and SC&A is looking for as further, I quess, justification or --7 MR. ROLFES: I don't think I have 8 any questions at the time but I might have 9 10 something once we receive the email you know, update on these four threshold 11 with the 12 questions from SC&A and if there's a question 13 at the time I'll relay it in my emails. 14 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. MR. ROLFES: Okay. 15 16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: And I'm sure it 17 will all qo from there. Well is there 18 anything else that needs to be brought before

20 have anything that--

21 DR. FUORTES: Are the petitioners 22 allowed to speak?

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this Work Group at this time? Does anybody

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1 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: I, yes, I'm 2 sure that we're, yes, you do.

DR. FUORTES: Thank you. This is 3 4 Dr. Fuortes, and thank you, I have to run to a clinic in just a couple minutes but I do 5 6 have several things I would like to address. 7 You've all probably heard of our frustration as petitioners and the issue that five years 8 getting this discussed 9 of seems to be 10 excessive when we have people dying from the early years of this facility about 100 a year 11 12 people getting disenfranchised and are 13 because of the delays.

14 I find it disturbing that SC&A 15 says we are four years waiting for responses 16 from NIOSH and I find it disturbing that 17 there is a give and take, as an audience 18 member, between SC&A and NIOSH which is 19 almost denial, it did happen, it didn't 20 happen. The important thing from my perspective that you guys can address as a 21 Board is that there is a different focus 22

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1 obvious to me by NIOSH and SC&A than the 2 petitioners and what we are seeing is that is focusing finding 3 NIOSH on much as 4 information as they can from recent years and trying to by analogy make judgments about 5 6 exposures and risks in eras when there was 7 not available exposure information or risk information. 8

that, 9 Given the SEC process 10 hinges on what information is not available, 11 I do not want to quote Rumsfeld but the issue 12 is that from a petitioner standpoint our only 13 case is on the basis of lack of personal information 14 exposure from which rapid 15 scientifically valid dose reconstructions can 16 be performed. Given that, Ι have asked 17 repeatedly NIOSH and the Board to please look 18 the precedent set by the Iowa at Army 19 Ammunition Plant and consider if you could 20 not through an 8314 process or whatever process you can perhaps dividing up the SEC 21 22 petition over years, make judgments that

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affect those people from the earliest years
 for whom you know there is not sufficient
 exposure information to come up with valid
 rapid personally based dose reconstruction.

Another issue I'd like to say is 5 6 that when you talk about exposure monitoring 7 being event driven, that doesn't take into account events that were described to us by 8 workers, for example, workers telling us we 9 10 had exposures to tritium leaks for which there is no information in the medical report 11 12 for people in their medical charts, but 13 people tell us a consistent story of being sent to the doctors -- the medical office for 14 15 prescriptions.

16 So, it does appear that there is 17 a, I think, overwhelming evidence of lack of 18 data from pre-1975, `85, or `90, whichever 19 date you wish to pick, but I would think that 20 that's something that the petitioners would 21 really appreciate you guys looking at instead 22 of arguing over the eras for which you have

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1 data, determine those eras for which you do 2 not have data and assess the SEC process I believe as it was designed to be to be done. 3 4 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Thank you, Laurence, I appreciate that and I'm--5 б DR. FUORTES: It was a mouthful. 7 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: No, no, and I 8 understand exactly what you're saying and I've had similar questions myself and this 9 10 falls into NIOSH's hands and because they're 11 the ones that establish the 8314s and so 12 forth but we appreciate your comments and 13 we'll take them into heart and we'll proceed 14 forward with what we can do. 15 DR. FUORTES: Thank you guys very 16 much. 17 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Appreciate you, 18 Lars. 19 DR. FUORTES: Thanks, okay, I got 20 to run. Thanks a lot, okay, goodbye. 21 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: There's--22 MEMBER BEACH: This, this is

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1 Josie. CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. 2 MEMBER BEACH: I just wanted to bring up the, the draft that Joe sent out on 3 the Pantex event, the description of the 4 5 dates of you know, how the whole petition has gone from September 8th 2006 until now and I 6 7 hadn't heard any comments on it today so I was just wondering if everybody had received 8 that, that kind of goes back to what Lars was 9 10 talking about. And how long this has taken. 11 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Yes. I've Ι believe everybody's got the time line, the 12 13 chronological Pantex Site Profile. 14 MEMBER BEACH: Was that just an information piece? 15 16 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: That was that was actually done for me because of questions 17 that had come up earlier of when things had 18 19 been issued and brought out and so this was 20 put together for my personal use but as Joe said, you know, it's just for everybody to be 21 able to know where the time line was at and 22

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we had some emails that went out the time 1 2 lines were a little bit off but I agree with Lars we're getting out there into an awful 3 4 lot of years. We can do what we can do, we're 5 proceeding forward and I hope that after this 6 Work Group that we'll be able to make a 7 better path forward and go from there. So I 8 guess--9 MEMBER PRESLEY: Hey Brad? 10 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Yes. 11 MEMBER PRESLEY: Bob Presley, Ι 12 got a question. 13 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. 14 MEMBER PRESLEY: We're hearing a 15 whole lot of talk on this thing about people 16 not being badged, we did the same thing at 17 NTS. Is anybody looking to see if the people 18 that aren't badged if we got any records on 19 them whatsoever? 20 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: That actually falls into NIOSH but I think I think Kathy on 21 this data adequacy did we did we cover this 22

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1 portion of it?

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2 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I think 3 that Ron could better answer that question on 4 the external.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Ron?

б DR. BUCHANAN: Okay. Well when I 7 looked at the, I went through like 24 claims to see who with titles that were -- indicate 8 you know, they could have been exposed and 9 10 potential for exposure and looked at the number of people that were badged and as I 11 stated earlier and I did some plots in there 12 13 and it showed that as time increased, the badging became more prevalent. And so 14 the 15 people that were not badged and had potential 16 for exposure in that case you know, you 17 really couldn't tell what degree of exposure 18 they had but they was like operators and 19 assemblers that sort of thing that would indicate they could have been exposed. So you 20 know, the question of how the badging was 21 22 done, it appears in the early days it was

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1 done on more of a spot or cohort-type basis 2 and then into the 70s they started doing it more thoroughly and it was about `79 that 3 4 they started badging like 90 percent of those that would indicated they was in a potential 5 6 area and get before the, the early `60 and 7 50's you had you know, some -- none of the 22 8 cases were badged.

9 MEMBER PRESLEY: My question is 10 somebody looked into see if we have any 11 badging information on any of these people? 12 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Mark, I guess 13 that'd be a question for you.

MR. ROLFES: Yes, you know, we've 14 15 we've heard similar issues about badging and 16 individuals not being monitored and that is something that we have looked into in the 17 past, usually in the dose reconstruction 18 19 process we've actually heard that on a number of cases for some of the individuals. Some 20 individuals have said you know, that they had 21 been working in a certain job for several 22

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1 years and expressed some concerns and were 2 qiven badqe and then received а some measurable external doses, and you know, we 3 4 certainly acknowledge that that could have 5 happened and so what we've done in those 6 cases is used either coworker data or data 7 from the more recent time period when they 8 were not badged, or when they were badged to assign you know, unmonitored doses for the 9 10 earlier years. So yes, it has been stated certainly and that's something that is 11 12 considered during the dose reconstruction 13 process.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well Mark let 14 15 me ask you this and this question from Mr. 16 Presley there is how does the dose 17 reconstructor know to be able to use coworker 18 or whatever? You know, a lot of these name 19 changes and we've found this in Site Profiles we found this at other sites that 20 21 jobs change names and so forth don't, you 22 know, don't trigger anything. How do you, how

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1 does the dose reconstructor know if there's 2 no data there how does he know to use -- what 3 coworker model does he use to know?

4 MR. ROLFES: If there are no data 5 in the earlier years but there are data you 6 know, if there suddenly becomes data in the 7 subsequent years, then the individuals doing 8 the same job working in the same area, et cetera, then in those cases you know -- it's 9 10 very similar to other sites if an individual is monitored for several years and then not 11 12 monitored for a couple of years or you know, 13 for a couple of cycles within a year, we can use data surrounding that time period to 14 15 potential doses bound or estimate with 16 reasonable, you know, within a reasonable estimate, the dose that they could have 17 received when they weren't monitored and in 18 19 addition to their monitored doses we also assign missed doses for the time period when 20 they were wearing their badge but did not 21 receive any recorded doses. 22

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MEMBER PRESLEY: Well because one of the questions that came up with -- one of the people that we had on the tour was this was the accountability people that had to go out there and they weren't monitored and I'm just wondering, you know, we've got some later years data but nothing earlier.

DR. NETON: Brad, this Jim. There, 8 in reality there are usually only a few job 9 10 categories that we look at, one is very highly exposed, they'd be assigned a 95^{th} 11 12 percentile. People who were, you know, 13 moderately exposed, they were in and out of the workplace would be like the middle, 50th 14 15 percentile and then someone who really didn't 16 work in radiological areas would be given 17 environmental exposures. And those broad, 18 are very broad categories. those And so 19 depending on, usually depending upon а 20 person's job category that comes about through their their application to 21 the program or either through their CATI, it's 22

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usually fairly well known what type of work
 they did, you know, and if there was a doubt
 we would always assign the higher coworker
 model than a lower one.

Well and you 5 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: 6 know, Ι I guess, yes, I understand what 7 you're saying there but one of the ones that came out into it was the pipefitters and I 8 saw one dose reconstruction and they had that 9 10 you know, he wasn't around the radiation but he actually had to go into all of these 11 12 buildings and so I guess that does kind of 13 bring up the question.

But, Bob, what were you looking for a, exact, because in the Site Profile it said that in earlier years that they did spot badging and then it increased over the years but does this answer your question, or?

MEMBER PRESLEY: No, this question came up at NTS, okay, explaining that we don't have badges, we don't have badges, we went back checked on the stuff, probably 99%

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of these people did have a badge on the day
 they said they didn't.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: All right but 3 4 if you remember what pushed NTS over the edge was what we were basing our data on, then we 5 6 got it knocked out from under us later on and 7 I understand your question on NTS but bottom line with Pantex, I don't see in the earlier 8 9 years that they had meant that qood а 10 majority of them weren't badged.

11 MEMBER PRESLEY: Okay.

12 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Brad, this is 13 Phil. I've got a question that's kind of geared towards Kathy and she was looking for 14 15 some records that are supposed to exist of 16 shipments to and from Pantex but turns out 17 they had loose contamination in some of those 18 shipments, I wondering if she managed to find 19 those records.

20 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Those 21 records are still at Y-12 undergoing 22 classification review. But yes we did see

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some shipping records. We looked for shipping
 records for Medina, Clarksville, and Pantex
 and at least for some components there was
 some level of contamination on containers
 being shipped out of Y-12. If that helps,
 that answers your question.

7 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, it does.8 Thanks.

CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Any other 9 10 questions? Ιf not hearing any, I'11 be expecting to see the emails between Mark and 11 12 Joe and we'll proceed on and we'll go from 13 there. Anything else that needs to be taken care of, Ted? Is the tasking all good, or --14

MR. KATZ: No, Brad, I think it's 15 16 all quite clear and we'll have marching orders out from Joe and Mark very quickly I'm 17 sure. I I just want to thank everyone on this 18 19 call for the great civility of tone et cetera in the discussion because I know you know, I 20 know some of this discussion was difficult in 21 22 trying to get everybody on the same page and

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I think everybody really carried on a very nice discussion to get to where we needed to get to on this call so again I thank you all for that.

5 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. On Joe 6 and Mark I guess we'll be waiting to hear 7 from you on the meeting in Germantown and the 8 more heads up we can have it would be 9 appreciated.

10 MR. ROLFES: Okay. Yes, I, as far as that's gone I actually just received an 11 12 email here from Greg Lewis on that and need 13 to follow up with him. I expect that we should be able to do something in February, 14 15 probably later February it all depends on the 16 number of records that need to be sent form 17 Livermore over to Germantown to support that meeting, and Ι got to check on, 18 we're 19 basically waiting to check to see what number of records there are for Pantex that are out 20 at Livermore for us and once we identify how 21 22 many there are we'll go ahead and have those

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1 transferred up to Germantown, and I guess the 2 same thing is going to occur with SC&A--

FITZGERALD: Yes, you might, 3 MR. 4 just to close the loop we're going to talk to 5 Greg but you might mention that to Greg as well that he needs to also close with Kathy 6 7 about some of the material at Hanford. Yes, 8 just so he knows the complete picture is your whole thing's at Livermore and we 9 have 10 probably a lot fewer items at Hanford but 11 that's what needs to transferred.

MR. ROLFES: I suspect I suspect we probably have the exact same records in our holdings even though we haven't independently looked at each others.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, you know I think part is just trying to figure out what exactly is there which will be helpful to do, too.

20 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Kathy, this is-21 -don't you have a list of documents that we 22 have that you have at Hanford, there?

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MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: I have in my office a list of most of the documents I have there, DOE-RL reserved the right to keep part of that list with my collection. So I suppose I can--

б CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Well Ι just didn't want to have to send a double batch of 7 the same records to Germantown if they're 8 already coming in, is what I was thinking, or 9 10 vice versa. I just wanted to make sure that 11 we're not duplicating these things.

MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: If you want I can compile a list and it would have to go down to the Pantex to be checked out.

15 CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay.

16 MS. ROBERTSON-DEMERS: Ι don't, you know, it's up to you, Mark, whether that 17 18 would be something that's helpful. I can give 19 you the titles that I already have that they 20 released, I just have to put them in a spreadsheet and send them, but there's other 21 titles that they would not release to me. 22

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1 MR. ROLFES: As far as I'm 2 concerned it doesn't matter if you would prefer to do that, that's fine, and the other 3 4 option is just to send what you have, I mean, that's the majority of the records that we 5 6 have I think I had sort of expressed what we 7 had in our holdings, the majority of the records we've asked if there's any health 8 physics information we would need for dose 9 10 reconstruction for an incident, for example, that DOE removed any sensitive information 11 12 from that and release the health physics data 13 And then you know, more than 99 to us. 14 percent of the reports we've encountered 15 that's been the case, there's just bits and 16 pieces of things that I know that the Board 17 Members have wanted to look at to, you know, 18 assumptions are valid, make sure our et 19 cetera, and so that's, you know, those are the remaining you know, few it's much less 20 than 1 percent of the records that we've 21 22 collected that remains in storage with DOE.

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1	CHAIRMAN CLAWSON: Okay. Well I'll
2	be staying in touch with you Mark and Joe on
3	that meeting. If there's nothing further, I
4	guess we'll call this Work Group to a close.
5	I appreciate you all participating.
б	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter was adjourned at 1:10 p.m.)
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